



2020

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

BUILDING COMMUNITY'S CLIMATE RESILIENCE

For Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania



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A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The climate change is real and here to stay with us, with business-as-usual scenarios, climate crisis will continue to threaten and impair the wellbeing and security of the current and future social development including food security, gender equality and financial stability of the global population specifically in global south. Global and local community urge to actively take bold and radical climate actions to bring the global temperature levels to well below 1.5°C as well as building climate resilience of the most vulnerable population. *"We are the first generation to feel the sting of climate change, and we are the last generation that can do something about it,"* said Jay Inslee

I frankly acknowledge and appreciate everyone who, in one way or another, contributed to the implementation of activities and successes that CAN Tanzania undertook in the year 2020. I sincerely express my heartfelt thanks to CAN Tanzania Board, Secretariat, Network Members for their enthusiasm and assiduous efforts towards accomplishing what was planned for the year 2020 on complimenting Tanzania government efforts and the benefit of our diversified stakeholders.

I am also grateful to thank all our development partners who made valuable supports on the attainment of planned for the year 2020. Not in the order of importance, I hereby express my sincere appreciations to: Bread for the World (BftW), HIVOs Limited, Hanns Seidel Foundation -Regional Sustainable Network (HSF-RASN), Climate Action Network International (CANI) through Node Development Fund and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) Tanzania for their eminent support. CAN Tanzania would wish to reinforce its engagement in the coming years and work in the most challenging and cross-cutting areas that our population are facing.

The areas that CAN Tanzania anticipate working on include: realization of renewable energy, climate services, low carbon development pathways, strengthen partnership with like-minded organization policy advocating, capacity building and localizing regional and international frameworks and agreements. As well as environment and natural resources management. These are the critical areas that CAN Tanzania continue doing in collaboration with other like-minded organizations.

Dr Sixbert S. Mwangi
Executive Director,
Climate Action Network Tanzania

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

1.1 *Background*

CAN Tanzania is a non-Governmental and not for profit organization established in 2011, with its headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Its establishment has been a critical step towards empowering Tanzanians to be more aware of climate change and related issues. Importantly, the establishment of CAN Tanzania was hinged on as a vision in developing a networking structure that would be able to reach a wider community in the country.

1.2 *CAN Tanzania Vision*

Ensuring and realizing socio-economically powerful and climate resilient community that takes actions to mitigate climate change impacts whilst using natural resources wisely. We dream about ensuring and realizing socio-economically powerful and climate resilient communities which take actions to mitigate climate change impacts whilst using natural resources wisely.

We strive for a world that allows every human-being, irrespective of gender and social-economic background, to live a carefree life, believing that decentralization, capacity enhancement and knowledge transfer have a significant contribution to resilient livelihoods through the power of every individual, we can transform societies into tolerant and equal entities that care for the health of our planet and make it sustainable.

1.3 *CAN Tanzania Mission*

To support and bring together Tanzanian community to influence and advocate for the development and implementation of effective national policies, strategies and actions which respond to, and prevent further climate change impacts whilst reducing poverty and ensuring long term sustainable development.

1.4 *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, stakeholder's involvement at all levels builds institutional and community resilience but also enhanced adaptive capacities ensures poverty reduction and sustainable development. It's obvious that, Communities specifically those in the rural are more likely to initiate and enhance

their adaptive capacities through the change of their knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) related to climate change and variability. Information access is a major key driver for climate resilience, particularly climate services for smallholders (farmers, fish folks and pastoralists) whose livelihoods are climate sensitive, and CAN Tanzania continues to provide a supportive environment through a bottom-up driven approach.

1.5 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.

1.6 CAN Tanzania Strategy

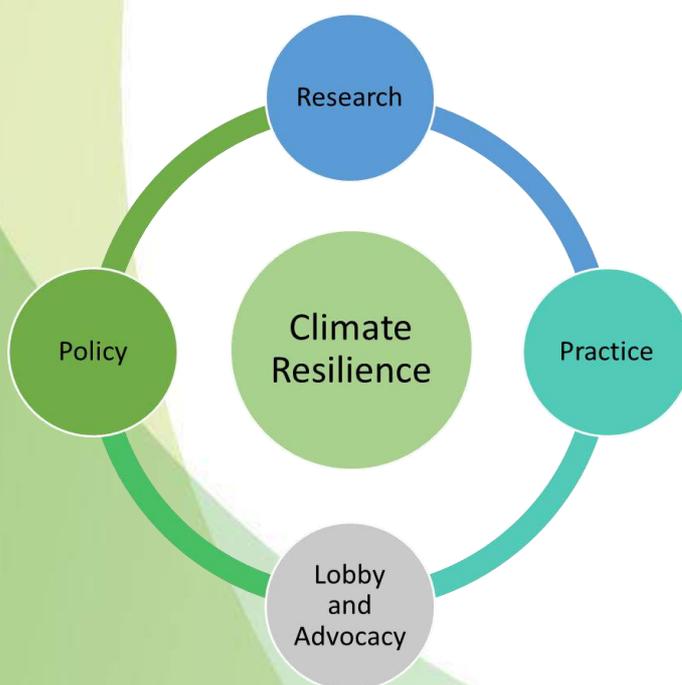


Figure 1. CAN Tanzania 'think and do tank' guiding principle

Conduct scientific research and use the findings to advocate and lobby for policy change, organize workshops/ seminars among stakeholders and partners to discuss the current and future climate change impacts to community and country's economy, promotes awareness among stakeholders on Low Carbon Development Pathways for Green Growth and a climate resilient-economy; Strengthen partnership with likeminded stakeholders toward climate resilience community, develop

and implement relevant projects and programmes to build community climate resilience and sustainable utilization of natural resources and considering international policy and agreements by engaging with national policy and decisions makers to embrace Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement in the Tanzanian context;

1.7 CAN Tanzania Intervention and Approach

As a bottom-up driven network, CAN Tanzania strive 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.

1.8 Core 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.

1.9 CAN Tanzania Structure

CAN Tanzania structure is provided and articulated under the organization constitution where the highest organ for the organization is the Annual general Meeting (AGM), and members of the AGM are CAN Tanzania board, secretariat, and network members. The board of directors has the overall supervisory roles of CAN Tanzania's management team, the Board is charged with powers to ensure proper governance and management of the organization by putting in place effective set of, and enforcement of organization policies, manuals and guidelines. The Board is also charged with the role of approving plans, budgets, and reports from the Management team. Whereby, the Executive Director is the head of the Management Team and is accountable to the Board and he/she is the organization's spokesperson.

