



# Annual Organization Report 2022

**BUILDING COMMUNITIES' CLIMATE RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN TANZANIA**

(January 2022-December 2022)



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## A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Some parts of our country are already experiencing climate change impacts beyond what communities can do to adapt and hence causing loss and damage. Loss and damage are increasingly becoming pressing issues that demand immediate attention and action.

The year 2022 witnessed an acute water-shortage in most parts of the country and Dar es Salaam city caused by the delayed rain season. Equally, poor rains led to crops failure and later caused food shortage and related challenges. All these acted as sharp reminder that our communities should be supported to strengthen their adaptation. At the frontline of climate impacts are smallholders across Tanzania: from farmers concerned about lack of rainfall and salt-water intrusion, to fisheries who are stressed by sea-level rises, coastal erosion, coral breaching leading to declining fish population and changing wind pattern. On the other hand, the pastoralist community is forced to migrate or give up their way of living due to degradation of pastureland, water issues and land-use conflicts. Now it is most urgent to mobilize climate finance and support for impacted communities. The year 2022, made an important step at the climate conference (COP27) to establish a finance facility for loss and damage. But now we have to keep up the pressure and our coordinated advocacy to ensure that this does not remain an empathy structure but becomes fast a functional and easily accessible fund backed up by financial commitment so the billions necessary for a just recovery reach our communities.

In light of these challenges, it is more important than ever that we up-scale our efforts towards renewable energy and climate services. At CAN Tanzania, we believe that local knowledge plays a critical role in our response to climate crisis. By integrating local knowledge into climate services, we can ensure that adaptation and nature-based solutions are effective and sustainable.

I would like to thank all of our partners who are supporting our work. In particular, 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 2022 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 support on the attainment of planned activities for the year 2022. Not in the order of importance, I hereby express my sincere appreciations to: Bread for the World (BftW), Climate Action Network International (CANI), UZIKWASA, FCDO, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) Tanzania, Hans Seidel Foundation- through RSN, 128 Collective, Pathfinder Tanzania, University of Oldenburg , GIZ, the sisterhood of the Diakonissenanstalt Stuttgart, the Government of Tanzania, Eine Welt Netz NRW e.V. and the International Climate Initiative (IKI) 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.

In 2023 we plan to strengthen climate resilience in Tanzanian communities through co-delivering climate services to vulnerable communities, advocating and engaging to promote the fast-up scaling and access to renewable energies. I am proud to announce that in 2023, we will be focusing on the intersection of climate and health. We recognize the importance of addressing both the root causes of the climate crisis and its impacts on human health. To this end, we will be working to rapidly scale up the use of renewable energy and implement climate services that

take into account the unique needs of our communities. We believe that incorporating local knowledge into these services is key to ensuring that our efforts are effective and sustainable. This could include integrating local knowledge into the design and implementation of climate services, as well as using adaptation and nature-based solutions that are informed by local perspectives. By working in this way, we hope to create solutions that are both environmentally and socially responsible, and that benefit all members of our community.

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 think and do tank- non-Governmental and not for profit organization established since 2011 and has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Its establishment has remained a critical step towards empowering Tanzanians to be more aware of climate change and related issues. Importantly, CAN Tanzania operations are hinged on as a vision in developing local solutions and networking structure that would be able to reach a widercommunity 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 andmake 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

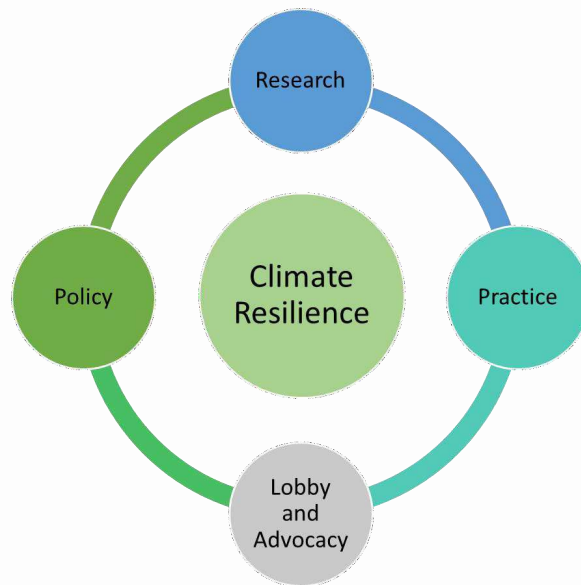
CAN Tanzania believe that; climate change impacts are serious and compromises sustainable development initiatives. With that accurate information access on climate change strengthens adaptive capacity. This is possible if stakeholder's involvement at all levels is strong enough to build institutional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

#### 1.5 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

- Conduct scientific research and use the findings to advocate and lobby for policy change,



*Figure 1: CAN Tanzania- 'Think and Do Tank'.*

- Organize workshops/ seminars among stakeholders and partners to discuss the current and future climate change impacts to community and country's economy,
- Strengthen partnership with like-minded stakeholders,
- 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.

### 1.7 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 2022

**2.1 Aligning Climate Resilience, Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction in Tanzania**

This project has been operating since 2017 as a continuation of a previous project phase. Since 2020, the project overall objective is contributing to the development of climate resilience and poverty reduction. This objective is attained through realization of three thematic objectives which are: (1) National planning and budgeting frameworks on energy, integrates the expansion of renewable energies (RE) by 2023. (2) Climate services contribute to the adaptability of end users (small-scale agriculture, fisher folks and pastoralism) in the project areas by 2023 and (3) Strengthening institutional capacity to influence climate services and renewable energy policy processes in Tanzania has increased by 2023. The attainment of the objectives has been going on track with a number of activities undertaken within the year 2022. some of the activities undertaken include:

**2.1.1 Conducting multi CSO's coalition meetings for providing advice on the ongoing development of the National Renewable Energy Strategy and Action plan.**

CAN Tanzania, in collaboration with its partners, Networks members and National Renewable Energy (RE) CSO coalition, actively advocated and engaged in the development of the National Renewable Energy strategy. The National Renewable Energy strategy is envisaged to play a crucial role in steering and coordinating the development of the renewable energy subsector in Tanzania. Following the successful engagement, the government through the Ministry of Energy embarked on the process of formulating a National Renewable Energy strategy and Road Map in 2022. In support of the process and promoting stakeholders' inclusion, on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of August 2022, CAN Tanzania in collaboration with its partners (TaTEDO and WWF-Tanzania) held a two-days RE CSO coalition meeting at White sand Hotel, Dar es Salaam. The meeting was attended by 39 participants (Sex ratio- 69: 31- Men to women respectively) who represented 21 CSOs, the Ministry of energy, and the NIRAS LTD (Consulting firms tasked with the development of the said National Renewable Energy strategy). The meeting provided space for CSOs to reflect on the findings of the analytical Study on National Energy Policy and Regulatory Frameworks in Tanzania, directly advising and providing input into National Renewable Energy Strategy and Road Map that's under-development. In addition, CSO discussed and provided policy recommendations to the Ministry of Energy for further development of the Renewable Energy sub-sector. The meeting outputs were translated into five policy briefs which highlight the [CSO's recommendations on the national renewable energy strategy](#), and policy recommendations calling for [Affordable cost-reflective electricity tariff](#), the need for [a strong comprehensive renewable energy policy and regulatory framework](#), [unlocking bottlenecks to renewable energy investment](#) and [financing flow for renewable energy investment at national and local level in Tanzania](#). The generated policy briefs were presented and submitted to the Ministry of Energy and NIRAS and disseminated to the public and partners.



*Figure 2: A Coalition member presenting the CSO recommendation on the content to be included in the National RE Strategy.*

Furthermore, CAN Tanzania as an organization has been actively engaged and collaborated with NIRAS Ltd and Ministry of the energy within the development process. The organization on multiple occasions has attended sessions prepared with the Ministry of energy for updating and providing inputs in the development process.



