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VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

IN COLLABORATION WITH

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, GENDER
AND CHILDREN

DRAFT REPORT OF WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

**POVERTY – ENVIRONMENT CSOs TRAINING
WORKSHOP**

02ND – 04TH NOVEMBER 2008
LUTHERAN CENTRE, MTWARA

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Executive Summary

The Department of Environment through the programme "*Integrating environment into National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA)*" TZA 10 00057500 with a component on strengthening of capacities of local actors, organized an NGO capacity building training workshop with the NGO Coordination Department for NGOs in Lindi and Mtwara.

The workshop took place from the **02nd - 4th November 2009** at Lutheran Centre, Mtwara. It was chaired by the Director of NGOs, Mr. M.S Katemba.

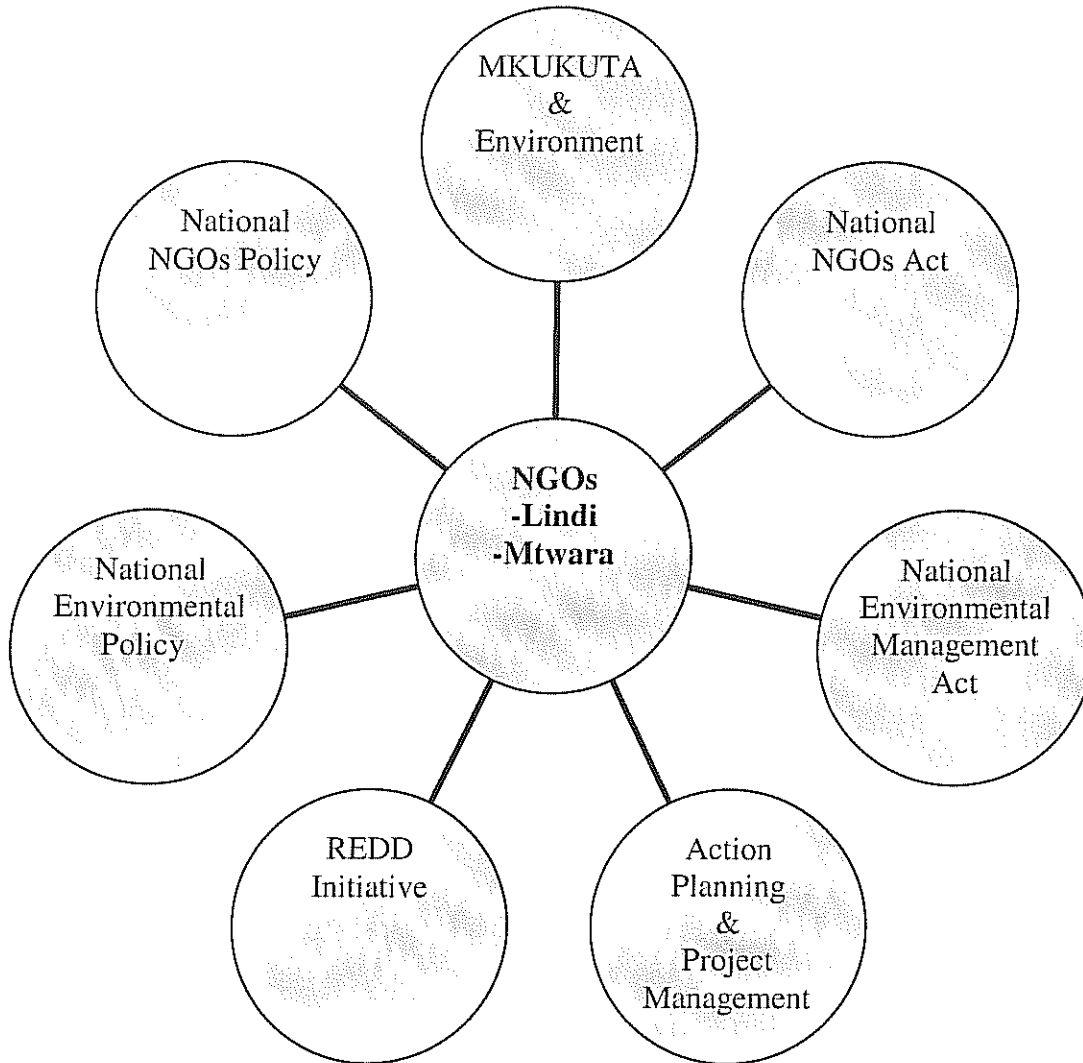
The main purpose of the training workshop was to strengthen the capacity of Environmental NGOs to mainstream environment into the MKUKUTA, strengthen the knowledge regarding the link between MKUKUTA and the environment, including the application of laws and policies and strengthen understanding of the poverty monitoring system as it relates to environmental interventions. Legislation covered during the training includes the NGO Act, Environmental Management Act and the new initiative on climate change called REDD.

A three (3) day training workshop covered the following topics:

- *MKUKUTA and the Environment presented by Mrs. Blandina Cheche, Environmental Officer, Department of Environment.*
- *National Policy on NGOs and the NGO Act presented by Mr. John L. Mkhumbi, Assistant Director, MCDWC, NGO Coordination Division.*

- *National Environmental Policy and Act presented by Mr. Patrick Ndaki*
- *REDD Initiative presented by Mr. Patrick Ndaki.*
- *Action Planning and Project Management, Mr. Marcel Katemba , Director of NGOs.*

Table 1. Topical summary



The workshop methodology used during the training workshop ranged from power point presentations, plenary discussions, formal and informal discussions between participants during breaks and presentation.

Apart from the knowledge acquired, participants raised issues and discussed challenges with regard to the implementation of MKUKUTA and its linkages to environmental conservation. At the end of the training workshop, participants discussed and agreed on key resolutions and way forward.

This is a report of the training proceedings containing summary presentations, feedback discussions after presentations, group discussion feedback and recommendations from participants on way forward.