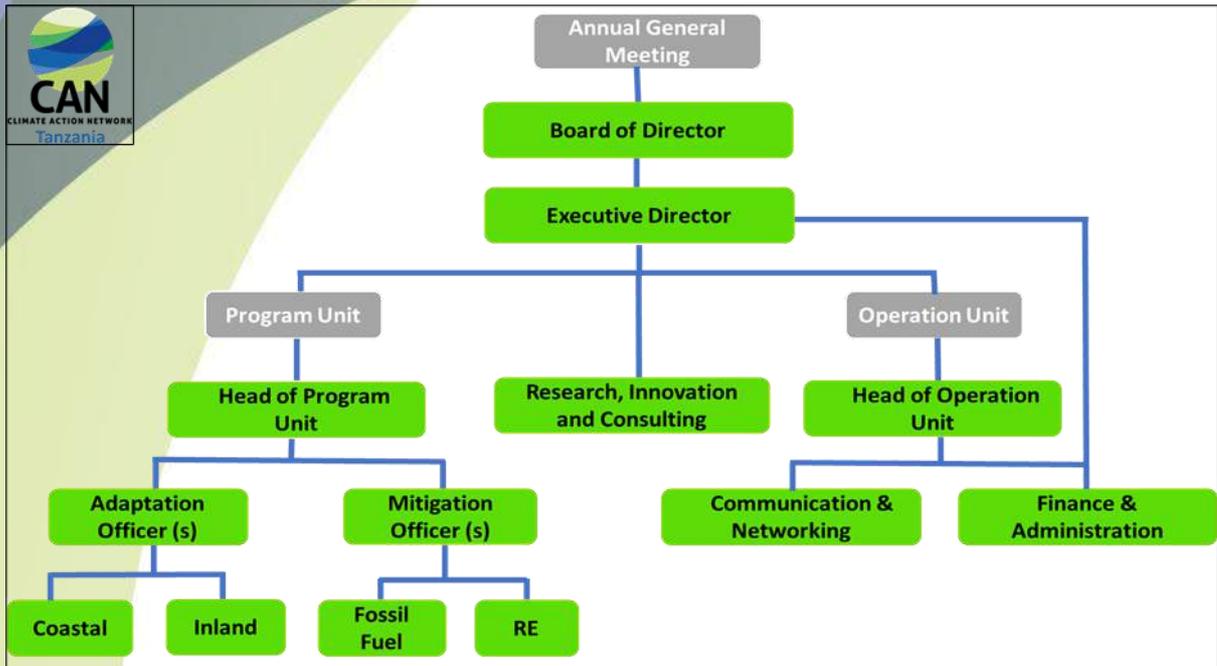


Figure 2. CAN Tanzania organogram.

1.10 Staffing

In 2020 CAN Tanzania and its activities served by a well committed and expertise team of 8 full time employees, 2 office attendants, 2 long term volunteers and 2 interns. Full time employees included; Executive Director, Operation Manager, Head of Programs, Policy and Research Officer, Project Officer, Project Admin Officer, Finance and Administration Officer and Communication and Networking Advisor.

All staff were located in Dar es salaam headquarters. Late July 2020, contract for operation manager ended and early October 2020 a new staff was hired as Policy and Research advisor followed by one accountant intern to provide support in the finance and administration department and one ICT intern to provide support in the communication department.

CHAPTER TWO

2 CAN TANZANIA ACTIVITIES IN 2020

2.1 Aligning Climate Resilience, Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania I & II.

Year 2020 was the last year for the aligning resilience, sustainable development, and poverty reduction in Tanzania phase I and the commencement of phase II of the same project. Apart from the COVID-19 challenges, CAN Tanzania managed to revise and reorganized its activities to be implemented under the COVID-19 scenarios.



Figure 3. Coalition members from Civil Society Organizations

2.1.1 Registering of Project Beneficiaries (Smallholder Farmers, Fish Folks and Pastorals).

The activity aims for registering smallholders (farmers, fish folks and pastorals) to Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) data base where they receive climatic weather information and services to enable them to make informed decisions based on accurate, location-specific on the relevant livelihoods plans and executions at a particular period/season. More than 1000 smallholders from six districts of Lushoto, Chalinze, Pangani, Korogwe township, Korogwe council and Bagamoyo, in Tanzania were registered and receive the weather and climatic information services.

2.1.2 4th National Coalition Session of Civil Society Organization

Early February 2020, CAN Tanzania held a 4th coalition session of civil society organization (CSOs) at Wanyama Hotel in Dar Es Salaam. During this coalition a total of 22 participants (15:7 gender ratio; men and women respectively) from CSOs and NGOs were invited to discuss and finalize two policy briefs advocating for **climate change Induced Loss and Damage** and **Renewable Energy Financing**, nevertheless the coalition developed draft policy brief on the **Role of Climate and Weather Information and Service**. Coalition sessions plays vital roles in advocating and communicating climate change, sustainable development and poverty

reduction issues that need to be addressed in the existing national and local frameworks of the country



Figure 4. Coalition participants in groups discussing drafted policy briefs for their inputs

2.1.3 5th National Coalition Session of Civil Society Organizations

The 5th National Coalition session of CSOs under the aligning climate resilience, sustainable development, and poverty reduction in Tanzania phase I project was held at Wanyama hotel on 25th of June 2020 in Dar es Salaam. The session brought 14 representative participants (9:5 gender ratio; men and women respectively) from different Civil Society organizations, academia, service providers including CAN Tanzania; Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE), Marian University College (MARUCO), Environment for Communities and Livelihood Organization (ECOLIO), Young Lawyers Foundation (YLF), TANGSEN, National Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA), LASSOT, PAKAYA Culture and Environment Group, SMECAO and SEPON Limited.



Figure 5. 5th National coalition members; climate change and the COVID -19 crisis.

This National coalition session aimed to review, discuss, and produce one policy brief relating to climate change and the COVID -19 crisis. Since declared as a ***pandemic, COVID-19 has been an additional reason for smallholders' vulnerability to climate change in Tanzania.*** Moreover, discussing with coalition members on the challenges and opportunities with respects to Covid-19 under the climate change scenarios in Tanzania. This policy brief call for argument on perceiving and addressing COVID-19 with consideration of other aspects out of health and pay attention that; COVID-19 pandemic is also hastening the vulnerability of smallholders to impacts of climate change, call for public and private sectors for their resources support in protecting smallholders' livelihoods as well as climate financing supports from local and international finance in addressing post-disaster recovery initiatives to smallholders' livelihoods especially to the most vulnerable and marginalized castes including; women, youth, children, elders and disabled people.

2.1.4 6th Coalition Session of Civil Society Organizations

Late June 2020, CAN Tanzania organized a 1-day 6th National Coalition session of CSOs under the aligning climate resilience, sustainable development, and poverty reduction in Tanzania phase I project at Wanyama hotel on 25th of June 2020 in Dar es Salaam. The session brought 16 participants (10:6 gender ratio; men and women respectively) from different Civil Society organizations, academia, service providers including; CAN Tanzania, Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE), Marian University College (MARUCO), Environment for Communities and Livelihood Organization (ECOLIO), SEPON Limited, Young Lawyers Foundation (YLF), Bagamoyo Environmental, Mother and Child Education Organization (BEMCEO), TANGSEN, National Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA), LASSOT, PAKAYA Culture and Environment Group and Same/Mwanga Environmental Conservation Advisory Organization (SMECAO).



Figure 6. 6th National coalition members; Coherence of Agriculture, Energy and Environment Policy.

