



CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK TANZANIA

ANNUAL ORGANISATIONAL REPORT 2024

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CAN TZ	Climate Action Network Tanzania
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CCT	Christian Council of Tanzania
CLRC	Climate and Livelihood Research Centre
COP28	The 28th Conference of the Parties
DC	District Council
ED	Executive Director
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FES	The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES)
FOLD	Facilitator of Organisation Learning Development
FVPO	First Vice President Office
GHGs	Green House Gases
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HNAP	Health National Adaptation Plan
INSECT	Integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights into Climate Change Policies and Strategies in Tanzania
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice
KAS	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWEDO	Maasai Women Development Organization
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
PACDR	Participatory Assessment of Climate and Disaster Risks
PICSAF	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture and Fisheries
PINGO's	The Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organisation's
PO-RALG	President Office Regional Authority and Local Government Authority
PRO-NDC-ACT	Promoting participatory processes for the implementation of NDC through nature-based solutions in urban, rural and coastal landscapes in Tanzania
PYI	Pamoja Youth Initiative
QGM	Quarter General Meeting
RSN	Regional Sustainability Network
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
SEF	Small Enterprise Foundation
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Authority
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UCRT	Ujamaa Community Resource Team
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UZIKWASA	Uzima Kwa Sanaa
VPO-DoE	Vice-President Office Division of Environment
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

WWF	World Wildlife Fund
ZACCA	Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance
ZCCS	Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy
ZEMA	Zanzibar Environmental Management Authority
ZEP	Zanzibar Environmental Policy

A Message from the Executive Director

As we reflect on the series of unprecedented extreme weather conditions and climate-related events that transpired in the past year, it is evident that 2024 has become a historically significant year. No region of the world has been immune to the severe impacts of the climate crisis. In the context of Tanzania, the effects of climate change have been profoundly felt across numerous regions, encompassing rising temperatures and catastrophic floods that have affected areas such as Dar es Salaam, the Coast, Lindi, Morogoro, and Arusha, among others. Additionally, tropical cyclones, such as Cyclone Hidaya, have impacted the southern parts of Tanzania, particularly in the Lindi and Mtwara regions, including the Mafia and Zanzibar Islands. These events have led to extensive destruction of vital infrastructure, including roads, bridges, schools, healthcare facilities, and power lines, significantly compromising community livelihoods, particularly in agriculture, as thousands of hectares of farmland have been inundated. The occurrence of these events serves as a clear indication that efforts to combat climate change are far from complete. We must intensify our endeavors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance the resilience of our communities.

While we have faced a series of significant challenges, our steadfast commitment to providing effective and innovative solutions has only deepened over the years. Reflecting on the past year, it's truly inspiring to see the substantial progress we've achieved. From pioneering new initiatives to enhancing our existing projects, we have cultivated a culture of growth and resilience. As we set our sights on 2024, we are eager to highlight our diverse accomplishments, showcasing not only the tangible outcomes of our efforts but also the creative ideas and collaborative spirit that have driven us forward.

CAN TZ is pleased to highlight its significant contributions to the national climate agenda in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The organization has established robust partnerships with critical government entities, including the Vice President's Office (VPO), the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania Forest Services (TFS), and the Vice President's Office in Zanzibar. These accomplishments have been made possible through close collaboration with our network member organizations from both Zanzibar and Mainland, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sector partners, development partners, and local community members.

This year, we undertook significant initiatives to bolster flood relief efforts in the Morogoro and Lindi regions, with a particular focus on the Kilwa District Council, Morogoro Municipal, and Ifakara Town Council. Our commitment involved not only direct support but also a vital role in co-developing the

District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for Morogoro Municipal and Ifakara Town Council. This comprehensive plan aims to enhance the resilience of both the community and local authorities, equipping them with the strategies and resources needed to effectively respond to and mitigate future challenges posed by natural disasters. Through these collaborative efforts, we strive to strengthen the region's preparedness and ensure a united front in the face of adversity.

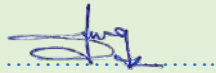
At the grassroots level, we have initiated a diverse array of programs specifically designed to bolster community resilience in the face of climate change. Utilising cutting-edge SMS portals, we efficiently disseminate crucial climate-related information to a wide range of our end-users, ensuring that everyone has access to the knowledge they need. Our approach emphasizes inclusive and participatory methods in forest restoration and management, actively engaging local communities in developing and implementing their adaptation action plans. Our unwavering commitment to sustainability not only focuses on promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources but also includes extensive advocacy efforts aimed at elevating the voices of those who are often marginalised in environmental and natural resource discussions. Through these initiatives, we strive to empower communities and foster a collective response to the challenges posed by climate change.

In addition, our comprehensive capacity-building sessions have empowered a diverse array of stakeholders, ranging from government officials and network members to civil society organizations, journalists, and vulnerable community members. These sessions have provided participants with essential skills and in-depth knowledge, enabling them to become proactive contributors to climate resilience initiatives in our country. Together, we are collaboratively forging a path toward a more sustainable and equitable future for all, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and collective action in addressing the pressing challenges posed by climate change.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to all our esteemed partners who have provided invaluable financial support, enabling us to realize our organisation's vision and achieve the success of our various interventions. Our appreciation extends to Bread for the World (BftW), Hanns Siedel Foundation-Kenya, Business School of Netherlands', MEDA, Start Network, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Panorama Global, UZIKWASA, GEF/SGP-UNDP, 2050 Pathway Platform, and the International Climate Initiative (IKI). Each of these organizations has played a crucial role in our journey, contributing not only resources but also moral support. I would also like to convey my deep appreciation to our dedicated Board members for their invaluable guidance, as well as to the CAN TZ Secretariat and Network Members for their unwavering hard work and

commitment throughout the year 2024. Your collective efforts have been instrumental in driving our mission forward.

As we usher in 2025, we remain steadfast in our commitment to enhancing climate resilience on both national and international stages. Our focus will be on fostering innovative and inclusive solutions, advocating for robust climate change policies, and leveraging impactful partnerships that can make a significant difference in our communities and beyond. Together, we will strive to create a sustainable future for all.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sixbert Mwanga', is positioned above a horizontal dotted line.

Sixbert Mwanga (PhD)
Executive Director
Climate Action Network Tanzania

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Background and Organizational Structure

1.1. Background

Climate Action Network Tanzania (CAN Tanzania), established in 2011, functions as a vital think-and-do tank dedicated to addressing the complex challenges posed by climate change while promoting sustainable growth across the nation. With a mission to create a resilient Tanzania, CAN collaborates closely with a diverse array of stakeholders, including governmental agencies, civil society organisations, research and academic institutions, agencies, development partners and private sector players. This collaborative approach harnesses their combined expertise and resources to empower Tanzanian communities to effectively adapt to the far-reaching impacts of climate change.

The network prioritizes capacity building, equipping local communities with the skills and knowledge necessary to respond proactively to environmental shifts in the climate change era. Through initiatives that promote collaborative learning, CAN Tanzania fosters an environment where information sharing is encouraged, allowing best practices and innovative solutions to emerge and be disseminated widely. By focusing on scalable solutions, the network ensures that strategies are not only contextually relevant but can also be expanded to benefit other communities facing similar challenges.

Moreover, CAN Tanzania has established itself as a key contributor to national policy development concerning climate action. By advocating for the integration of ecosystem health, environmental stewardship, and climate-responsive measures into policy frameworks, the organization plays a critical role in shaping a sustainable future for Tanzania. Its comprehensive approach emphasizes the importance of aligning local actions with national priorities, thereby fostering a holistic response to climate change that uplifts communities while safeguarding the environment. Through these concerted efforts, CAN Tanzania is making a lasting impact on the nation's capacity to tackle environmental challenges and promote sustainable development.

1.2. CAN Tanzania 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.

1.3. CAN Tanzania 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 ecosystems.

1.4. Our Values

CAN Tanzania operate by ensuring **professionalism, integrity, accountability, innovation, and collaboration** among actors. These are the key core values of our organization while ensuring a just initiative through tackling climate change impacts, specifically for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the country.

1.5. Our Theory of Change

CAN Tanzania believe that climate change impacts are serious and compromise sustainable development initiatives. Accurate information access on climate change strengthens adaptive capacity. This is possible if stakeholders' involvement at all levels is strong enough to build institutional and community resilience.

1.6. Organization's Objective

CAN Tanzania aim for the community's climate resilience for sustainable human development and poverty reduction in Tanzania. CAN Tanzania actively works to inform, mobilize, advocate, and empower the community to collectively amplify their voices against climate change impacts while taking smart actions to reduce climate change-related impacts and enhance their adaptive capacities.

1.7. CAN Tanzania Strategy

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 organization's convening power enables it to bring together various stakeholders and foster collaboration.

1.8. CAN Tanzania Intervention and Approach

As a bottom-up driven network, CAN Tanzania strives for community climate resilience through partnering with different stakeholders, including smallholders (farmers, fish folks, and pastoralists), civil society organizations, academia, and research institutes on lobbying and advocating for policy development, research and capacity building and direct project implementation, specifically in the rural communities. Moreover, CAN Tanzania enhance climate communication through its website, social media, information, education and communication materials, publication, and dissemination.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0. CAN Tanzania Activities in 2024

2.1. Aligning Climate Resilience, Sustainable Development, And Poverty Reduction Phase III

2.1.1. Workshop for Public Consultation on the Development of a Report on the Tanzania Energy Development Plan to Decarbonise the Economy

CAN Tanzania, in collaboration with Powershift Africa and other partners, is developing a report on Tanzania's Energy Development Plan to Decarbonise the Economy. The report includes comprehensive technical modelling of Tanzania's energy system on an hourly basis, broken down across multiple sectors of the economy, demonstrating both the technical and financial feasibility of achieving a renewable energy-powered economy in Tanzania. The report aims to inform the national energy planning processes, such as the ongoing development of National Vision 2050.

