

Issue no. x, December 2011

MAENDELEO DIALOGUE

Democracy in Tanzania

BEYOND 50 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE NEW DEPENDENCE AND FUTURE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Konrad
Adenauer
Stiftung

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**BEYOND 50 YEARS OF
INDEPENDENCE: NEW DEPENDENCE
AND FUTURE CHALLENGES OF
CLIMATE CHANGE**

December 2011



Tanzania Development Initiative Programme

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CUF	Civic United Front
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EU	European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
FCC	Forum for Climate Change
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRA	Institute of Resource Assessment
KAS	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
LDC	Least Developed Countries
NAP	National Action Program
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SBI	Subsidiary Board of Implementation
TADIP	Tanzania Development Initiative Programme
VPO	Vice President's Office
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

APPRECIATION

The Tanzania Development Initiative Programme (TADIP) in collaboration with Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) Country Office, organized a one-day dialogue on : **“Beyond 50 Years of Independence: New Dependence and Future Challenges of Climate Change”** at the Serena Hotel on December 15, 2011.

The dialogue attracted participants from the Government, environmentalists, academics, researchers, politicians, representatives of the civil society and non-governmental organizations, religious groups, teachers, students, the media, and other interested citizens.

The aim of the dialogue was to provide a forum to various social groups so as to share experience and raise awareness on issues pertaining to climate change and its impact on people’s daily lives. It was also a golden opportunity for forum participants to contribute ideas on how to respond to climate change.

TADIP leadership would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contributions made by KAS Tanzania Country Office and, specifically, Country Director Stefan Reith, Richard Shaba, and Erasto Ndeuka not only for material support but also for their leadership and guidance.

Special appreciation should go to Mr. Ladislaus Kyaruzi from the Vice President’s Office for his insightful keynote address as well as to Professor Amos Majule of IRA, Mr. Latif Amars from the Forum for Climate Change and Mr. Finias Magessa from UNDP for their well prepared and well-presented papers.

TADIP is thankful to all participants from the various institutions and organizations, who shelved their schedules in order to participate in the dialogue.

The production of this publication could not have been possible without the contributions of Ms. Claire Lwehabura, who recorded the dialogue proceedings to make sure that all important issues brought out by participants were captured, and the various individuals who took time to go through and polish the manuscript. TADIP would like to thank each of them for their valuable work.

1. BACKGROUND

CLIMATE Change is a global developmental issue that has gained attention from all parts of the world in the past decades. It is a global threat, as it adversely affects different sectors including agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, fishing, wildlife, and even the health sector.

Given its impact on human lives and the fact that human induced forces are the main causations of climate change, vigorous efforts are required to reverse the negative impact of human activity on climate.

It is against this understanding that on December 15th 2011, Tanzania Development Initiative Programme (TADIP), in Collaboration with Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) Tanzania Country Office, jointly hosted a one-day dialogue on climate change under the theme: ***Beyond 50 Years of Independence: New Dependence and Future Challenges of Climate Change***, popularly captioned as *Maendeleo Dialogue*.

The *Maendeleo Dialogue* was held at Serena Hotel in Dar es Salaam, attracting participants from the Government, Academies, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Groups, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Political Parties, as well as national and international experts, environmentalists, teachers, students, the media, and other interested citizens.

Held immediately after the country marked its 50 years of independence and few days after the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, the *Maendeleo Dialogue* was geared to provide a platform to the various social groupings to share their experience and raise awareness on issues of concern

related to impact of climate change and how they could jointly influence policy changes among decision makers for the public good.

TADIP is a registered Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in Tanzania, whose objectives include the following: promote good governance, actively participate in promotion and development of democratic reforms as well as institutions, and provide value-based education to Tanzanian citizens.

KAS is a German political foundation, working in one hundred and twenty countries worldwide. KAS' mission is to promote international relations, democracy, and good governance in collaboration with its partners in the respective host countries. KAS has been in Tanzania since 1964.

Considering that climate change is a developmental issue, it goes without saying that climate governance cannot be left to politicians and bureaucrats only. It is therefore important to build the capacity of CSOs and all other stakeholders, and to incorporate climate change in their existing programmes.

Similarly, it is important to offer international negotiating support to CSOs and to strengthen the Tanzanian voice in international negotiation forums. Beyond this, it is necessary that communities are made aware of how climate change relates to their daily lives.

2. DIALOGUE OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of the Maendeleo Dialogue was to provide an interactive platform against the background of information and experience sharing, awareness raising following the just-ended COP 17 in Durban and the recent 50 years anniversary celebrations of the Tanzanian independence. The focus laid on Impact of Climate Change.

2.1. Official Opening

2.1.1. Statement by Stefan Reith

In his welcome remarks, KAS Country Resident Director Stefan Reith thanked all participants for having managed to set aside time to deliberate upon the very important topic. He admitted that the Maendeleo Dialogue was being held back-to-back with the previous one, but the organizers thought that the topic of climate change was too important to be shelved until next year. It was therefore thought prudent to combine the two topics - the COP 17 that had just taken place in Durban and the 50 years anniversary celebrations of Tanzania's independence - for an interactive debate.