*Figure 3: An introductory meeting session held by CAN Tanzania and NIRAS Ltd.*



*Figure 4: Stakeholders during the National RE strategy and Road map inception workshop held by the ministry of Energy.*

### **2.1.2 Developing and Publishing Policy Briefs and Position Papers on RE**

CAN Tanzania in collaboration with Renewable Energy CSO's Coalition members managed to develop policy briefs for providing inputs into the on-going development of National Renewable Energy Strategy and advising the government on development of Renewable Energy Sub-sector. Additionally, CAN Tanzania has developed and published 3 policy briefs, 2 reports and further communication material derived from organization research in relation to advocacy work on renewable energy (RE).

On RE: [Policy Brief on NEP2021](#), [RE-Factsheet](#), [RE Policy recommendation report](#), [RE Baseline report](#), [Policy Brief on RE strategy](#), [Policy Brief on Cost of RE vs Fossil Energy](#))

### **2.1.3 Registering of project Beneficiaries (smallholders' farmers, Fish folks and Pastoralist)**

CAN Tanzania continued with the registration of more end users i.e., smallholder farmers, fish folks and pastorals to the SMS portal database where they receive climate services<sup>1</sup> that enable them to make informed decisions based on accurate, location-specific on the relevant livelihoods plans and executions at a particular period/season. By September 2022 a total of 1569 end users (Beneficiaries) with 60.5% male and 39.5 % female from 4 district of Chalinze, Lushoto, Pangani, and Bagamoyo were registered and receive the weather and climatic information services. In project evaluation conducted in November 2022, 75% of end users reported the climate services provided to be very beneficial in the planning and enabled them to have proper decision while implementing their livelihood activity. Meanwhile 25% were recently registered hence awaiting the results of the usage.

<sup>1</sup> Climate service refers to the provision of information, products, and tools that help in understanding and managing the risks and opportunities associated with climate variability and change within the smallholder's livelihood. Through the provided information one can properly plan and implement actions or policies that build resilience to the impacts of climate change and to take advantage of opportunities for sustainable development.



*Figure 5: Climate service awareness campaign being undertaken at Kihangaiko village in Chalinze District*

#### **2.1.4 Conducting 3rd National coalition meeting on Climate Service for Civil Society Organizations**

CAN Tanzania conducted the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Coalition meeting of Civil Societies on Climate Services on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2022 at the Mbezi Garden Hotel in Dar-es-Salaam. The meeting attended by 16 participants (4 females, 12 males) representing 8 CSOs, 2 media, 2 academic institutions, Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) and 1 LGA (extension officer). The coalition session aimed at selecting climate service champions and identification of advocacy issues from the National Framework for Climate services and develop its action plan. Moreover, this coalition meeting session was of very important since its main objectives were achieved by appointing Professor Henry Mahoo from Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) as a CAN Tanzania champion in advocating for the development of the climate service agenda in recognition of his dedication and experience related to Indigenous Knowledge, integrated weather forecasting and sustainable measures towards adaptation to climate change. While the advocacy issues identified as a gap within National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) and the implementation challenges identified by both TMA and other stakeholders were i) Downscaling of climate information at village levels ii) Packaging and dissemination of climate information and climate services to suit the specific local community iii) Coordination among institutions for Dissemination of Climate Services iv) Budget for enhancing Indigenous Knowledge. All these advocacy issues identified, and its implementation action plan is available on the CAN TZ website.



*Figure 6: Participants in 3rd National climate services coalition of Civil Society Organizations.*

### **2.1.5 Conducting 4th Nation coalition meeting on Climate Service for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

On 25<sup>th</sup> August 2022 CAN Tanzania conducted the 4<sup>th</sup> coalition meeting of the of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Services at Serene Hotel in Dar-es-salaam. During this coalition meeting a total of 16 participants 11: 5 sex ratios; men and women respectively) from TMA, LGA representative of Chalinze, Bagamoyo, Pangani and Lushoto, Aquaculture Association of Tanzania (AAT) and other stakeholders who work with fishers, farmers, pastoralists, women groups, and youths were invited to report the implementation status of the climate service advocacy action plan and strengthen climate services delivery approaches.

This coalition meeting was very interactive and more of learning from each other to strengthen approaches for downscaled climate services. Many participants shared the implementation status of the climate services advocacy issues action plan in their localities while TMA and LGA representative raised awareness on the communication flow of climate information from the climate service producers to reach the end-user and vice versa. Some of the shared experience of climate services offered by coalition members are illustrated in the figure below: As part of the feedback. The representative from the Aquaculture Association of Tanzania (AAT) shared pictures to elaborate the kinds of climate services offered by AAT including identification of natural feeds, mixed farming with other living organisms, identification of diseases, protection of fish against enemies, fishing methods and value addition.



*Figure 7: On farm training on explaining the kind of climate services offered by AAT.*

In this coalition meeting, UZIKWASA shared a radio program that was prepared after seasonal outlook in which climate services end users held a live discussion with TMA officer deep clarification on rain on set, rainfall distribution and appropriate climate actions. The program was conducted in Kiswahili but the article for the program was publish in English in this link <https://cantz.or.tz/stories/14>. While Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE) shared experience in training women groups in matters related to effective utilization of water and conservation of soil moisture. The practical training was conducted in dry areas of Serengeti ecosystem in Bunda District as in figure below:



*Figure 8: Different events during delivery of climate services in Serengeti ecosystem.*

Moreover, for easier understand and effective utilization of the traditional forecasters and updates released by TMA. CAN-TZ promised the participants in this meeting to hold a technical meeting for developing simple guideline that defines scientific terms of the seasonal outlook. The guideline in its completion will be shared to extension officers in project areas and CSOs who are network members.



*Figure 9: Participants attending the 4th National coalition meeting of Civil Society Organizations.*

### **2.1.6 Developing Climate Services Interpretation Guideline**

The activity was carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> October 2022 at Serene Hotel, Mbezi beach-Dar-es-salaam. The workshop involved key stakeholders from different disciplines including climate services, agriculture, fisheries, pastoralist, and academicians. The workshop brought 28 participants 19 men and 9 women from CANTZ staffs Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA), Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment (TAWLAE), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Ministry of Agriculture, representatives from LGA of Chalinze, Pangani, Lushoto and Bagamoyo Districts, CSOs, Media, Pastoralists Association UZIKWASA and CANTZ Staff.

All these participants were invited for the purpose of developing climate service interpretations guideline informed by indigenous local knowledge to help extension officers, CSOs and other stakeholder in interpreting weather and climate information from traditional forecasters and updates released by TMA into smallholders' level of understanding for effective utilization. In collaboration of all mentioned stakeholders the workshop succeeded in developing the draft guideline which was later reviewed by TMA, Climate services champion and CAN-TZ secretariat. The interpretation guideline is currently in use and shared to extension officers within project areas and BftW partners who requested the document during partners organization meeting organized by Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT).



*Figure 10: Participants attending the development of the climate services interpretation guideline.*

### **2.1.7 Back stopping and Monitoring to Training of Trainers (ToT's)**

Mid July 2022, CAN Tanzania conducted backstopping and Monitoring visit to ToT's within its project sites covering a total of 3 District namely Lushoto, Chalinze, and Bagamoyo in Mwangoi, Kihangaiko and Kidomole Villages respectively. The activity aimed at monitoring ToTs performance, identifying gaps, assessing ToTs adherence to the onboarding and registration guidance process of the end users as well as supporting them where necessary. A total of 31 ToTs participated in this important activity (21 men and 10 females). The activity was very successful, and ToTs were found to be performing well with high competency in what they were supposed to do as per training conducted by CAN Tanzania. Following the discussion, a few challenges facing their working were identified, including time limitation for balancing office and community working hours. However, during the implementation of this activity, the community feedback towards the use of Climate services was also gathered whereby majority of the community members more than 85% highly appreciated the roles of climate services especially in planning as well as making proper decision in their implementation of livelihoods activities in the climate change era.