On 18th April 2024, CAN Tanzania organised a public consultation attended by 34 participants, including Members of Parliament (Parliamentary Caucus on Energy Transition), government representatives from various ministries, authorities, agencies, civil society organisations, media, and development partners. The session was officiated by Dr. James Peter Mataragio, Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Energy. The consultation session gathers information from the stakeholders towards informing the report.



Figure 1: A group photo with participants of the workshop

2.1.2. Workshop for Validation of National Renewable Energy Strategy and Roadmap

The Ministry of Energy in collaboration with CAN Tanzania and NIRAS organized a two-day validation meeting for the final draft of the National Renewable Energy Strategy and its Action Roadmap on 15th -16th April in Dar es Salaam, conducted at Protea Hotel. The meeting was attended by 22 participants from government agencies, CSOs, development partners, and academia and research institutes. The meeting enabled the provision of final inputs for improving and endorsing of the document for its finalisation. The strategy and roadmap is expected to play a vital role in promoting and directing the development and expansion of renewable energy use in Tanzania towards sustainable development.

2.1.3. Renewable Energy Adoption Workshop for Local Government Authorities

Local governments play an important role in creating an enabling environment, providing quality services, and promoting social and economic development within communities. However, in the course of executing their responsibilities, they have not fully utilized the potential of renewable energy in fostering social and economic development. Renewable energy offers multiple benefits, such as cost savings, energy access, and reliability that can stimulate socio-economic development and better service provision. Recognizing the role of local government authorities (LGAs) and the benefits that can be gained through the utilization of renewable energy, CAN Tanzania is advocating and working with the district councils of Chalinze, Lushoto, Bagamoyo, and Pangani to support the adoption and integration of renewable energy in their undertakings.

On two separate occasions, CAN Tanzania conducted a two-day Renewable Energy Adoption Workshop for Local Government Authorities, which engaged 23 participants (19 males and 4 females) from civil society organizations, research institutions, academia, network members, and local government representatives. The workshop aimed to enhance transitioning to clean and affordable renewable energy systems at LGAs by integrating renewable energy into their developmental planning and budgeting. Participants explored ways to incorporate renewable energy into budgeting and planning processes, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and sectors.



Figure 2: Group photo of workshop participants, DED Bagamoyo (middle) and other stakeholders

2.1.4. Advocacy for inclusion of Climate Agenda within Political parties manifesto

Tanzania is set to undertake its general election in 2024/2025, during which different political parties are expected to update their political manifestos. These manifestos communicate the parties' visions and priorities for governance when elected. While national strategies and policies offer overarching frameworks, political manifestos play a distinct and complementary role in driving action and accountability through the provision of political will and support. CAN Tanzania is advocating for an improved inclusion of the climate agenda in political parties' manifestos to drive more action and accountability within the next ruling term.

To this end, CAN Tanzania has engaged political parties in discussions and is developing a policy brief (currently in the draft stage). This brief is informed by an analysis of previous manifestos, lessons learned from other countries' manifestos towards the inclusion of climate change agendas, and recommendations for Tanzanian political parties. The policy brief aims to communicate the rationale and approaches that political parties can use to develop a climate-informed manifesto.

2.1.5. Participation in the Development of National Vision 2050

Tanzania is currently developing its 25-year development vision for 2025 to 2050, which will guide the country's development trajectory. Within this monumental development, CAN Tanzania participated in several ways. Firstly, its Executive Director, Bing, was selected as part of the technical team for the development of the environment and climate change chapter, where he directly

contributed to framing the chapter. Additionally, staff participated in several meetings, including national consultations conducted at the University of Dar es Salaam and partner meetings.

Furthermore, CAN Tanzania submitted written policy recommendations following the review of the draft national vision document produced in December 2024. These recommendations analyzed the vision and provided suggestions based on the network's activities.

2.1.6. Undertaking Journalist Refresher Training

CAN Tanzania provided refresher and/backstopping training to 18 journalists from different media houses on documenting and reporting climate issues in particular, the roles of climate services and renewable energy for strengthening community resilience. The activity will also work to develop information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on climate service and renewable energy to be disseminated to the community through broadcast media programs (television, radio, and newspapers) as well as on CAN Tanzania social media accounts.



Figure 3: A group photo with journalists from Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar

2.1.7. Establishment of District Climate Services and Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Committees for Chalinze and Bagamoyo District Councils

In June, 2024, CAN Tanzania established a district level-climate services committee for Chalinze and Bagamoyo. The committee was established to fulfil the task of assessing the last seasons and packaging climate services for the next season. Participants of this committee were District Officers from the Division of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; representatives of farmers and pastoralists; Trained holders of Indigenous Knowledge (IK); Extension Officers of the project villages; Officer from Tanzania Meteorological Authority; NGOs working with CAN Tanzania; Academic institution and Journalists.



Figure 4: Members of climate services committee for Chalinze and Bagamoyo DC

The way forward was to ensure that every participant is playing the role, but documenting the IK forecast was highly recommended for future co-packaging of climate services.

2.1.8. Backstopping to selected villages and trained NMs, CSOs, and Extension workers

This activity was designed to strengthen the previous training on the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture and Fisheries (PICSAF) tool. Extension workers were assigned to disseminate climate services through formal and informal meetings at their respective villages and sub-villages.



Figure 5: Seasonal calendars, media presentation and farm field school: Tools for climate services dissemination

Backstopping was implemented after gathering enough facts on success and challenges of extension workers while packaging and disseminating of climate services. Opinions from users of climate services, including farmers and pastoralists were important to enhance bottom-up participation. The set of conclusions and recommendations for extension workers and users of climate services were documented to improve the dissemination and use of climate services during the next rain season.

2.1.9. Evaluation of the previous seasonal performance

This activity was carried out after the Establishment of District Climate Service and Indigenous Knowledge (IK) Committees in Chalinze and Bagamoyo District Councils. Participants of this activity were District Officers from the Division of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Extension workers from project villages; CSOs who work closely with CAN Tanzania, an Academic institution, a journalist, and an Officer from the Tanzania Meteorological Authority.

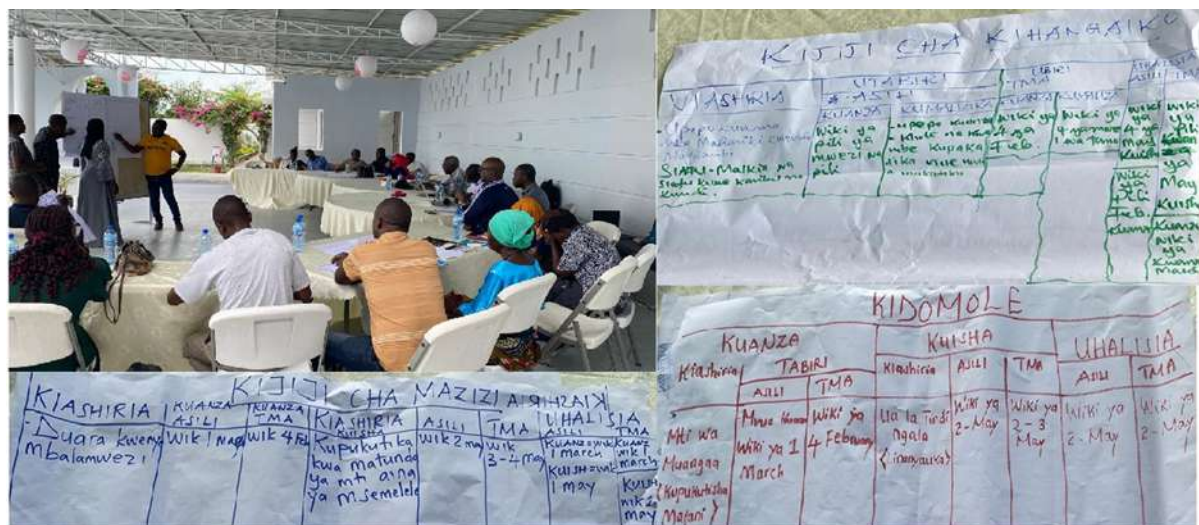


Figure 6: Season evaluation matrices for Mazizi, Kihangaiko and Kidomole villages

It was the very important activity to explored the accuracy and precision of scientific data products and indigenous knowledge information for the season of March-May, 2024. The programme provided opportunities for trained traditional weather forecasters and extension workers to assess their capacity in interpreting weather forecast, dissemination of climate services and adoption of climate services products for livelihood planning.

On the other hand, it was the opportunity to identify the season impact on farming and animal husbandry livelihoods. Extension workers and District Officers identified new ways of attending the disasters if they happen in future.

2.1.10. Capacitating traditional weather forecasters

One of the challenges identified in the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) was documenting Indigenous Knowledge (IK). CAN Tanzania held a training on October 8-9, 2024 to build capacity to selected representatives from new villages of Kikokwe, Msaraza, Mivumoni and Dule.

After this training, participants were provided with the guidelines to hold IK meetings at the village level every 15 days. The reports from IK meetings will be the reference during the integration of IK based and scientific weather forecasts. CAN Tanzania's SMS portal depends on IK meeting reports to craft downscaled climate services for project beneficiaries.