The organized session aimed to discuss and develop a policy brief on the ***Coherence of Agriculture, Energy, and Environment Policies: A Pathway to Achieve a Green Economy***

and Sustainable Development in Tanzania. The session build discussion on how the three sectors are interlinked to each other with respect to climate change scenarios as well as to the wellbeing of the most vulnerable and marginalized castes in our society. However, the discussion finds existing potential gaps and shortcomings as well as suggested vital focus for integrated and a just-plans-interventions of the policies as; Agriculture, Environment, and Energy being fundamental sectors towards green economy transformation and attainment of sustainable development as well as in sustaining country economy achievements. However, under the BAU scenarios, climate change poses a significant impairment if not well mainstreamed into plans especially in investment in clean and renewable energy technologies which likely to ensure ensuring synergy of the particular policies to attain the green economic growth.

2.1.5 Project Learning and Outcome Impacts Harvesting

Early July 2020, CAN Tanzania organized a field visit activity to project districts of Chalinze, Lushoto and Pangani, Seven CSOs and partners including BEMCEO, LASSOT, Friend of Usambara Society, Radio Utume FM, Pangani Coastal Paralegal Organization, UZIKWASA and Tanga Initiatives Mindset Organization (TIMO). Furthermore, one community group (Mwamboa group) of Mwangoi village was also visited.

The activity aimed for impacts harvesting of the three years project interventions where project beneficiaries including CSOs, project partners, LGAs and community groups were reached. As the project was heading to an end, an evidence-based report with attained objectives indicators at outcome level were key to inform final reporting as well as mapping for potential stakeholders, partners, network members and beneficiaries for the anticipated phase II of the project.



Figure 7. CAN Tanzania team in a group photo with FoU staffs after visiting their office and tree nursery

This activity specifically focused on: updating authorities on the project progress, assessing major climate change impacts, assessing measures and interventions undertaken to address major climate change challenges, harvest and gather project impacts from district extension officers, CSOs and community groups with relevant to their routine plans and activities and far most assessing lesson learnt, opportunities and challenges as of project interventions.

While climate change being an emerging threat towards sustainable development and poverty reduction, it's obviously clear that some significant initiatives and actions against climate change

impacts are undertaken by different partners, stakeholders, and network members. This activity revealed several climate change impacts with significant measures undertaken to address them by communities, government authorities and private sectors including civil society organization. Some of the identified climate change impacts includes uncertainty rainfall and prolonged droughts that led into low production and thus impair food and water security, invasion and eruption of non-existent human, animal and crop diseases from pests and vector borne diseases as a result of yearly increasingly temperature.



Figure 8. CAN Tanzania team listening careful an informative and confidently talk from FoU tree nursery supervisor

However, apart from the identified climate change impacts there has been some significant undertaken measures including; reforestation through tree planting as the initiative has significant contribution in mitigating climate change through carbon sequestrations and sinking and the controlling of micro-climate, agroforestry where communities are supplied with fruits seedlings for co-planting in their farm fields and even into their backyards, public awareness raising including establishment of green school clubs as a way of creating future responsible resource users, livelihoods diversification initiatives to enhance community's adaptive capacities and also environment and natural resources conservation and management initiatives which have contributed in resource recovery including water catchments and forestry.



Figure 9. Poultry project to pastoralist community in Chalinze as mean of diversified livelihoods under climate change scenario.



Figure 10. Water volume and flowage has significantly increased from the spring as the nature and environment has quickly rehabilitated



Figure 11. *Beehives have played considerable role in prohibiting nature interferences by human activities; prohibited human to encroach natural and potential forests.*

2.2 Contextualizing Bottom-up Approach on Transition to Clean and Affordable Renewable Energy System in Tanzania.

The strategic partnership for energy (SP-E) program is the partnership project funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented by HIVOS in collaboration with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and ENERGIA. The overall program objective was to fast-track the adoption of policies geared to integrate green and inclusive energy systems which foster improvement of people's livelihoods while contributing to practices that mitigate climate change.

Climate Action Network (CAN) Tanzania secured fund on this program that supported and brought together Tanzanian communities in Bagamoyo District to influence and advocate for the development and implementation of effective national policies, strategies and actions which respond to, and prevent further climate change impacts whilst reducing poverty and ensuring long-term sustainable development through 1-year project on ***“Contextualizing the bottom-up approach on influencing the transition to clean and affordable energy systems in Tanzania”***.

This project was implemented in Bagamaoyo district from September 2019 till September 2020. The project aimed to advocate for integration of clean energy strategies and plans into district government while enhancing sustainable platforms to continue promoting the necessity for adoption and use of clean, reliable, and affordable energy systems.

2.2.1 *Capacity Building on the Transition to Clean, Reliable and Affordable Energy Systems*

During the implementation of this project in 2020, 144 participants from local communities (36% women and 64% men) including women, youth, and elderly people; village leaders; ward councilors; village, ward, and district officials as well as CSOs in the district were trained and capacitated on the opportunities and challenges in relation to the necessity for the access, use and adoption of essential clean, reliable and affordable renewable energy options under the climate change era. Furthermore, a total of 468 beneficiaries' interests on the use of clean, reliable, and affordable energy was raised in Makurunge and Kidomole

2.2.2 Development of Village Renewable Energy Strategies

After series of training and capacity building workshops, two village of Makurunge and Kidomole decided to formulate village five-year renewable energies strategies with immediate operationalizations. The developed strategies focused on the necessity for transition to clean, reliable, and affordable renewable energy also opened a window of opportunity to communities through village leaders and politicians on the way forward to integrate renewable energy agenda into progressive developmental plans.

The strategy practically aligned the bottom -up approach of the existing government planning system as well as vital environment and natural resources management aspects with respect to biomass-energy related demands especially for cooking and heating purpose, this has resulted into environment and natural resources deteriorations in the project areas.

2.2.3 District Action Plan for the Necessity on Transitioning to Clean and Reliable Energy System

Through various training and capacity building sessions and with the support of CAN Tanzania, Bagamoyo district council realized and decided to formulate and operationalize its five years district action plans on the necessity for transition and adoption of clean, reliable and affordable renewable energy systems to ensure enclosure of renewable energy agenda into council budgetary planning and operations at annual basis.

These efforts and initiatives aim for a progressively addressing existing incidences of environment deteriorations of natural resources in the district by strategically working on raising local communities' awareness on productive use of renewable energy (PURE) as well as lobbying for projects financed under the 4:4:2 (10% of Council income) to integrate clean energy technologies. Baseline study of this project revealed of more than 87% of the primary energy source for cooking and heating are biomass originated including firewood and charcoals.

Currently, CAN Tanzania in collaboration with available and involved CSOs within and beyond Bagamoyo district directs its efforts and resources in scaling this initiative to neighboring districts and villages for adoption of similar strategies and action plans thus continue enhancing transitions to clean, reliable energy systems in Tanzania.

2.2.4 Signing MoU on Transition to Clean and Reliable

While making sure the initiatives are consistency, prioritized and integrated into district agenda and plans, Bagamoyo district council and CAN Tanzania on 12th June 2020 agreed and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to initiate and adopt for transition to clean, reliable and affordable renewable energy specifically to rural communities who are solely dependent on biomass as their source of energy for cooking.