DAY ONE: 02ND NOVEMBER 2009

1.0 Introduction

As briefed earlier, there is a much undisputed relationship between poverty and environment especially in the areas where environmental resources are under pressure and poverty being the order of the day. As a way to supplement the efforts of the Government, CSOs have been singled out as one of the key stakeholders in achieving

the effort of addressing sustainable use of environmental resources in eradicating poverty.

With that in mind, the workshop was organized and held at Lutheran Centre on the 2nd and 4th of November, 2009 Mtwara region and opened by Chair of the meeting, the Director of NGOs Mr. M.S Katemba. But before the chairperson of the workshop spoke, the participants had a chance to get a general overview of the relationship between poverty and the environment from Mrs. Blandina Cheche.

The chairperson of the workshop had an opportunity to give an overview of the objectives of the workshop which he mentioned as follows;

- a) To provide education and awareness on issues of environment and MKUKUTA
- b) To formulate an action plan as a way forward for addressing MKUKUTA and environment.
- c) Review of National NGOs Policy and Act, and;
- d) Improving networking and share of information

As a way of starting, each participant was asked to introduce themselves and the organizations they represent.

Before the commencement of the workshop, it was agreed to select among the participants a chairperson who would supervise the event. This was received triumphantly with other participants as it demonstrated the feeling of effective participation. The chairperson was selected parallel with the time-keeper.

One of the major lessons in training workshops has always been maintaining participants' attention and calmness. Participants agreed on the following norms or rules for observation throughout the period of training:

- All participants were asked to either switch off their mobile phones or put them on silent mode.
- Respect for each other's opinions and right of expression
- Avoiding interruptions while session is on
- Observing time, and;
- Encouraged active participation.

Presentation I: Overview: MKUKUTA and the Environment

This was presented by Mrs. Blandina Cheche as the first paper on day one. Her paper focused on the following key issues;

- a. The definition of the key term "Environment"
- b. Justification of Poverty and Environment links in Tanzania
- c. Environment and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- d. The linkage of MKUKUTA and the Environment
- e. Highlight of specific environmental challenges from both local to national scale.

She defined "Environment" as scientific term which simply means what surrounds human beings that include both living (air, water, vegetation) and non living organisms and how they interact and affect human beings. This was crucial as a way to set a stage of the entire presentation as most of participants did not seem to have that understanding prior to the presentation.

Justification of Poverty and Environment links in Tanzania.

In this sub-topic she stressed the interdependence relationship that exists between livelihoods and environmental support.

She pointed out that 63% of population depends on Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) on one way or another.

It was even insisted that 66% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is based on environment and natural resources. She also said that poor environment has often been described as a major reason of ill-health, which eventually may reduce productivity or even cause deaths.

She continued demonstrating this sectoral relationship between the environment and other key sectors of the economy including water, and energy. On water, it was clear that water contributes much on irrigation and power generation (HEP). While on energy, environment seems to offer much contribution to the production of charcoal, wood fuel and electricity (HEP).

The link was also stressed on the areas of vulnerability, governance and conflict.

On vulnerability, Mrs. Cheche pointed that the poor households are at more risk from environmental disasters as compared to their affluent ones.

She said that the issue of governance is such an important ingredient as it addresses the issues of access, rights, and control over ENR which are key to sustainable livelihoods.

As for conflict, Mrs. Cheche explained that abundance and scarcity of ENR may trigger off conflicts as what has been witnessed in the sectors of water and mining.

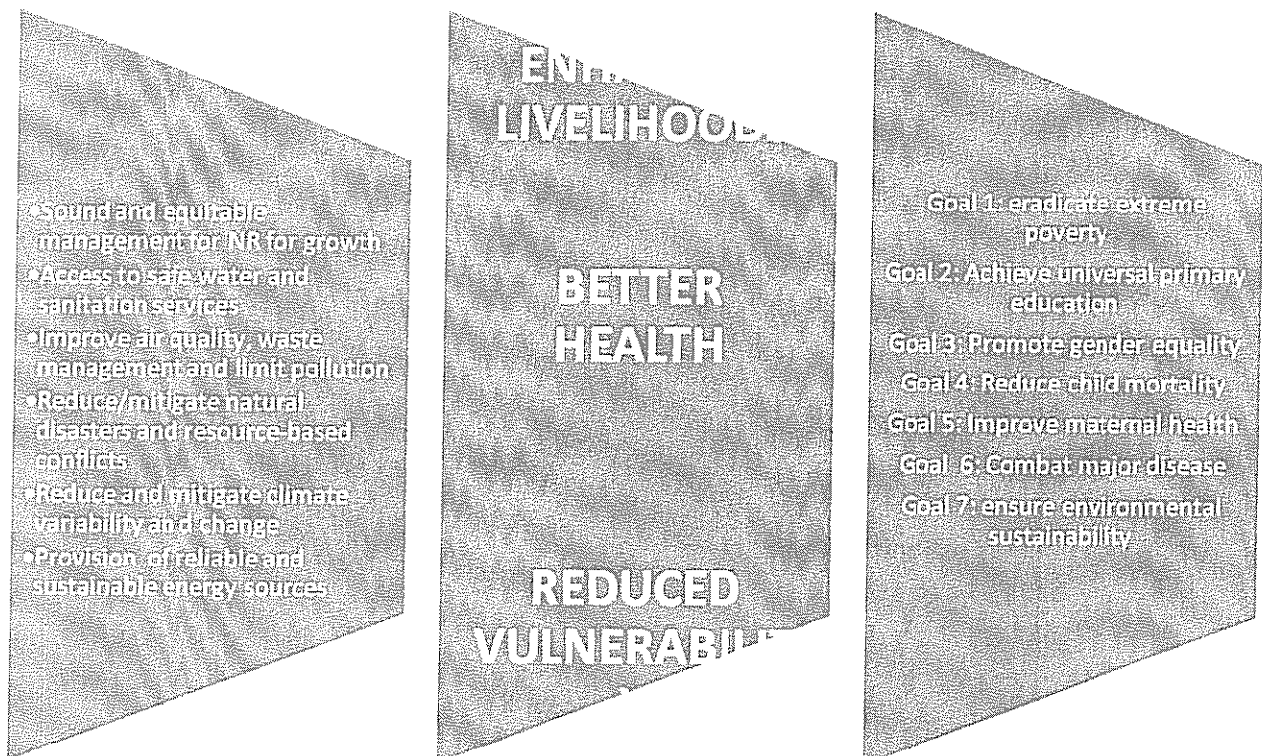
Relationship between MDGs and environment

She discussed this relationship in a tabular form which was summarized and simple to understand.