2.1.2. Statement by Steve Mmbogo

On his part, Steve Mmbogo, Executive Director of TADIP, gave a brief background on the cooperation that exists between TADIP and KAS. He highlighted the fact that such dialogues were providing a platform for sharing experience and increasing awareness on issues of concern and especially for influencing policy and decision makers to act in accordance with the public interest. He reminded the participants that TADIP was open to any debate that contributes to determine and shape the fate of the nation.



2.1.3. Statement by Latif Amars

Latif Amars - Project Manager of Forum CC – gave a brief background of what his organization, the Tanzanian Forum for Climate Change, founded in 2009, stands for and pointed out its main objectives such as:

- To coordinate Civil Society Organizations and to facilitate the sharing of information on climate change by the Government with Civil Society Organizations and the general public;

- To build the capacity of Civil Society Organizations and to incorporate climate change in their existing programs;
- To offer international negotiation support to Civil Society Organizations and to strengthen the Tanzanian voice in international negotiations on climate change.

He further informed the dialogue participants that 75% of the farmers in Tanzania are small holders who are dependent on rain-fed agriculture, whereas 80% of the population directly depends on the products of these farmers.



With regard to energy, Latif Amars pointed out the fact that hydroelectric power was the main source of energy. The scarcity of rain water resulted in frequent power cuts which negatively impact on both, economy and food security as a result of low food production and the concomitant hunger in the offing.

He ended by inviting the participants to visit the Forum CC website in order to get Tanzanian views on the COP 17 negotiations that took place in Durban. The website is www.forumcc.org

3. KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF GUEST - LADISLAUS KYARUZI

The Chief Guest, Ladislaus Kyaruzi from the Vice President's Office [VPO], centered his keynote address on main outcomes, challenges, opportunities, and policies after Durban. He ended by drawing pointed conclusions.

Commencing his speech, the Chief Guest observed that 'After Durban' would have been rightly handled by Dr. Ningu, who is the technical person at the VPO. Due to some pressing political issues to be attended after the meeting in Durban, Dr. Ningu cannot be with us today. He then went on to remind the dialogue participants that climate change was considered one of the most serious global threats to sustainable development, with adverse impacts already vivid on environment, human health, food security, human settlements, economic activities, natural resources, and physical infrastructure. He observed the following relevant issues:



- Negotiations in Durban incorporated science, politics, environmental, and social issues. Political guidance and science were part of the Kyoto Protocol 2. It is imperative that we move with both, political and scientific guidance initiated in 2007 to the forthcoming 5th report of IPCC in 2014;
- International summits held on the topic of climate change and the resulting agreements. Starting point was the conference in Rio de Janeiro 1992, followed by The Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and The Marrakech Final Agreement in 2001. The Bali Action Plan was concluded in 2007, followed by The Copenhagen Accord of 2009. In 2010, the world witnessed the realization of The Cancun Agreement. Despite all this, concrete action is now needed more than ever before. Emissions have to be reduced. The 2011 Durban Summit was to operationalize The Cancun Agreement from 2010.
- From 2007 up to the Durban conference; the Bali Action Plan was in force. Beyond Durban, it was extended to one year up to COP 18;
- In Cancun 2010, institutional arrangements were put in place, namely the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF) and an Adaptation Committee;
- The 2011 Summit in Durban focused mainly on what was left over after the other accords and plans: Mitigation actions for developing countries and commitments for developed countries;

- On the question of intellectual rights there was no achievement in Durban.

3.1. Main Outcomes in Durban

- **2nd Commitment of the Kyoto Protocol.** Russia, Japan and Canada will not go for a 2nd Commitment, which would have secured the protocol - being the only document in hand from 2013 until 2017. Kyoto Protocol will end by 2018;
- **GCF – Green Climate Fund** – Impact is due to development within the developing countries. COP 17 was given the mandate in which the GCF could work. The according modalities and guidelines have been established. The source of the fund is yet to be negotiated. The fund needs to be established first and then funding sources could have been sought later.



- **National Adaptation Plans [NAPs]** – Short, medium, and long term plans were defined in this document. No common understanding was reached. In Cancun, it was agreed on that the NAPs will be designed for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and that developing countries would be invited to gain knowledge.
- **Durban Platform:** This was an ad-hoc group with the mandate to define the outcomes of Durban. Its task was to define legal binding instruments to be used after the Kyoto Protocol. The objective was to bring all countries aboard the Protocol, which will not function to mitigate climate change if China, Brazil and India were left outside. In 2015, the mandate of the platform will end. Recommendations on how greenhouse gases can be reduced, will be received during COP 18. By 2020, all countries should be involved.
- **Risk measures:** According to the agreement in Cancun, developed countries were urged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These should not to affect the development in the developing countries.
- Developed countries will have to supply funds to LDCs in order to enable them to work out the programme;

3.2. Challenges

- Discussion to continue in June. Subsidiary Board of Implementation SBI – to chart out the work program for the COP 18 in Qatar.
- Low levels of awareness within communities;

- Lack of technical capacity at the national level, thus dependency on international consultants;
- Lack of upfront financing;
- Lack of transparency;
- Complicated international governance;
- Land issues: Forestation/Reforestation - Loss of land, communities need to benefit versus land being given to investors;
- Developed countries do not want to lose power - both, economic and political - as clean energy could mean low production and job losses in the short-term;
- Implementation of agreements Cancun and Copenhagen;
- Technology transfer;

3.3. Opportunities

- Revenue collection from taxation;
- Funds from Public, Private Partnerships, and local and international NGOs – mitigation and adaptation.
- Other sources of funding;
- International multilateral funds – UNFCCC/GCF and AF
- Special Climate Change Fund;
- Green Climate Fund (GCF);
- The Special Climate Fund (SCCF)
- Least Development Countries Fund (LDCF)
- General Budget Support from group of donors;
- Bilateral funds;

- Loans and grants from International and Regional Financial Institutions (WB: AfDB);
- International NGOs, International Intergovernmental Organizations, Individuals and Foundations (Bill Gates, Ford, etc)

3.4. Policies

- Establish the National Climatic Change Steering Committee (NCCSC)
- Establish the National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC)
- Awareness raising on climate change and its impact on livelihoods, influence on policy and decision makers
- Tanzania to put in place a Designated National Authority (DNA) – The VPO-DoE is the DNA in Tanzania



3.5. Conclusion

- Climate change is a development issue
- Adaptation is our priority
- Despite the numerous set-backs, mitigation of climate change offers a golden opportunity, which has to be embraced particularly in the following sectors:
 - Energy (power sector, including biomass energy - the main source of energy for millions of Africans)
 - Transport
 - Urban waste management
 - Land degradation – the very survival of the African economies and people

The Chief Guest ended his Keynote Address by thanking the participants for their attention.

4. MAIN PRESENTATIONS

4.1. Climate Change Impact on Agriculture and Enhancing Capacity to Adapt in Tanzania

[By Professor Amos Majule from the Institute of Resource Assessment of the University of Dar es Salaam]

In his presentation, Prof. Amos Majule talked about the impact of climate change on agriculture. His paper cited examples of this impact in areas where he and his fellow researchers had undertaken research.

The overall objective of his paper was to revisit perceptions on climate issues based on local and scientific evidence.

The paper noted the following key challenges:

- To understand the context and strategies of farmers and other stakeholders in agriculture for coping with and adapting to changing/variable climatic conditions, in order to engender innovation.
- Lack of clear policies on climate change issues; as well as lack of integration mechanisms to facilitate coordinated approaches related to policies/sectors
- Lack of formalized ways/mechanisms of sharing information on climate issues in the agricultural sector

Looking at the impact of climate change on agriculture, the paper differentiated between the impact on both, low and high potential areas:

- Impact to Low potential areas
 - Declining crop yield
 - Traditional crops are abandoned
 - Poor livestock production
 - Increased livestock diseases such as ECF
- Impact to High potential areas
 - Declining fertility
 - Stunted crop growth
 - Destruction of mature crops in the fields, and stored ones due to the shift in rainfall patterns

Adaptation was also approached in terms of low and high potential areas; namely:

- Adaptation in low potential areas
 - Use drought resistant crops (e.g. sunflower)
 - Introduce small scale irrigation schemes (e.g. drip irrigation for vegetables)
 - Increase non-farm income-generating-activities
 - Use appropriate crop varieties (early maturing)
 - Introduce new crops (avocado, adaptable crops – sunflower, sorghum, banana, wheat and beans)
- Adaptation in high potential areas
 - Increase wetland farming
 - Improve social networks
 - Use improved seed varieties
 - Use artificial fertilizer
 - Promote networking

The paper ended by providing policy recommendations, listing the required investment, and the concluding remarks.

- Policy Recommendations
 - Integrate mainstream climate change issues into the research and development agenda in the agricultural sector
 - Strengthen AIS by maximizing interactions among institutions involved
 - Integration of different knowledge, agricultural development programmes/projects at community level is crucial. This will avoid confusion to the farming communities
 - Strengthen the environmental unit
- Investment required
 - Expand access to rural finance and cost-sharing programmes
 - Strengthen research and outreach services
 - Support for local institutions – e.g. farmer organizations
 - Land tenure and resource ownership policies
- Conclusion
 - Climate change is a reality; communities have wide knowledge on changes and associated impact
 - Impact, vulnerability and adaption strategies vary according to both, bio-physical and social factors

- There is strong evidence that behaviour of farmers, institutions and organizations can be changed if the PAR process is well implemented
- Involvement of policy makers at various levels is crucial in adaptation research

4.2. Role of Civil Society and the Challenges of Climate Change

[By Latif Amars, Project Manager Forum CC]

Latif Amars started his presentation with a brief introduction about the main causes of climate change - the green house gasses. He mentioned the different types of gasses and explained how they are formed. He continued by relating climate change to development challenges like poverty, agriculture or energy. In the Tanzanian agricultural sector for example, more than 77% of the farmers are dependent on rain-fed crops, which are highly vulnerable to long periods of drought. Thus, climate change could reverse the good developmental gains Tanzania has made in the past.

To demonstrate the effects of climate change, the presenter cited the following examples:

- Crop failure due to severe drought
- Livestock mortality due to severe drought
- Flooding due to excessive rains
- Effects on ecosystems (e.g. 30% decrease in fish yields in Lake Tanganyika - IPCC 2007).
- Migration from resource poor to resource rich areas (humans, livestock, wildlife) resulting into conflicts,

- *Farmers –livestock keepers (e.g. wetlands)*
- *Human – wildlife*

If no immediate and drastic action is undertaken at both, the international and national level, the future projections could lead to the following scenario:

- Temperature
 - The projections indicate future increases in average annual temperatures of 1 °C to 3°C by the 2050s
 - By the end of the century (2100), average temperatures are broadly expected to increase in the range of 1.5°C to 3°C for the lower and 3°C to 5°C for the higher emission scenario
- Rainfall
 - The changes in precipitation from the models are more uncertain
 - All the climate models show that rainfall regimes will change, but the degree and even the direction of change differ across the models
 - They also vary widely between seasons, regions and rainfall regimes
 - Many of the models show the potential for drying signals later in the year in southern and central regions
 - They show potential increases at other times

- Economy
 - Future climate change could lead to large economic costs. While uncertain, aggregate models indicate that economic costs could amount at further 1 to 2% of GDP per year
 - There are potential threats from climate change to coastal zones (sea level rise), health, energy supply and demand, infrastructure, water resources, agriculture and ecosystem services, with potentially high impact and economic costs across these sectors
 - The combined effects of climate change are large enough to prevent Tanzania from achieving key economic growth, development, and poverty reduction targets, including the planned timetable for achieving middle income status

Source: Economics of Climate Change in Tanzania

In view of the above-mentioned, it is fair to ask what the government has been doing in response. Since 1992, the government has been involved in International Negotiations. The government has also been active in the following areas:

- Policies and Acts
 - Preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007)
 - 1) Writing of several proposals to GEF for adaptation projects
 - Implementation of small grants projects related to climate change under GEF

2) Mitigation CDM Investor's Guide, 2004

- Collaborate with international agencies to implement different adaptation measures
- Development of guidelines for mainstreaming environment into sectoral and local government authorities' plans and budgets
- Development of Climate Change Strategy
- National Gender and Climate Change Strategy; Gender issues must be considered. Women are e.g. particularly vulnerable because the distance to water sources are increasing over time.

Apart from the Government, the Civil Society has also a role to play in the climate change debate. Its role will not be tailored by the government; but rather the Civil Society will have to 'fight' for it. Civil Society's Role in the process of climate change adaptation and mitigation is defined by its potential strength in the ability to influence state decisions. The Civil Society can advocate for a positive change; and thus, effectively represent concerned citizens on climate change issues. Potentially, the Civil Society can effectively complement the following efforts:

- Advocate for mainstreaming climate change within developmental policies
- Increase the level of public awareness on the issue and thus engage a wider audience
- Monitor progress through regular reviews and follow-up on commitments made, to make sure they are delivered
- Disseminate available research data to help decision makers and inform development planners, e.g.: Nature Conservancy Project in West Tanzania

- Implement different projects
 - REDD Piloting
 - TaTEDO
 - ARTI
 - APCCC
 - Pastoral organizations
- Recommendations
 - Accessing adaptation funds will require the development of effective policy, institutions and mechanisms
 - Go beyond the usual trend of one-day consultations and consider inclusion in governing bodies and also consultation, e.g.: NCCS
 - Make Climate Change a priority issue to deal with

4.3. The Challenges of Climate Change for the Future Supply of Safe and Sustainable Energy: The Potential of Renewable Energies in Tanzania

[Finias Magessa - UNDP Tanzania: Energy and Environment]

To prepare the ground, Finias Magessa introduced the participants to climate change relative to energy and environment. He made the following observations:

- Climate change includes patterns of temperature, precipitation, humidity, wind, and seasons.
- Climate change affects more than just a change in the weather; it refers to seasonal changes over a long period of time.



- These climate patterns play a fundamental role in shaping natural ecosystems, and the human economies and cultures that depend on them.
- Because so many systems are tied to climate, a change in climate can affect many related aspects of where and how people, plants, and animals live; such as food production, availability and use of water, and health risks.

The presenter also cited the main factors contributing to climate change to include:

- The use of fossil fuel, land use including burning and clearing of tropical forests.
- The world energy system, which is responsible for more than half of the anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs)—mainly carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane—in the Earth's atmosphere. The majority of these emissions

are due to fossil fuel use, which represents about 75% of the total energy use.

- The burning and clearing of tropical forests is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. It accounts for roughly 16% of the total global emissions, more than all of the world's cars, trucks, ships, trains and planes combined. Protecting an acre of rainforest reduces emissions as much as removing 14 cars from the road.

Tanzania has a high potential for renewable energy, considering that:

- Wind mapping has not been done in Tanzania – thus the potential source goes to waste.
- Waste is an energy resource - waste dumps are sources of methane. An example of this is the Mtoni landfill, which should be covered and burnt to release methane, which can be tapped and used.
- Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) - Instead of using solar power, which does not damage the environment, we are busy selling carbon credits.
- We lack project write-up expertise.
- EU Certified Emission Reduction (CERS) - they are continuing to pay for the reductions; plus increased development partner interest and opportunities for LDCs. Tanzania as part of the baseline LDCs, stands to benefit from carbon credits. There are standardized baselines; automatic additionality for projects less than 5 megawatts and less than 20 GWh, the registration fee was waived for CDM projects in LDCs.

- Tanzania has a potential to benefit with Renewable Energy.

Relative to renewable energy, the presenter cited some pilot projects:

- Decentralized approach for Renewable Energy systems.
 - LUMAMA power users operating Mawengi Mini Hydro 300kW. This supplied first to 3 downstream villages, but the upstream 4 villages demanded the same power as they were protecting the water sources – namely forests.
- Slaughter houses waste generated energy - bio-gas – Kisakasaka village in Zanzibar, Nyangao village in Lindi, and Ilagala village in Kigoma produce 10 kWh each.
- Sisal waste in Tanga turned to energy 300 KWh at Katani Limited.
- A lot of industries have switched to gas usage since 2004, e.g. Tanzania Portland Cement, Tanzania Breweries Ltd., and Tanzania Cigarette Company Ltd.
- In Mwanza, the UNDP solar PV market transformation project has attracted more than 15 solar companies to operate.
- Uzi Island solar battery charging stations for rural electrification. A 10 SBCS system was installed for every 5 households within 300 meters diameter at 120 WP each and batteries at 70 – 100Ah each. There are plans to expand the service to other villages.

Magessa stressed the need to decentralize energy information to facilitate:

- Knowledge management at all levels. All people should be informed
- Flow of information to the grass-root level from the national level
- The enforcement of tree planting in order to outweigh tree felling activities
- Protection of the natural ecosystems, tropical forests, peat lands, wetlands, coral reefs, and mangroves;

He concluded by naming the priority areas and opportunities for future actions:

- Developing policy, strategy, and legal institutional framework for daily planning and implementation of safe energy activities at district and local levels
- Developing and supporting implementation of programmes and projects on low carbon efficient energy technologies and services in partnership of the private sector, DP, and other relevant stakeholders at district and local levels
- Planning and supporting the increased use of decentralized modern safe energy systems for powering rural economy, communities, institutions, and households
- Enhancing RE knowledge management at all levels
- Establishing robust forest management systems to stop forest fires and unsustainable deforestation of catchments areas

- Developing capacity of public and private sector of Tanzania to partner, formulate, raise investment capital, implement and tap inherent carbon credit benefits in clean and safe energy projects
- Developing mitigation and adaptation strategies/programmes and resources for tapping both, national and international resources and opportunities
- Protecting natural ecosystems and tropical forests such as wetlands, peat-lands, coral reefs, and mangroves – which also reduce the risk of catastrophic impacts like floods and droughts, contributing to food and freshwater security for rural and urban communities
- Deliberate support and enhancement of local R&D on TE systems and commercialization of such developments in collaboration with the private sector and interested stakeholders

5. CLOSING REMARKS

Richard Shaba, Programme Coordinator for Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung closed the dialogue session on behalf of KAS and TADIP.

He expressed his appreciation to all those who were present and called for volunteers for the task force, which will edit the publication. He informed them that the publication will include Q+A sessions. Moreover, he reminded them that Climate Change Debate is a continuous process. In 2012, another opportunity will be availed, but it will be left to the task force, formed by members that participated in the dialogue session, to drive the agenda. The publication will be the result of the dialogue.



6. DIALOGUE PROGRAM

Beyond 50 Years of Independence – New Dependence and Future Challenges of Climate Change

Venue: Serena Hotel

Duration: 0900 - 1400hrs

Rundown

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 8.30 h | Arrival and registration |
| 9.00 h | Opening and welcome remarks by Stefan Reith , Resident Representative for KAS Tanzania |
| 9.05 h | Welcome remarks by Steve Mmbogo , Executive Director TADIP |
| 9.10 h | Welcome remarks by Latif Amars , Tanzania Civil Society Forum on Climate Change (ForumCC) |
| 9.15 h | “The government policy on climate change after Durban – challenges and opportunities”. Key note speech by Vice President’s Office Representative |
| 09.45 h | “The role of the civil society and the challenges of climate change” by Latif Amars , Tanzania Civil Society Forum on Climate Change (Forum CC) |
| 10.05 h | First round of questions and answers |

10.30 h Health Break

11.00 h “The consequences of climate change on food security and agriculture” by **Prof. Amos E. Majule**, Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) at the University of Dar es Salaam

11.20 h “The challenges of climate change for the future supply of safe and sustainable energy – the potential of renewable energies in Tanzania” by **Finias Magessa**, UNDP expert for renewable energies

11.40 h General debate of all presentations

12.30 h Wind-up and way forward

13.00 h Closing remarks by KAS Representative

13.10 h Cocktail reception and end of official part

14.00 h Nominated participants reconvene to agree on a work agenda for the task force

7. APPENDICES

7.1. Questions, Answers and Comments

7.1.1. Addressed to the Vice Presidents Office

By Rutta Julius:

- Q1:** These series of meetings denote a lack of implementation. There is nothing new about Cancun or the GCF. There are two scenarios - environmental funding and the budget support implying vested interests by the funding partners.
- A1:** *In 1992 the UNFCCC was very clear in Article 4 of the Convention, that any additional burden to the developing countries – ‘budget’ funding should not be merged with normal support. Climate change is a result of developments from developed countries. The Convention ensures that there should not be any interference in funding; that is why they started the GCF so that the donors would deposit their support to that fund. Budget support is bilateral. GCF meets the Millennium Development Goals and Environment Change definition and focus. There is no interference that is discouraged by instruments used but there is a slight probability of having interference.*
- Q2:** The presenter spoke of creating awareness to the citizenry and also spoke of a website. As most of the targeted citizens do not have internet access why do we not establish environment councils at hamlet, villages and Ward levels?

A2: *On the question of internet accessibility, there is an environment committee at sub-village level, district levels. These committees are not found at all levels. At the District level, there is a District Environmental Management Officer at the District Council. In some of the Districts, the Environmental Committees are in place. But there are still many challenges as Good Governance is the approach through the Environment Act of 2004.*

Hon. Leticia Nyerere:

Q1: What methodology is the Government of Tanzania using in order to create awareness on climate change?

A1: *Methods used are workshops, media outlets and meetings. The Media greatly assists in ensuring information is received through brochures, television programs and newspapers. Further, the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) has special programs. Other channels are through forums such as today's; Jamii Forum and Forum CC ensure delivery of the messages to different stakeholders. The participation of Members of Parliament in various fora has also assisted to ensure information reaches their Constituents. The Parliamentary Committee on Environment is such a venue.*

Q2: After the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 – what has the Government done to intervene with the rapid climate change in our country?

A2: *After the Kyoto Protocol 1997 – How has the Government intervened? The Protocol was not operationalized until 2005 when Russia signed. Marrakech 2001 stipulated that DNAs should raise awareness and define criteria*

by 2004. In 2007, another CDM guide for investors was issued on the Environment Act, the Environment Impact Assessment. Local partnership were to be established, with the local partner having the larger share of the investment. Certified Reduction Emission was to be used to assist in the surrounding communities' development where the investments are situated. About new emerging issues: We have reviewed adaptation and that is the priority.

Q3: How is the Government promoting the use of renewable energy?

A3: *About promotion of renewable energy. In the NAPs the Ministry of Energy and Minerals has embarked on the promotion. The NAPs includes technology transfer from North to South and assessment to know the potential in order to make us benefit. Geothermal, solar, wind, bio-fuels and small hydro power stations are priorities.*



Sixtus Mallya - Pentecostal Churches of Tanzania

Q1: Mitigation action on climate change should be implemented by two parties, the developed as well as the developing countries. The role for the developing world is mitigation action by implementation but for the developed world it is commitment to action. I wonder whether the commitment by the developed world could be done in the same way by developing countries. Could the developed countries do mitigation action as the developing countries do? We need specific implementation action to be done by money raised from the developed world.

A1: *We (i.e. developing and developed countries) participate with different capabilities; historical responsibilities should push the developed countries to take action to contribute to elements of sustainable development. Under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol the developed countries have committed themselves to decrease emissions; under Article 17 to emission trading. Like this they reduce emissions from their countries. Article 6 calls for a joint implementation of all objectives to help and support addressing the issue of reducing the production of greenhouse gases.*

Mr. Elisha Sibale - Good Samaritan (Msamaria Mwema) - Pwani

Q1: In the 50 years of Tanzania's independence we have witnessed changes in the country in wanton deforestation in order to gain land needed for tobacco drying. More than 1 million trees are cut down to pave the way for farming. For how long should we observe these changes, this situation, whilst desertification continues unabated?

Q2: For charcoal making through burning, we do not need Cancun or Durban agreements to increase alternatives to charcoal usage so as to minimize usage of regular charcoal. What policies and laws are in place to support this notion, as charcoal is the cheapest/simplest energy source of all?

Ms. Grace Matui – TACOSODE

Q1: One problem mentioned was on the fact that the points of implementation are outside Dar Es Salaam, in the rural areas and that knowledge is not available to the District practitioners but only found at the Central Government as opposed to the Local Government. A good example is already that the presenter was unable to use Kiswahili to deliver his presentation. It was a big challenge, underscoring the question of proficiency at the Local Government level. There should be strategies to enable practitioners at the Local Government level [all hierarchies] to get that information/understanding. It is not bad to copy strategies that have been used by the Community Departments to impart information/knowledge at the lower levels. The question of only operating with the big picture at global level will not assist much in getting/sharing that awareness/information at the lower rural levels where implementation should take place.

A1: *There is low awareness on local governance issues. The local government officials are the ones to engage with the citizenry. The Environment Act provides for environment expertise, committees at sub-village level, ward and village level. It is part of the good governance system.*

Bubelwa Kaiza -FORDIA

Q1: Is the Government aware that the climate change debate is part of what has been a paradigm debate of the Poor and the Rich, South and North debate? These proposals do not fit into our local mainstream policy. One would wonder if one does not have a policy to accommodate. How do you tackle climate change? How is Tanzania prepared for globalization, competitiveness, foreign investment and governance or large governance practice institutions? If the government through the Vice President's Office has anything we need to approach in a wider perspective. Do not consider money as a challenge. How do we mainstream policy and ensure money is available? About creating awareness – everyone is poor; how do we elevate this person to know what is happening at the global level?

A1: *Mainstreaming security issues, food security, planning and strategizing, and good governance should ensure clear responsibilities. What should be done at all levels? Clearly, well understood information has to be shared and should incorporate all.*

7.1.2. Addressed to Mr. Magessa Cyril Lubinga CPT

Q1: UNDAF provides a lot of assistance to this country. You continue that support by allocating finances, which end up constructing buildings at Mbezi Beach. What are the alternative strategies to assist the country in a sustainable way? Those living under the poverty line might rise up against the Government in civil unrest

activities. In assisting the Country's development, EU recommended that no money be given out. In Karagwe – the Netherlands had a dairy cow project, with a view of starting up bio-gas plants through manure but as the project lacked the support of the District Executive Director, it failed.

- A1:** *With regard to initiating a new Energy Policy, UNDP cannot prepare that policy because that is the Government's responsibility, what the funding partners do, is to bankroll the expenses of the process. The energy policy that is in use is that of 2000-2003. An example of India where they not only have an energy policy, but also a village energy policy. The Ministry is reviewing the current policy, but that does not stop other policies to be put into effect to address the environment of change. The UNDAP project is being used with all the stakeholders involved. It does not prevent one to have a policy that is more focused.*



Abubakar Kitogo – CUF –

Q1: You indicated that there should be energy officers at the District and lower levels. In other sectors where such officers already exist like in the Health programs what have they solved? The experts, who are vested with responsibilities in the environment sector do not deliver. As Tanzanian citizens we need to have a shared vision and commitment.

A1: *There will be changes in having the energy officers in place at the district level. In all the development programmes they will be present and as the District budgets are initiated by technical officers, their contributions will be included. In Mwanza, after UNDAP's solar project, all the district technical officers were involved, this assisted in ensuring that during the budget making processes, energy was part of the budget lines for dispensaries, ward secondary schools as their involvements assisted in the solar energy discussions for budgetary purposes.*

**7.1.3. Addressed to Majule
Onesimo**

Q1: Are these presented facts not known? Is this not the reason why we are not developing? You are re-circulating the same facts.

A1: *In all researches there are processes. There was a research agenda. At the Vice President's office as well as at the IRA there were data which we could have used but which were not exhaustive, on Climate Change. There is a question on how*

do you use your data. The issue of food production, rainfall, all these have to be assorted and there has to be an editorial analysis. In my presentation, there was no in-depth details given the time limitation, but in the collected data, the information is well recorded. Researches assist in agriculture, soil management and NGO in water harvesting to sustain agricultural activities. Researches are not recycled. In my PhD dissertation, I looked at the Cashew nut production in Mtwara. In 1980's there was powdery dew disease that attached the cashew nut trees and sulphur powder, which was sprayed in May and June to combat it. That disease was due to Climate Change. As sulphur is in a powder form, spraying allows about 80% to fall on the soil and this affects the soil fertility.

7.1.4. Addressed to Latif Amars

Q1: What are you doing to ensure that the CSOs can operate on their own without dependence on donors?

A1: *Forum CC does not have a problem of dependency. We have local participation on the ground and when we reach a critical mass the organization will support itself through the membership fees.*

Q2: Last month I had attended one meeting which was organized by HakiArdhi Organization. It was revealed that some money for REDD amounting to about US dollars 300 million that was availed from some donors since 2007 was being misused, financing seminars and training instead of helping the poor, especially the

peasant farmers. Can you comment as to the truth of these complaints?

A2: *Is not concerned with this question but may be some elaboration may be necessary. REDD is still on trial and not that already it is working. The money issued now is to facilitate trials to see what is working for the people as regards REDD. It is not for financing REDD projects; that is why the funds are spent to finance training and seminars.*

Q3: There are rumors that Norwegian embassy had donated some money for such programmes related to Climate Change but has not been used as intended. Is this true?

A3: *I have no information that the money was misused. What I know is that these funds have greatly helped financing REDD projects in the villages as well as in the preparation of National REDD Strategic Plan which is now in its final stage.*

Q4: Question to ForumCC (Grace Matoi – TACOSODE) How does ForumCC involve/insure participation of local NGOs/CSOs in different zones of the country towards addressing environmental challenges in the country?

Q5: How does the ForumCC reach the local NGOs/CSOs in different zones of the country?

Q6: Which measures are used by ForumCC to insure members NGOs/CSOs in different zones of Tanzania being capacitated to facilitate implementation of environmental activities at the local level?

Q7: How do people from villages get involved in this? How do you reach them so as they can also be aware of climate change to which they are the majority?

A 4, 5, 6 and 7: *ForumCC is a member based organization and we have several members from different ecological zones in the country though we are still struggling to involve more CSOs from the southern part of Tanzania. One of the goals that we have for our members is to have them incorporate addressing climate change into their existing programmes. Therefore we are trying to share information with them on climate change and of any opportunities available to access funding for climate change, provide and support them to get training and help them participate in the policy processes on climate change within the country and in the international negotiations.*

Q8: There is great need to help the ordinary people understand these issues on climate change because they do not understand what is meant by climate change and what need be done to avoid its ramifications?

A8: *One major issue relating to climate change that ForumCC has identified and on which has taken action is Tanzania's understanding of the problem. It is only when the people understand what is exactly it is can they take interest in issues related to climate change. In our forthcoming three year plan (2012 – 2014) increasing citizens' understanding on climate change has been given high priority.*

Q9: It is good for issues on climate change to be included in curriculum so as to enhance people's understanding.

A9: *I wholly concur with you. Not only do we need more experts so as to help people's understanding as regards climate change, but also the youth should be taught while still young so that they grow up loving their environment by their behavior; since climate change, to a large extent, is caused by consumerism behavior in the western countries.*

Q10: There is need to provide adequate knowledge to the people on renewable energy. How are we achieving this?

Q11: The problem of climate change concerns all people. It seems only a small section of the people understand the problem. Why should the people not be informed or educated on the problem beginning with the ten cell leaders, villages, wards, district/townships using Community Development experts who are present at all levels to use approaches they usually use in performing their other duties?

A 10 and 11: *I think extra efforts are needed to educate the people on these social technologies because they can greatly help the people and their environment. It is important for as many social institutions as possible to take up the question of climate change in their programmes and to be able to reach many people. It is important also to involve local governments as they make many decisions which affect how people live in the villages and in townships.*

Q12: Question to CSO and Prof. Majule: It is evident that all efforts are done to make sure that people of the area understand the climate Change but to which extent do you ensure that the society is making positive change towards the phenomenon and how efficient is your work

on the factors contributing to greenhouse effect with positivity change to society?

A12: *I will answer the first part of the question since I was unable to understand the second part of it. The society can only change if they see there's an incentive to change which you can only realize once you are knowledgeable about the potential impacts of climate change. Once of the things that ForumCC is working on awareness creation on climate change as we believe change can only be brought about by knowledge and incentives the change has to avert negative impacts.*

Q13: Civil society organizations: If European countries spend a lot of money for climate change programmes, and Tanzania receives this money but at times does not spend it for intended purpose. What efforts do CSOs make to combat corruption in these programmes?

A13: *In our efforts, we try to impress on the government in the ministry of finance to establish a separate Fund for receiving external finances for climate change and keep the account of this Fund in the website for the Tanzanians to access/see. This will ascertain accountability of the different units receiving these funds. Also ForumCC is trying to get more members from different institutions with interest in environmental issues and natural resources because climate change touches on many sectors other than the two only.*

Q14: Civil society work should go far beyond educating people on climate change; it should include research on problems caused by climate change and to understand how other countries are confronting these problems. If you agree with the proposition, what is your strategy?

A14: *I agree with you and this is why one of our interests is to increase awareness but we also do other things. For example, we have tried to undertake research on government policies regarding climate change and found out that our government is not yet well organized to handle these issues and as a result many opportunities for availing financial assistance to combat climate change just pass by because of poor preparation. We therefore are trying to advise the government to make climate change as one of its priorities. Research is an important part of our work so as to assure certainty of our activities. ForumCC is also a member of the organizations related to climate change in Africa (PACIA) and world union of civil organizations dealing with climate change (CAN). Our membership avails us the opportunity to know what is going on in other countries and to learn more.*

Q15: Tanzania as a developing country it is focusing on industrialization. What are strategies in place as regard industrialization that is major factor contributing towards climate change?

A15: *It's important that Tanzania embarks on a local carbon development path as that is the future. Many in the African continent for a example leapfrogged the wired telephone technology and embarked directly to wireless technology through the use of cell phone. In the same light, we would leapfrog the era of carbon spewing industrialization if we get more help from the developed countries in terms of technology transfer to go green. There are many opportunities focusing on green growth.*

Q16: Who has damaged the environment and why damage the environment and what should be done to prevent further damage?

Q17: Our country does not have many industries which would have contributed to the degradation of the environment but still the condition of our environment and our country's climate are not the best. Who is to blame?

Q18: Advice: National leaders, private government institutions, use the positions you have to help reduce or completely eliminate the problems we are facing. I believe you can. Or can you not?

Q19: How can the bad contracts which result in environmental degradation be changed to allow the reclamation of the land rather than leaving pits all over like Geita and other places?

Q20: Am I right in my assumption that CFC's take about 5 – 7 years to reach to the ozone layer [stratosphere] and they take more than a century [100 years] to stay there; and what we are doing now all the meeting in Durban is and does not work since the problem is there what we should do is decrease the increasing of the problem as in decrease emissions of this gasses then combat the problem?

A 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20: *Since climate change is a complex problem and address the economic sectors of developed countries it becomes complex to resolve and hence why the multilateral climate negotiations have been slow in making the desired progress. One solution to the problem of climate change is*

the use of green sources of energy and move away from our dependency on fossil fuels. But if you factor in population growth and the rate of urbanization, renewable energies alone cannot be the solution. We need to make adjustments on how we live our lives by being more sustainable and also invest more on innovation and energy efficiency in our cities.

MAENDELEO DIALOGUE

Democracy in Tanzania

Climate Change is a global developmental issue that has gained attention from all parts of the world in the past decades. It is a global threat as it adversely affects different sectors like agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, fishing, wildlife and even health sector.

Given its impact on human lives and the fact that human induced forcings are the main causative of climate change, vigorous efforts surely is required to reverse the impact of human activity on climate.

The Maendeleo Dialogue was held immediately after the country marked its 50 years of independence and few days after the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, the Maendeleo Dialogue was geared to provide a platform to the various social groupings to share their experience and raise awareness on issues of concern related to impact of climate change and how they could jointly influence policy changes among decision makers for the public good.