



CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK TANZANIA

ANNUAL ORGANIZATION REPORT 2023

EMPOWERING LOCAL ACTION: ADVANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH IN TANZANIA

January 2023 – December 2023



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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CAN Tanzania	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 Organization Learning Development
FVPO	First Vice President Office
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HNAP	Health National Adaptation Plan
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
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 Organization'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
PWC	Pastoral Women's Council
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

It is with great honor I extend my warmest greetings to all our valued partners, collaborators, and stakeholders. Our collective journey towards a sustainable and resilient future is of paramount importance, and I am pleased to share this message with each one of you as you play a crucial role in shaping the trajectory of our shared efforts. We are determined to excel as one of the leading Think and Do Tank non-governmental organization in climate change and sustainability. In the face of escalating climate challenges, our commitment to fostering meaningful change remains steadfast. Our organization, a dynamic nexus of diverse stakeholders including government entities, the parliament, donors, Network Members (NMs), academia, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the private sector, community members, Indigenous Knowledge (IK) holders and the media, stands as a testament to the strength of collaborative action.

Together, we embark on a mission to address the pressing issues that climate change presents to our communities, economies, and ecosystems. The urgency of the climate crisis calls for unified advocacy, innovative solutions, and a steadfast commitment to sustainable practices. As stakeholders, your engagement is instrumental in catalyzing the transformative change we seek.

To our esteemed government partners, we extend a hand in collaborative policy development, ensuring that climate considerations are seamlessly integrated into national strategies. To our donors, your support is the bedrock upon which impactful projects and initiatives are built, contributing to positive change on both local and global scales. To our Network Members, academics, community members and research institutions, your knowledge and expertise are invaluable assets, propelling us towards evidence-based solutions. To Civil Society Organizations, private sector, and the media, your advocacy and communication amplify our shared message, inspiring action and fostering awareness.

As we navigate this critical juncture in our global history, let us embrace the power of collective action. Let us forge partnerships, share insights, and champion initiatives that transcend boundaries and disciplines. Together, we have the potential to create a future where communities thrive, economies flourish, and ecosystems rejuvenate.

Your dedication fuels our determination to tackle climate change head-on, to innovate, and to create lasting impact. I invite each one of you to join hands as we embark on this transformative journey towards a more sustainable and resilient world.

Thank you for your unwavering commitment and collaboration.

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 is a pivotal think-and-do tank addressing climate change and sustainable growth. It collaborates with government, civil society, research and learning institutions, and private sector entities, leveraging their expertise to empower Tanzanians in adapting to climate impacts. The network emphasizes capacity building, collaborative learning and information sharing, and scalable solutions tailored to local communities' needs. CAN Tanzania contributes significantly to national policy development, focusing on ecosystem health, environmental stewardship, and climate-responsive actions.

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 the 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 compromises sustainable development initiatives. Accurate information access on climate change strengthens adaptive capacity. This is possible if stakeholder's involvement at all levels is strong enough to build institutional and community resilience.

1.6 Organization's Objective

CAN Tanzania aim for community's climate resilience for sustainable human development and poverty reduction in Tanzania. CAN Tanzania actively work 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 pastoralist), 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 2023

2.1 Aligning Climate Resilience, Sustainable Development, and Poverty Reduction Phase III

2.1.1 Participation and supporting the development of the National Renewable Energy Strategy and Road Map

Toward enabling the expansion of role of renewable energy in enabling development, CAN Tanzania and its partners have been advocating for the formulation of National Renewable Energy Strategy. Following the successful advocacy, in 2022 the Ministry of Energy began developing the said strategy. CAN Tanzania has supported and participated in providing technical inputs together with bringing on-board civil society voices and input in the process. CAN Tanzania has hosted several sessions together with participation in session organized by its partners and the Ministry of Energy. CAN Tanzania continues working toward realization an inclusive and participatory process in developing a comprehensive national renewable energy strategy and roadmap



Figure 1: On-going training on renewable energy strategy and roadmap

2.1.2 Conducting stakeholders' workshops for reviewing and updating the National Environmental Action Plan for the Energy Sector

CAN Tanzania through the renewable energy coalition supported the Ministry of Energy in reviewing and updating the National Environmental Action Plan for the Energy Sector for mainstreaming environmental and climate change considerations within the energy sector.



Figure 2: On-going presentation of group inputs by participants

2.1.3 Conducted renewable energy coalition meeting aimed at updating of coalition strategy

The renewable Energy coalition has played a crucial role in CAN Tanzania's approach of coordinated evidence-based advocacy for the expansion of renewables. To enable the strengthening and growth of the coalition CAN Tanzania facilitated a workshop aimed at reviewing the draft updated of the coalition strategy. A physical meeting was conducted in the Morogoro region on 19th October 2023 where some coalition members provided input to the draft strategy.



Figure 3: The chairman of SEF-Tanzania giving opening remarks



Figure 4: On-going group presentations by group 01

2.1.4 Undertaking of baseline study in new project areas/villages

CAN Tanzania conducted a baseline study within the new project areas of Chalinze, Pangani, Bagamoyo which involved data collection, analysis and reporting. A draft report has been developed, awaiting validation meeting with project beneficiaries for its finalization, dissemination and development of communication materials from the project findings.

2.1.5 Formation of traditional weather forecasters' committees

CAN Tanzania supported the process of identification, selection and verification of the village weather forecast committee by engaging the community members in the process. This a people had to be trusted and well knowledgeable on the indigenous weather forecast within the community and was done in combination with the documentation of the traditional weather forecast indicators. The selected members were given a training on their responsibilities and how they should work with extension workers in the integration of the indigenous weather forecasting and TMA information for a better interpretation of the news for better decision making.

2.1.6 Planning Workshop to Stakeholders and Leaders of Vumari and Mwangoi villages

Like other communities of Tanzania, people in villages of Vumari and Mwangoi perform development activities in groups as part of learning strategy, complementing each other and taping opportunities from development partner. On – CAN Tanzania organized a workshop with the community members of Vumari and Mwangoi.



Figure 5: Meeting participant in groups for action plan development

The workshop's aim was to facilitate communities in developing an action plan for integrating transformative leadership skills while solving environment and climate change-related community challenges. The activity was attended by 64 participants, with 36 males and 28 females. The rate of

women participation was high as compared to men which was a good implication of the gender representation in the village.

2.1.7 Contracting and verification of stakeholders in SAME District Council

On 22nd November 2023 CAN Tanzania implemented an activity on the mapping, contracting and verification of stakeholders at District and village levels was important for mainstreaming reflective leadership approach in their daily performance of activities. The main themes to focus on during the up-coming facilitation of reflective leadership are forest rehabilitation in Vumari village and Co-production of integrated climate services in Mwangoi village.



Figure 6: Participants of contracting meeting at Vumari village

2.1.8 Facilitating Organizational Learning and Training

CAN Tanzania sent 3 staff for the FOLD training as part of a collaborative partnership project with UZIKWASA in support of CAN Tanzania towards developing reflective learning culture and effectively using reflective training approaches in programming and operations.

Module 1 training took place from March 19 to 26 with the objective of establishing participants' organizations as the institutional context for practical learning to build a foundation for their ability to work with diagnostic tools. Where participants were introduced to several diagnostic tools and frameworks for understanding organizational functioning, learning and development over time.



Figure 7: CAN Tanzania trainees undertaking the BHP presentations

This activity took place in two phases whereas phase two was done from 11th to 17th June 2023. These immersive experiences emphasized the importance of working with the contributions of others and further enhanced participants' understanding and utilization of the diagnostic tools previously introduced in the module.

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

2.2.1 Establishing CAN Tanzania's office in Zanzibar

CAN Tanzania secured an office bearer in Zanzibar where a recruited staff works closely with the project coordinator and other project teams from the Head office in Dar Es Salaam. This was to ensure inclusivity and localized engagement. The Project Officer brings an invaluable understanding of the local context, culture, and environmental challenges, which is crucial in building relationships and trust with the community and key stakeholders that CAN Tanzania will associate with during the project's implementation.

2.2.2 Registration of CAN Tanzania in Zanzibar

On the 2nd Day of August 2023, CAN Tanzania finalized its registration in Zanzibar and awarded a registration certificate with registration number Z0000199727, under the Societies Act No. 6 of 1995. This strategic move aimed at strengthening the organization's presence in the region and fostering closer collaboration with state and non-state actors to effectively tackle climate change challenges. CAN Tanzania also recruited a Project Officer from Zanzibar who oversees all project planning and implementation. This was to ensure inclusivity and localized engagement. The project officer brings an invaluable understanding of the local context, culture, and environmental challenges, which is

crucial in building relationships and trust with the community and key stakeholders that CAN Tanzania associates with during project implementation.

2.2.3 Build External Relations and Partnership

CAN Tanzania was able to involve various stakeholders from the fields of climate change, policy, environment, natural resources, and climate change governance operating in Zanzibar. CAN Tanzania engaged directly with the directorate of environment under the First Vice President Office (FVPO) and Zanzibar Environment Management Authority (ZEMA), local government authorities especially those from Chuini Shehia as well as non-state actors including Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance (ZACCA), Jumuiya ya Maendeleo ya Vijana na Watoto, Pamoja Youth Initiatives (PYI) and Pemba Community Empowerment through consultations and visitation and succeeded in convincing them to subscribe as CAN Tanzania membership.

2.2.4 Conduct Training for NMs and CSOs on Climate Risk and Vulnerability Analysis by using PACDR and PICSAF Tools

CAN Tanzania in collaboration with SAT, facilitated a 10-day training workshop on participatory climate disaster and risk assessment using PACDR and PICSAF tools. The workshop was attended by 23 participants (18 males and 5 females) with representatives from SAT, CAN Tanzania, Network Members from Zanzibar (Pamoja Youth Initiatives and Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance), and representatives of other CSOs, NGOs, and CBOs from Zanzibar. The workshop used hands-on activities and exercises to equip participants to be PACDR and PICSAF facilitators who will conduct climate change-related risks, vulnerability, and disaster assessments in their localities for the effective development and execution of locally-led climate change action plans and interventions.