Figure 7: Participants and outputs of capacitating traditional weather forecasters for Pangani and Lushoto DCs

2.2. Strengthening the Contribution of Local Actors for a Climate-Resilient Society in Zanzibar

2.2.1 Undertake A Participatory, Science-based Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessment

In July 2024, CAN Tanzania conducted a science-based climate risk and vulnerability assessment in Unguja and Pemba in collaboration with the First Vice President's Office (FVPO) and academic institutions in Zanzibar. This assessment aimed to assess the levels of climate risks and vulnerabilities, using evidence-based methodologies to inform adaptation and mitigation strategies. Findings were generated from the vulnerability assessment in four Shehia of Uzi and Chuini from Unguja and Chokocho and Ndagoni from Pemba. The study highlights the growing climate vulnerabilities in core sectors of agriculture, fisheries, and tourism, caused by different factors such as erratic rainfall, rising temperatures, saltwater intrusion, and coastal erosion. Data collected through household surveys, interviews, focus groups, and mapping reveal that livelihoods depend heavily on agriculture and fishing, with limited diversification and significant disparities in education and resources. Communities face challenges like water scarcity, declining yields, and reduced fish stocks. The assessment recommends the need for tailored adaptation strategies, including enhancing climate information systems, building adaptive capacities, investing in water management and ecosystem restoration, and promoting inclusive, gender-sensitive policies to ensure sustainable development in Zanzibar.

2.2.2 Support for the Realization of the Developed Adaptation Action Plan in One Village

The monitoring visit of February 20, 2024, was part of the main activity, which focuses on supporting the realization of the developed action plan. Participants of this activity were Network Members from Zanzibar, Members of Chuini Community Welfare, and CAN Tanzania. After a period of 2 -3 months, it was absolutely that initial activities had been implemented.



Figure 8: Participants during the support of the realization of the developed action plan in the Shehia of Chuini

The initial monitoring activity aimed at mitigating any encountered challenge during the implementation of the action plan and shape the leadership in best ways of involving community members, collecting data and reporting.

2.2.3 Support the Review of Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2013)

The Zanzibar Environmental Policy stakeholders' consultation workshops were held in March 2024 in Unguja and Pemba, organized by the First Vice President's Office (FVPO) and Climate Action Network Tanzania (CAN Tanzania). A total of 109 participants attended, representing various government institutions, NGOs, religious organizations, media, academic institutions, and community-based organizations. The aim was to ensure an inclusive and participatory review of the draft of the Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2013) to ensure protection, conservation, restoration, and management of the environment while promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation to ensure sustainable socio-economic development for the benefit of present and future generations.

Participants provided valuable inputs on emerging environmental issues to be addressed by the policy and gained a better understanding to ensure effective implementation of the policy.

2.3. INSECT- Integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights into Climate Change Policies and Strategies in Tanzania HNAP Inception Technical Meeting.

2.3.1 H-NAP Inception Meeting in Kibaha Town Council.

On the 22nd and 23rd of March, the CAN TZ project team participated in the HNAP inception meeting held by the Ministry of Health at the Coast Region (Kibaha Town Council). The main activity was to review and provide technical inputs related to the methodologies/approaches that will be used by the consultant in gathering information on climate-related health risks in the Tanzania context. The meeting was attended by 23 participants representing several institutions in Tanzania, such as the Ministry of Health, Academia, NGOs, UNICEF, and WHO. This technical workshop featured several presentations, including the implementation of the previous HNAP (2018-2023), challenges encountered during the implementation of the plan, and the overall HNAP review process for the development of the second HNAP (2024-2029).



Figure 9: The invited stakeholders during the HNAP inception meeting

Despite that, Gender issues were highlighted as among the important facets addressed in the inception report. Discussions on this topic did not receive adequate attention compared to the other two aspects: health sector Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment and Mitigation strategies to reduce carbon emissions from healthcare facilities. CAN TZ pinpointed the critical need to consider gender analysis since the impacts of climate change in Tanzania are not gender neutral as women face heightened risks compared to men. In addition, the nexus of climate change and SRHR was brought to the attention

of the stakeholders as a new emerging concern in the health sector that must be given adequate attention during the HNAP review process. From the discussion, it was drawn out that there is an urgent need to come up with scientific evidence to strengthen the arguments related to the nexus between climate change and SRHR, especially in the Tanzania context.

2.3.2 Development of Policy Briefs to Inform the HNAP and NAP Development Process

CAN TZ's engagement in national-level meetings, including the HNAP inception meeting, revealed the significant gap in understanding the connection between climate change and SRHR among various players, such as policymakers, academia, and NGOs, to mention a few. Moreover, there is a lack of concrete evidence on the influence of climate change on SRHR in Tanzania, as most scientific studies have been solely based on how climate change influences emerging and re-emerging diseases and exacerbates existing health vulnerabilities. To address this knowledge gap, CAN TZ developed two policy briefs that aim to advocate for the inclusion of SRHR matters in HNAP and NAP processes. These policy briefs were informed by;

- ❖ Desk reviews: Several published articles and global reports were reviewed to explore concrete evidence on the nexus of climate change and SRHR. The generated findings were summarized and categorized into direct and indirect links between climate change and SRHR.
- ❖ Analysis of Tanzania Climate Change Policy Frameworks; Analysis of recent climate change strategies in Tanzania such as the first Health National Adaptation Plan (2018-2023), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 2021, the National Climate Change Communication Strategy was conducted to explore on what extent gender and SRHR issues have been mentioned or addressed in these national-level documents.
- ❖ Analysis of HNAPs and NAPs: Several HNAPs and NAPs developed by the Governments of Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Fiji, and Kiribati were reviewed to determine to what extent the plans have addressed issues related to gender and SRHR. Best practices from countries with HNAP and NAP that incorporated issues related to SRHR were identified and used in the policy briefs.

The process produced two policy briefs that comprise the summary of the linkage of climate change impacts on various layers of SRHR, the best-case studies from other countries, and actionable recommendations to ensure SRHR issues are mainstreamed and prioritized in the forthcoming National Health Adaptation Plan and National Adaptation Plan. The policy briefs have been published

on the CAN TZ website (<https://www.cantz.or.tz/publications>), and social media pages (LinkedIn, Twitter) and were shared with the Consultant team to inform the ongoing HNAP Review process.



Figure 10: Policy briefs were developed by the CAN TZ Project team to inform the HNAP review and NAP development process in Tanzania

2.3.3 The Second HNAP Review Technical Meeting

The second HNAP technical meeting was held in the Morogoro Region from 15th to 16th May 2024. Several participants and stakeholders from various government institutions/organizations: the Ministry of Health, World Health Organization, Benjamin Mkapa Foundation, Save the Children, UNICEF, WHO, Vice President's Office, Open University of Tanzania, Muhimbili University of Health and Applied Sciences, CAN Tanzania, and Pathfinder were invited and attended the meeting. The major task was to review and improve the draft inception report and key deliverables and discuss how the review process could be finalized on time. MoH created several technical working groups that will provide technical support to the hired consultant during the HNAP review process and two staff from CAN TZ were selected as members of the technical team. By being part of the technical team, CAN TZ has been pushed to a pole position to ensure issues related to SRHR are well addressed and prioritized in the review process and the final draft of HNAP 2024-2029.

Moreover, the technical working group was informed about the ongoing NAP process by the representative from the VPO office. To ensure the synergy of the two processes, the endorsed HNAP document 2024-2029 will feed the NAP document, a comprehensive national-level document that will detail climate actions from all climate-sensitive sectors in Tanzania. This presents an opportune time for CAN TZ to engage in both processes to ensure that SRHR is well reflected in HNAP and NAP.

2.3.4 NAP Validation Workshop On Review Of Climate Change Incorporation In Tanzania Policy Landscape.

Tanzania's government, through VPO-DoE in collaboration with UNDP, has embarked on a process of developing the first-ever National Adaptation Plan, a comprehensive document that will guide adaptation across 9 climate-sensitive sectors, including Health. On 15th and 16th May 2024, VPO held a stakeholders' validation meeting in Arusha to finalize a review of the report on climate change considerations on Tanzania policies, legal frameworks, and institutional arrangements. The validation meeting aimed to critically review the report and identify areas for more improvement before final submission to the government, ready for its intended use in informing the overarching NAP document.



Figure 11: Stakeholders in Group Photo with Guest of Honor from VPO

A detailed analysis of the extent of integration of climate change into policies, acts, strategies, programs, and plans was conducted across nine climate-sensitive sectors and revealed significant gaps as the majority of documents did not explicitly address climate change issues. Stakeholders were graced with an opportunity to provide critical insights/inputs to improve the final draft report which will be used to inform NAP.

Table 1 below summarizes the scores of each document type reviewed on the extent of climate change integration by using direct indicators (mitigation, adaptation, any other actions that directly address impacts of climate change), and indirect indicators (measures, actions that indirectly address impacts of climate change).

Table 1: Summary of the Scores of the Level of Integration of Climate Change

S/N	Document Types	Climate change Integration	
		Direct Indicators	Indirect Indicators
1.	Policies	29%	71%
2.	Acts	0%	71%
3.	Programs	100%	—
4.	Strategies	67%	33%

5.	Plans	71%	29%
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Figure 12: Invited stakeholders during the group discussion session

The development period, inadequate institutional capacity, and stakeholder consultations were highlighted as the main factors for the low integration level of climate change. CAN TZ engagement in this national-level meeting has enabled the project team to thoroughly understand the climate change policy landscape in Tanzania and key entry points for mainstreaming SRHR dimensions in climate change policies, strategies, plans, and programs that will be reviewed following approval of the consultant report by the VPO.