The signed MoU and district action plan cited specific strategies and approaches the Bagamoyo district council authority and CAN Tanzania will implement on continuous modalities to ensure effective and successful transition of clean energy systems in the district.

2.2.5 Learning Sessions

Towards improved awareness on transition to clean, reliable, and affordable energy system at local communities and authorities in Bagamoyo District, one learning session was held on July

2020. The session was attended by 17 participants where by 6 were HIVOs SP - E partners and 2 other CSOs operating at a national level, 7 local CSOs in Bagamoyo District and 1 local solar products distributor as well as one media representative.

The meeting session focused on sharing experience, learn and stress on the best advocacy strategies for the transitioning for clean, reliable, and affordable energy at local government authorities (LGAs) and the communities in Tanzania. Among other, presentations focused on: Renewable Energy Status, Challenges and Opportunities in Tanzania; Roles of Stakeholders and Actors (LGAs, CSOs and Communities) on transition to clean, reliable, and affordable energy system in Tanzania; and best advocacy communication platforms were well discussed and experiences on best advocacy strategies to local government and central government policy makers were shared.

Additionally, the session involved brainstorming and plenary discussions on the joint initiatives to continue mobilizing resources and advocate for the use of clean, reliable, and affordable energy options in Bagamoyo and neighboring districts.

2.2.6 Support Local Innovators on Energy Efficiency Technologies (Energy Saving Cooking Stoves)

Nearly 83% of the energy used in Tanzania is originated from biomass largely for cooking and heating. According to Tanzania energy access and use situation Survey (2020), 62.3% of Tanzania Mainland households remained unelectrified, and 76.6% of household connected to electricity uses it for lighting and only 0.8% for cooking purposes. It is estimated that, only 5% of Tanzanians have access to clean energy solutions leaving the other 95% depending on unclean energy options particularly firewood and charcoal.



Mounting together pieces into one giant efficiency and budget cooking stove.

Figure 12. Locally made Energy efficiency cooking stoves

In view of these aspects early July 2020, CAN Tanzania organized and supported a 4 day training on innovation for energy saving cooking stoves targeting 10 youths (60% men and 40% women)

from two villages of Makurunge and Kidomole in Bagamoyo District. Trainees were identified through village leaders via suburb leaders with respect to residences and gender aspects.

At the end of the training, 22 energy saving cooking stoves were fabricated by the use of cost-effective materials (Iron sheets) which then donated to all participating youth, village leaders, women-petty business vendors, district political and technical leaders. This donation aimed at steering and adoption of the initiatives for further action of these key actors in the villages and district council authorities.

10 trained youth started to mobilize themselves to continue fabricating more stoves for sell and making it part of their earning. On the other hand, CAN Tanzania is currently working with these youth to brand and mobilize resources for ensuring continued production of these energy cooking stoves in the district.

The activity aimed for; Increased number of local innovators on fabricating energy efficient technologies, increased use of low-energy technologies such as energy efficient cooking stoves also increased and wide spread of knowledge on fabrication and use of energy efficient technologies.

2.3 Node Development I.

Climate change and related impacts have continued to threaten communities' livelihoods and their voices especially in developing countries. Inclusive and evidence-based voices are vital for effective lobbying and advocating for climate change at local, national, and international levels. In realizing this, CAN Tanzania and its members are embracing vitalness of bottom-up movement that harness for grassroots' interventions and voices, then amplify them at national and international levels. Therefore, this project is important to empower and strengthen our node for full representation through a comprehensive and common voices particularly from the most vulnerable groups.

The primary objective of this project was on strengthening nodes with emphasis to extents of membership engagement and strategy. On engaging members, the node works to make sure of full engagement of network members into node activities through developed communication platforms while on strategy the project aims at strengthening membership participations in node plans and activities.

2.3.1 Membership Review and Screening

In 2020, CAN Tanzania conducted internal process of reviewing and screening all of its network members. The activity aimed for assurance check and balance on making sure every network member complies with membership guidelines but also to government legislations as well likeness of deregistration of some of the network members with respects to amended National NGO Act no. 24 of 2002 (miscellaneous amendment (2019)).

Out of forty-six (46) network members, only thirty (30) network members comply with National NGO requirements, therefore the project helped CANTZ to have updated network members on CANTZ [website](#) and that of [CAN International](#). Additionally, the node has a person dedicated for day to day membership issues and platforms.

2.3.2 Network Membership and Compliances

To ensure effective compliances to network and government legislations and guidelines, in 2020 CANTZ secretariat with guidance from the board under the auspicious of 2019 node development fund, reviewed CANTZ membership terms and conditions as well as the application form to align with the overall government compliances, effective node criteria and requirement.

The whole process linked to board meeting deliberation of January 2020 and members coalition meeting of February 2020. Reviewed terms and conditions have introduced categorical network membership as well as entry and annual fees for becoming network member with specific compliances, roles, and responsibilities of both network members and CANTZ secretariat. In August 2020, these criteria were presented to some members and thereafter presented to the board and General Assembly for approval and operationalized.

2.3.3 Network Members Engagement Meeting

In August 2020, CANTZ team conducted a one-day network members engagement meeting in Dar es Salaam. A total of 20 representative members and partners around the country participated with focus on effective and improved networking, partnerships, engagement into node plans and activities. Apart from sharing and discussing the status of 2019 NDF project, the reviewed membership terms and condition with new application forms were presented and discussed. Moreover, network members were exposed into discussion on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with its current development process and the roles of CSOs in its realization.

Communication was also amongst of the vital tools for enhanced and effective network, realizing this, CANTZ shared with members the developed communication strategy and platforms (website, friends of CANTZ, WhatsApp, Facebook, and twitter accounts) and that they are available for use by members. The platforms provide an opportunity to increase visibility to our work and a useful tool for pushing for climate change discussion in public. In addition, members were asked to brainstorm on reasons for an extensive climate change communication within the CANTZ network. An online Mentimeter survey was carried out and confirmed the assumption that 'networking' is seen as the strongest cause for precise communication.

In realization of these challenges and deliberate action to be undertaken, CAN Tanzania and Hanns Siedel Foundation (HSF) Kenya through a Regional Sustainability Network (RSN), had implemented a three month project to ***“Steer and Promote Green Energy Transition by Strengthening Local Political Ownership and Governance of Energy Systems in Tanzania”***.

2.4.1 Position Paper on Transition to Renewable Energy system in Tanzania.



Figure 14. Developed Position Paper on Necessity for Transition to RE System in Tanzania.

Under this project CAN Tanzania in collaboration with other stakeholders including network members and Chalinze district developed a position paper that call and highlight the need for local community participation in energy sectors, as a catalyst towards renewable energy breakthrough in effective and inclusive economic transformation for sustainable development in Tanzania.

This position paper calls for effective engagement of local communities in energy

sectors as a key requirement for addressing equity needs and ensuring sustainability of the energy access with specific gender lens where evidently, community participation (CP) aid broad energy investment and enables design of tailor-made community energy solutions.