2.2.5 Networking and Partnerships

On 27th September 2023, CAN Tanzania conducted a stakeholder dialogue as part of the consultation in the process of reviewing the Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2013) and Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (ZCCS, 2012). The session gathered state and non-state actors from Zanzibar, development partners, and private sectors. The session was attended and officiated by the First Vice President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, the Minister responsible for environment and climate change issues the principal secretary under the First Vice President's Office, and other government officials from the NGO registrar, ZEMA, second Vice President Office and media.

A lot of new crosscutting issues were well articulated for instance the more probating climate change issues, blue economy, energy potential as well as the issues concerned with the economic growth as well as the well-being of the islets under the climate change era.



Figure 8: Stakeholders consultation meeting in Unguja

2.2.7 Public Relations and Media Engagement

Through various engagements, CAN successfully established contact with 14 journalists from 6 media houses in Zanzibar, a pivotal step in fostering collaboration and partnerships aimed at strengthening climate resilience in Zanzibar. Recognizing the critical role journalists play in addressing climate change by disseminating accurate information, raising awareness, and engaging communities, CAN Tanzania has established an internal database and plans for more engagement in the future implementations of this project.

2.2.8 Support the Review of Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2013)

CAN Tanzania is currently working with the Directorate of Environment under the vice president's office in reviewing Zanzibar's Environmental Policy, we have been able to identify and appointment of a task force team for the review process and the development of a road map on the same. On 19th September 2023, the task force team convened at Maruhubi Zanzibar (Office of the Director of Environment, FVPO – Zanzibar) and conducted its first kick-off meeting where the developed road map was presented. It was in the same session that frameworks for the review and development of government policies were presented to inform each of the task force team members on what exactly is needed and procedures to be adhered to during the review processes.

Fifteen (15) members of the task participated in this session, including three (3) staff from CAN Tanzania. The team had a range of expertise spanning from environmental specialists, policy analysts, legal professionals, meteorologists, planners, IT, and communication specialists. The team was informed of the scope of the task to be undertaken and discussed the work plan for the accomplishment of the review process and development of the new policy. It was agreed that the Zanzibar community is explicitly vulnerable to the effects of Climate Change and that the new policy should be localized and integrated with other strategies such as Zanzibar Development Vision (2050), Zanzibar Blue Economy Policy (2020), Tanzania Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 2021) to ensure resilience.

2.2.9 Pilot Implementation of PACDR/PICSAF and Support the Development of Adaptation Action Plan in Chuini Shehia.

CAN Tanzania conducted climate and disaster risk assessment in Chuini Shehia to strengthen the contribution of local actors to a climate-resilient society in Zanzibar. The local actors involved included the Local Government Authority, NGOs, CSOs, and the Government departments. The participants in this activity are shown in the bellow table;

Table 1: Stakeholders who participated in the climate and disaster risk assessment

Categories	Males	Females	Total
CAN Tanzania	2	1	3
NGOs/CAN Tanzania's network members	2	0	2
CSO (Chuini Community Welfare)	12	8	20
Local Government Authority (Sheha & Security)	1	1	2
Government Department (ZEMA)	1	3	4
TOTAL	18	13	31

The main objective of the activity was to systematically analyze causal factors of disasters and climate-related challenges in the Shehia of Chuini then develop an action plan that involves individuals and community members in implementing adaptation and/or mitigation activities.

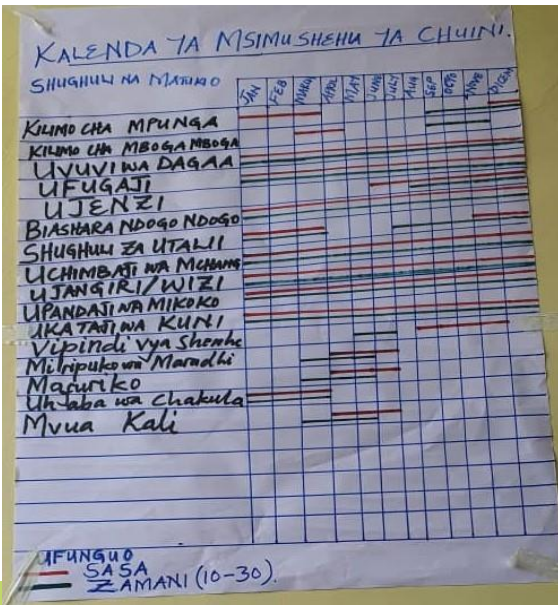


Figure 9: Seasonal Calendar prepared by Chuini Shehia Local government Authority

The seasonal calendar is an important tool for the Local Government Authority, including the Sheha's office to plan and decide on the right time to execute interventions either for mitigation or adaptation. The common events that were identified include periods of preparing fields for paddy farming, vegetable field preparation and farming, fishing of *dagaa*, construction of residential houses and public infrastructure, tourism seasons, legal and illegal mining of sand for construction, deforestation of mangrove trees along the coast, planting of mangrove seedlings, preparation and collection of forehood, Religious festivals (Iddi/Maulid).

2.3 INSECT- Integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights into Climate Change Policies and Strategies in Tanzania

2.3.1 Review CAN Tanzania's strategic plan to include and champion SRHR.

In response to the increased demand of Climate Action services in the community, nation, and international arenas, CAN Tanzania had made a step in its planning and execution of planned operations. With that case, CAN Tanzania have some considerable demands for its intervention beyond the phasing out strategic plan 2018/2023 and therefore needed a revised strategic plan that would correspond with existing and future demands including health component.

Moving forward to the review of strategic plan, there were some discussions around with CAN Tanzania secretariat and network members on how the strategy can be embedded into the governance and operational framework of CAN Tanzania in achieving its priorities. The discussions and consultations covered the following issues.

- a) Identifying topline achievements from the current strategy 2018-2023.
- b) Understanding the strategic role of members and the secretariat and how they are engaged.
- c) The challenges that CAN Tanzania want to address and its relevance that is on.
- d) Strategy Priority Areas
- e) Operationalization approach

In early January 2023, following a follow-up discussion between the CAN Tanzania secretariat and NMs, CAN Tanzania organized a meeting to develop the organization strategy for the years 2023–2028. The meeting was conducted at the CAN Tanzania office. A total of 12 participants, 7 male and 5 female, participated in the newly developed strategic plan. Participants were able to integrate and customize health issues in the newly developed strategy.

2.3.2 Climate and health Education curriculum stakeholder’s workshop

CAN Tanzania in collaboration with the MoH organized a workshop on integrating climate and health in education curriculum in Tanzania held in Morogoro region at Edema Hotel. The workshop involved 26 participants (15 males and 11 females).



Figure 10: Stakeholders workshop on climate and health education curriculum

Stakeholders from education, climate change and health sectors were brought together in this workshop. The overall objective of this stakeholder's workshop was to discuss and brainstorm a framework for incorporating climate change and planetary health knowledge into educational curriculum. The key focus areas were; -

- i Establish partnership and structure between education, health, and climate change stakeholders to address climate change challenges collaboratively.
- ii Foster discussions on climate change and planetary health in Tanzania, focusing on general awareness, knowledge, opportunities, and gaps, leveraging scientific research, policies, and practice.
- iii Develop an action plan for creating a framework to incorporate climate change and health into the education curriculum. To spark discussions regarding climate change and planetary health in Tanzania (general awareness and knowledge, opportunities, and gaps) leveraging on science, research, policies, and practice.

2.3.3 Stakeholders' workshop on climate change, Education and Health

CAN Tanzania organized a stakeholder's workshop in Dodoma, Tanzania, on February 13, 2023, to emphasize the importance of climate education, Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR), and gender in the country's school programs. The workshop involved participants from various sectors, including government representatives from MoH and MoEST, civil society organizations (CSOs), international organizations (Pathfinder International), and donors (128 Collective), totaling 22 participants with a sex ratio of 15 men and 7 women.



Figure 11: Stakeholders' meeting on Climate Change, Health and Education Curriculum in Dodoma region

The primary objective of this workshop was to enable the 128 Collective and stakeholders to gain a comprehensive understanding of the issues and political dynamics within Tanzania's climate change, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), education, and gender sectors.

2.3.4 Review the Tanzania HNAP to include SRHR and Climate Change

Through this project, CAN Tanzania supported the MoH to review the current HNAP to include SRHR as key a climate change adaptation intervention area. CAN Tanzania in collaboration with the The Ministry of Health organized a two-day technical workshop in Dodoma region from July 12th and 13th 2023 as part of the preparation for the development of new HNAP 2024-2030. The workshop brought together a total number of 25 participants, including 19 males and 6 females, representing both the government and non-government entities.

The participating technical team included members from the Ministry of Health (MoH), President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government Authority (PO-RALG), University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), the Open University of Dar es Salaam (OUT), Plan International, Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), GiZ, UNICEF, INADES, CAN Tanzania, Forum for Climate Change (Forum CC), Pathfinder International, and Archway Consulting Limited. Dr. Honest Anicetus, Head of the Climate Change Unit at the Ministry of Health, chaired the workshop, which was facilitated by Josaphat Mshighati from Pathfinder International. The workshop's main objective was to develop and finalize the terms of reference important for the development of the new H-NAP (National Health Adaptation Plan) before gathering input from various stakeholders.

2.3.5 Pre-CoP 28 Meeting in Arusha

Stakeholders from state and non-state sectors met in Arusha, Tanzania as part of the preparations for Tanzania's participation in the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Office of the Vice President in collaboration with CAN Tanzania, and with support from the World Bank (WB) and The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) co-hosted a Workshop for National Stakeholders to reflect and prepare Tanzania's National Position ahead of COP28 which will take place in United Arab Emirates (UAE) from 30th November to 12th December 2023.



Figure 12: Group photo of the participants of the pre-COP 28 workshop

The workshop which was held in Arusha from October 23 - 26, 2023, with a theme: "Scaling Up Climate Actions for Resilient Agriculture and Blue Economy", was comprised of two sessions, the technical working session from 23 - 25 October and the high-level session on 26th October 2023

The workshop involved presentations and discussions on various COP28 relevant topics, including reflecting on COP27 achievements, challenges and then setting strategic plans towards COP28, making a detailed analysis of the topics to be presented and discussing the country's position.