2.3.5 Training Workshop on NAP Planning Process.

Apart from HNAP, which is led by the Ministry of Health, the Vice President's Office (VPO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are also in the process of developing several documents important for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as part of the UNFCCC obligation. From 22nd to 24th May 2024, the first NAP zonal training workshop was conducted in the Mwanza Region as part of the preparation for developing the National Adaptation Plan. However, representatives from the Health Sector at Local Government Authorities were left behind in the process. Realizing this, CAN TZ supported three representatives from Regional Health Management

Teams from the Mwanza, Geita, and Kagera Regions to participate in the workshop to ensure health matters were well presented and addressed in the workshop.



Figure 13: Dr. Sixbert presenting on the impacts of climate change on the realization of SRHR

The meeting was convened for four days, in which twelve modules on the NAP planning process were covered. Adding to that, CAN TZ Director Dr. Sixbert Mwanga had an opportunity to present on critical intersections of climate change, Health, and Community Resilience. In his presentation, he unveiled the nexus of Climate Change and SRHR (Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights), articulating how the climate crisis directly & indirectly impacts the reproductive health landscape. His technical presentation was backed up with strong analytics on the extent of SRHR inclusion in Global Climate Change Policy Frameworks, such as NAPs, existing gaps, implications of overlooking SRHR, and opportunities for enhancing policy coherence and effectiveness in addressing the intertwined challenges of climate change and SRHR.

Concluding his insightful presentation, Mr. Sixbert emphasized the urgent need for proactive measures to integrate SRHR considerations into the ongoing processes of developing National Adaptation Plans. Such integration, he argued convincingly, is not merely a matter of policy alignment but a moral imperative to safeguard the health, dignity, and resilience of vulnerable populations in the face of climate-induced challenges.

2.3.6 Launching of new CAN TZ Strategy 2024-2029

CAN TZ successfully launched the second five-year strategic plan that looks very promising in the fight against the greatest threat of the 21st century, the climate crisis, with additions of emerging

priorities such as safeguarding public health from the worsening climate crisis. The launching event was held on 20th June at CAN TZ Headquarters Office, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The meeting witnessed an impressive turnout with 29 attendees coming from different vantage points: government, academia, and non-governmental organizations who are network members working in diverse geographical regions both in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar Islands. Disaggregated by gender, about 38% of all participants were females, and 62% were males.



Figure 14: CAN TZ Network members during the Launching event

The launching of the new CAN TZ strategy for the years 2024-2029 came at an opportune time when Tanzania has already witnessed devastating health consequences of climate-related events that have led to widespread loss of human lives and suffering in multiple ways. Very recent tropical cyclones and heavy downpours from November 2023 to May 2024 have caused severe flooding, extensive damage to infrastructure and critical healthcare facilities, and cholera outbreaks that heavily hit lake zone regions. Moreover, challenges related to SRH were highlighted as an emerging threat since climate change directly and indirectly influences several reproductive health outcomes, including maternal mortality, low birth weight, stillbirth, and preterm birth, among others. The future climate projections reveal that the impacts of climate change on health will intensify in severity and frequency, therefore, CAN TZ felt a broad sense of urgency to address the threats imposed upon public health and well-being by adding Health as one of the priority focus areas in the second strategic plan.



Figure 15: (From Right to Left) CAN TZ Director, Representative from NGOs Registrar's office. and a representative from CAN TZ Network Members during the launching of the CAN TZ Strategy

The launching event of the second CAN TZ strategy was a fuel station as attendees drew new energy and returned home to do the hard work as concerted efforts to curb the grave consequences of climate change in their local contexts. The overwhelming takeaway from attendees was that they left better informed on various issues related to NGO compliance and the emerging opportunities in climate change and the health arena and were very positive about the progress/ achievements of the previous CAN TZ strategy. In addition, they were inspired to act by mainstreaming health issues, including SRHR as one of the key priority areas in their working contexts.

2.3.7 The 3rd HNAP review technical meetings in Dodoma Region

CAN TZ continued its strategic move to engage and participate in a series of HNAP review technical meetings. From 23rd to 24th July 2024, the project team participated in the third technical workshop held in Dodoma Region. The other invited participants were stakeholders from various institutions such as the Ministry of Health, the President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), UNICEF, TMA, Dodoma Referral Hospital, Archway consulting firm, academia, and Plan International. The main objective of the third HNAP technical meeting was to review and discuss the preliminary findings of the Health Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment done by the Consultant Team. The meeting featured technical presentations such as the overall HNAP review and development process, the Consultant approach and methodologies on key deliverables, and the Preliminary findings of the climate-related Health Risks in Tanzania, which were further enriched by Group Discussions.



Figure 16: HNAP Technical Working Group participating in discussion session during the third HNAP technical meeting

From the discussions, it was drawn out that there is mounting attention on the influence of climate change on sexual and reproductive health and the urgency of prioritizing SRH issues in the second HNAP, which were overlooked in the first draft. The CAN TZ project team had an opportunity to discuss with the One World Consultant Team the critical connection between climate change and SRHR and the prioritized adaptation options that should be incorporated in the second Health National Adaptation Plan.

2.3.8 Influence of climate change on Maternal, Reproductive, and Child Health Outcomes: A Qualitative study in Kilwa District Council, Tanzania.

In early October 2024, a team of experienced researchers from Climate Action Network Tanzania and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences carried out a qualitative study to explore community and healthcare workers' perspectives on the impacts of the ongoing climate crisis on maternal, reproductive, and child health outcomes in Kilwa District Council. The research involved focus group discussions with pregnant women, lactating mothers, older women (above 49), and interviews with frontline healthcare workers offering reproductive health services at health facilities, and Council Health Management Team members (Local Health Department). In total, 102 participants were included in the study.

These were residents of 10 villages that were heavily hit by devastating floods and tropical cyclone Hidaya between April and May 2024. The key themes that emerged in this study were;

- ***Surging climate-sensitive diseases:*** Respondents revealed pregnant women and children suffer mostly from Malaria and diarrhea diseases following heavy downpours and floods in Kilwa District Council. Healthcare workers expressed their concerns about the potential implications of such diseases as they could influence adverse birth outcomes such as pre-term birth.
- ***Limited access to health facilities:*** As roads and bridges in some of the villages were completely cut off, land transportation was paralyzed hampering access to essential life-saving healthcare services including routine vaccinations and safe deliveries. Respondents reported there was a significant number of home deliveries during the flooding event.
- ***Malnutrition;*** The heavy downpours and cyclone Hidaya resulted in massive destruction of farmlands in Kilwa District which has led to food insecurity, especially in poor households. Reduced number of meals per day and limited access to nutritious food were mentioned as immediate effects felt following the flooding event. This was reported to contribute to low birth weights and severe anemia among pregnant women.
- ***Sexual and Gender-based Violence:*** Climate-induced water scarcity has compelled women and young girls to travel long distances searching for water. Respondents revealed the increase in gender domestic burden often leaves women physically exhausted to the extent they cannot engage in sexual relationships with their spouses. This fuels frustration among their partners and results in domestic violence. Long distances travelling in searching for water, also put young girls at increased risks of sexual violence such as rape.
- ***Intensified Financial constraints:*** The devastating floods have compromised livelihoods which has resulted in reduced household incomes. Some of the young girls from affected families may resort to engaging in risky activities such as transactional sex. This has contributed to the rising number of teenage pregnancies in the district.
- ***Attempts to cope:*** The Maternity Waiting Home (MWH) constructed in Kilwa District Hospital is saving hundreds of pregnant women living in remote villages against seasonal barriers to timely access to health facilities. Other women rely on family planning to avoid the risks of becoming pregnant in the wake of climate-related disasters as well as having few children to better prepare and withstand climate-induced economic shocks and food insecurity.

These findings reveal the potential implications of the climate crisis in reversing the hard-won gains in the reduction of maternal, neonatal, infant, and child mortality in the Global South including

Tanzania. It is of critical urgency to prioritize maternal, reproductive, and child health outcomes in climate change policies which may result in the achievement of multiple sustainable development goals including SDG 3 “Health for All”, SDG 5 “Gender Equality”, and SDG 13 “Climate Action”. The results of the Qualitative Research Study will be published later this year.

2.4. Promoting participatory processes to implement NDC through nature-based solutions in rural and coastal landscapes in Tanzania (PRO-NDC ACT)

2.4.1 Tree planting, weeding and Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) Activities in Pangani and Same

Through promoting participatory and ambitious NDC implementation through nature-based solutions in urban, rural, and coastal landscapes of Tanzania (PRO-NDC-ACT) project, which is implemented in Pangani and Same Districts, CAN Tanzania has been supporting various conservation and restoration activities.

Among the activities supported by CAN Tanzania is participatory tree planting and FMNR. The primary aim of this activity was to conduct restoration initiatives by engaging in active planting and implementing farmer-managed natural restoration within the project areas alongside awareness of its benefits, with full support from local communities.

This activity involved the wider participation of local communities to accomplish the tree planting and FMNR activities. Before the commencement of activities, training sessions were conducted for local communities on performing FMNR and proper tree planting techniques at both sites. Participants demonstrated a clear understanding of the activities' modalities and performed effectively. Throughout the tree planting and FMNR activities, the project team from CAN Tanzania, UoL, and District Council Officers played an active role in ensuring that the FMNR and tree planting activities were carried out successfully in the designated sites.

