



ADDRESSING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' CHALLENGES THROUGH CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT AND ADVOCACY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

15th February - 31st December 2021



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ABOUT



Pastoralists Indigenous Non Governmental Organisations' Forum (PINGO's Forum) is formed in 1994 and formally registered in 1996 as a membership organisation of more than 50 CSOs members working country-wide.

PINGO's Forum is thus a national human rights organisation that advocates and promotes the rights of indigenous peoples; pastoralists and hunter-gatherers communities and amplifies their voices.

PINGO's Forum has been implementing a project titled Addressing Indigenous People's challenges through capacity enhancement and advocacy on climate change with funding from The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) from 15th February to 31st December 2021 with a specific objective being, *"Indigenous women, men and youth of Tanzania have capacity to effectively advocate their rights in national climate policy and strategy processes"*

This is a demystified report for the completion of all activities conducted during the funding period specified earlier. It should also be noted, the project runs through December 2023.



RESULTS ACHIEVED



During the project's implementation, the overall objective has successfully been achieved as per its specific objectives and activities as depicted in the project document.

All planned activities were properly implemented within the specific time. The log frame is another important core element of the project which also has provided clear indicators and outputs to be attained and achieved at the end of the project. Other contributed factors for these achievements were the good institutional working environment, committed staff, the type of collaboration received from network members, like-minded organizations, policy and decision makers, communities as well as other key stakeholders. All these made the project accomplished in the appropriate time as planned.

ACTIVITIES

There was a set of planned activities that were conducted during the implementation of this project - whereas they all have brought about different results, the summation is as follows;

SIMIYU WATER RESILIENCE



Dubbed as the Lake Victoria Water Project by locals and other government officials. This all began dating back on December 12, 2018 when the Green Climate Fund signed a funding agreement with KfW to make communities in northern Tanzania more resilient to water strains caused by climate change. The signing of the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) with KfW, Germany's development bank a GCF Accredited Entity, allows the Green Climate Fund to begin transferring grant assistance in the €143.4 million five years project expected initially to start from 1st March 2017 through 28th February 2022.

The GCF grant amounts to €102.7 million; by any standards this is serious money. It is the largest single grant on Earth by GCF. The KfW will co-finance the project to the tune of over €26 million while the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania covers the balance.

Following our previous engagement on the same in December 2020, it was decided that more details to be sought from the project, and hence a fact-finding mission was conducted on the May in order for more facts to be established in regards to its updates and citizens' engagements.

The fact finding team included staff members, members of the press from Simiyu; whereas they made access to the Regional Commissioner's office possible, alongside ITV's reporter from Arusha who has been working on indigenous peoples' issues. Altogether the team visited identified site areas and interviewed project focal persons. This was however done in two phases, at a regional level in Simiyu, as well as at a ministerial level in Dodoma whereas the minister responsible for water was also interviewed.

BASELINE STUDY ON CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES IN TANZANIA



This has been a desk review of different current and upcoming climate related policies and strategies in Tanzania with more focus on indigenous peoples who mainly practice pastoralism and hunting gathering on how the intergradation of the policy have taken place.

The review intended to examine the extent and how Indigenous Peoples issues are addressed within the policies and or even how they have been ignored by different policies and strategies implemented by the government. It further ventured into how indigenous peoples engage and participate in climate policies and strategies formulation in Tanzania as well as in projects bearing importance to their livelihood.

Further it analyzed gaps, opportunities and challenges facing IPs on climate policies related matters and other significant policies related actions that may improve for future engagement to ensure full and effective participation of IPs on climate policies and strategies formulation in Tanzania. The study has been more of a desk review as well as collection of information regarding engagement and experience of indigenous peoples in policy engagement through the interview with peoples who have been engaged in different policy processes particularly on pastoralists and hunter gatherers communities.

OUTPUTS



EXPECTED OUTPUTS VS OUTPUTS ACHIEVED

708 IPs and policy and decision makers trained on climate change policies and processes (of the total at least 40% women, of the total at least 25% youth aged 15-24)

138 IPs from 2 districts at community level and 145 Network and community members trained on various climate policies and processes both at national and global levels.

TIPNCC has developed a joint advocacy strategy for climate change (linked to TIPNCC Strategy 2019).

IPs recommendations on policies engagement at the national level produced and submitted to relevant key ministries.

9 concept notes or funding applications submitted to donors.

4 funding proposal developed and submitted to donors (2 for PAWANKA Fund, 1 for Lush Charity and 1 for the Canadian Embassy in Tanzania)

390 copies of IEC materials, publications, briefs and policies on climate change disseminated to IPs, policy makers and other stakeholders.