Furthermore, for effective community participation in energy sectors, jointly efforts are highly recommended in this paper including and not limited to; government decision makers, communities, research institutions, developmental partners, NGOs, CSOs, private sector such as small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and other related actors are important to aid community participation for increasing use of modern energy in the country and thus embrace climate resilience especially to rural populations who solely rely on biomass as their source of energy for cooking.

Nevertheless, all these can only be attained if and only if effectively and fully supported by actionable and proactive energy strategies and policies as well as institution arrangement that favor efficient and effective community participation in various renewable energy investments at both local and national level thus led to greatly increase local communities' political ownership of modern energy systems and thus fostering sustainable development in Tanzania.

2.4.2 Stakeholder's Capacity Enhancement Sessions

Despite efforts taken by Tanzania towards economic transformation for sustainable development still there is limited knowledge, extreme poverty and improper coordination of regulatory framework related to clean, reliable, and affordable energy technologies continues to impede socio economic development to local communities and private sector in Tanzania.

CAN Tanzania in collaboration with Hanns-Seidel Foundation (HSF) through Regional Sustainability Network (RSN) and the Chalinze District Council (CDC) undertook various capacity building session targeting various stakeholders on the roles of renewable energies as

enablers for economic transformations with much emphasis on the necessity for transition to clean and affordable renewable energy system in Tanzania. The status, opportunities, and challenges of more important the productive use of renewable energies (PURE) in Tanzania were thoroughly discussed.



Figure 15. Stakeholder's capacity enhancement on transition to RE systems - group photo

These sessions brought together a total of 69 stakeholders' representatives with 45:24 male and female ratio respectively from; CSOs/NGOs, local government authorities (LGAs), Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), research and academia and community-based group specifically youth and women.

Participants got the chance to undertake reflection on energy sector and how RE play roles for effective economic transformation while addressing climate change impacts by building climate change resilience especially to rural populations, opportunities and challenges were revealed including country's endowed sources of renewable energies but so far limited awareness and capacity to access these sources with inadequate energy policies and strategies of the country.

These sessions led to the development of "*Strategic Action Plan to Influence the Transition to Renewable Energy in Chalinze District Council (2021 – 2026)*" which was thereafter adopted and approved by the district authority as amongst of the district action tools in their planning and execution of development programs in Chalinze district.

2.4.3 *Technical Consultation Meeting Report*

Despite of several initiatives made across the globe including Tanzania to ensure sustainable energy for the people by prioritizing and promoting the use of Renewable energy resources in the country, more effort and resources are needed for enhanced energy access especially to rural population as means building community's climate resilience. Thus, safeguarding socioeconomic stewardship through these sustainable energy sources, investing in renewable energy (RE) resources and programs requires fully community inclusion and participation.

Traditionally, large population globally have depended on the use of fossil fuel for driving economic growth, however its massive reliance has resulted to several challenges including price fluctuations, insecure energy supply, global warming that has led to climate change and environmental pollution (Kwakwa et al., 2018). To address these challenges, clean, reliable, and affordable energy have been recommended for sustainable development to our societies

CAN Tanzania Executive Director, Dr Sixbert Mwanga presenting on the necessity for transitioning to green energy systems in Tanzania.



Figure 16. Presentation on the necessity for transition to green energy system

In realization of these challenges and deliberate action to be undertaken, CAN Tanzania and Hanns Siedel Foundation (HSF) Kenya through a Regional Sustainability Network (RSN), undertook a 2-day technical consultation session on Role of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Socio-economic Transformation in Tanzania.

The overall objective of this technical session was to reflect and capitalize on the roles, progress on adoption and use of renewable energy and energy efficiency resources for socio-economic transformation in Tanzania. Reflection findings, analysis, and recommendations to be submitted to the Ministry of energy (MoE) and Vice Presidents Office (VPO) – Environment division, as they are considered for long term RE and EE planning in the country.

The session brought together 22 participants with 17:5 male and female ratio respectively from; Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), CSOs/NGOs, research, and academia as well as development partners.

The discussion focused and emphasized on; Renewable Energy status, challenges and opportunities in Tanzania; Role of renewable energy in enhancing productivity and socioeconomic transformation in Tanzania; The need and potential of Embracing the Role of Renewable Energy and/or Energy Efficiency for Socio – economic transformation in Tanzania; Productive use of Renewable energy in Tanzania: Sharing experience and opportunities and Global, Regional; National initiatives on Renewable energy and energy efficiency and Building blocks for a just, inclusive and participatory development of long term national renewable energy and energy efficiency plans in Tanzania.

This session revealed of various opportunities and challenges that might accelerate and impair effort towards transition to renewable energies systems in Tanzania. This session went further into analysis of policy & legal framework for renewable energy environment in Tanzania that led to development of policy brief and policy recommendations.

2.5 CAN International Annual Strategy Meeting in Arusha

In 2020 CAN Tanzania was honored to host partners meeting of international societies under the climate change era. This meeting gathered more than 138 participants around the world all gather at Training Centre for Development Co-operation (TCDC) Arusha Tanzania from 23rd February to 7th March 2020. The aim of this was to bring together climate change activists and practitioners to undertake joint discussion but also develop a 2020-2021 and 2021-2030 strategy for Climate Action Network international.



Figure 17. WORKING LAB 3: CAN I Annual Strategy Meeting in Arusha.



Figure 18. CAN I milestone strategy 2021-2025

Prior to this meeting, advocacy group from Africa gathered for two days (23rd and 24th Feb 2020) to discuss climate issues with respects to African perspectives, during this meeting participants came to realize the demand and need of establishing a specific entity in Africa that will advocate for smart climate action in Africa which is Climate Action Network (CAN) Africa.

2.6 Training, Fellowship, Meeting and Workshop

In 2020 CAN Tanzania was invited to various events including meetings, workshops, and trainings some of the crucial events that CAN Tanzania attended include the following:

2.6.1 Training Workshop on Reflective Approach for Organization Development

This training was organized and facilitated by UZIKWASA a civil society organization based in Pangani District, Tanga working with communities in facilitating social and behavior change through rural communities' voices strengthening, development of committed leaders and partner collaborations. 4 people from CAN Tanzania secretariat and 2 others from network members took part in this training. The training aimed for enhanced leadership through reflective approaches with relevant to personal and organization structure and culture with specific aim on;

- Providing and supporting trainees to reflect their leadership practices and challenges
- Supporting and impose trainees to address their personal and organization leadership challenges.
- Providing space for collective learning amongst organization leadership
- Identifying and aligning personal and organization culture for the sustainability of the organization.

- Helping trainees the plan the way forward based on new emerged questions and challenges.

Reflective approaches or practices are methods and techniques that help individuals and groups reflect on their experiences and actions in order to engage in a process of continuous learning, it is the ability of reflecting ones or organizational action (activities) during interventions at work or elsewhere for effective performance. It is essential for an organization and its staff to use this approach in all levels (individual and organizational) so as to improve working modality and performance. This approach creates the following: listening culture, vulnerability/accommodative, communication, working with contributions, empathy, let it go, commitment and transformation and self-working.