*Figure 11: ToTs at Mwangoi village during Backstopping visit activity.*



### 2.1.8 Strengthening the thematic capacity of CAN Tanzania's Staff Through Training on the PACDR Tool.

In June 2022, as part of implementing aligning II project CAN Tanzania organizes the 4-days in-house training on the use of the Participatory Assessment of Climate and Disaster Risk (PACDR) tool that was provided by a BftW partner called Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT). The training comprises of 6 staff with 2 male and 4 female. The PACDR tool is a participatory community-led tool that provides a guided and easy-to-use structure for users to systematically integrate the consideration of climate and disaster risks into community planning and development. The tool enables the community to apply their local knowledge in combination with general knowledge related to disasters and climate change in a way that suits their specific needs and situation to identify risks, responses, and opportunities for resilient community development. The training was conducted at the CAN Tanzania office while using CAN Tanzania office as a case study to further consolidate the knowledge and easier understanding on using the PACDR tool. With this training CAN TANZANIA staff revealed to increase their capacity in facilitating PACDR and plans to utilize the tools in future organization projects



*Figure 12: CAN Tanzania Staff with facilitator from SAT during PACDR tool training.*

### 2.1.9 Developing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials

In June 2022, CAN Tanzania developed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials for policy makers and other relevant stakeholders as well as for awareness raising campaign during the Climate service campaign and ToTs monitoring visit for small holders' farmers, fisher folks and pastoralist and for village communities at large. The ICE materials printed were flyers, factsheets, T-shirts, and leaflets that were placed in respective villages and township halls, together with some retained

in the CAN Tanzania office. These IEC materials were very crucial in engaging different stakeholders including the local communities.

#### **2.1.10 Utilizing and improving Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)**

In 2022, CAN Tanzania and its NMs have continued to utilize the developed IMIS while using their user experiences to review and strengthen it. Some of the updates and upgrades include the continuous addition of new staff to interact with a range of organization and management services offered or used by CAN Tanzania as well as using the system for project and budget management. The system has been a milestone for CAN Tanzania secretariat undertakings where processes and procedures have been integrated into this system and making smooth and quick operations with the increased safeguard of process and information as well as communications.

#### **2.1.11 Recognized Champions in Lobbying and Advocating RE and Climate services.**

Year 2022 was the year where CAN Tanzania officially recognizes the champions for both RE and Climate Services through its coalition meetings. A total of 4 male champions i.e. three for Renewable energy and one champion for climate service were obtained after several consultations and a detailed analysis of their profile. Throughout the year the champions have provided continuous support in advocacy work on both renewable energy and climate services through the provision of technical expertise, needed connection and facilitating of activities.

#### **2.1.12 Revamping of CAN Tanzania Website**

CAN Tanzania has revamped and relaunched its website (<https://cantz.or.tz/>) to enable it to be more informed, engaged, and attractive. Multiple partners and potential partners referred in their outreach and feedback positive towards content from the website. With its Information Hubs on Climate Service (CS) and Renewable Energy (RE), the website strengthened awareness raising and knowledge sharing, supporting the advocacy work on CS & RE. With 1521 downloads of publications from the website between Nov 2021 and Aug 2022.

### ***2.2 Enhancing the role of solar Irrigation for poverty Reduction Near Mt Kilimanjaro***

#### **2.2.1 Solar powered boreholes irrigation systems were established in 2 villages of the project area.**

In early 2022 CAN Tanzania in its project that aims at reducing poverty near Mt. Kilimanjaro at Hai District managed to drill and construct the solar powered boreholes and water retention systems to enhance availability and accessibility of water for agricultural activities within the 2villages namely Kilimambogo, and Mkombozi. The water obtained from the solar powered boreholes are currently distributed to farms through rehabilitated existing traditional irrigation channels that are managed by farmers and water user groups in the project villages of which in long run will help farmers to increase production and hence increasing income and improving food security a household level.



*Figure 13: Picture showcasing the development process of water storage facilities and irrigation channel.*

### **2.2.2 Community-Based Solar Scheme Technicians Training (ToTs)**

Late November 2022, CAN Tanzania organizes a 2days training to the community-based solar scheme technicians (ToTs) for the two villages namely Kilimambogo and Mkombozi. The training was facilitated by the 2 experts from AG Energies Ltd (the solar installation firm) involved a total of 4 local technicians i.e., 2 from each village with 2male and 2 females. The training session covered aspects of reading controller parameters, maintenance, and adjustment of the system, troubleshooting and proper handling of the system, furthermore the ToTs were also taught on solar energy technology application, repair and maintenance of solar pumps and associated accessories, as well as procedures for getting further technical assistance in case of complicated defects. This training was of more important since it ensures its sustainability and proper handling of the project especially when the project is phasing out.



*Figure 14: Shows ToTs participating in pump installation during ToTs technician training.*

### **2.2.3 Training in agribusiness and business development**

This activity was facilitated by CAN Tanzania to enhance established society with agribusiness awareness in the course of undertaking livelihood activities related to agriculture. A two-days training from 26<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> February 2022 was utilized for the agribusiness training in which 103 participants with 51 females and 52 males attended. Villages involved were Kilimambogo, Ngosero, and Mkombozi. In this training participants got opportunity to learn about investment analysis for agriculture, sources of capital to finance agricultural projects, post-harvest technologies, value addition to agricultural products, financial management, cooperatives/farmers groups dynamics, Contract farming and record keeping.

At the end of this training, participants got templates for documenting investment analysis, record keeping, a sample of solar drier, and practically added value to fruits that are available in their local farms such as mangoes, bananas, tomatoes, okra, and sweet potatoes.



*Figure 15: Shows participants inspecting solar drying progress during agribusiness (value addition) training.*

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

This is a new project at CAN Tanzania, it is implemented in collaboration between CAN Tanzania & UOL. The project started in September 2022 with the project's overall specific objective being to promote nature-based solutions through community-led participatory reforestation and restoration efforts to facilitate reductions in GHG emissions, enhanced ecosystem services and lower climate risk. In particular, the project addresses the following goals formulated in the NDC for the forestry sector: (a) Enhancing participatory sustainable forest and wildlife management and protection; (b) Safeguarding the ecosystem services, including through the promotion of alternative livelihood options to forest dependent communities.

#### **2.3.1 Undertake scientific baseline studies to collect baseline information and ascertain needs and entry points.**

Early October 2022, a baseline survey study was conducted in 3 districts namely Bagamoyo, Pangani, and Same and the following villages were visited: Kidomole Village and Kikoka Forest Reserve in Bagamoyo District, Mivumoni Village, and Kibubu Forest Reserve as well as the Estuary of Pangani River in Pangani District, Vumari Village and Vumari Forest Reserve in Same District and Mhero Village and Chome Nature Forest Reserve in Same District. The purposes of this activity were to collect the baseline information/data that will assist well-functioning tracking of the project progress. Furthermore, the baseline survey was of paramount importance as it helps the identification of the project sites, as in this case, Same District and Pangani District were selected as implementation sites. Moreover, the activity helped in identifying the key project stakeholders including TFS, District councils, villages and VNRC. With regards to baseline survey activity the participating team were able to develop the baseline survey report, which was shared to the implementing partners for review, necessary information for planning for the forthcoming activities were collected, and to publish the project in the organization communicational channels i.e. Twitter and CAN Tanzania website.



*Figure 16: The left side image shows Pro-NDC-ACT team observing soil and natural vegetation in the area, meanwhile the right-side image shows team observing tree nursery at TFF Same District.*

### ***2.4 Integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health into Climate Change Policies and Strategies in Tanzania (INSECT)***

This is a new project implemented by CAN Tanzania funded by 128Collective. The project started in August 2022 with the overall objective of contributing to the strengthening of the capacity of the MoH to plan and integrate climate change in its health policies, strategies and programmes as well as support their

implementation as a means to enhance vulnerable communities especially women, youth, and people with disability to adapt to the effects of climate change.

#### 2.4.1 Support Ministry of Health to attend Pre-COP 27

Through INSECT project in November 2022, CAN Tanzania has supported three government officials from the Ministry of health to participate in the Pre-COP 27 discussions and understood how they can contribute to advancing the health agenda in climate dialogues. Their participation amplified the need to put planetary health and wellbeing at the center of climate change discussions and negotiations. Some of the notable agreed priority areas and their implications to the health sector were:

- ✓ Climate Impacts: Adaptation, Loss, and Damage – this meant that the MoH should integrate climate change adaptation measures into its programmes and policies, also consider the application of loss and damage in the sector.
- ✓ Climate Finance – the MoH should develop relevant capacity to tap into these resources to strengthen the resilience of health systems.
- ✓ Just Energy Transition to 100% RE – taking a co-benefit approach in all energy projects as well those that target health facilities to ensure that health facilities do not contribute to more GHG emissions.
- ✓ National Climate Action and Implementation - stepping up the actions particularly local actions and solutions on how health can be both a mitigation and adaptation measure than waiting for global pledges.
- ✓ No dangerous distractions and false solutions – combating misinformation around climate change and health and ensuring that evidence of the impact of climate change on health are exemplified locally and globally, through research, stories, journalism and other relevant.



Figure 17: Representative from the MOH engaged in a panel discussion.

### 2.4.2 Training CAN Tanzania Staff on the intersection of health and climate change

Late December 2022, CAN Tanzania organized a two-day training on the intersection of health and climate change. The training was conducted at CAN Tanzania office involved CAN Tanzania staff, Network Members and other different Civil Society Organization including AJISO and UZIKWASA. The training brought up a total of 24 participants (11male and 13 female) which aimed at capacitating CAN Tanzania staff and some of its network members with basic skills and knowledge on Health and Climate Change nexus. At the end of training CAN Tanzania secretariat, network members and other key stakeholders appreciate the training with majority revealed to have increase knowledge and understanding on the linkages between Climate change and SRHR and they understand Family Planning as women empowerment tool for Climate Change Adaptation.



Figure 18: Shows participants attending training on the intersection of health and climate change.

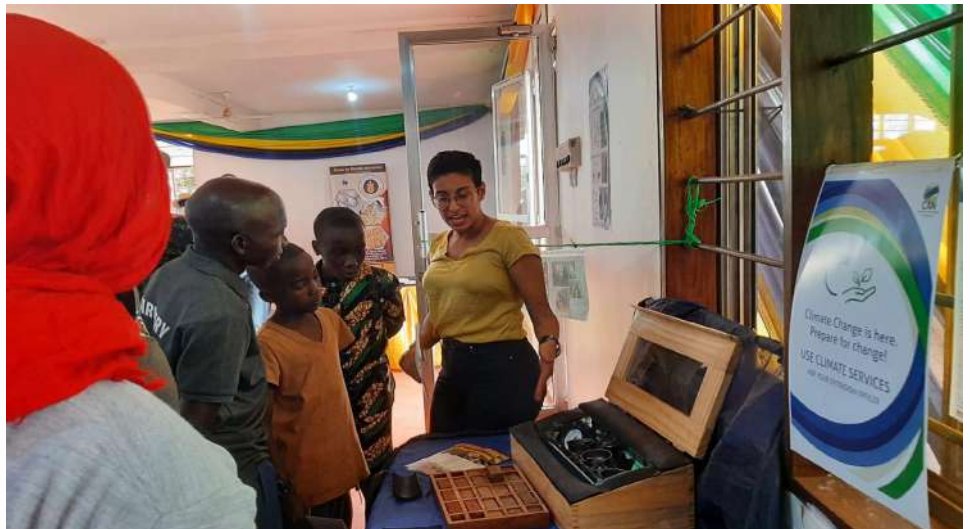
### 2.5 Innovation-Projects (Shamsi solar cooking solution)

In implementation of CAN TZ's strategic objectives, one of the key areas is to have practical project implementation to create models of best practice and innovation, while embracing research and innovation and harnessing technology to maximize our effectiveness. To achieve this, in February 2022, CAN Tanzania collaborated with Shamsi Collaborative from Egypt to test and implement a solar cooker, adapted to the needs and climate in the East African Region. Shamsi is a low-cost solar oven, built from locally available, health-safe materials and applying low-tech mechanisms. The designed solar oven uses direct solar radiation as a renewable energy source for baking and slow cooking. "Shamsi" (شمسى) is the Arabic adjective for sunny, sun-bathed, or from the sun. At CAN Tanzania the project was supported by the Schwesternschaft der Evangelischen Diakonissenanstalt Association in Stuttgart, Germany. Throughout its implementation the following were some major achievements of the project

1. Community needs assessment,
  - Desktop research and interview with potential partners and users
  - Assessment of irradiation, irradiation angles and annual solar movement in Tanzania, observation of cooking practices
2. Design of first prototype and technical drawings based on needs assessment, establishment of relationships to local workshops.
3. Rapid prototyping and Material & workmanship assessment
  - Production of first brick molds and production of first bricks for insulation layer  
Brick production in Morogoro by brick supplier with selected clay composition

- Local clay and brick building techniques were researched and documented.
  - Transporting prototype and its components during prototype building phase
  - wood boxes for first prototypes were produced.
  - Glass and mirrors for prototypes were cut and built into prototype, Mirror boxes for prototypes were produced.
4. Testing and iterations
    - Brick molds and bricks with enhanced brick composition were produced.
    - Additional reflector was added to Shamsi-Prototype
    - Temperature test prototype i.e., highest Temperature reached 110 °C.
  5. Preparation of Flyers in Kiswahili were printed and disseminated (mainly during Nane-Nane Exhibition) to different stakeholders.
  6. Promoting Shamsi Solar Thermal Solution and Solar Cooking
    - Creation of Factsheet which was published in CAN Tanzania website.
    - Presentation of Shamsi solar cooking project to AGM and CANTZ members
    - Presentation of solar cooking and Shamsi project to partners from FES.
    - Presented Shamsi Solar Cooking Project to partners from Ghana during CEAL exchange visits.
    - Presented Shamsi Solar Cooking Project in scope of Solar Cooking Workshop at UDSM
    - The model was demonstrated and presented during the Nanenane exhibition in Morogoro region.
    - Promotion and Presentation of Shamsi Solar Solution in scope of COP27

Moreover, in early August 2022, CAN Tanzania as part of partnership and collaboration with Bagamoyo District Council, collaborated with the district office in participating at Nanenane Exhibition conducted in Morogoro region. During this national events CAN Tanzania displayed Aligning II project activity specifically on the use of climate services offered to smallholders' farmers, fisher folk and pastoralists as well as promoting Solar Cooking innovation using Shamsi innovation project model for business and innovation. In general, CANTZ received positive feedback from the participants visiting the pavilion by demand requirement for the services displayed with majority requested the innovation of solar cooking model and Climate service offered by CAN Tanzania.



*Figure 19: Shows Shamsi-solar cooking Prototype and Climate Services offered by CAN Tanzania during Nane-Nane exhibition at Morogoro region.*



### ***2.6 Strengthening the areas of engagement, governance, legal status, human resource, financial management, and strategy for CAN Africa NDF III***

As the host of CAN Africa and with support from CAN International Secretariat, CAN Tanzania on behalf of CAN Africa and CANAW prepared and participated in a series of meetings physical meeting in Arusha on March, and Koblenz in June and other virtual meetings to plan and prepare for COP27 engagement. These meetings aimed for a COP strategy for COP27 to ensure COP delivers climate justice for vulnerable people and communities across the world.



*Figure 20: Group Photo during COP27 Planning Meeting in Arusha, March 2022.*

Moreover, following the discussions and deliberations from the meetings, CAN Africa and members have been able to conduct the following initiatives and engagements. Agree on common policy priorities that were presented to the CAN family for adoption as priorities for the network towards COP27. These priorities include.

1. Agree on common policy priorities that were presented to the CAN family for adoption as priorities for the network towards COP27. These priorities include.
  - ✓ Climate Impacts: Adaptation, Loss and Damage
  - ✓ Climate Finance
  - ✓ Just Energy Transition to 100% RE
  - ✓ National Climate Action and Implementation
  - ✓ No dangerous distractions and false solutions
2. Engage with the Africa Group of Negotiators to present the policy priorities and advocacy. This was done in different approaches through the statement letter and bilateral meetings.
3. Take part in advocacy work pushing for the priorities through press briefings, social media campaigns and sign on letters and statements.
4. Joining the movement and COP27 coalition to support local movement building and pushing of the African agenda in global spaces for resilience building.



Figure 21: Group Photo of Pre-COP 27 participants.

### **2.7 Strengthening CAN Tanzania nodes capacities to effectively develop impactful strategies to tackle climate crisis as a network CANTZ NDF III**

As one of Climate Action Network International nodes, CAN Tanzania works to inform, mobilize, advocate, and empower the Tanzanian community to collectively raise the national voice in the international climate change debate and take smarter actions to address adverse impacts triggered by climate change. This work was implemented through a collaboration between CAN Tanzania secretariat and its member organization located across various regions in Tanzania. Through this implementation and capacity building approach, CAN Tanzania has observed successful growth of its member organizations across various thematic areas and in the advocacy platforms in Tanzania. The project goal was to strengthen and empower CAN Nodes to reach the jointly defined criteria for effective Nodes. In doing so, it aimed to enhance the Nodes' capacity to effectively convene their members and develop impactful strategies to tackle the climate crisis as a network. For the year 2022, Node Development Fund project was able to implement and achieve the following.

#### **2.7.1 Annual Network Members Reflection and Learning Session**

CAN Tanzania coordinated a two-day annual network members reflection and learning session on 27th and 28th January 2022 in Dar es Salaam. The session brought together 36 representatives from CAN Tanzania board, member organizations, friends of CAN Tanzania and a representative from NGO Registrar office. This aimed at providing an overview for the previous year's engagements and strategic planning for the year 2022 with members being the center of the action movement. Furthermore, enhancing cross engagement in members intervention for climate action and development. Building from

the previous Annual Meeting conducted to network members, backstopping capacity enhancement sessions on NGO compliance and resource mobilization was structured and delivered in this meeting.

As of April 2022, CAN Tanzania and member organizations had been working on and submitted the 2021 Annual Organization report, Audit report and fees payment as part of the compliance requirement stipulated in the NGO Act No.24 of 2002 as amended in 2005 and 2019.

When was the last time your organization complied to National NGO laws and regulations by...

[More Details](#)

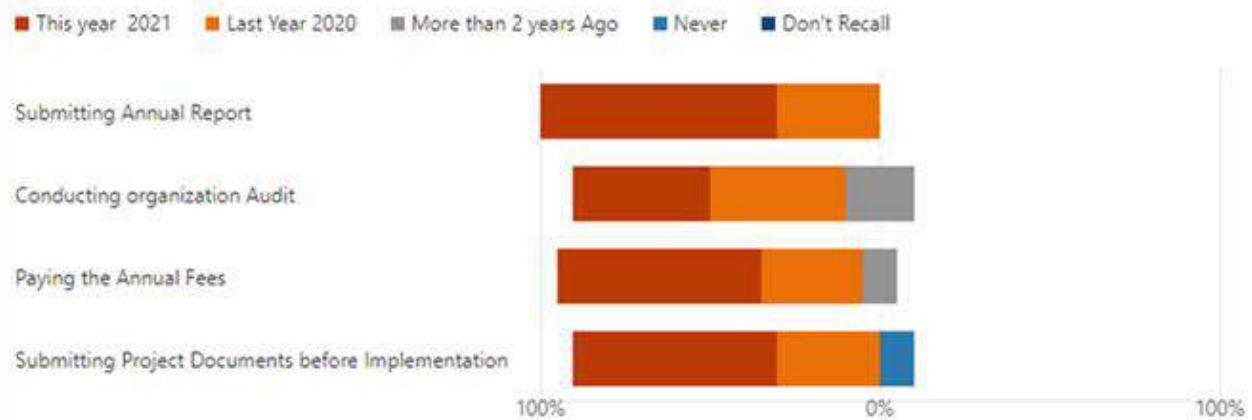


Figure 22: Response from CAN Tanzania members Compliance Survey.

**2.7.2 Thematic areas**

During Annual Reflection Meeting that took place in Dar es Salaam, January 2022, CAN Tanzania Secretariat introduced to members three areas of work (working groups) that is Renewable Energy, National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Resilience for engagement in the network for the year 2022, derived from thematic areas of work for most members and initiatives at the national level. Network members contributed to developing the terms of reference and strategy for the working group. Members were given an overview of the working groups in order to raise awareness and understanding.



Figure 23: CAN Tanzania secretariat, Network Members and Board Members during AGM in January 2022.

CAN Tanzania secretariat in collaboration with network members have been engaged in the NAP process, NDC

implementation discussions and development of National Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan through participation of different coalition sessions, to ensure effective participation and inclusion of key thematic areas.

### 2.7.3 Engagement in CAN Regional and Global Movement

CAN Africa, CAN Arab World and CAN International and partners had a meeting in March 2022-Arusha for COP preparations. The meeting aimed at planning for COP that delivers climate justice for vulnerable people and communities across the world and preparing the COP beyond strategy that includes both COP 27 and COP 28. Through this meeting, COP 27 strategy was developed; CAN Africa and CAN Arab World had agreed to jointly start mobilizing local voices for advocacy and engagement in COP 27 and beyond. This was done through routine discussions in the working groups of the key identified thematic areas identified in the meeting in Arusha which are Climate Adaptation, Climate Finance, Just Energy transition to 100% Renewable Energy, rejection to false solutions and climate action. In that regard, the mapping up of different constituencies to be engaged in the COP 27 preparations and working groups within the region was done in early April this year and node Africa with some member organizations have subscribed the working groups.

Nevertheless, CAN Tanzania secretariat and some network members have been participating and engaged in CAN Global Strategies and Initiatives through sharing best practices and collaborative efforts towards enhancing climate resilience. These include CAN Political Coordination Group (PCG), CAN Annual Strategic Meeting, and CAN Working Groups.



*Figure 24: Cop 27 planning meeting in Arusha.*

Generally, CAN Tanzania Node development project has enhanced national legislative compliances and node thematic areas such as Renewable Energy, NDCs, and climate resilience, as well as working group member engagement pertinent to CAN Africa and global CAN working groups. Further, leading to a strong commitment to limiting improvements while expanding collaborative coordination of efforts in furthering climate action movements for both staff, partners, and stakeholders.

## 2.8 Reflective and transformative leadership training

In April 2022 CAN Tanzania and UZIKWASA organizes 3days reflective and transformative leadership training to local government officials, village leaders and community members of Ngosero, Mkombozi and Kilimambogo villages. The essence of the training was to impart these leaders from District to

village level with reflective and transformative knowledge and skills to better support project implementation in target villages (Ngosero, Mkombozi and Kilimambogo) for sustainable project management. The training focused on surfacing the understanding between Ward/District leaders who are supervisors on one hand and village/community leaders who are supervisee on the other and linked to ongoing project implementation related to solar irrigation. The other aim was to create basis for project ownership and sustainability after the project phase out.

## **2.9 Study and Research conducted in 2022.**

### **2.9.1 Baseline studies**

#### **2.9.1.1 Reforestation and Nature-based solutions: Baseline Study Pro-NDC-ACT**

In Q3-2022 the baseline study for the reforestation project Pro-NDC-Act funded by the IKI initiative was conducted. The study is under review and will be published in Q1-2022.

This baseline study aimed to gather data on the biophysical and socioeconomic information related to the proposed project sites in Tanzania for the PRO-NDC-ACT project. This project, funded by the International Climate Initiative, seeks to promote ambitious, participatory, and community-led Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation by introducing nature-based solutions through community-led participatory and restoration efforts in selected sites of Coastal forests and terrestrial forests in Tanzania. The study used a participatory approach, including literature review, key informant interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and physical observations. The main findings of the study include severe anthropogenic-driven degradation of forest resources due to high demand, increased threats of climate change to fragile ecosystems, limited livelihood options leading to unsustainable activities, local climate risks making some study sites unfit for reforestation, and harmful land use practices in study sites. The final project sites that were selected for project interventions are Vumari Forest, Kibubu Forest, and Mangrove Forest.

#### **2.9.1.2 Fast-tracking Renewable Energies and Climates Services: Baseline Studies of Aligning II:**

Additional baseline studies of the Aligning II project were published in 2022, focusing on Renewable Energy and Climate Services. The insights and recommendation from the baseline studies informed the Participatory advocacy work of the Renewable Energy Coalition and the Climate Service coalition. Building on them Policy Briefs and Factsheets were developed which supported the advocacy goal of promoting downscaled Climate Services and up-scaling Renewable Energy in Tanzania. The baseline studies contributed to the co-development of the weather forecast interpretation guidelines and informed the engagement in the co-development of the Renewable Energy Strategy of Tanzania.

#### **2.9.1.3 Baseline Study on Climate Services: s: Come in out of the Rain.**

The study, "Climate Services: Come in out of the Rain," aimed to provide a realistic picture of the status of Climate Services in Tanzania to inform projects and policies on Climate Services. The study covered 4 districts in Tanzania and found that people engage in various number of socio-economic and livelihood activities to earn their living. The impacts of climate change were found to be a significant challenge to the livelihoods of smallholders, creating a cycle of poverty environments and increasing vulnerability in the project districts. In terms of the availability, access, and utilization of climate information and services, the study found a certain degree of improvement built up by the participatory integrated climate services (PICS) interventions but major challenges in the chain of integrated climate services from production to the end utilization among smallholder communities persisted. The study used both primary and secondary data collection methods, including interviews with 329 households, key informant interviews with district technical officers, Focus Group Discussions and observation. The data was analyzed using both

quantitative and qualitative methods and the report was presented back to the audience for further inputs and validation.

#### **2.9.1.4 Baseline Study on Renewable Energies:**

The study finds that while the country has taken steps to strengthen various infrastructure systems, there is a lack of reliable data on renewable energy resources, which hampers proper planning and implementation of national level programs. The study suggests that several initiatives, including restructuring national strategies and policies, could contribute to reliable renewable energy data and recommends the government and other key energy stakeholders to reflect on this report for further data availability, reliability and viability for energy sector development in Tanzania. The methodology of the study includes a desk review of important national regulation documents and data analysis and interpretation from various sources with a focus on time of release and data viability.

#### **2.9.1.5 Policy-Analysis**

Beyond the baseline studies a number of reviews of policy frameworks relevant for climate action were conducted in 2022. This analysis informed the work of the Renewable Energy Coalition of CSOs, the co-development of the Renewable Energy Strategy of Tanzania as well as the co-development of Tanzanian position for COP27 in scope of the pre-COP27-conference in Q4-2022.

Beyond the analysis of the new release National Environmental Policy (NEP) showcased potential for CSOs and other stakeholders to tap on opportunities to use the NEP to fast-track climate action in Tanzania.

A review on risks and challenges associated with expansive fossil fuel projects such as the EACOP pipeline and the planed LNG-terminal showcase how critical pathways towards energy access for all are and how they should be aligned with sustainable development. Energy investments are expensive and last for many years. To avoid lock-in effects and stranded assets the options have to be carefully evaluated and selected. We show 100 % RE scenarios are cheaper for Tanzania than fossil-fuel-based power systems. Also a pathway towards 100 % RE mitigate significant risks and short comings of fossil-based energy systems.

### **2.10 Communication and Networking/partnership**

#### **2.10.1 Communication**

The communication focused on promoting and informing relevant key sectors of climate action. The focus was on topics and insights from CAN-TZ pilot projects including Aligned II project, the Solar Irrigation Project, the PRO-NDC-ACT and the INSECT Project. Over social media, newsletter, and publication, CAN-TZ promoted Climate Services, Renewable Energies, Nature-based solution, and health issues related to climate change. The communication explained policy gaps and promoted recommendations to enhance climate action and climate policy frameworks alongside promoting best practices. On Climate Services and Renewable Energies articles in the Climate Service Hub and Renewable Energy Service Hub supported promoting key learnings and key insights.

Furthermore, to the project communication CAN-TZ rolled-out to major communication campaigns. The World We Want Campaign, which is coordinated by CAN international focused on documenting climate impacts. In scope of the World, We Want Campaign CAN-TZ collected evidence from communities' impact from climate change in Tanzania. The other major campaign "Don't Gas Africa" focused on advocating for avoiding gas lock-in Africa and promoted a just transition to clean energy.

The communication used multiple communication channels reaching from the website, social media, newsletter, and stakeholder conferences. The CAN-TZ website was visited in 2022 by 24.127 visitors and could educate and inform therefore various stakeholders and organization on climate action in Tanzania.

### 2.10.1.1 World We Want Campaign

The #WorldWeWant Campaign on Climate Impacts amplifies the voices of people fighting to survive on the frontlines of multiple emergencies. It reveals the consequences of decades of government inaction and highlights solutions required to inspire and achieve a world that people aspire towards. It brings out the human faces of climate change to win more hearts and build power for social change.

The campaign empowers grassroots communities to tell their stories to a global audience. With interview and filming skills acquired through the campaign, CAN members and their communities have created over 30 short films from the ground using their smartphones and cameras.

CAN Tanzania produced two short films featuring a pastoralist community suffering under drought impacts and a coastal community suffering coastal erosion induced by sea-level rise and mangroves deforestation. The films were published in Q4-2022 and supported the advocacy work on Loss and Damage by raising awareness for unadopted climate impacts. The campaign contributes to the advocacy success of the decision at COP27 to establish a finance facility for Loss and Damage. All videos of the campaign can be watched on the campaign site of CAN International:

<https://climatenetwork.org/our-work/worldwewant/>



Figure 25: Screenshot out of a World-We-Want-Campaign video.

### 2.10.1.2 Don't Gas Africa Campaign

The Don't Gas Africa campaign is a pan-African campaign, led by African CSOs, focused on ending the expansion of fossil gas production in Africa which threaten to lock-in Africa. It originated around the rejection a proposal of the African Union committee for COP27 that tried to promote the massive expansion of gas in Africa. The campaign launched the African energy access and transition memorandum, which was well received and caused the Africa Group of Negotiators to reject the

proposed common positions. Building on this the campaign continues to raise awareness for a fast gas exit and just transition towards renewable energies in Africa.



Figure 26: Twitter-post in scope of the Don't Gas Africa campaign.

### 2.10.2 Networking and partnership

CAN Tanzania through its formed partnerships, collaborated with the government and various organizations such as VPO-DoE, UNDP, FES Tanzania, FCDO, Ireland Embassy, CARE Tanzania, WWF Tanzania, TMA, TNRF, PINGOs Forum, FORUMCC and MJUMITA to conduct joint projects and fundraising. Among the joint projects conducted was the development of a CSOs National position paper for COP26 that advised on the national positions during the COP26. Some collaborative fundraising initiatives have started to indicate good outcomes including a partnership with the Ministry of Health and Pathfinder International on a GCF proposal that has been endorsed by the government for submission in the first quarter of year 3.

Furthermore, CAN Tanzania participated in various events, organized by its partners and networks. To mention a few events are multistakeholder dialogue session on Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2023 for the implementation of the SDGs, a meeting on the translation of the Finance Act Supplement 2022, a discussion on Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation and Tracking Tool, and a stakeholder training workshop on Tanzania's Energy Access Explorer (EAE). These events were organized by different partners and stakeholders, such as the Tanzanian Sustainable Development Platform, United Nation Association of Tanzania, Tanzanian Renewable Energy Association, World Resource Institute, and Forum CC.

### 2.10.3 Climate Conference COP27 in Egypt

The CAN Tanzania team participated in the climate conference COP 27 Conference, which was held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt from November 6<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022. The conference brought together 112 Heads of



State and over 45,000 delegates, including ministers, policymakers, Non-Governmental Organizations, companies, trade unions, indigenous peoples, Inter-governmental Organizations, local communities, civil society, scientists, activists, journalists, women, youth, and children. The conference focused on reducing emissions, securing technical assistance, and funding for developing countries, establishing a global carbon market, and strengthening commitments to a fund for loss and damage. The youth were given special attention, and the conference emphasized the importance of empowering all stakeholders to participate in climate action.

The team had special opportunities to participate and speak at the conference. Dr. Sixbert Mwangi spoke at a side event on food security, representing the challenges faced by small-scale farmers in Tanzania. Ms. Jacqueline Massao represented Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations and made a statement at the high-level segment organized by the UNFCCC and while Ms. Sharon Kishenyi spoke on loss and damage pledges at the German Pavilion as far as COP 27 is concerned.

Governments at the conference agreed to institutionalize the operationalization of the Santiago Network on loss and damage, to operationalize funding arrangements that will assist developing countries in responding to loss and damage and agreed to establish a transitional committee to establish clear mechanisms.

## 2.11 Publication in 2022

### 2.11.1 Publication

During implementation project activities in year 2022, CAN Tanzania managed to publish 19 publications, including 9 policy briefs., 2 factsheets, 2 baseline reports.

In 2022 (Jan-Nov) in total 1782 Downloads of CAN-TZ publications from the CAN-TZ website were registered. Partly the publications were also disseminated printed to reach stakeholders. Over 100 printed publications were printed and disseminated for the Aligning II project together with over 30 posters and other ICE material.

**Table 1: Shows the list of publications including factsheets, policy brief and baseline reports.**

#	Title	Subtitle	Type	Topic	Project	Publication Date
<u>1</u>	<a href="#">Factsheet PRO-NDC-ACT</a>	Promoting Community-Led Nature-Based Solutions in TZ	Factsheet	Low Carbon; Climate Services	PRO-NDC-ACT	15.11.2022
<u>2</u>	<a href="#">Factsheet Solar Irrigation</a>	Grow Resilience	Factsheet	RE; solar irrigation, climate smart agriculture	Solar Irrigation	07.11.2022

3	<a href="#">Tanzanian Road to COP27 (Swahili)</a>	MSIMAMO WA AZAKI NA WAWAKILISHI WA JAMII KUELEKEA MKUTANO WA KIMATAIFA	Press Release	COP27, Climate Conference	INSECT	27.10.2022
4	<a href="#">Tanzanian Road to COP27 (English)</a>	THE POSITION OF CSOs AND SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES TOWARDS THE 27TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE OF THE UNFCCC	Press Release	COP27, Climate Conference	INSECT	27.10.2022
5	<a href="#">Affordable Electricity Tarrif</a>	A Key for Private Sector Engagement in Renewable Energy Investment in Tanzania	Policy Brief	RE, Tarrif	Aligning II	26.10.2022
6	<a href="#">Financing Flow for Renewable Energy</a>	Renewable Energy Investment	Policy Brief	RE, Finance	Aligning II	26.10.2022
7	<a href="#">A Strong RE Policy</a>	at National and Local Level in Tanzania	Policy Brief	RE, RE Policy	Aligning II	26.10.2022

8	<a href="#">UNLOCK THE BOTTLENECKS</a>	CSOs Call for a Stand Alone National Renewable Energy Policy to unlock Investment Bottlenecks in the Subsector	Policy Brief	RE, Policy	RE	Aligning II	26.10.2022
9	<a href="#">RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGY</a>	Outcome of consultative meeting with CSOs	Policy Brief	RE, strategy	RE	Aligning II	26.10.2022
10	<a href="#">Local Potentials to Realize NDC</a>	Potential roles of CSOs and private sectors in realising NDC and other climate action in Tanzania	Policy Paper	NDC, CSO engagement, Private Sector engagement		Node III	26.01.2023
11	<a href="#">Not At All Cost</a>	The Cost of Sticking to Fossil Fuels in Tanzania	Policy Brief	Fossil Fuels, RE, Transition		Aligning II	8/24/2022
12	<a href="#">Play a role for the future</a>	Role of National RE strategy in attaining 100 % Renewable in Tanzania	Policy Brief	RE, strategy	RE	Aligning II	8/10/2022
13	<a href="#">RE Baseline Report</a>	Renewable Energy Baseline Data Assessment Report	Baseline Report	RE,		Aligning II	5/23/2022

14	<a href="#">Challenges of enhancing national long-term energy plans</a>	Potential roles of renewable energy and energy efficiency strategies in socio-economic transformation	Policy Recommendation Report	RE	Aligning II	5/19/2022
15	<a href="#">Shamsi</a>	Solar cooking made local	Project Brief	Solar cooking, Clean cooking, RE	Shamsi	5/17/2022
16	<a href="#">Enhancing the baseline on Tanzania Renewable Energy status</a>	Flying Blind: The Need for RE Baseline Data in Tanzania	Fachsheet	RE, data	Aligning II	5/17/2022
17	<a href="#">Annual Report 2020</a>	Building Community's Climate Resilience	Annual Report	Annual report, RE, Organisation		4/29/2022
18	<a href="#">A catalyst for Climate Action in Tanzania</a>	How to use the updated national environmental Policy 2021 (NEP) to leverage Climate Action	Policy Brief	Policy analysis, NEP	Aligning II	4/22/2022
19	<a href="#">Climate Services: Come in out of the Rain</a>	Baseline study	Baseline Report	Climate Services, Summary	Aligning II	3/22/2022
20	<a href="#">Promoting the integration of indigenous knowledge</a>	The key to useable climate and weather information	Policy Brief	Climate Services, Indigenous knowledge	Aligning II	2/22/2022

## 2.12 Organization Development status in 2022

CAN Tanzania throughout 2022 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

### 2.12.1 Organization's resource development status i.e., Human resource (staffing)

In 2022 CAN Tanzania in its implementation of day-to-day activities has been served by a well committed, expertise and experienced staffs of 18 people of whom 10 women and 8 men. Among its staff members 11 are full-time employees, 1 part time, 2 office attendants, 3 long term volunteers and 1 intern. Moreover, CAN Tanzania's staff education level range from PhD to standard seven, with majorities of its employees with master's degree as indicated in figure below and all staff are located in Dar es salaam headquarters.

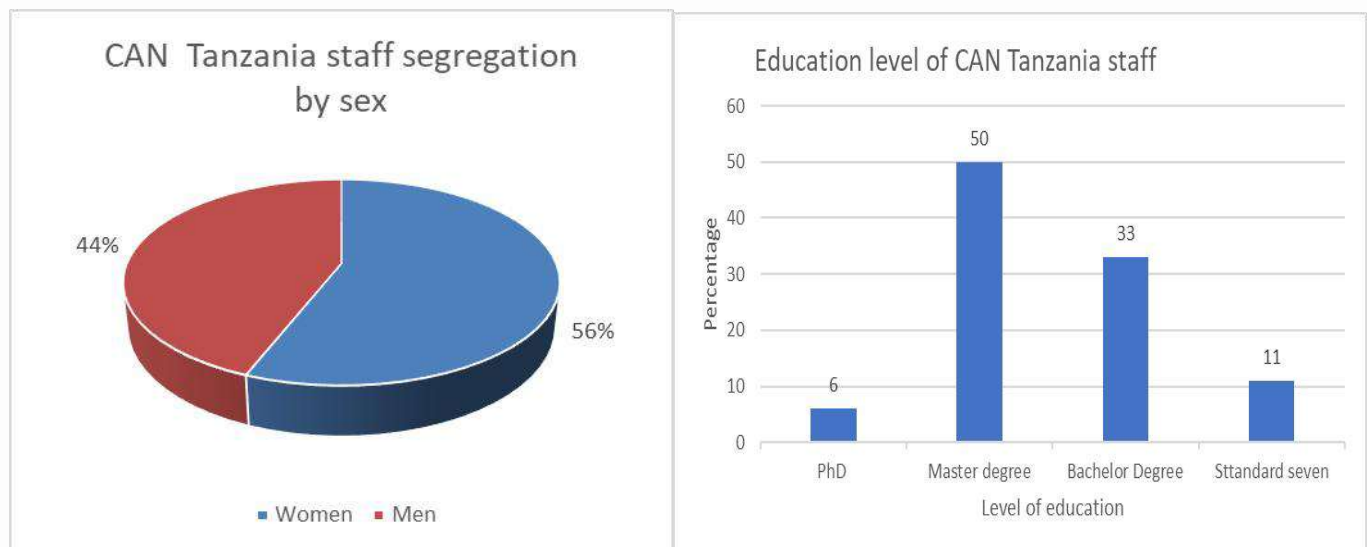


Figure 27: CAN Tanzania staff segregated by sex and their education level status.

### 2.12.2 Organization physical assets status by 2022

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 ultimate goal, becoming the first Think-and-do tank in the country. The centre 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 centre is the focal point. Another important activity that is going to shape the centre is networking. Networking is going to take place on many levels as there are going to be conferences, events, and meetings. Up to this far the centre is still in progress and the following were some of the achievements in 2022 as follows:

- ✓ 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 progress

### 2.12.3 Staff training

While facilitating career development and growth of the staff as well as enhancing organization performance in 2022, 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 includes Participatory Assessment of Climate and Disaster Risks (PACDR) tool-a tool that intends to help communities raise awareness, assess their climate change and disaster risks, and finally develop adaptation strategies. This training PACDR tool was facilitated by SAT Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania held at CAN Tanzania office. Other workshop training was on financial compliance and management organized and facilitated by SPAIDE,

CAN Tanzania staff also participated in the short training on organizational learning for leaders of the CSO networks organized by EASUN in September 2022 at Uhuru Hostel, Kilimanjaro region. The training workshop was designed to strengthen purposefulness and building capacity for leaders of Networks for enhancing effective collaboration.



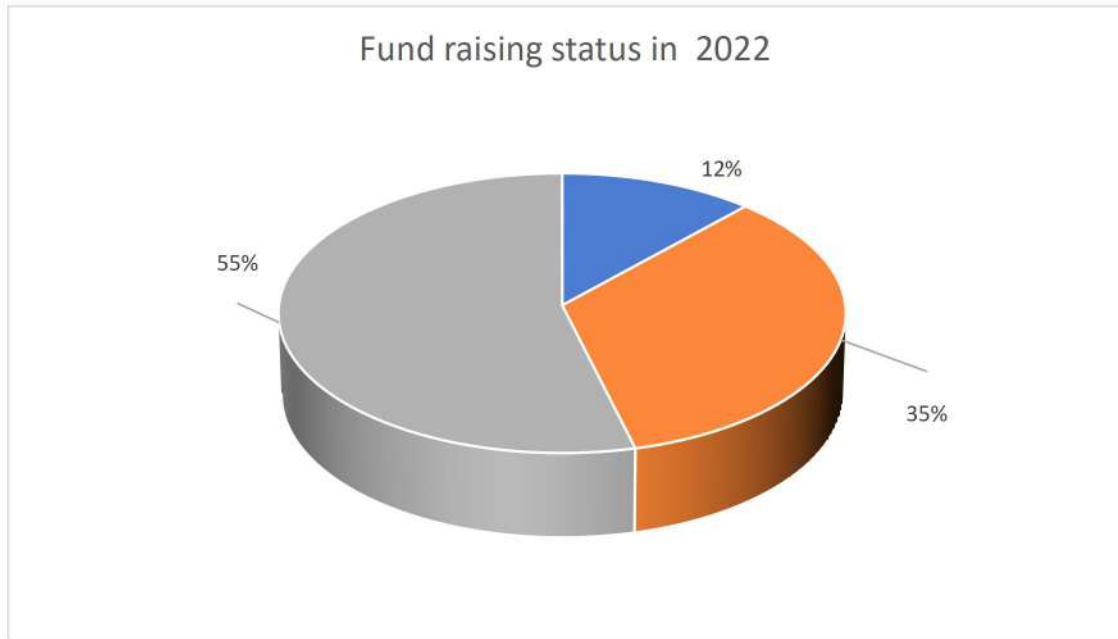
*Figure 28: CANTZ staff, presenting during organizational learning session at Uhuru Hostel.*

### 2.12.4 Quarterly General Meetings (QGM)

In 2022, CAN Tanzania continued its efforts to promote organizational growth and effectiveness by conducting Quarterly General Meetings (QGMs). These meetings are held once every three months and are designed to facilitate discussions and decision-making related to important matters such as organization performance, growth, and plans for the future. Throughout the year, CAN Tanzania conducted three QGMs in the months of January, May, and September. The purpose of these meetings was to enable the team to review the progress made during the specific quarter, ask questions, provide feedback and agree on the 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.

### 2.12.5 Fund raising in 2022.

Like in other years, CAN Tanzania in 2022 worked hard in ensuring the financial stability of the organization is maximized. More collaborative Programmes and projects were developed and are under different stages of evaluation.



*Figure 29: Fundraising status for the year 2022.*

## CHAPTER THREE

**3.0 ACHIEVEMENT, LESSONS LEARNT AND CHALLENGES IN 2022.****3.1 Achievement in 2022**

In 2022, CAN Tanzania managed to implement most of its project and organization activities as per plans and the following highlighted below were the major achievements.

- ✓ Co-Development of Climate Service Interpretation Guideline
- ✓ Installation of Solar Irrigation Schemes
- ✓ SMS- base Climate Services to 1569 smallholder (farmers, fisher folks and pastoralist)
- ✓ Engaged in co-development of National Renewable Energy Strategy
- ✓ Co-Hosting Post COP26 and Pre COP28 conference
- ✓ Released of Title deed for Climate and Livelihood Research Centers (CLRC) at Kidomole village in Bagamoyo District
- ✓ Increasing number of Network members including new 8 members from Tanzania Zanzibar

**3.2 Lessons Leant in 2022**

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

- ✓ Improved and more meaningful engagement with local communities and stakeholders, particularly LGAs is necessary for realization of impactful and sustained project gains.
- ✓ Climate services is crucial in all sectors to support the making of informed decision making. There is a need to develop structures of tailored and down scaled climate service structure 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. Coordinated and collaboratively working with these different actors can help achieve greater impact than working in isolation.

**3.3 Challenges in 2022**

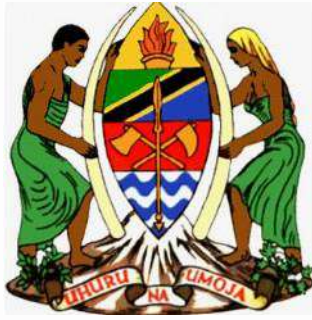
- ✓ High Inflation rate due to the Ukrainian-Russia War, prices have increased abruptly in a short period. The Organization implementation activities has been impacted by financial items of transportation, living conditions, fuel prices and bus fares have increased affecting planned resources and making our operations too expensive than expected.
- ✓ Exchange rate fluctuation has affected much the procurement of the organization assets.
- ✓ Donor-dependent organization

**3.4 Acknowledgement**

CAN Tanzania is hereby acknowledging all the support and collaboration received from diversified stakeholders and partners in planning and execution throughout 2022 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 tireless and continue trusting and accommodating/adopting our interventions in their localities.



## 4. Implementing and Supporting Partners



**Brot  
für die Welt**



Foreign, Commonwealth  
& Development Office



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Affairs  
and Climate Action

Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,  
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

on the basis of a decision  
by the German Bundestag



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