- 100 copies of GCF IP Policy brief in place
- One info graph on our engagement with the Minister for Water and Irrigation and other key Ministry officials on Simiyu Water Resilience Project
- 100 copies of policy brief on climate change developed.

6 reports on rights compliance in large scale climate projects (GCF, GEF, AEs and similar processes)

IPs inputs and recommendation made to CRDB Bank proposal to GCF

2 Fact finding conducted on climate change pertaining issues

Engaged with the World Bank on ESS7 and its funded projects to the Government of Tanzania

OUTPUTS (CONT'D)



EXPECTED OUTPUTS VS OUTPUTS ACHIEVED

6 reports and recommendations on emerging GCF, GEF projects in the country developed and disseminated to relevant national stakeholders.

2 national policies engaged and IPs recommendations submitted to responsible ministry:

- i) Climate Change Response Strategy of 2021-2026
- ii) National Environmental Policy of 1997 review
- iii) Review and submission has made to FP179 Tanzania CRDB: Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP)
- iv) Review on Rwanda Project (FP167- Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation). Emphasis made to Batwa IPs based in Rwanda and the recommendations shared to GCF CSOs network for intervention.

4 IPs from Tanzania engaged in the GCF (IP policy, IRM, projects in the pipeline, and accreditation of NAEs).

1 IP actively engaged on GCF B.28, B.29 & B.30 held in March, June/July and October 2021 and reviewed various project proposals from Africa in particular. All meetings were held virtually.

3 UNFCCC submissions and similar papers submitted

- i) 1 Statement from the Caucus of the IIPFCC has been developed and submitted to SBs opening and closing sessions
- ii) LCIPP Survey has done and submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat
- iii) SBs sessions of the UNFCCC meetings including the LCIP-Platform session participated.

HELPING FACTORS



- Support from IWGIA which have consistently supported IPs coordination and their engagement on climate advocacy activities and engagement from national to international level to influence policy change.
- Guidance and technical support from IWGIA.
- Coordination IPs climate CSOs led by the Network through PINGO's Forum.
- Coordination of active climate CSOs at the national level such the Forum CC, CAN-Tz.
- Our Network members support the grassroots initiatives to address climate challenges and respond to community needs.
- Good working environment and the positive collaboration received from the Vice President's office, Division of Environment. We have had received invitation from the VPO's office to participate the meeting with the Minister of Environment, International Environment Day and a meeting between our network and the Director of Environment for our collaborations.
- Active engagement of both women and youth to the project activities.
- Previous project experiences, lesson learned and information sharing among our members and communities supported the project achievement.
- Jointly developed position paper toward COP26 by the Government and CSOs, created mutual collaboration and level of trust among us. This is a great step to promote, respect and recognition of Indigenous people's rights. It is also an opportunity to dialogue on Indigenous rights and issues at the national.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES



- Indigenous Peoples human rights violation as a result of confiscation of livestock and their properties in areas where bordering with conservation areas. The case of Kimotorok village and the Mkungunero Game Reserve, Kilimanjaro National Park Vs the West Kili IPs, Tarangire National Parks Vs IPs in Simanjiro and Monduli etc.
- Expectation and high demand from the community and our network members on trainings and possible service delivery project to support adaptation efforts.
- Indigenous Peoples participation on virtual SBs and GCF meetings was too challenging because of internet difficulties.
- Despite of less restrictions on COVID-19 by the government, but the pandemic posed serious threat following the loss of our staff member as well as of our network members and caused tension to our community. The government was not serious enough to take actions and public awareness on the COVID-19 pandemic. This has resulted to loss of many lives of our beloved one, our neighbors and our communities. It is therefore believed that the Late President Magufuli himself a COVID-19 denier was also died from the same pandemic!
- Following the passing of the Tanzania President in March 2021, many government offices were not functioning by then which made our engagement difficult during the time.
- Limited resources to support climate change activities with Indigenous People fraternity across the country.
- Vulnerability increase among Indigenous Peoples on climate change effects which caused them unsettled during the dry seasons.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE



The existence of this climate change project made PINGO's Forum as a national focal point organization on Indigenous Peoples matters related to climate change at the national, a position where the national frontline CSOs and the Government meet to discuss climate policies, strategies and climate decisions. Project itself has created dialogues on the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples not only on climate issues but extended to other IPs related rights.

Taking examples of GCF Accredited Entities, World Bank, UNESCO, UNDP when it comes to Indigenous Peoples issues in Tanzania, the network through PINGOs Forum has been a contact organization for anything consultations matters. All these are the impacts brought by this project and it has positively strengthened the Organization.



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