2.3.6 Health, Gender and Youth Day at COP 28

CAN Tanzania representatives and SRHR champion from the Ministry of Health participated at the COP28 as part of implementation of the second phase of INSECT project as funded by the Panorama Global. The intention was to support the SRHR champion to actively engage in activities to ensure that gender and SRH matters are highlighted at the Health, Youth and Gender discussions in COP28.



Figure 13: CAN Tanzania Executive Director, Dr Sixbert Mwangi speaking on a side event organized by Regenerate Africa in collaboration with CAN Tanzania concerning SRHR

2.4 Enhancing the role of Solar Irrigation for poverty reduction Near Mt. Kilimanjaro

2.4.1 Inspection and Monitoring of Solar Irrigation Project in Hai District

Project monitoring and control was important for CAN Tanzania to measure project performance after installing solar-powered pumps. It was important to determine immediate action where required and assess transparency, accountability, and communication. The stakeholders of this project involve the Hai District Council and village governments. Monitoring visits were made in a participatory manner by involving CAN Tanzania staff, the district focal person, and project implementation committee member(s). This step was important for CAN Tanzania to accurately assess the success and challenges as the project is coming to an end.



Figure 14: Adoption of sustainable staking practices in vegetable farming & CAN Tanzania ED with Hai DC representatives during the inspection

Among the impacts that were to be monitored include the number of acres of land under cultivation and the number of smallholder farmers (men and women) who are benefiting from the project. There were approximately 4 acres (about half the area of the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool) in Mkombozi village, 3 acres (about half the area of the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool) in Kilimambogo village, and 2 acres (about the area of a Manhattan city block) in Ngusero village under irrigation.

During this period, the fields were dry and dusty. According to farmers' experience, it was difficult to irrigate enough land, especially in Kilimambogo village where the soil is sandy. The soil was expected to be wet after the long rainy season forecasted to start from the fourth week of March up to the fourth of May 2023.

2.4.2 Connecting three water tanks

With regards to recommendation from the PICs, CAN Tanzania purchased genuine accessories necessary for interconnecting water tanks with 2 inches pipe. The casing cap was added during this period after reported shifting of inlet pipe which is directly connected to water pump.



Figure 15: Three Interconnected water tanks with 2 inches pipe and borehole casing cap

This activity's output is a complete concrete water storage tower operating in two villages. The tower has the capacity to reserve 15,000 liters (about 3962.58 gal) when all 3 tanks are full.

2.4.3 Supporting Endline Evaluation

CAN Tanzania hired an independent consultant to undertake endline evaluation to measure performance and impacts of the solar powered irrigation schemes based on key indicators. While performing this activity, the hired consultant selected few representatives from CAN Tanzania who participated in project implementation. The Executive Director was interviewed to inform the evaluation team about the source of idea and objectives to establish solar powered irrigation scheme in Hai District Council. The project officer was interviewed to provide some details related to steps of project implementation and achievements. The District Officer who was the forcal person for this project informed the evaluation team concerning the reached achievements and ambition to expand the same project into other areas with similar drought impacts. The community members showcased the contributions of solar-powere irrigation scheme in increased farming cycles per year.

2.5 Promoting participatory and ambitious NDC implementation through nature-based solutions in urban, rural, and coastal landscapes of Tanzania (PRO-NDC-ACT)

2.5.1 First local stakeholder's workshop.

CAN Tanzania organized the first participatory local stakeholders workshop held from 28th March to 3rd April 2023 in Same and Pangani districts. The workshop aims to promote the participation and engagement of the wider community to increase local communities' readiness to get involved in reforestation activities and sustainable forest management. The workshop focuses on identifying key

challenges in forest conservation and exploring pathways to sustainable forest management. Moreover, it involved the discussion of alternative income-generating activities to improve local livelihoods and alleviate pressure on the forest.

2.5.2 Capacity Building on Mangrove Ecosystem Conservation.

CAN Tanzania in collaboration with the Regional Sustainability Network (RSN) successfully organized and conducted the capacity-building session for Msaraza community members on mangrove conservation ecosystem.



Figure 15: Consultation meeting during the first local stakeholder's workshop

The activity took place from 24th to 25th May 2023; with the main objective to educate and capacitate relevant stakeholders and communities on sustainable mangrove plantations and the importance of mangrove conservation measures. The session covered aspects of the project's more in-depth details, including what mangrove ecosystems are and how they relate to livelihood activity and community development in the context of climate change.



Figure 16: CAN Tanzania staff facilitating the capacity building session

2.5.3 Formulation and Validation of Local Project Implementation Committees (LPICs)

The activity goal was to establish and validate the local project implementation committees across all project areas, alongside initiating preliminary community awareness campaigns and engagement in reforestation activities and sustainable forest management. The process employed a transparent and democratic approach, wherein all participants underwent scrutiny by their fellow community members, primarily based on their involvement in community work, commitment to environmental issues, and consideration of any medical or health conditions. Gender diversity and the representation of all community groups were prioritized to ensure comprehensive representation within the committees.