She highlighted the key environmental concerns in MKUKUTA and how their achievement can lead to the attainment of MDGs.

She summarized this relationship as follows:

ENVIRONMENT LINKS TO MDGs



This kind of relationship is explicitly expressed under all three clusters of outcomes in environmentally related interventions under environmental and non-environmental targets in the section of MKUKUTA and environment interventions.

On the MKUKUTA and the environment, 13% of all targets directly relate to the environment. Another example is reduced water related environmental pollution levels from 20% in 2003 to 20% in 2010. She also demonstrated other more target examples per clusters as stipulated in MKUKUTA.

On the *implementation challenges*, the speaker presented the following broad challenges;

- Sector policy, plans and budgets
- Monitoring-data collection, analysis and reporting
- Sequencing and prioritization of interventions
- Institutional and capacity building

On the area of sector policies, plans and budgets, the presenter pointed out the following;

- Coherence of existing plans/policies with MKUKUTA
- Awareness on environment as across cutting issue, and how to ensure sectors mainstream issues-need for common guidance
- Steps/tools-e.g.: impact assessment of policies/plans
- Micro-macro links, and learn lessons and harmonize policies
- Budget allocation

Mrs. Cheche spoke of specific challenges of implementation of MKUKUTA which emphasizes on sustainable, broad based and equitable growth through expansion and intensification of agriculture, mining, SMEs and tourism.

She said the challenge is how to reach this outcome if;

- Environmental protection may need to sacrifice some economic growth
- Economic sustainability in MKUKUTA may not mean environmental sustainability
- Growth may mean sacrificing ecological benefits from natural resources
- How to ensure the consumption of non-renewable natural resources such as mineral without degrading environment
- How to apply mitigation measures once the environment has been changed as a result of pursuing economic growth.

On the other outcome of improved quality of life and social well-being emphasis on growth of number of pupils in schools, growth of road infrastructure, improved health and clean water.

She emphasized that the challenge is how to reach this outcome while ensuring;

- The schools are in good environmental conditions
- Pupils and students are not degrading environment around them
- Awareness of environmental issues among pupils and inclusion of environmental education in the school curriculum
- Realization that environment and environmental conservation plays important part of human health and water availability
- Natural resources are important cultural resources
- Expansion of road network considers ecological functioning of the various ecosystems

On the cluster of good governance and accountability which considers democracy, peace, political stability and rule of law, the challenge includes;

- Ensure enforcement of environmental Act and other environmental related laws
- Recognition that good governance is also important in environmental management
- Provision of awareness of environmental law to enforcers
- Increase participation of general public in environmental protection and conservation
- Collection, storage, protection, and utilization of the environmental information and data.

Before her conclusion, she highlighted the environmental challenges facing the regions of Lindi and Mtwara which are mainly unsustainable human activities including fishing, agriculture, forestry, bee keeping, livestock keeping, mining activities, human settlements, etc.

She proposed for the following to be done;

- Education on environmental conservation
- Education on the use of natural resources
- Program formulation
- Participatory approaches in environmental planning
- The use of alternative technologies
- Education on climate change
- Environmental issue to be clearly stipulated in local councils' programs
- To create an understanding of the relationship/linkage between the environment and various human activities
- Responsibility at individual's level.

On her conclusion, she pointed that MKUKUTA provides opportunities for environmental management; it places responsibilities and demands on NGOs to help deliver the MKUKUTA targets.

She finally pledged that there is a unique opportunity with MKUKUTA and new EMA to move to sustainable development in Tanzania.

Plenary discussion

Soon after the presentation, the participants had an opportunity to participate through questions, comments and suggestions.

SN	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE GIVEN
1	One participant wanted to know how could the problem of elephants invading into human settlements solved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response was that the speaker urged participants who have similar problem to research on the root cause of the problem as her opinion was that there is possibility of human beings initially invaded the animal routes and habitat and established settlements, and what is done now is simply an action of elephants re-establishing their original habitats. It was advised that people should just settle into new areas unless they consult their old people who have been in the area for many years and understand clearly the seasonal routes of animals.
2	Participants wanted where they could copies of environmental law and policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants were advised to visit the website and the government-owned bookshops.
3	Is it okay for people to use fire as a defensive mechanism against wild animals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue was directed to be solved under the Wildlife Act To reduce environmental degradation as a root cause for animals starting approaching residents
4	What should be compromised between conservation and human survival?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to clearly present the idea and logic behind conservation to local communities Addressing the positive relationship between conservation and livelihoods Involving local communities in conservation campaigns
5	The need for national/international NGOs to collaborate with district NGOs once the former starts working in the areas of the latter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use and reliance on regional and district networks Share and exchange of information

This topic was presented by Mr. Mkhumbi, Assistant Director, NGOs Coordination Division, MCDWC. He began his presentation by addressing the Government perception towards NGOs, an assessment of pre-policy situation, policy formulation and the current situation.

It was his directive that the government has a positive perception and seeks good relationship with NGOs in a country. He urged NGOs to clear off their wrong opinion that the government treats them unfairly.

Pre-2001 period

This was the period before the formulation and adoption of the NGO policy. This period was characterized by the following;

- There were different pieces of registration governing the registration and operation of NGOs, and resultantly led to a lot of confusion
- There was no clear definition of the term 'NGO'
- There was no single policy governing the operations of NGOs in a country

Taking into consideration that situation, it was undisputed that the policy had to come into place.