2.6.2 National Annual Forum & Climate Smart Agriculture Conference, Morogoro

A 2-day workshop organized by the Tanzania Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (TCSAA) to reflect on the private sector (PS) involvement in the implementation and scaling-up of the climate smart agriculture (CSA) in Tanzania. The workshop comprised of the alliance second National Annual Forum (NAF) which gathered alliance members and relevant stakeholders with CSA uptake in the country.

CAN Tanzania was invited and requested to have a seat in the panel discussion on challenges leading to poor participation of PS in CSA implementation and the possible solutions. TCSAA had also an agenda to recruit new members to join the alliance to have a significant impact across the country.

CAN Tanzania was part of the workshop panel discussion together with CARE-International, Forum CC, and SOKOINE Foundation. CANTZ contribution based on the role of private sector to improve CSA technologies, engaging them from early CSA planning stages, and importance of actionable research and facts to convince the government and private sectors to invest in the program.

During this workshop, CAN Tanzania expressed its interest to subscribe to the alliance, participant had interest on CAN Tanzania interventions *"think and do tank"* with the use of PICS tool, this tool was suggested as one of the best tools for facilitating CSA in the country.

2.7 Study and Research In 2020

2.7.1 KAP Baseline study

In November 2020 CAN Tanzania undertook a knowledge, attitude, and practice baseline study under its program on aligning climate resilience, sustainable development and poverty reduction in Tanzania phase II. In 2020, the project entered the second 3-year phase to continue strengthening the numerous project activities initiated since 2017 in the aforementioned districts and RE policy advocacy at the national level.

This baseline study was conducted to learn and assist CANTZ project management and implementation teams to assess and understand the impact as well as mapping the existing community's conditions after the program phase I. It also intended to give insights and understanding of the current situations of community livelihoods, farmers production systems,

some community vulnerability and susceptibility to climate change impacts. Access and the role of climate services for community socio-economic and climate resilient strategies were also identified. Specifically, this baseline study sought to assess and provide baseline information on climate services and specifically to;

- a) Assessing community's awareness on the impacts of climate change and how their livelihood productivities are affected;
- b) Assessing the current knowledge, attitude, and practices of the community on livelihoods and climate services;
- c) Exploring the performance and challenges of Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture and Fisheries (PICSAF) approaches in the project areas;
- d) Compare and contrast the community's preferences between modern scientific climate services and the traditional services;
- e) Explore on the national versus local policy and institutional framework for climate services in Tanzania.

2.8 Communication and Networking

2.8.1 Communication

In 2020, CAN TZ amplified its communication and enhanced its various network platforms to ensure effective communication and engagement with public, network members and community as primary beneficiaries of our interventions. The CAN TZ website has been modified in order to create a public space for members and their success stories related to climate change adaptation or mitigation. Further efforts are in place to ensure full dissemination of information through various platforms the idea is to position the network in the public and focus on awareness raising. As mentioned earlier, network members, public and partners are also engaged in other social media including Tweeter, YouTube, Facebook, and Friends of CAN Tanzania.

A number of followers and profile visits in CAN TZ social media have increased accordingly, this has been observed from a ten month social media evaluation covering August 2019 to May 2020 as illustrated in below.

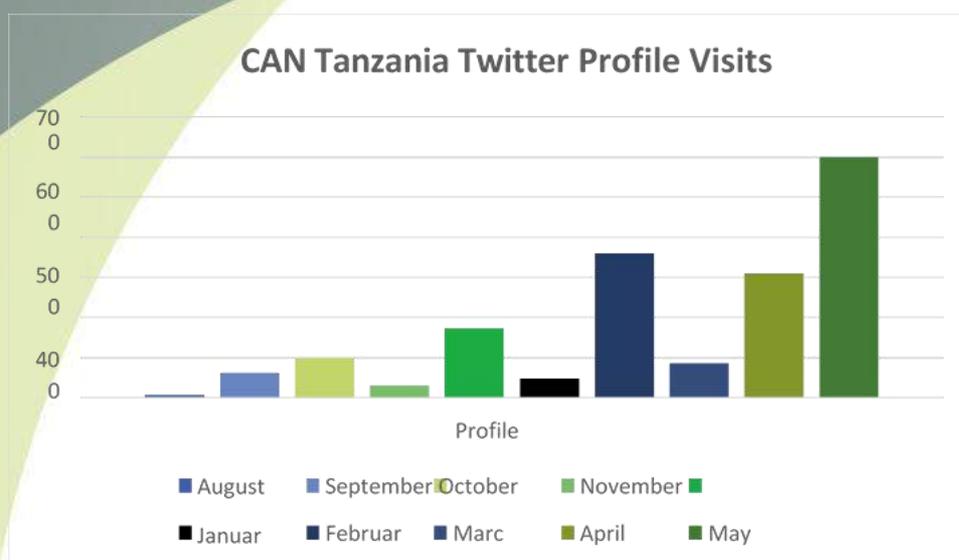


Figure 19. Social media (Twitter) analysis for the ten months

2.8.2 Networking and Collaboration

Through the various program, in 2020 CAN Tanzania has worked with various stakeholders and partners including local communities (smallholders; farmers, fish folks and pastorals), CSOs, local government authorities, ministries, department and agencies, NGOs as the programs for a just-initiatives towards climate resilience, sustainable development and poverty reduction under the climate change era.

CAN Tanzania worked with these stakeholders and partner to increase knowledge and understanding related with climate services and renewable energies for effective adaptation and mitigating climate change impacts and variability. Knowledge gained influenced inclusive and participatory initiatives and shared project outcomes and experience to various stakeholders including; Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Environment, Vice Presidents office and President office – Regional Administration and Local governments (PO RALG) for further inclusion of our initiatives into different national intervention and where possible to national strategies and policies for achieving sustainable development and poverty reduction in the country.

Additionally, during this reporting period CAN Tanzania has worked and influenced the formation of a strong platform with local government authority, CSOs in the Bagamoyo, Pangani, Lushoto, Chalinze and neighborhood Districts as well as Bread for the World (BftW) partners like PELUM Tanzania, UZIKWASA and ACT Morogoro. These collaborations have contributed largely to effective attainment of organization objectives

2.8.3 TV and Radio Appearances

In 2020 CAN Tanzania undertook series of Television and radio appearances aimed at disseminating climate services and renewable energy related information to the public.



Figure 20. CAN Tanzania Staff on Radio and TV appearance in 2020 with various topics of discussion.

2.8.4 Impacts Campaign “The World We Want”

In 2020 CAN International together with its members, CAN Tanzania amongst of them designed an impacts campaign on **“the world we want”** that points out the everyday struggles people face due to climate change. The outstanding element of this project is that local people tell their stories, rather than an external narrator describing the challenges. CAN Tanzania submit three videos on fisheries, agriculture and pastoral that demonstrate the threats these smallholders face on the ground when they try to gain their livelihoods and secure their right to food.



Figure 21. How climate change has impacted fisheries sectors in Tanzania.