Tree planting activities were successfully undertaken in all three project villages, whereby a total of 55,682 tree seedlings have been planted as the following breakdown shows;

- (a) Vumari village – 17,167 tree saplings
- (b) Msaraza village – 32,815 tree saplings
- (c) Kigurusimba village – 5,700 tree saplings

Moreover, the planted site in the Vumari forest was generally progressing well. However, most saplings were surrounded by weeds and tall grasses, compromising their survival. These grasses

obscure the planted seedlings during patrols/forest interventions, necessitating urgent weeding. The weeding activity was carried out to clear the ground around the saplings to reduce competition for resources. FMNR had been undertaken in the Vumari and Kigurusimba Villages.



Figure 17: Pictures Showing Tree Planting In Pangani and Same and Weeding Activities in Vumari



Figure 18: FMNR activities in Vumari and Kigurusimba villages

2.4.2 Tree Nursery Activities and Follow Ups in Pangani and Same

CAN Tanzania, through the PRO NDC ACT project, has been supporting tree nursery activities in Vumari (Same District), Msaraza and Kigurusimba (Pangani District), involving monitoring the progress of nurseries in all villages, meeting with LIPC members, harmonizing and sensitizing on the process of filling of polyethylene tube as agreed. In all villages, nursery activities were in good progress;

however, the filling of polythene bags pace required improvement, and planted sites in Vumari and Msaraza were progressing well.

After the maturing of the seedlings in the nursery and planting in the forests, the remaining polyethylene tubes with seeds are currently in the nurseries:

- Vumari - 23,490
- Kigurusimba - 11,100

Nursery activities, including seed sowing & overall maintenance, are underway. For Msaraza village, the collection of *Avicenia Marina* spp. along with other species is encouraged for diversity.



Figure 19: Progress of tree nurseries in Vumari, Msaraza and Kigurusimba during follow-ups

2.4.3 Initiation of Beekeeping Activities

Beekeeping has been introduced as a sustainable alternative livelihood activity to align with forest conservation efforts and the generation of income. Therefore, beekeeping can serve as an effective strategy for forest conservation by providing alternative livelihoods that foster forest protection and promote ecological balance. The Village Councils in all three project villages proposed using the Village Assembly to endorse the beekeeping group members. Following the Village Council and Village Assembly meeting, the members of the committees/group which will be responsible for the management and inspection of the beehives were selected and validated. The validated beekeeping group members were involved theoretical and practical training sessions which were interactive, and participants were much excited. Topics such as; Bee types and basic requirement; Products associated

with beekeeping, quality control, value addition, benefits, and markets; identifying optimal apiary sites, hive hanging, inspections, and harvesting honey were covered. Learning methods combined interactive lectures from the district beekeeping officer and an experienced local beekeeper, group discussions, and practical exercises to ensure a dynamic and engaging learning experience. A total of 45 beehives and 6 sets of beekeeping protective gear were provided, and all 45 beehives were hung in the respective forest areas to serve forest conservation and economic livelihood benefits.



Figure 20: Training and handover of beehives

2.4.4 Survey and Mapping of FMNR and Planted Sites

Under the PRO-NDC-ACT framework, we are dedicated to restoring recently deforested and degraded areas within indigenous forest reserves and promoting the natural regeneration of mangrove forests on abandoned coconut plantations in Pangani. These efforts are designed to tackle climate change challenges through focused and participatory regeneration and active restoration.

The purpose of this activity was to visit and map all the planted mangrove sites in Msaraza, FMNR and planted sites in Kigurusimba Village, Pangani District and Vumari Village in Same. The activity was carried out from the 12th to the 14th and from the 18th to the 21st of December 2024. The activity was achieved through the collaborative efforts of CAN'TZ personnel and the University of Oldenburg (UoL), represented by Dr. Maximilian Petzold, by visiting and mapping the sites in collaboration with the LIPC and community members. The activity kicked off in Msaraza and continued in Kigurusimba village and Vumari village. The Output of the mapping activity revealed that;

- All the restored areas were well-mapped and documented

- 6.2ha have been restored through tree planting in all project sites
- 52.91ha have been restored through FMNR intervention in Kigurusimba and Vumari



Figure 21: A team conducting a geospatial survey for FMNR and tree planted sites

2.4.5 Conducting LPIC Members Exchange Visits and Pre-Planning Meeting Towards National Stakeholder Workshop

The activities aimed to promote knowledge exchange and prepare for a national stakeholder workshop. From November 22 to December 7, 2024, members of Local Project Implementation Committees (LPICs) from Msaraza, Kigurusimba, and Vumari participated in exchange visits to all project sites to share experiences in forest restoration.

In Msaraza, participants, including members of the Beach Management Unit (BMU) from Ushongo Village, learned about mangrove nursery practices and restoration techniques, which they can apply to other communities. The focus in Kigurusimba was on coastal forest restoration, while discussions in Vumari centered around the restoration of montane forests, addressing site-specific challenges. These visits enhanced community engagement and strengthened their commitment to the project goals.

Following the exchange visits, a pre-planning meeting was held on December 6, 2024, at Amani Hostel in Same. The meeting prepared participants for the upcoming national stakeholder workshop in Tanga. Attendees included LPIC members, district forest officers, academic experts, and representatives from conservation organizations. The meeting aimed to align stakeholders on

Tanzania's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and nature-based solutions (NbS) for climate action. It sought to develop a shared understanding of workshop themes and ensure meaningful participation from local communities. Additionally, the meeting reviewed the workshop program and addressed any gaps and pending tasks.



Figure 22: Pictures showing training activities in Vumari

Based on the exchange visits undertaking and pre-planning meeting, the following were recommended: -

- Continued Support and Engagement by maintaining regular engagement with the communities to provide ongoing support and address emerging challenges, ensuring the sustainability of the restoration efforts.
- Continuous awareness/sensitization on forest conservation and where convenient expand training on value addition for beehive products and other income-generating activities to Kigurusimba and Vumari to enhance community livelihoods.
- Develop clear monitoring indicators and mechanisms to track the progress and impact of the restoration activities, ensuring continuous improvement, i.e. Setting track spots over time so that they are monitored continuously
- Documentation and Knowledge Sharing by documenting the project's activities and outcomes comprehensively and sharing these with other communities and stakeholders to replicate successful practices is necessary.

- Continuous engagement and partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and academic institutions, to leverage additional expertise and resources for the project

2.4.6 Undertaking the First National Stakeholders Workshop

The first national stakeholder workshop, one of two planned national workshops, was held at Nyumbani Hotel and Resorts, Tanga, from 16th to 17th December 2024. The workshop aimed to develop a guide/manual for NDC implementation through nature-based solutions, drawing on experiences from the PRO-NDC-ACT project. This guide/manual is intended to be useful at both local and national levels by assessing project interventions to identify lessons learned and best practices aligned with the needs of local communities. The workshop emphasized the importance of local, community-based approaches to ecosystem restoration and management, aiming to advance climate mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and safeguarding local livelihoods through Nature-Based Solutions (NBS).

The workshop brought together a diverse group of stakeholders, including representatives from government ministries, agencies, and departments, the Tanga Regional Office, District Council officials, and local project implementing committees from the three project sites. Held over two days, from 16 - 17 December 2024, with a total of 25 participants.

The workshop highlighted the importance of forest conservation and restoration for achieving Tanzania's climate goals, emphasizing community involvement in sustainable management practices. Ultimately, the workshop fostered collaboration among stakeholders and established a strong foundation for creating a practical, community-aligned manual that will guide future NDC initiatives. The experiences shared and the lessons learned will play a critical role in ensuring that Tanzania can achieve its climate goals through nature-based solutions while enhancing local livelihoods and conserving biodiversity. The participatory approach ensured that the manual would be practical and aligned with the needs of local communities. The milestones set during the workshop will guide the ongoing development of the manual, ensuring that it serves as a valuable resource for stakeholders in fulfilling Tanzania's NDCs while ensuring sustainable ecosystem management.



Figure 23: First national stakeholders' workshop

2.5. Strengthen and Promote Biodiversity Conservation Capacity and Climate Resilience Strategies of the Coastal Community in Pangani District. (GEF)

The project intends to nurture and strengthen the coastal community's local biodiversity conservation and social integrity in two villages, Ushongo and Msaraza Pangani district. The project will employ the co-management approach, which allows communities to take an inclusive and participatory role in, own, and manage the environment and natural resources in their community, including key biodiversity and critical habitats (mangroves and coral reefs), through locally-led actions and solutions that are primarily developed and implemented by communities. The expected results include: Promoted restoration of degraded environment and biodiversity in the project areas, Strengthened social integrity amongst communities in Pangani District, through enhanced and diversified livelihood, and Improved understanding of the links between management of biodiversity, and sustainable economic development in Pangani District.

2.5.1 Facilitate Engagement Meetings with Village Councils, Community Members, and Other Duty Bearers on the Conservation and Management of Natural Resources.

The objective of the activity was to undertake project inception with relevant project stakeholders and beneficiaries as well as project areas (Ushongo and Msaraza), piloting for beekeeping activities, and mangrove tree nursery establishment. The activity was conducted in Pangani district in Tanga Region from 27th August to 28th August 2024. The activity involved 11 District officers from Pangani District Council, 20 from Ushongo BMUs, and representatives from the village council, with 9:11 females and males, and Msaraza Village councils with 20:16 Females and males, which makes a total of 67 participants.

2.5.2 Meeting With the Pangani District Officers

During the project inception meeting at the Pangani District Council, the team met with the District Executive Director to present the project brief and outline planned interventions in Msaraza and Ushongo villages, supported by the GEF SGP. The Executive Director expressed appreciation for the initiatives that CAN-Tanzania has provided as a continuation of the ongoing project in Pangani. He assured the team that his office would offer the necessary support and cooperation required for project implementation.

Following this, the project team held a brief meeting with officials from the Forestry, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Community Development departments to encourage their cooperation, support, and sense of ownership of the project. During this meeting, the CAN-Tanzania team presented an overview of the planned interventions, which included the project's objectives, indicators, sites, activities, and stakeholders. One of the key components of the intervention will involve beekeeping activities as a nature-based solution for conservation, as well as an alternative livelihood option for communities living near coastal biodiversity. Finally, participants were allowed to engage in a discussion. During the project inception meeting at the Pangani District Council, the team met with the District Executive Director to present the project brief and outline planned interventions in Msaraza and Ushongo villages, supported by the GEF SGP. The Executive Director expressed appreciation for the initiatives that CAN-Tanzania has provided as a continuation of the ongoing project in Pangani. He assured the team that his office would offer the necessary support and cooperation required for project implementation.

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2.5.3 Meeting with Msaraza village community

The team had a meeting with the Msaraza Village Council (VC) regarding the proposed project. The CAN Tanzania team presented the project overview (Objectives, Indicators, project sites, activities, and stakeholders) to the Village Council members. After the presentation, the VC members praised CAN Tanzania for supporting them in the conservation of mangrove biodiversity and assured maximum cooperation for the whole period. The village chairman requested CAN Tanzania to facilitate community members, especially those who work hard to conserve the mangroves with knowledge, skills, and facilities for alternative livelihood options whereby they can use their surrounding mangrove resources to generate income.

2.5.4 Meeting with Ushongo Village Community

In Ushongo village, the CAN Tanzania team had a meeting with BMU committee members and Village representatives, whereby the presentation on the project overview (Objectives, Indicators, project sites, activities, and stakeholders) was done, and the participants were given a chance for discussion. During the discussion on the conservation and restoration of mangrove vegetation, one participant stated that they usually collect saplings in the field and plant them in the areas selected without planting them first in the nurseries. This reduces the survival rates of the planted saplings. The committee members also requested to be considered by the district authority as they are volunteering most of the time in their restoration activities. Finally, the discussion ended up with the following issues:

- Establishment of a tree nursery for rearing mangrove saplings before planting in the selected areas
- Alternative livelihood options need to be further discussed for the future benefit of BMU members
- Establishment of beekeeping activity as an income-generating activity for the Ushongo BMU, who are involved in the conservation of mangroves
- The mangroves in Ushongo Mabaoni have been degraded due to charcoal burning and livestock; thus, they need restoration as soon as possible.



Figure 24: Project inception meeting

2.5.5 Establishment of Tree Nurseries:

The mangrove nursery aims to rehabilitate degraded mangrove areas, enhance coastal resilience for climate change, and provide sustainable livelihoods for the local community. Restoring degraded mangrove forests along the Ushongo coastline helps to minimize soil erosion, stabilize the shoreline, and improve habitats for marine life. The nursery plays a crucial role in restoring the health of these essential ecosystems by growing and transplanting mangrove seedlings

The establishment of the mangrove nursery conducted for 3 days from 8th –10th October 2024 involves 30 local community members, mostly BMUs 15:13 (Male: Female), providing them with theoretical and practical training, which fosters a sense of ownership, stewardship, and raises awareness about the importance of mangroves in coastal ecosystems. Restoration efforts help mitigate the effects of climate change by increasing carbon storage. The nursery also supports sustainable livelihoods through ecotourism and the sustainable harvesting of mangrove products, such as honey and medicinal plants.

Ushongo village represents a promising step towards restoring and preserving coastal ecosystems in Pangani District. By combining ecological restoration with community participation, this initiative not

only helps in conserving biodiversity but also supports local livelihoods and contributes to climate change mitigation.



Figure 25: Nursery establishment in Ushongo

2.5.6 Facilitate Modernized Beekeeping Initiatives to 2 BMUs in the Project Areas:

As part of the project implementation, the beekeeping initiative aimed at purchasing 30 beehives to be installed in the conservation area in the mangroves. After careful selection of tenders, top bar hives were to be purchased.

On 15th October 2024, the District Administrative Secretary (DAS) handled over a set of 2 protective gears and 30 beehives to Beach Management Units (BMU) in Ushongo village and 10 in Msaraza under the UNDP/GEF Project. This was followed by training on setting and installation of the beehive, entrepreneurship, value addition and financial management to improve their investment capacity with the expectation of the scalability of the initiatives with improved value addition from honey products.

The Pangani District Administrative Secretary thanked CAN-Tanzania for the very nice initiative as part of implemented Pangani district interventions on mangrove restoration and conservation. The Pangani District Administrative Secretary also emphasized taking ownership of all interventions done by CAN Tanzania so the project can be sustainable. District Agriculture, livestock and Fisher officer

Mr. Zuberi explains to DAS that the CAN Tanzania project has been implemented in Pangani district and builds resilience in the communities on climate change, as well as raises awareness to the public on climate services.

Outcome

- Installation of all beehives in all project areas.
- 22 beehives were colonized by bees after one week of installation.
- Beehives follow up and monitor for observation and progress.
- Training on entrepreneurship, value addition, and finance management to be followed from 18th Nov 2024.



Figure 26: A picture show handling of beehive to the BMU in ushongo and Msarasa



Figure 27: A picture shows Beehives installation process.

2.5.7 Promote and Train Communities on Diversified Livelihoods in the Project Areas.

As part of strengthening the conservation and management of coastal and marine biodiversity and enhancing and diversifying livelihoods, BMUs in the Villages of Ushongo and Msaraza were supported with a total of 30 modernized beehives and essential beehive protective equipment in October 2024. These interventions are expected to reduce pressures on natural resources and encourage sustainable utilization of critical habitats such as mangrove forests.

In collaboration of the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and the Pangani district office, training was conducted in Msaraza and Ushongo villages to facilitate the B.M.U/groups on entrepreneurship and financial management to improve their investment capacity with expectations on the scalability of the initiatives with improved value addition considering the beehive interventions. The activity sought to empower Beach Management Units (BMUs) and village leaders with knowledge and skills to integrate conservation practices into development planning while diversifying their livelihoods through training on Entrepreneurship, Financial management, beekeeping activities and Value Addition for Strengthened Socioecological Integrity in the Pangani district. The training sessions emphasized practical skills such as hive maintenance, honey value chain management, and strategies for investment and scaling through the co-development of the action plan. These activities were conducted from the 18th to 21st November 2024 in Ushongo and Msaraza Villages with 56 participants with 39.63% Male and 60.36% female.

Training Outcome

- Each village develops an action plan on how to reach planned goals
- Increase knowledge and awareness on entrepreneurship skills, finance management bookkeeping and value addition.
- Inspect and clean the hives
- Knowledge on how to uninstall hives and use the safety gear in practice



Figure 28: Beekeeping training in Ushongo

2.6. Flood Response in Tanzania project.

The anticipated crisis involves widespread flooding in Tanzania, particularly affecting the Morogoro, Katavi Mkoa wa Pwani (Coastal region), especially in Rufiji district and Lindi regions, posing significant risks to communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods, notably agricultural activities focused on maize and rice cultivation. Going forward, it is revealed that Tanzania is one of the East African countries will continue to experience wetter than normal in some coastal regions (Easten part of the country -including Mkoa wa Pwani, Morogoro and part of the Lindi region) with the remainder of the long rains (April – May) expected to be more active than normal.

The increased precipitation, historical flooding patterns, and recent destructive rainfall in the Morogoro municipal, Lindi district, Kilwa district and Ifakara town council have already led to property destruction, displacement, and loss of lives. This crisis threatens low-income households, elderly and children with displacement, property damage, disrupted services, and agricultural losses. Limited infrastructure and resources exacerbate vulnerabilities. Thousands could be affected, with heavy rainfall predicted soon, leaving little time to prepare. Urgent measures including evacuation plans, shelters, and early warnings are crucial to mitigate loss.

ActionAid Tanzania in collaboration with CAN Tanzania, Plan International, and FORUMCC implemented a two-month project that aims at mitigating the impact of anticipated flooding in

Tanzania's vulnerable regions, focusing on Morogoro, Katavi, Pwani, Rufiji, and Lindi. The response was chosen due to the imminent threat posed by increased precipitation, historical flooding trends, and recent destructive rainfall events, which have already caused property damage, displacement, and loss of lives in Morogoro.

CAN TZ implemented this project, starting with awareness creation on disaster risk management and early warning to ward disaster committees and district officers, distribution of humanitarian aids to people affected by floods in Malinyi districts and Juhudi primary school, and the development of 2 Districts Disaster Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan in Morogoro municipal and Ifakara District (DEPRP).

2.6.1 4 Training to district and ward disaster management committees in accessing, interpreting, and disseminating early warning advisories, health, safety, and first Aid.

The training was conducted from 5th to 19th April. The focus was to capacitate 15 ward Disaster Committees on the development of a disaster management action plan to be used to support them during flooding. A total of 106 participants, Male 61, female 46, from Morogoro municipal 2 wards, Lukobe and Kihonda , Ifakara 9 wards from Lumelo, viwanja 60, Lipangalala , Mlabani Mbasu, Ifakara, Kibaoni and Michenga , Kilwa 2 ward from Mandawa and Kivinje. and Lindi 2 wards from Raha leo and Mwenge, who act as the first responders when disaster happens and have experience with their communities. The need has been informed by the rapid needs assessment done to all districts.

The approach used the PACDR tool to emphasize proactive preparedness measures, including the development of District Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans and Ward disaster action plans, capacity building to 106 ward disaster committees on disaster preparedness, response, early warning, and first Aid this is to benefit the total number of 44040 households.

from Juhudi will be benefited from sport and games gear. CANTZ team was unable to reach Malinyi district because of the road distraction and connectivity. Everything purchased was handed over to Malinyi district disaster officer Mr. Sanga, Team has been following up on the distribution of these humanitarian aid.

2.6.3 Development of a District/Municipal Emergence, Preparedness and Response Plan

The development of EPRP for Morogoro Municipal and Ifakara Town Council. The activity conducted on 22nd May with a support from the Prime Minister Office in charge of Disaster, where a four-days training was organized and conducted in Morogoro and Ifakara 40 participants each, represented by Municipal/District Disaster Risk management, regional commissioner office and other stakeholders from RED CROSS, using the guiding template from the Prime minister's office the team was divided into groups for review and collect information to customers according to the municipality.

The first draft was presented and sent to the Prime Minister's Office for review, and comments were addressed. The 2 EPRP were launched in Morogoro under the presence of the Morogoro Regional Commissioner and its Disaster risk management committees and Ifakara District council with Disaster risk management committees.



2.7. Building Climate Ready Communities: A climate service initiative for a resilient Society in Bagamoyo and Chalinze District Councils

CAN Tanzania, with support from the Regional Sustainability Network under Hanns Siedel Foundation-Kenya under Hanns Siedel Foundation-Kenya under Hanns Siedel Foundation-Kenya conducted a micro-project aimed at enabling the co-production process of climate services to enhance informed decision-making and planning within the selected villages in Bagamoyo and Chalinze districts. This was realized through a series of conducted activities as outlined below:

2.7.1 Establishment of traditional weather forecast teams

In May 2024, CAN Tanzania, in collaboration with the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) and Indigenous Knowledge weather forecasting researcher Prof. Mahoo, established and trained traditional weather forecast teams in three villages: Mazizi and Kihangaiko in Chalinze district, and Kidomole in Bagamoyo district. These committees were formed to generate and communicate traditional weather forecasts, which would be integrated with scientific forecasts to produce more localized and accurate climate services. The committee members were selected from village assemblies, where individuals knowledgeable in observing and understanding local indicators for weather forecasting were nominated. The members were oriented on their roles and responsibilities and trained in the interpretation, recording, and communication of traditional weather forecasts. Following the training, the forecasting team started observing, forecasting and recording the March-May Season (Masika).

2.7.2 Capacity building of extension officers and representatives of traditional weather forecasting team on scientific weather forecast

Following this, on June 6th and 7th, a two-day capacity-building workshop was held to enhance participants' skills in interpreting and utilizing scientific weather forecasts. The workshop introduced the PICSAF and PISO tools, which are essential for generating climate services. The 25 participants, including government extension officers, community extension worker and representatives from the traditional forecasting teams, reported increased confidence in their ability to use scientific forecasts effectively.

2.7.3 Integration of Scientific and Traditional Weather Forecast

On July 3rd and 4th, the project facilitated the integration of traditional and scientific weather forecasts by evaluating the long rain season of March-May 2024. This session brought together trained

indigenous forecasters team, extension officer and community extension workers, fostering learning and collaboration in the co-production of climate services.

2.7.4 Back-stopping training to traditional weather forecast teams

Finally, on October 10th, the Indigenous Knowledge Weather Forecasting Committee received further training to enhance their operations. This training session allowed team members to share insights and practices, promoting cross-learning and strengthening the forecasting teams. Overall, the project successfully established a foundation for integrating traditional and scientific weather forecasts, enhancing the accuracy and localization of climate services.

Furthermore, CAN Tanzania participated within COP Session whereby it submitted and presented a position paper- [RSN Paper 2024](#)

2.7.5 Climate Smart Agriculture Business Models for Small Holder Farmers in Tanzania

Transforming smallholder farming from subsistence to agribusiness is crucial for Tanzania's agricultural sector, as it addresses the challenges of low productivity, outdated practices, and market access issues that trap farmers in poverty. Climate Action Network Tanzania partnered with the Business School of the Netherlands, with support from NUFFIC to conduct a training program on Climate Smart Agriculture Business Models for smallholder farmers. The program adopted a blended learning approach, combining both online and physical components, focused on climate-smart agriculture, agribusiness development for smallholders and value chain approach. The training program capacitated a total of 28 participants from extension officers, civil society organizations, and media representatives in regions including Chalinze, Bagamoyo, Lushoto, and Pangani. By equipping stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and skills, the partnership seeks to catalyze a transformation within agricultural sector. Empowering intermediaries' agents such as extension officers, media and CSO, they can disseminate this knowledge to many more people they support ensures a multiplier effect, reaching a broader spectrum of farmers. Through building resilience and fostering business acumen, it transforms smallholder farming from subsistence to agribusiness, unlocking the full potential of the agricultural sector. This transformation will increase farmers' earnings, production capacity, adoption of mechanization, and better practices, ultimately contributing to food security and development. The training is an initial step towards this goal. Through collaboration, innovation, and empowerment, we can build a more resilient and prosperous future for farmers and communities across the nation.



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COMPLETED

drnalla /drnalla 10/100

Sustainability elements

- Safer and assured quality products to consumers (Local value chain)
- Better income for farmers (Higher yields for doing processing variety and assured market)
- Reduced wastage (processing and increasing the shelf-life)

Tomato Jos

VJ (you)

M	ES	DR
Maya	Elifadhi S...	Daud Rev...
H	V	E
Husna	Viceth	Evarist
P	AS	L
Pavan	Anna sum...	Leonard

Chat People

Breakout Groups Co-location Groups

AS	Anna sumaye			
DR	Daud Revocatus			
ES	Elifadhi Shaidi			
E	Evarist			
H	Husna			
L	Leonard			
M	Maya			

23:34 / 1:02:32

Cam Mic Stop Stop Chat People Leave

2.8. MEDA

2.8.1 Seasonal Outlook Dissemination and Training

MEDA contracted CAN Tanzania to strengthen the capacity of farmers, SMEs, and local communities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Successful adaptation and mitigation practices ensure sustainable agricultural practices and enhance food security. The approach to reach the goal of the assignment relies on training project beneficiaries on the interpretation of seasonal outlook for co-production, packaging, and dissemination of climate services. The feasibility of this activity depends on participatory planning with Lead Firms to understand the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder.

2.9. Consultancy services

2.9.1. LTS

CAN Tanzania is conducting a consultancy project funded by the German government through Germany's International Climate Initiative (IKI), with technical support from the 2050 Pathways Platform. This initiative aims to lay the foundation for Tanzania's National Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) by developing a Long-Term Vision (LTV) document and an LT-LEDS roadmap. The consultancy, running from June 2024 to June 2025, involves stakeholder engagement, policy alignment, and capacity building to guide Tanzania's transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient economy.

As part of this initiative, CAN Tanzania, in collaboration with the consortium team from National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCMC) successfully launched the LT-LEDS project in Dodoma and Zanzibar. These launch events provided a platform for multi-sectoral dialogue, stakeholder engagement, and policy discussions, reinforcing Tanzania's commitment to integrating low-carbon development into national planning.

Key Objectives of the LT-LEDS Launch and Consultancy

- To introduce the LT-LEDS initiative to government stakeholders, development partners, and civil societies in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar Island.
- To align climate action with national and international frameworks, including Vision 2050 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- Develop a Long-Term Vision (LTV) and LT-LEDS roadmap, engaging donors and key stakeholders for sustainable implementation.
- Foster multi-sectoral collaboration and policy integration to ensure the transition towards a low-emission future.
- Strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and financing mechanisms for effective execution.

Key Highlights from the Launch Events

Dodoma (August 26, 2024) – Mainland Tanzania

The Dodoma launch, held at Rafiki Dodoma Hotel, gathered 48 key stakeholders, including government ministries, financial institutions, academia, and development partners. The event was officiated by Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Vice President's Office, Hon. Abdallah H. Mitawi, who emphasized Tanzania's climate vulnerability and the need for coordinated long-term action.

Key discussions focused on:

- Integration with National Development Plans – Aligning LT-LEDS with Vision 2050, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and sectoral policies.
- Emission Reduction Targets – Setting sector-specific climate goals for energy, agriculture, transportation, and waste management.
- Financing Mechanisms – Leveraging public, private, and international funding sources for climate action.
- Stakeholder Inclusivity – Engaging local authorities, the private sector, and gender-focused groups.

2.9.2. MEDA

The CAN Tanzania was commissioned by MEDA Tanzania to assessment of the sustainability of climate change and environmental interventions undertaken in the Feminist Entrepreneurs Growing Green Economies (FEGGE) Project. The overall objective was to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the sustainability of climate change, greenhouse gas emissions, and environmental interventions implemented under the project. The assessment covered stakeholders and activities implemented in selected sites and firms in Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Singida, and Tabora regions within the value chains of Sunflower, Maize, Rice, Honey, Daily, and spice.

The consultancy was realized to 29 Feminist Small and Medium Enterprises (F-SMEs) as lead firms (LF) associated with small entrepreneurs (SEs) and extensions, alongside focus group discussions (including extension officers and SEs) and field observations. This report provided recommendations based on seven focuses: enhancing project outcomes related to CSA, improving impacts on emissions and contributions to environmental institutions, improving SME adoption of Environmental, Social, and governance frameworks to ensure business sustainability, and improving Environmental and climate change reporting and risk mitigation measures.

2.10. Study and Research conducted in 2024.

The organization has conducted a number of studies and research independently and jointly with other organizations. Below are some of the conducted studies and research;

- a) Zanzibar Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Report

- b) Influence of Climate change on Maternal, Reproductive, and Child Health outcomes in Kilwa District, Lindi Region.

2.11. Publication in 2024

2.11.1. Publication During the implementation project activities in the year 2024

During project implementation, different publications were produced to document key activities, findings, and lessons learned in 2024. These included reports, policy briefs, newsletters, and fact sheets that provided valuable insights into project progress and impact. To enhance accessibility and outreach, the publications were made available for download on the organization's website, where they recorded a total of 2,888 downloads. Additionally, dissemination through social media platforms such as X (formerly Twitter), Instagram, Facebook, and LinkedIn helped expand their reach, engaging stakeholders, policymakers, and the general public.

Table 2: List of publications including factsheets, policy briefs, and baseline reports.

S/N	Title	Type	Project	Publication Date
1.	Turning the Tide: Forest and Mangrove Restoration in Response to Tanzania's Deforestation Crisis	Factsheet	PRO NDC ACT	21/10/2024
2.	Advancing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Health Sector National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP)	Policy Brief	INSECT	23/05/2024
3.	Climate crisis and sexual and reproductive health: Mainstreaming Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights into National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	Policy Brief	INSECT	23/05/2024
4.	Strengthening the Contribution of Local Actors for a Climate Resilient Society in Zanzibar	Baseline Report	Zanzibar Vulnerability Assessment	01/08/2024
5.	Aligning Climate Resilience, Sustainable Development, and Poverty Reduction	Baseline Report	Aligning II	29/07/2024

2.12. Organization Development Status in 2024

2.12.1. Organization’s Resource Development Status

Like in other years, CAN TZ made significant strides in mobilizing financial resources to maximize the organization's financial stability and its overall efficiency in daily operations in 2024. This year, CAN TZ witnessed an impressive increase in the number of consultancies, new and extended projects, such as scholarship, Flood response, and INSECT. A total of 22 project proposals were submitted to different donors and partners across various regions globally. Of these, 35% were successful applications, while 30% were still in different evaluation stages, and 35% were unsuccessful by the end of the year. All these are visually represented in the **Error! Reference source not found.**

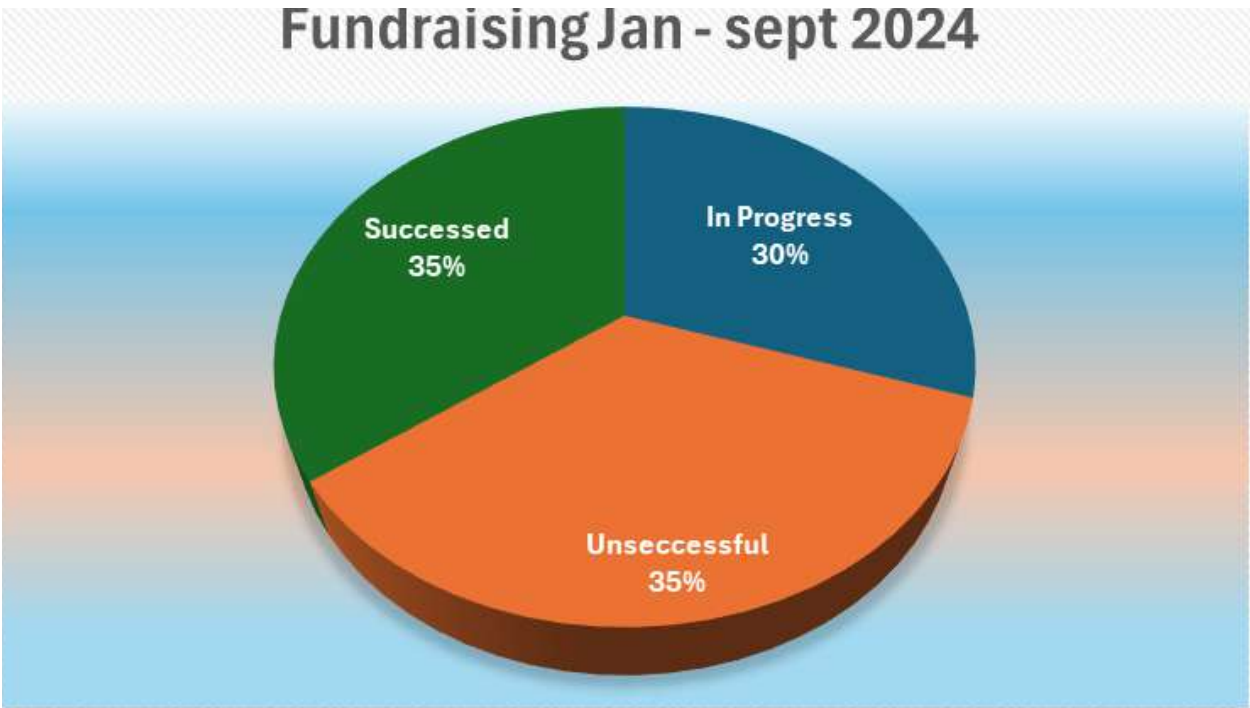


Figure 29: Fundraising status by the end of 2024

2.13. Organization's physical assets status by 2024

2.13.1. Staff training

In 2024, CAN TZ demonstrated a strong commitment to staff training and capacity development, which are key catalysts to strengthen organizational performance, staff professional growth, and overall operational efficiencies. Several structured capacity-building workshops and trainings were conducted. These trainings targeted both new and existing staff members, with a focus on improving staff skills, knowledge, and competencies in various aspects relating to personal professional development and organizational growth. One of the notable trainings was on reflective leadership, which was conducted by UZIKWASA. These training workshops aimed at fostering a culture of continuous learning, self-awareness, and adaptive leadership for meaningful, and transformative changes in an organization.

2.13.2. Quarterly General Meetings (QGM) In 2024

In 2024, CAN Tanzania remained committed to strengthening organizational growth and effectiveness through the structured implementation of Quarterly General Meetings (QGMs). Held every three months, these meetings served as key platforms for strategic planning, performance evaluation, and decision-making. Throughout the year, CAN Tanzania successfully conducted QGMs in September and December, focusing on assessing progress toward our 2024 strategic goals, reviewing financial performance, and discussing upcoming projects for 2025. These sessions played a critical role in identifying and addressing challenges such as resource allocation and project timelines, ensuring that our strategies remained aligned with our mission and responsive to the evolving needs of stakeholders.

A key highlight of the QGMs was the facilitation of open dialogue between staff and leadership, fostering a culture of transparency, accountability, and shared decision-making. Team members had the opportunity to present achievements, raise concerns, and provide valuable feedback, directly contributing to the organization's strategic direction. This inclusive approach strengthened internal collaboration and reinforced a collective vision for the organization's future. By institutionalizing these quarterly meetings, CAN Tanzania has further embedded a culture of continuous improvement, adaptability, and innovation. This structured engagement has not only enhanced organizational effectiveness throughout 2024 but has also laid a strong foundation for sustained growth and impact in the years to come.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0. ACHIEVEMENTS, LESSONS LEARNT, AND CHALLENGES IN 2024.

3.1 Achievement in 2024

2024 was a remarkable year for CAN TZ. We have made substantial strides in the pursuits of addressing the ongoing climate crisis, ranging from policy level to on-ground interventions. Some of the key achievements this year include, among others;

- ❖ Launching of the second CAN TZ Strategic Plan (2024-2029)
- ❖ Increase in the number of new projects such as Scholarship, GEF, INSECT phase II, and consultancies
- ❖ Increased visibility of CAN TZ. This is well evident as demand for CAN TZ services has risen sharply in 2024
- ❖ Increase in the number of staff in both Headquarters and the Zanzibar Office
- ❖ Installation of Mwanga Hub at CAN TZ Headquarters' office
- ❖ Successfully engaged and influenced in the development of national-level climate and environmental policy frameworks, such as the Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP) and Zanzibar Environmental Policy (ZEP), reviewing processes

3.2 Lessons Learnt in 2024

Since the start of 2024, the execution of various projects and operations has brought the following lessons.

- ❖ Adaptation needs vary across Tanzania Regions. Local Government Authorities, communities, and local CSOs are closest to the climate-related challenges and, therefore, are well-positioned to offer and implement effective context-specific adaptation solutions. There is a need to create mechanisms to build adaptation planning and implementation capacity at local levels, especially cultivating collaboration between local CSOs and Local government Authorities (LGAs)
- ❖ The use of evidence-based advocacy is imperative to influence changes in national-level policies. In this instance, strengthening the evidence base on climate adaptation in different sectors is crucial.
- ❖ Context-specific weather and climate data are very crucial in the efforts to strengthen adaptation actions in climate-sensitive livelihoods and other sectors, and proactive preparations for extreme weather events. Despite this accessibility of this information remains out of reach for many rural communities at grassroots levels in Tanzania. This calls for increased investment in downscaling climate and weather information blended with Indigenous knowledge throughout the country.
- ❖ Strengthened collaboration between state and non-state actors, including CSOs, and local communities is crucial for the worsening climate crisis.

3.3 Challenges in 2024

- ❖ High dependence on donor-funded projects threatens organization survival and sustainability, considering the unpredictable nature of donors' priorities and the influence of changing political interests from international community.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Partners in 2024



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