The policy was needed to address not only this confusion but also to set an administrative forum that would facilitate the relationship and collaboration between the government and the NGOs.

Rationale of the policy

In this part, the speaker stressed on the justification for the policy formulation. He mentioned the following key issues as justification of the policy;

- Enabling environment for improving the partnership between the government and NGOS
- To appreciate the recognition of NGOs and the role they can play in bringing about development to the local communities

Objective of NGO Policy

He mentioned that the broad objective of the policy is to create an enabling environment for NGOs to function more effectively.

For Specific objectives, he mentioned the following;

- To provide the operational definition of the word NGO;

- To create a legal framework as well as institutional arrangements to facilitate the operation of NGOs in Tanzania;
- The setting up of registration procedures which are transparent;
- The strengthening of the relationship between government and civil society;
- To enhance the mechanisms for collaborative relationship between NGOs and Government;
- To facilitate the mechanism for government support; and
- To promote transparency, accountability among NGOs themselves and other actors.

The salient features of an NGO

Mr. Mkhumbi made it clearly that any NGO possesses the following key features;

- Its voluntary in nature
- It is self governing
- It is not for profit sharing.
- No affiliation to any political party
- Founders should be individuals or organizations.

He also talked about the different levels of NGOs from national, regional to district, and whichever falls below that level qualifies to be a CBO.

The speaker spoke of the arrangement of information sharing as stated in the policy, as well as the kind of partnership that exists between the government and the NGOs.

He spoke of the implementation of the policy and the need to review it regularly in order to accommodate the upcoming changes.

And as a way of conclusion, he emphasized the positive relationship that exists between the government and the NGOs and the arising need for NGO Act after the policy as we shall see in the forthcoming parts.

Plenary discussion: Presentation two

Again, it was another opportunity for participants to have their chance of participation in the workshop.

The proceedings were as follows;

SN	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE GIVEN
1	One participant wanted to know what should be done in a situation where NGOs leaders are also involved in politics and thus creates a conflict of interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was advised that NGOs leaders should not involve themselves in political affairs as directed in the policy • If it happens that the NGO leader wants to go into politics, then he should compromise one over the other
2	Participants wanted to know on how can the NGO/Government activities reach the grassroots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since resources are constrained, NGOs were urged to use them smartly and reach more areas • Participants were asked to share the knowledge and information they earn from seminars they attend to the communities they represent • NGOs were asked to be transparent enough to get support from local councils • NGOs were asked to their networks effectively in order to reach more areas
3	How to address the issue of conflict between the MPs and the NGOs operating in their constituents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was advised that NGOs prepare education and awareness programs for MPs because it seemed that MPs lack enough knowledge on the vision of NGOs • The need to involve MPs when NGOs plan for their projects and programs
4	It was brought to the concern the issue of conflict between the NGOs at district level and the ones of the national who operate at the district level, the case of PSI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was advised again for NGOs to work closely with their regional networks since national NGOs normally communicate with them before they to the lower levels
5	It was advised for NGOs to respect their constitution when doing their daily operations	
6	The use of NGO networks was over-emphasized	
7	Another participant wanted to know whether religious organizations fall under the NGO policy and NGO Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They don't if they directly involve themselves with religious preaching • Yes, they are if they deal with social problems in the communities they represent

Presentation III: REDD Initiative by Patrick Ndaki

This was the most technical topic to participants; however, the speaker broke it down in a way that was easy even for non-technical people to understand. His presentation mainly focused on the following areas;

- a. Science of climate change
- b. Impacts of climate change
- c. REDD Initiative
- d. Challenges ahead.

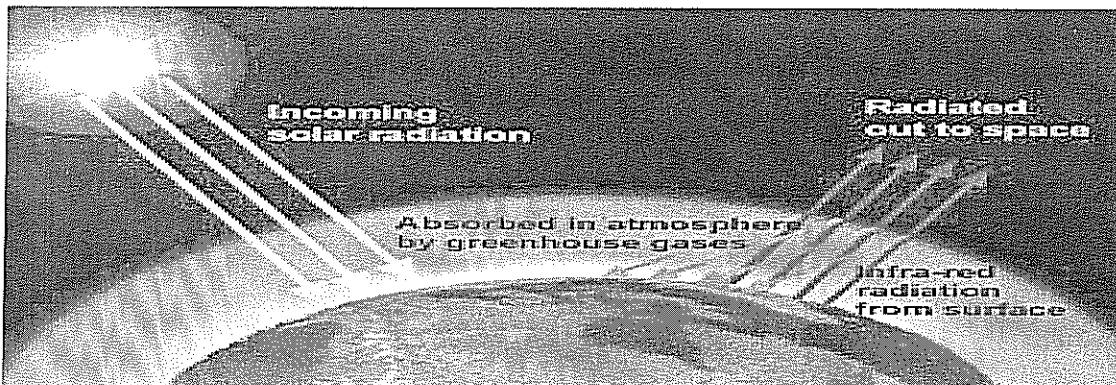
Science of climate change

He began this part by defining climate change and global warming. He said that human development has brought about global warming through climate change.

Greenhouse gases were declared to be the main issue in this discussion. He first talked of the importance of greenhouses which include;

- They make life on earth possible
- Without the greenhouse gases, the average temperature of the earth would be 30°C lower.
- With more release of these gases, this has resulted into climate change

He demonstrated this phenomenon through the below illustration



Impacts of global warming

He mentioned various impacts which have been a result of global warming on earth, among them he mentioned;

- Increased air and ocean temperatures
- Snow melting

- Sea level rise
- Increased frequency of extreme climatic events such as drought, floods, etc.

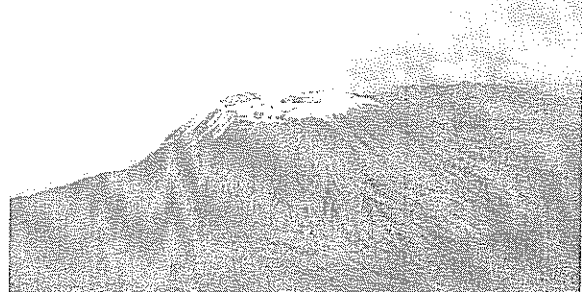
He also demonstrated the specific impacts experienced in Tanzania so far, he said;

- melting of glacier in Mt.Kilimanjaro

BEFORE

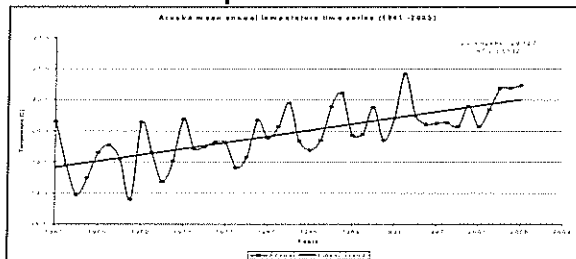


AFTER



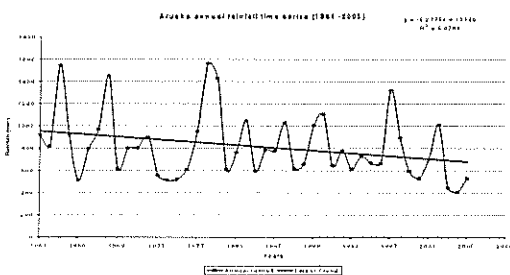
- warmer temperatures everywhere

ARUSHA-Temperature



- some areas receiving less, other same rainfall

ARUSHA-Rainfall



- altered rainy seasons
- more climatic extremes

He then mentioned the following as the impacts of climate change;

- flooding
- drought
- extreme weather events such as hurricanes

- increase of diseases
- sea level rise due to melting of glacier ice

After giving that technical background of the subject, it was a high time to introduce the REDD initiative concept to the participants.

He began by speaking of the rationale of the initiative, he said the move is one of the efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions, it was stated that one fifth of global GHG comes from deforestation and forest degradation.

To make it undisputed he mentioned the role of forests as CO₂ sinks in the following ways;

- through photosynthesis, plants absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
- the carbon is stored in the leaves, roots, needles and bark
- globally, forests are assumed to store 70% of terrestrial fixed carbon

He then defined what REDD stands for, REDD stands for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries.

REDD is based on the idea of reward to individuals, communities, projects and countries that reduce greenhouse gases emissions from forests.

He also mentioned the potentials of the initiative which includes the potential to deliver larger cuts in emissions at low cost within a short time frame, enhances biodiversity conservation, enhances ecosystem management, and contributes to reducing poverty and ultimately enhance SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

As a way of REDD background in Tanzania, it was said that Tanzania is embarking on the initiative through UN-REDD and Tanzania-Norway partnership

It was stated that Tanzania and Norway signed a letter of intent in April 2008 for the establishment of a partnership to meet climate change challenges, and it was formally launched in August 2009.

This partnership focuses on the following key issues;

- developing pilot programmes to reduce deforestation
- developing technologies for measuring carbon sequestration, and promoting research and capacity building programmes related to climate change challenges

The initiative has established a task force with appointees from Vice President's office and Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism to oversee development of national REDD Strategy and Action Plan.

The secretariat, Institute of Resource Assessment, has also been tasked to facilitate the process.

The strategic policy elements of national REDD strategy where mentioned to be;

- incentive schemes
- baselines
- participatory monitoring
- addressing drivers
- governance and tenure

The speaker made a call to NGOs concept notes to expose ground lessons through pilot projects.

Mr.Ndaki mentioned the opportunities presented by the REDD initiative;

- potential for contributing to FOREX
- can promote rural development and contribute to the efforts of reducing poverty of majority of rural communities
- can mitigate challenges of climate change
- And aid in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem stability.

The strong linkages between Social and Ecological systems present the following challenges to the initiative;

- Heavy dependency on natural resources for livelihoods and economic development
- Attachment of various cultural and traditional values to forestry resources by local communities
- REDD might pose new demands on natural resources base-
- How to best fit its emerging needs and
- How to best tackle the core drivers of deforestation and degradation given social-ecological linkages

In a conclusion, the speaker ended by emphasizing that the initiative is a good idea and an opportunity to enhance forest conservation for ecosystem services, poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

Plenary discussion: Presentation three

Proceedings on this session went as shown on the table below;

SN	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE GIVEN
1	Participants whether REDD reward system only applies to the new forests after the establishment of the initiative	It applies to any forest whether new or old, it only doesn't apply to crop trees such as cashew nuts, coffee, tea, etc
2	How does climate change happen in one geographical area and affects another distant geographical area?	Changes happen in the atmosphere which does not have a boundary
3	What qualifies a forest to be rewarded	The methodology on how rewards will be given is still under discussion
4	Which approaches shall be used in offering rewards	Various approaches shall be used including market-based, fund-based, etc

PRESENTATION FROM GROUPS

Participants were divided into three (3) groups and given an assignment that would reflect their level of understanding of the workshop proceedings.

SN.	GROUP NO.	QUESTION	RESPONSES
1	GROUP ONE	How can CSOs participate in poverty reduction and environmental management?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating the local communities • To assist in the implementation and monitoring of Environmental policy • To participate in the review of the policy
		What are challenges faced by NGOs/CSOs in the implementation of MKUKUTA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of policy document • Lack of access to information • Lack of enough resources
2	GROUP TWO	What are the opportunities of linking MKUKUTA and environment in implementing NGOs Activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect catchment areas • Afforestation and re-Afforestation • Educating the local communities about the essence of environmental conservation
		What are areas of the NGOs Policy which need review and improvement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide copies for the NGO policy and Act • To decentralize registration of NGOs to the regional level • Registration forms for NGOs to be in Swahili • Education on good governance within

			NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve relations between NGOs and the government
3	GROUP THREE	What are the current problems related to effective collaboration between CSOs and Local Government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust from local councils towards NGOs • Poor relationship between NGOs and the local councils • The mix of politics in their operations
		What are the evident impacts of climate change in their areas and how can they be mitigated by collaborating with other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Rise in temperatures • Increased illness • Increased poverty What to be done <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on the need to conserve the environment

The group work concluded DAY ONE.

DAY TWO

03 NOVEMBER 2009

DAY TWO

RECAP

Day two of the session began with the recap of day one. The recap gave an overview of all proceedings of day one including;

- Key issues raised
- Key observations
- Emphasizing of major points discussed in day one.

In day two, the topics presented were as follows;

Presentation I: Environmental Policy and EMA By Patrick Ndaki

Plenary Discussion: Presentation One

Presentation II: Climate Change and Development By Patrick Ndaki

Plenary Discussion: Presentation Two

Presentation III: The NGOs Act 2002

By J.L Mkhumbi

Plenary Discussion: Presentation Two

Presentation I: Environmental Policy and EMA by Patrick Ndaki

He began by explaining that environment is the major challenge in today's world. He described the relationship that exists between environment and policy and how it impacts the concept of sustainable development.

He then started to explain about the policy. The policy was formulated in 1997 and it mentions the following as the major environmental problems;

- I. Land degradation
- II. lack of accessible clean water
- III. environmental pollution,
- IV. loss of biodiversity,
- V. Deforestation.

He used agricultural sector as a case study to explain the impact of human activities on environment. He showed that with its contribution to FOREX reaching 60% and employs more than 80%, poor agricultural practices have brought unbearable environmental degradation.

He highlighted the tools/mechanisms which are stipulated in the policy in managing the environment include;

- Environmental Management Act (2004)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Economic mechanisms
- Environmental indicators and standards
- Precautionary measures
- International cooperation

He then gave an overview of the Environmental Management Act which was enacted in 2004 and became operational on 01st July 2005.

He highlighted the key twenty (20) sections of the Act.

- I. The introduction part (section 1-3)
- II. General rules (section 4-10)
- III. Institutional arrangement (section 11-41)
- IV. Environmental programs (section 42-46)
- V. Environmental management (section 47-80)
- VI. Environmental Impact Assessment and other assessments (section 81-103)
- VII. Strategic assessment (section 104-105)
- VIII. Prevention and control of pollution (section 106-113)
- IX. Waste management (section 114-139)
- X. Environmental quality and standards (140-161)

Other parts he discussed include

- Education, information and research
- Public participation
- International agreements
- Board of appeal
- Financial section

He pointed out the role of CSOs which include;

- To educate the local communities on issues of environmental management and sustainable development

- To participate in different levels of decision making
- To implement projects with high degree of integrity and transparency

The challenges faced in the implementation of the EMA were mentioned to include the following;

- Low level of awareness
- Some other social problems such as HIV/AIDS are not explicitly mentioned in the Act
- Budget constraint
- Low institutional capacity such as LGAs

In a conclusion, he urged that the role and responsibility of managing and supervising the environment falls under each individual.

Plenary discussion: Presentation one

After the presentation, due to time constraint, this session was postponed to the next day of session.

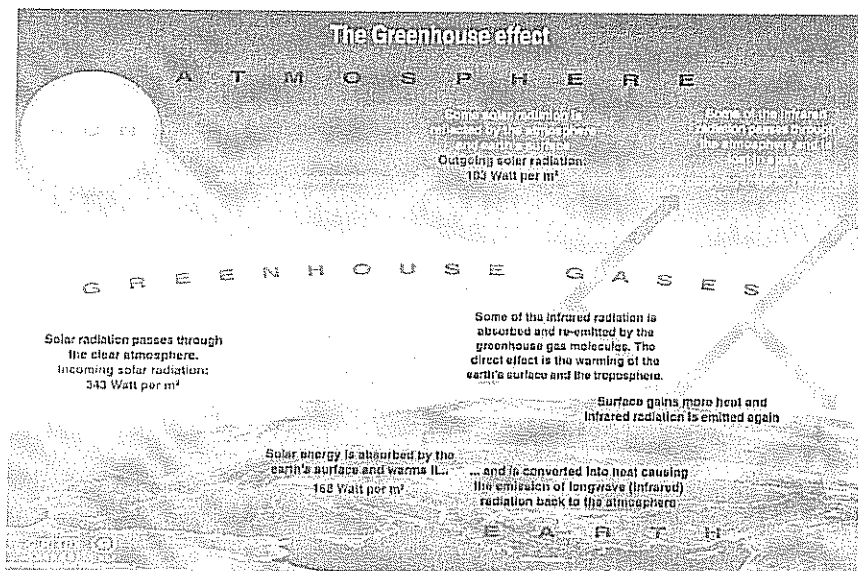
Presentation II : Climate Change and Development presented by Patrick Ndaki

In this paper, the speaker divided the presentation into the following key areas;

- a. The meaning of climate change
- b. Impacts of climate change
- c. Mitigation measures

Climate change

He defined climate change as any change in the climate change system due to natural or man-made causes.



Source: Climate change college in Canada, Department of geography, University of Oxford, school of geography, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington, Climate change 1996. The science of climate change, contribution of working group I to the second assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on climate change, IPCC and WMO, Cambridge university press, 1996

Climate change has been a result of concentration of greenhouse gases due to human activities in

- energy sector,
- industrial sector and
- Transportation systems in the developing countries.



These green house gases include;

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous Oxide(N₂O)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perf fluorocarbons (PFCs)

Impacts of climate change

He mentioned the following to be among the impacts of climate change;

- I. Increased in global temperature by 0.74°C
- II. Increase in greenhouse gases by 70%
- III. Increase in natural hazards such as floods, hurricanes, drought, etc
- IV. Ecosystem shift
- V. Decrease in access to water
- VI. Decrease in glacier on various tops of mountains such as Kilimanjaro, Everest, etc

The more forecasted impacts include;

- Loss of aquatic creatures
- Disappearance of small islands such as Maldives
- Poor countries to be more affected.