2.5.4 Forest Site Visit and Vegetation Survey Across the Project Sites

CAN Tanzania in collaboration with University of Oldenburg conducted a forest site visit in Same and Pangani districts. The visit was held on June 2023, it aimed to assess species composition and distribution across the project area and to identify target sites with cleared or degraded forests for the implementation of proposed PRO-NDC-ACT reforestation measures. Furthermore, during the vegetation survey, the species and places to be planted, but also the site for tree nursery establishment was identified.

2.5.5 Second Local Stakeholder's Workshop

The second local stakeholders' workshop was held on June 2023 in Same and Pangani districts, engaging vulnerable community members involved in the real-world laboratories as well as members from local civil society organizations and local government officials.

The workshop intended to build a common knowledge base among the 105 participants of which 35:70 were women and men respectively. Capacitate the community to understand the background information on the concept of ecosystem services and the role of local forests for resilient livelihoods and options for adaptation to climate change thus enhancing knowledge sharing.



Figure 17: Participants of the second local stakeholders' workshop in Same (Left) and Pangani districts (Right)

2.5.6 Training on Tree Nursery Activities and Nursery Establishment

Following the selection of nursery sites, the establishment of nurseries and training on tree nursery activities took place from September 21st to 30th, 2023, in the Same and Pangani districts. Four tree nurseries (1 for mangrove species in Msaraza vilage and 3 for indigenous terrestrial species in Vumari, Msaraza and Kigurusimba) were established to produce enough high-quality seedlings for planting in deforested areas throughout the project sites. A total of 103 communities' members, from Vumari, Msaraza, and Kigurusimba, actively participated through their Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs) and sub-village representatives, 50:53 of them were women and men respectively. The aim of the activity was to train participants on the importance of the nursery operations and the establishment of the three nurseries across the project area. Participants received comprehensive training on essential nursery operations, ranging from soil mixing, filling polyethylene tubes, seed collection to hardening off seedlings, to ensure effective management of the tree nurseries.



Figure 18: Tree nursery activities in Same and Pangani district

2.5.7 Capacity Building on the Responsibilities of the Local Project Implementation Committees

Capacity-building sessions were conducted to equip the local project implementation committee members with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to effectively carry out their responsibilities in managing and conserving local ecosystems in all project sites. It was done from 13th to 22nd November 2023, the main goal was to engage and empower local communities for the effective sustainable management of the restored forest and bushland ecosystems. 91 people from the communities of Vumari, Msaraza, and Kigurusimba were trained; 32:59 of them were women and men, respectively.

2.6 Study and Research conducted in 2023.

2.6.1 Baseline Including Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP).

In September 2023, CAN Tanzania conducted a baseline study and KAP at Chuini Shehia in Zanzibar.



Figure 19: Capacity building on the Responsibilities of the Local Project Implementation Committees

The baseline study employed prior prepared household questionnaires, Key informants, focus group discussions, and physical features observations as methods of data collection. During data collection, a total of 115 households were reached, and two focus group discussions were held men and women separately with Key informants targeting officials at the district and shehia levels.

The baseline study informed of the socioeconomic activities in the study area linked with climate change challenges as focus, which are dominated by artisan fisheries, animal husbandry, and small-scale rain-fed farming practices all complimented by petty businesses and tourism. The study aimed to assess the current state of awareness, perceptions, and challenges related to climate change and the

provision of climate services and weather information among the local community of Chuini Shehia in Zanzibar.

2.6.2 Aligning III baseline survey

In September 2023, CAN Tanzania conducted another baseline survey that aimed at establishing the baseline information on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) on climate change, available climate services and participation of gender in planning and decision making while implementing livelihood activities.

The study was specifically targeting four project villages: Mazizi, Dule, Msaraza and Mivumoni. They are situated in the District Councils of Chalinze, Lushoto and Pangani respectively. Additionally, a rapid assessment was conducted in former villages of Kihangaiko, Mwangoi and Ushongo, originating from the same District Councils, along with the inclusion of Kidomole village from Bagamoyo District Council. Data were collected from 9 Key Informants, 4 group discussants and 32 community representatives. Data were analysed, interpreted, and discussed to generate an informative report whereas the findings of this study will support and inform the initiatives to align climate resilience, sustainable development, and poverty reduction in Tanzania.

2.7 Communication and Networking/partnership

2.7.1 Communication

2.7.2 Networking and partnership

CAN Tanzania through its formed partnerships, collaborated with the government and various organizations such as VPO-DoE, FVPO in Zanzibar, WFP, UNDP, FES Tanzania, KAS Tanzania, FCDO, Ireland Embassy, CARE Tanzania, WWF Tanzania, TMA, PWC, PINGOs Forum, MWEDO, UCRT, FORUMCC, Pathfinder, ICUN and to develop joint projects proposals. Some collaborative fundraising initiatives have started to indicate good outcomes including a partnership with Pathfinder International and PWC on a USAID proposal. Furthermore, CAN Tanzania participated in various events, organized by its partners and networks. To mention a few events.

2.7.3 Climate Conference COP28 in Dubai

CAN Tanzania team participated in the climate conference COP 28 Conference, which was held in Dubai from November 30th to December 12th, 2023. The COP28 UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, was the biggest of its kind. Some 85,000 participants, including more than 150 Heads of State and Government, were among the representatives of national

delegations, civil society, business, Indigenous Peoples, youth, philanthropy, and international organizations in attendance at the Conference from 30 November to 13 December 2023.



Figure 20: Panelists discussing the consideration of Gender equality in the Paris Agreement during Gender Equality Day at COP28

COP28 was particularly momentous as it marked the conclusion of the first ‘global stock takes’ of the world’s efforts to address climate change under the Paris Agreement. Having shown that progress was too slow across all areas of climate action from reducing greenhouse gas emissions to strengthening resilience to a changing climate, to getting financial and technological support to vulnerable nations countries responded with a decision on how to accelerate action across all areas by 2030. This includes a call to the governments to speed up the transition from the use of fossil fuels to renewable energy such as wind and solar power in their next round of climate commitments.

2.8 Publication in 2023

2.8.1 Publication During implementation project activities in the year 2023

CAN Tanzania managed to publish about 5 publications, including a policy brief, newsletter and press release from the CAN Tanzania website. Partly the publications were also disseminated and printed to reach stakeholders. More visual and social media platforms were used to disseminate important climate action initiatives using friendly platforms such as Friends of CAN Tanzania, LinkedIn, Instagram, Facebook and X(formerly Twitter).

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

S/N	Title	Type	Topic	Project	Publication Date
1.	Potential role of CSOs and private sector in realizing NDC	Policy Brief	NDC	Aligning II	26 January 2023

2.	PRO-NDC-ACT Newsletter March 2023	Newsletter	Newslet ter	PRO-NDC	17 March 2023
3	2022 Annual Organization Report	Annual Report	Annual report		07 June 2023
4	Zanzibar Environmental Policy Review Launching	Press Release	Press Release	Zanzibar Project	29 September 2023
5	Pre-COP28: Scaling Up Climate Actions for Resilient Agriculture and Blue Economy	Press Release	Press Release	INSECT	24 Nov 2023

2.9 Organization Development Status in 2023

CAN Tanzania throughout 2023 worked in visioning a Tanzania where community is empowered to be climate resilient and citizens are working together to mitigate further climate change, whilst using our natural resources wisely.

2.9.1 Organization's resource development status

Human resource (staffing) In 2023 CAN Tanzania in its implementation of day-to-day activities has been served by well committed, expertise and experienced staffs of 18 people of whom 10 women and 8 men.

2.9.2 Organization physical assets status by 2023

The Climate and Livelihood Research Centre (CLRC) of CAN Tanzania which is located at Kidomole village in Bagamoyo District is going to represent CAN Tanzania's goal, becoming the first Think-and-do tank in the country. The center will also help the organization to provide services to the community and CSOs in more innovative pathways. Moreover, with the research to be conducted, it is possible to implement model projects directly at the site. With the CLRC of CAN Tanzania the researchers can work closely together and exchange their knowledge because the center is the focal point. Another important activity that is going to shape the center is networking.

Networking took place at many levels as there were conferences, events, and meetings. Up to this far, the center is still in progress, and the following were some of the achievements in 2023: Title deed of the center is in place. Centre development concept in place Legally registration of the land in place. The architectural design of the Centre is already in place. Development of accessibility infrastructure in progress Vegetation restoration in programme.

2.9.3 Staff training

While facilitating career development and growth of the staff as well as enhancing organization performance in 2023, CAN Tanzania provides different capacity building training and workshop to its staff as part of improving employee skills and knowledge. The skills and knowledge gained by the employees during training and workshop that was on Reflective Leadership Organized in partnership with UZIKWASA.

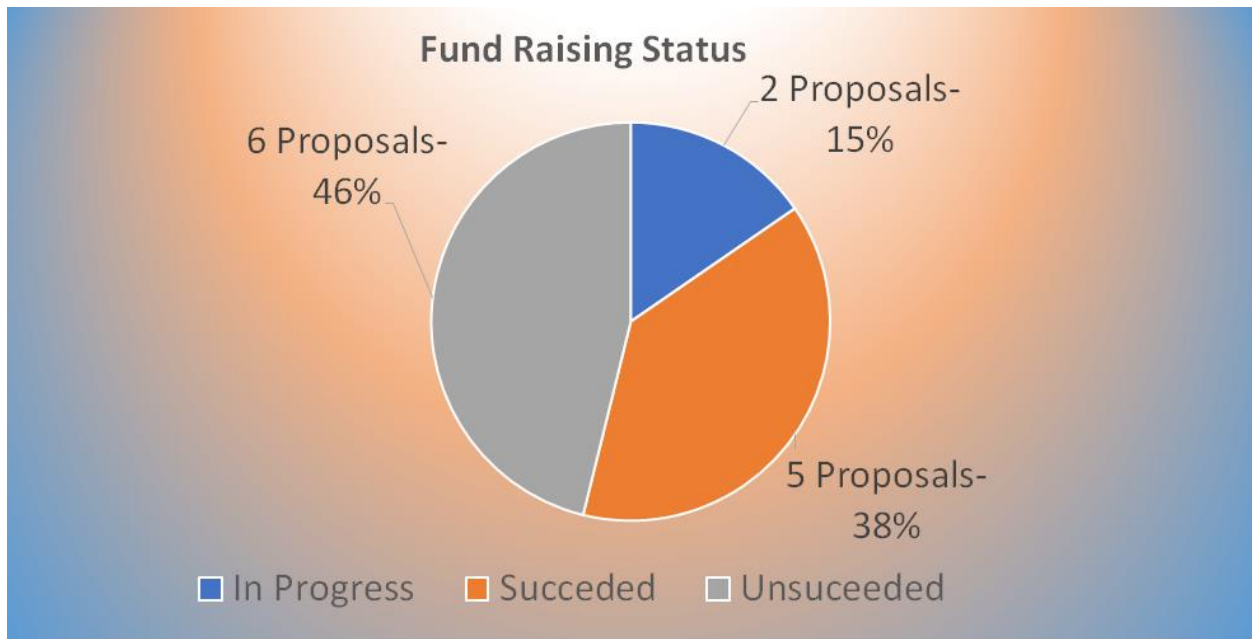
2.9.4 Quarterly General Meetings (QGM) In 2023

CAN Tanzania continued with its efforts to promote organizational growth and effectiveness by conducting Quarterly General Meetings (QGMs). These meetings are held once every three months as indicated in the Constand area and are designed to facilitate discussions and decision-making related to important matters such as organization performance, growth, and plans. Throughout the year, CAN Tanzania conducted three QGMs in the months of January, May, and September. These meetings enabled the team to review the progress made during the specific quarter, ask questions, provide feedback and agree on a harmonized way forward. By conducting these quarterly meetings, CAN Tanzania has demonstrated a commitment to transparency, accountability, and democratic decision-making, which are important aspects of corporate governance.

The meetings have provided an opportunity for staff to engage with the organization's leadership and provide valuable feedback, enabling the organization to make informed decisions and take necessary actions to achieve its goals. Overall, the implementation of these meetings has been a positive step towards promoting the growth and effectiveness of CAN Tanzania.

2.10 Fund Raising in 2023.

Like in other years, CAN Tanzania in 2023 worked hard to ensure the financial stability of the organization is maximized. More collaborative Programmes and projects were developed and are under different stages of evaluation. For this year we managed to have new and progressing projects such as Aligning III, PRO-NDC, INSECT, Zanzibar, UZIKWASA and CAN AFRICA. All the projects have been clearly elaborated above and hence the chart below will only show the level of resource mobilization and the percentage of secured funds in 2023.



CHAPTER THREE

3.0 ACHIEVEMENT, LESSONS LEARNT, AND CHALLENGES IN 2023.

3.1 Achievement in 2023

CAN Tanzania managed to implement most of its project and organization activities as per plans and the following highlighted below were the major achievements.

- ✓ Establish an office in Zanzibar and employ one staff based in Zanzibar and one intern
- ✓ Review the organizational strategy 2018-2023
- ✓ Co-Development in CONSORTIUM with more than 3 submitted proposals one being USAID
- ✓ Engage in the development of HNAP and ZEP
- ✓ Co-hosting Pre-COP activity and attend COP 28 in Dubai
- ✓ Sign MoU with different partner organizations and other development partners
- ✓ Contributed to the development/Review of Renewable energy strategy

3.2 Lessons Learnt in 2023

During CAN Tanzania undertakings, the following are the lessons learnt.

- ✓ The flow of funds for projects is much focusing on to local NGOs rather than international organizations where the approach of working as Consortiums is highly recommended and we should join efforts and secure funds together
- ✓ Improved and more meaningful engagement with local communities and stakeholders, particularly LGAs, is necessary for the realization of impactful and sustainable projects.
- ✓ Climate services are crucial in all sectors to support the process of making informed decisions for sustainable development. There is a need to develop structures of tailored and downscaled climate service structures in all sectors.
- ✓ Tackling climate change is a complex issue that requires collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector companies, and civil society organizations. Coordinating and collaboratively working with these different actors can help achieve a greater impact than working in isolation.

3.3 Challenges in 2023

- ✓ High depended on donor funded project which indicate a red flag on organizational sustainability. There is a need to develop an organizational sustainability plan.

- ✓ Increase in the demand for climate change services within the community and the limited resources that we have can't reach out to every place.

3.4 Acknowledgement

CAN Tanzania is hereby acknowledging all the support and collaboration received from diversified stakeholders and partners in planning and execution throughout the year 2023 interventions in the attainment of its overall goals as a national Non-government Organization striving to build climate resilience to communities in Tanzania. Our sincere thanks also go to the community's members and local government authorities for their tireless and continue trusting and accommodating/adopting our interventions in their localities.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Partners in 2023