CAN International in partnership with its members promoted these videos on their online channel and successfully engaged decision makers such as **António Guterres (Secretary-General of the United Nations)** to advertise, share, and circulate these videos on their official social media and other relevant platforms. This way, a broader audience were reached.

This campaign aimed to reach a broad audience in Tanzania but especially outside of the country to cause attention. The viewer to understand people’s everyday struggles they face due to global warming. Immediate actions and long-term planned decision by the international community but especially the biggest CO₂ polluters are targeted in order to improve Tanzanians’ livelihood

as well as other nations directly affected by climate change related impacts. Furthermore, Tanzania's administration targeted to put immediate adaptation measures in place. The overall goal is to ensure food security, climate resilience and reduce the daily threats people are facing from changing climate, click [here](#) for one of the videos.

2.8.5 Fact sheets

Project Fact Sheet
Contextualizing the bottom-up approach on influencing the transition to clean and affordable energy systems in Tanzania
Clean Action Network (CAN) Tanzania
P.O. Box 2388
Mbezi Inn, Dar es Salaam
Contact Us on 022 261 2222

Introduction
About 1.1 people globally still lack access to electricity and that three times of the population relies on solid fuels for cooking and heating (IEA 2017; Oxfam et al. 2018; World Bank 2018). Such fuel sources have been reported to contribute to environmental and human health problems. In realization of such challenging scenario CAN Tanzania in partnership with three are implementing the green and inclusive energy programme since August 2019 in Bagamoyo District, Tanzania. The project intends to influence the transition to clean and affordable energy in the District. To ensure effective and informed implementation of the project, CAN Tanzania conducted a baseline survey in November, 2019. The survey findings revealed that 47% of households rely on the use of charcoal and kerosene for cooking, and that 40% of households were unaware to the importance of clean energy options. Thus, CAN Tanzania conducted a series of training and learning workshop and meetings with local communities particularly smallholders, pastoralists, women's CSOs, District technical officers and political leaders to increase knowledge, awareness on the use of clean energy. This initiative has not only increased the adoption and use of renewable energy in Makungwa and Edemwa villages of Bagamoyo District but also in other areas in Tanzania.

Lessons learnt
□ Low usage of clean energy is highly hampered by low level of knowledge and awareness than household income.
□ Limited renewable energy agenda inclusion at the district planning is not due to the limited resources rather to the lack of awareness on the reality, affordability and safety risk energy options.
□ The existing government planning model (bottom-up approach) prioritise local communities demands, and that its important to continue making awareness to the public for boosting the demand and thus clean energy planning prioritization.

Project Achievement
Considering the project baseline survey that has contributed to the knowledge on the status of energy need for cooking and lighting in the District, CAN Tanzania achieved to:
□ Facilitate two villages of Makungwa and Edemwa to develop renewable energy strategies focusing on integrate clean energy agenda into their plans.
□ Bagamoyo District Council (BDC) and CAN Tanzania signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for voluntary inclusion and promotion of clean energy agenda in the district plan and activities. To operationalize the signed MoU, already the BDC has developed the five-year action plan (2020-2025) to advocate and promote the adoption and productive use of clean energy in the district.
□ 14 smallholders of Makungwa and Edemwa villages including 68% men, 34 female, 90% youth, 26 local and National CSOs, 18 extension workers, 21 District technical officers and 2 media firms were trained on the productive use of renewable energy (PUE), challenges and opportunities on the use of clean energy.

Upcoming Project activities
□ Through this project, CAN Tanzania is
□ Mobilizing 10 youth and women from Makungwa and Edemwa villages for conducting energy saving stove training and innovation events as to steer reduction of biomass fuel usage in the area.
□ Organizing local and National CSOs Learning Workshop with the focus to increase knowledge and sharing experience on best and advisory strategies.

In 2020 CAN Tanzania produced three project facts sheets to communicate project interventions and attained outcomes with respect to climate change and social development. These fact sheets focused on a just transition to clean and affordable renewable energy system in the country through contextualizing a bottom-up approach, aligning climate resilience, sustainable development and poverty reduction in Tanzania and building community climate resilience and sustainable development by enhancing their climate adaptive capacity through training and

PROJECT Factsheet
No. 5, June 2020
Participatory and Inclusive Planning and Implementation: A Capacity Enhancement Approach for Community Resilience and Sustainable Development in Western Kilimanjaro - Lake Natron Ecosystem, Longido District, Arusha

PROJECT OBJECTIVE
Enhancing capacities and livelihood activities of smallholder pastoral communities through sustainable natural resource use to boost climate resilience in Longido district, Arusha

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES
Smallholder women and youth groups in Olmolog and Idonyo villages surrounded by Western Kilimanjaro and Lake Natron Ecosystem

PROJECT APPROACH
The project used the community participatory and inclusive planning and implementation of adaptive activities focusing on Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) and Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Community (PICSCO) approaches

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS
1. About 400 smallholder farmers and pastoralists (majority women groups) practically trained on how to utilize existing modern and traditional climate services to improve their livelihoods.
2. Eleven (11) dedicated women & youth groups in the two villages have established climate-smart income generating activities increasing their vulnerability to climate change risks.
3. Villagers in Olmolog village through their leaders have rehabilitated their only water source which serve more than four (4) thousand people and their livestock.
4. Five-year village development strategy (2020 - 2024) focusing on climate smart actions and natural resources management were developed by villagers.

Contact: 1. Dr Sixbert Mwangi (sixbert@canz.or.tz +255717313660); 2. Tondelo Virus (tondelo@canz.or.tz +255764144333)

Figure 22. Project fact sheets developed in 2020

2.9 PUBLICATIONS IN 2020

2.9.1 Publications

In 2020 CAN Tanzania through National coalition of civil society managed to publish five policy briefs advocating for a just-climate change actions and initiatives towards climate resilience, sustainable development, and poverty reduction in country. Published policy briefs urged on;

- The role of climate service to enable informed decision making by smallholders (farmers, fish folks and pastorals) on their livelihoods plans and execution under climate change era,
- COVID-19 as an additional factor to increased climate change vulnerability amongst smallholders on their climate-sensitive livelihoods,

- The consequences of climate change induced Loss and Damage to smallholders especially fisheries communities as of increased sea level raise, sea surface temperature, saltwater intrusion into fresh-water aquifers as well as coastal erosions,
- The synergies of agriculture, renewable energy, and environment policy a pathway towards a green economy transformation as well as sustainable development under climate change in Tanzania and
- The need for renewable energy financing as economic transformation enabler.

2.10 ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

In 2020 CAN Tanzania continue providing opportunity and space for Tanzanian graduates to work on the climate aspect where three interns were engaged and by the end of the year, one got promoted to a full-time employee working under ICT and Communication department. The organization also intensified its facilities through purchasing various office assets including 3 laptops, one printer, 1 digital camera, 5 chairs and office maintenance.