Some of the actions that have been taken, according to presenter, include the following;

- Ratification of international agreements/conventions
- National adaptation strategy has been formulated

Plenary discussion: Presentation two

Proceedings on this session went as shown on the table below;

SN	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE GIVEN
1	Why has Tanzania become a dumping site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because the dumping countries understand the impact that's why they look for other countries like Tanzania to do the dumping
2	How can policy and Act documents made available in areas outside Dar es Salaam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants were advised to visit the website • To visit Government books stores
3	How does the Government deal with old cars which are not imported but sold within regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their impact is very low • They are expected to phase out overtime
4	Increased poor role of extension officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are projects underway to improve the situation such as the project in Dodoma

Presentation III: The NGOs Act 2002 presented by J.L Mkhumbi

The presenter began his topic by addressing the background to NGOs Act; he showed that the need for NGO Act was obvious in order to empower the implementation of the policy. He explained that the enactment of the law exists within the framework of the constitution as the latter allows the establishment of associations/organizations.

He also expressed the need for the Act as a response of numerous pieces of registration guiding the registration and operation of civil society associations. It was stated that the Act was enacted in 2002 and a few amendments were made in the year 2005. The Act offers the official definition of the word NGO which is said to be voluntary, non-profitable, and non-profit sharing.

He highlighted the following key sections of the Act;

- I. Coordination and administration of NGOs
- II. The role and responsibilities of the Director of NGOs
- III. The board and its structure
- IV. The tenure of board members
- V. Board meetings
- VI. Procedures of registering NGOs
- VII. The importance of registration certificate
- VIII. Legal status
- IX. National NGOs council
- X. Administrative levels of NGO registration (district to national)
- XI. The responsibilities of NGOs under the Act

Plenary discussion: Presentation two

Proceedings on this session went as shown on the table below;

SN	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE GIVEN
1	Do NGOs registered after 2006 do not need the certificate of compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Certificate of compliance is not a question of time factor but a rather a requirement of an organization was previously registered under another law
2	How long does it take to register an NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A maximum of 3 months if the applicant has furnished all the requirements
3	The registration fee structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• District level (41,500/=)• Regional level (56,500/=)• 66,500/=)
4	Does the previous certificate taken by the government when applying for the certificate of compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No it doesn't
5	Availability of NGOs Act documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Available on website

PRESENTATION FROM GROUPS

Participants were divided into three (3) groups and given an assignment that would reflect their level of understanding of the workshop proceedings.

SN.	GROUP NO.	QUESTION	RESPONSES
1	GROUP ONE	Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced amount of rainfall • Dry up of some rivers • Increased temperature • Season shift
		Part 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that NGOs educate the local communities on how to cope with the impacts of climate change
2	GROUP TWO	Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food scarcity • Dry up of some rivers • Wildlife invading human settlements • Loss vegetation
		Part 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To educate the local communities on environmental management
3	GROUP THREE	Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Increased temperature • Famine • Increased illness • Lack of accessible clean and safe water • Loss of biodiversity
		Part 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To educate on issue of environment • Forming environmental groups • To lobby the local councils to set a budget for environmental management activities

DAY THREE

04 NOVEMBER 2009

DAY THREE

RECAP

Day three, just like day one of the session began with the recap of day two. The recap gave an overview of all proceedings of day two including;

- Key issues raised
- Key observations
- Emphasizing of major points discussed in day one.

Presentation I: Activity Overview: Action Planning and
Project Management

By M.S Katemba

Plenary Discussion: Presentation Two

Presentation II: The Way Forward for CSOs in MKUKUTA
Implementation

By M.S Katemba

Plenary Discussion: Presentation Three

Presentation I: Activity Overview: Action Planning and project management presented by M.S Katemba

This was presented by the Director of NGOs, Mr. Katemba, the presentation was more involving and creating a framework for the way forward of the implementation of the workshop proceedings. His presentation covered the following issues;

PURPOSE

Under this part, participants were urged to do the following

- Determinate cost and duration of the project
- Nature and level of resources required
- Allocation of work and responsibilities to various stakeholders
- Assessing impact of any changes

PLANNING PROCESS

In this category, NGOs we asked to ensure the following items are covered;

- Identify project activities
- Estimate timeframe and resources
- Identify relationships and dependencies
- Fix the schedule
- Needs assessment
 - This looks at the project preparation checklist which covers the following
 - introduction
 - expected costs
 - procurement
- Institutional arrangements
 - organizational authority
 - operational details
 - staffing
 - production, markets and prices
 - financial analysis
 - benefits and justification

Plenary discussion: Presentation two

Proceedings on this session went as shown on the table below;

SN	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE GIVEN
1	Is there any subsidy/grant arrangement from the government to the NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arrangement is underway by NGOs council up to regional networks

Presentation II : The way forward for CSOs in MKUKUTA implementation

This was the most crucial topic of the entire workshop as it gave a road map on what should come next just soon after the workshop. The part mainly focused on the formulation and implementation of the strategic plan by each NGO. The main issue raised was whether NGOs have these plans and what should be done if they don't.

Strategic Plan was defined as the planning for direction and access of the organization over the longer term which achieves advantage for the organization through development of deployment of the resources of the organization within the changing

environment and to fulfill stakeholders' expectations and achieve organizational objectives.

It was discovered that none of the participating NGOs had a strategic plan, so the presentation was done on how strategic plans can be formulated, and the following key parts of the strategic plan were presented;

- I. Situation analysis
- II. Mission
- III. Core values
- IV. Vision
- V. Objectives
- VI. Strategies
- VII. Targets
- VIII. Key performance indicators

Key emphasis was done on the following items;

- Objective

"A broad statement of what is to be achieved".

- Relationship of Strategic Plan to MTEF
- Linking targets to MKUKUTA cluster strategies
- Formulation of the way forward

In this stage, the following questions were addressed as crucial in the plan;

- a. Who will supervise the implementation of the plan?
- b. If financial resources are required, how will they be raised?
- c. What stakeholders shall be involved?
- d. How shall responsibilities be divided? Who does what?
- e. How shall monitoring be done?
- f. How shall reporting be done?
- g. Monitoring and Evaluation of the plan?

Presentation from Groups

This presentation was finalized by participants in the group work. Each group was asked to prepare suggestions for the way forward.

GROUP ONE

SN	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	LEVEL	RESOURCES NEEDED	STAHOLDERS	TIMEFRAME
1	Linking MKUKUTA and the Environment in the operations of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To offer public education on tools for linking MKUKUTA and environment 	Regions of Lindi and Mtwara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flyers, posters, journals, transport and funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts Local community CSO 	Nov.09-Oct.2010
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting impact assessment of climate change 	Regions of Lindi and Mtwara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Funds Experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts Local community CSO Donors 	Nov.09-Oct.2010

GROUP TWO

This group offered the following suggestions for the way forward;

- To prepare projects write ups which can generate income
- To offer civil education on the following areas;
 - a. The need for capacity building
 - b. The need to organize public meetings
 - c. The need to organize educational traditional shows
 - d. Holding symposiums and distribution and flyers
 - e. Advocacy for tree planting
 - f. Protecting catchment areas
 - g. Avoiding unsustainable mining practices
 - h. Stop setting fire on the forests
 - i. Avoiding importing old cars
 - j. Avoiding poor farming practices
 - k. Creating special areas for livestock keeping
- To conduct similar workshops repetitively

GROUP THREE

Group three suggested the following for the way forward;

- NGOs should communicate among themselves through their regional and district networks
- The regional networks should act as the contact between the NGOs and the NGOs council
- The supervisor of the way forward implementation was suggested to be the NGOs regional networks with the support from the NGOs council

- Funding was suggested to be solicited from the donors and the NGOs themselves
- The stakeholders to be involved include the local communities, local councils, and the central government
- Monitoring shall be done by leaders of NGOs
- The channel of communication shall be through the regional and district networks. However, in case of urgency, an individual NGO can directly communicate the intended destination.

WORKSHOP RESOLUTIONS AND CLOSURE

Last part of the workshop

KEY ISSUES RAISED

The major issues which were raised by the participants during the three (3) day workshop can be summarized as follows;

1. Participants suggested that similar workshops should be organized frequently to create a more understanding of the prevailing issues;
2. Distribution and availability of various laws and policy documents discussed in the workshop such NGO Act, NGO Policy, EMA, NEP, etc seemed to be a major concern to almost every participant;
3. The need for the government to create grant/subsidy programs that would support NGOs;
4. NGOs were urged to create income generating activities as the NGOs Act allows them to create profits (but not profit sharing);
5. The effective use of district and regional networks as a way to solve some of the challenges facing NGOs instead of waiting for the government to do so;
6. The need for each NGO to create a strategic plan as a tool for its long-term planning;
7. Participants also emphasized the need of decentralizing the registration of NGOs to the district level;
8. The need to work closely with the local councils and local politicians (MPs and ward councilors) as a way to create a better relationship among them;
9. The need of constant education and awareness to local communities on the issues of environmental management;
10. The NGOs department to prepare more other training workshops on other topics too; and
11. The need of NGOs to create a more understanding of the climate change issues to the local communities they represent.

WORKSHOP RESOLUTIONS

Both the facilitators and the participating NGOs agreed on the following issues;

SN	COMITMENTS FROM THE SECRETARIAT		COMMITMENTS FROM THE NGOs
1	Follow-ups on the grant arrangement from the government to NGOs	1	Each participating NGO to prepare a Strategic Plan as an implementation tool for the way forward
2	Posting of NGOs Act and Policy on the official website	2	NGOs to prepare educational and awareness programs for their local communities on the issue of MKUKUTA-Environment linkage
3	Follow-ups on methodological solutions for REDD initiative rewards	3	NGOs to use the regional and district networks for communication and information sharing
4	Strengthening the decentralization of NGOs registration at district level through social work officers at the office of District Administrative Secretary	4	To conduct an impact assessment of climate change in their respective areas
5	Preparation of contact details from all participants as a way to stimulate networking	5	NGOs to prepare income generating projects as a way to reduce dependence on donor funding
		6	Sharing of knowledge acquired in the workshop with their local communities they represent when they go back
		7	Involving MPs and ward councilors in the planning of the projects to be executed in their respective areas
		8	Increasing transparency and working closely with the local councils
		9	Formation of small environmental groups in their respective communities
		10	Use of resources wisely to reach more areas in their operations

Workshop Closure

The workshop was officially closed by the Director of NGOs, Mr. Katemba on 04th November 2009. He insisted all participants to work on the knowledge acquired and issued agreed in the workshop whose achievement requires an honest and serious commitment of resolutions agreed in the workshop.

He insisted the issue of formulation of strategic plans as the best way to implement the way forward of the MKUKUTA-Environment linkage initiatives, and each participating NGO had a chance to learn and practice this process in their groups.

Participants expressed their much appreciation of the workshop and the impact it had on their level of understanding, and promised to work on all resolutions.

Final questions were raised and responded, and the workshop was finally closed for NGOs hailing from Lindi and Mtwara who attended the training workshop.

Consultant's recommendations

1. The need to involve other stakeholders such as local councils and politicians at different capacity as they were mentioned to be key among the stakeholders,
2. The NGO department to prepare an arrangement that would help the availability of Acts and Policies as an alternative to website.
3. The secretariat to prepare and execute a follow-up mechanism to participants to see if resolutions reached are implemented and whether the training had any impact.
4. Organizing training workshops on how NGOs can generate their own income on sustainable manner.
5. The issues of poverty as both a cause and effect on environment degradation to extensively covered in the next similar sessions.
6. There is a need during such workshops to have case studies of best practices which can be used as models for other NGOs
7. There was a need for NGOs to be tasked to prepare practical ways of transferring knowledge obtained from the workshop to their communities, as most of them normally shelve the materials after the training. Ways which were mentioned by them did not show well on HOW.