2.10.1 Staff Training

While ensuring effective performance, in 2020 CAN Tanzania provided various trainings and workshops to its staff as part of its professional and career development strategy. The knowledge and expertise acquired by staff included project orientations, organization management aspects and specific trainings like write shop organized and held by Bread for the World (BftW) in Dodoma, resources mobilization and financial compliance and management by SPAIDE, project management and orientation (outcome and impact-orientation) as well as project monitoring, evaluation and learning orientation by INTERFIN (BftW CSS).

Furthermore, the organization undertook quarterly and annual general meeting(Q/AGM) as well as staff working retreats which provided space for reflection of the planned and executed activities with specific period while also reflecting on challenges and opportunities/lesson learnt with the respective period of time.

2.11 FUNDRAISING

Despite 2020 being a year of general setback to most of the local and international systems as of arisen challenges with regard to COVID-19 pandemic, CAN Tanzania undertook its internal and external initiatives to ensure effective resource mobilization. CAN Tanzania continue applying and search for potential funds so as to sustain its financial stability. In 2020 CAN Tanzania submitted 14 project concepts note and proposal, 50% of the submitted application were successful. Successful application varies from small-medium grants/financial supports. Organization targeted to raise 700million and raised 1.7billion per year which is 2.43 times the target.

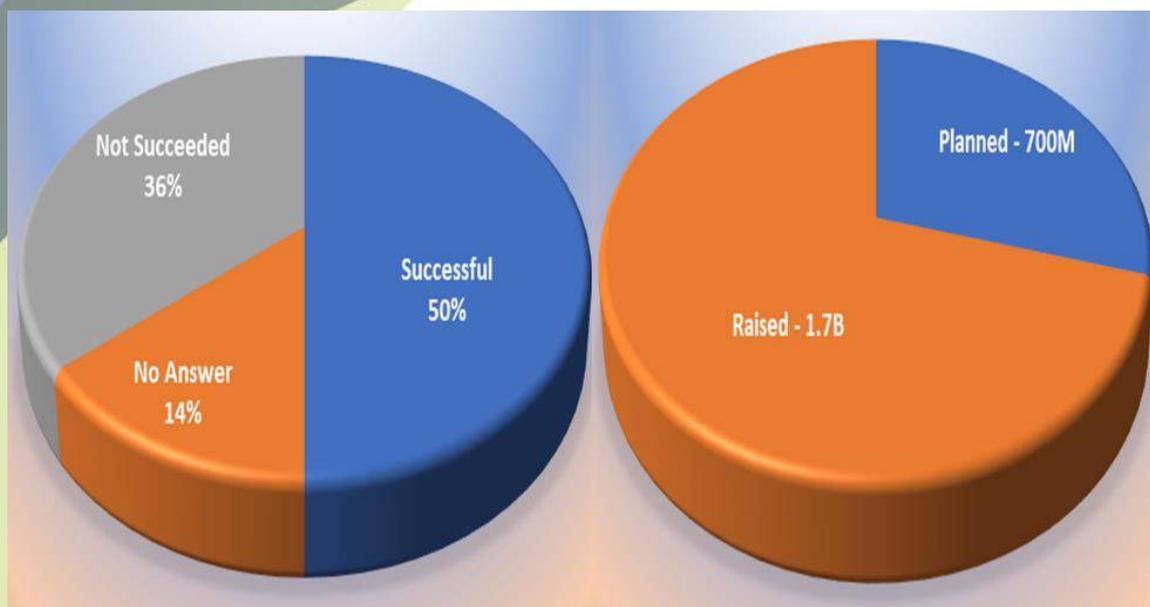


Figure 23. CAN Tanzania Fundraising analysis for year 2020

CHAPTER THREE

3 ACHIEVEMENT, LESSON LEARNED AND CHALLENGES IN 2020

3.1 Achievements in 2020

3.1.1 *Registered Smallholder for Climatic Weather Services*

In 2020, CAN Tanzania managed to register 1000 smallholders (farmers, fish folks and pastorals) into Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) database so as to received climatic weather services to enable them to make informed decision on planning and executing their livelihoods. The registered smallholder complements those who were previously registered and make total of 1745 smallholder from five district of; Pangani, Lushoto, Chalinze, Korogwe township and Korogwe council.

3.1.2 *Policy Briefs*

Advocating for a just-climate action in Tanzania and beyond has been one of the focuses for CAN Tanzania in 2020. Through organized and undertaken National coalition session of civil society organizations, CAN Tanzania developed policy briefs on *Coherence of Agriculture, Energy, and Environment Policies: A Pathway to Achieve a Green Economy and Sustainable Development in Tanzania, Climate Change Induced Loss and Damage, Renewable Energy Financing, Role of Climate and Weather Information and Service, COVID-19 Pandemic: An Additional Reason for Smallholders' Vulnerability to Climate Change in Tanzania.*

3.2 Lesson Learned in 2020

3.2.1 *Climatic Weather Services*

Climate change is a cross-cutting issues which impair every sector and system specifically to the most vulnerable and marginalized castes, adaptive capacity is limited to majority of Tanzanians with limited early warning system including climate services to enable informed livelihoods planning and executions. It is from the implemented activities thus came to our attention on the high demands for climate services to smallholders (farmers, fish folks and pastorals), private and public sectors.

3.2.2 *Public Awareness*

In 2020 while implementing other activities, CAN Tanzania realized existing knowledge gap on climate services and renewable energy aspects amongst stakeholders including community members, CSOs, government officials, politicians, and special groups. This limited awareness cause prolonged large setback for poor adoption and use of climate services and clean energy system unlikely of poverty level as were preliminary hypothesized.

3.2.3 *Communication and Climate Movement*

2020 has been year of setback with respect to COVID-19 pandemic but apart from this pandemic CANTZ developed and shown great opportunity towards effective climate change movements in Tanzania; there are some increased understandings of climate change issues

among partners and stakeholders including communities and this creates a common voice to the integration of climate change issues into national policy and plans. Moreover, to amplify climate change issues and movements, communication has been vital tool of concerns that needs to be strengthened at CAN TZ and especially the use of online platforms and social media as well as production of IEC materials for to disseminated to community who has limited access to online platforms.

3.3 Challenges in 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak interfered planned project activities. Most of the people's gathering, dialogues, school debates and essay competitions stopped and thus necessitated several reviews of project activities to ensure achieving of intended project activities. This also affected organization performance and increased operational cost.

Renewable and clean energy issues were a new agenda to be heard among the people who were reached by the project. Making this topic more popular and understandable, attractiveness had to be created through the demonstration of the PURE that triggered interest to most of the participants particularly rural populations. As a clean and economic enabler, PURE scenario attracted more stakeholders leading to successful project targets and outcomes.

3.4 Acknowledgement

CAN Tanzania is hereby acknowledging all the support and collaboration received from diversified stakeholders and partners in planning and execution throughout 2020 intervention in attainment of its overall goals as a national Non-government Organization strive to building climate resilience to communities in Tanzania. Our sincere thanks also go to community's members and local government authorities for their tirelessly and continue trusting and accommodating/adopting our interventions in their localities.

4. Implementing and Supporting Partners



Brot
für die Welt



Hivos
people unlimited



Hanns
Seidel
Foundation

**FRIEDRICH
EBERT**

STIFTUNG



german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT