

Civil Society Day on Climate Change

11th November, 2009

*Apeadu Conference Hall, United Nations Compound, Kinondoni
Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania*

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(Presentations and pictures available at www.tnrf.org/groups/climatechange)

Event Objectives

The objectives of the event included bringing together Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working in Tanzania with climate change issues or on areas of work affected by climate change. In bringing them together the organizers wanted to create the opportunity for organisations to share experiences, learn from each other, develop an improved understanding of climate change and find ways to combat climate change effects in the country.

The event also brought CSOs together with Tanzanian Government and development partners thus contributing to all sectors having a common level of understanding on what is happening in Tanzania with regard to climate change and what official and other steps are being taken to respond. Participants at the event were from all of the above mentioned sectors.

The event was hosted by the Tanzanian Civil Society Forum on Climate Change, the Embassy of France, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxfam.

(See Annex 1, the Programme of the Day for more details)

1. Welcome and Opening

The event began at 10.30 with the opening that was done by the facilitator, Marc Wegerif of Oxfam.

Welcoming words were given by **Anne Tarvainen of UNDP** who welcomed all the participants to United Nations and stated the event was important as an opportunity for CSO's to help the Tanzanian Government prepare for next months meeting in Copenhagen. She also noted that it will help all involved prepare plans for dealing with climate change in the country.

Opening speech by **His Excellency Mr Jacques Champagne de Labriolle, Ambassador of France to Tanzania** (see Annex 2 for full text). H.E. Champagne de Labriolle started his speech in Kiswahili by greeting everyone and pointing out that climate change is a matter of importance to not only Tanzania but also France. Climate change has become a political issue in France because it is seen as a major problem. He stated it is very important at present for Tanzania and everyone to find solutions for environmental degradation, nationally and globally.

H.E. Champagne de Labriolle reminded participants that we have only one earth and we should therefore take care of it very well. He also warned that if we do not try to solve present environmental problems we will make the lives of the next generations very poor. He invited all present to view their opinions, share their experiences and let their voices be heard so that representatives can collect their opinions and take them to Copenhagen next month. Solutions must be found because the environmental situation at present is very bad.

H.E. Champagne de Labriolle also announced that the Embassy of France in Tanzania wants to have an annual civil society day because they recognize the important role NGO's play in bringing development and change. He believes a lot of time has been lost in taking action over the last ten years since the Kyoto protocol was signed. He concluded by stating that European Union countries want an exhaustive agreement that will benefit developing countries as well.

Speech by **Lars Mikkell Johannessen, Councillor for Development, Embassy of Denmark and the leader of the Development Partners Group (DPG) on Environment**. Mr. Johannessen, speaking on behalf of the DPG on environment, started addressing participants by pointing out that climate change is important and everyone will be affected. He said Development Partners would like to work more with civil society groups on climate change issues. They want to here more inputs and opinions from civil society.

On the event of the day Mr. Johannessen said it was very important for discussions in Copenhagen. He hoped that during the day they discuss how to better engage with development partners so they do not have overlapping strategies and so that there can be better communications in the future.

The third, and last, opening speech (see Annex 3 for full text) was by **Euster Kibona, Director of Environment Protection and Management Services and**

the Convener of the Tanzanian Civil Society Forum on Climate Change.

Mrs. Kibona presented her speech in Kiswahili and starting by talking out the effects of climate change that are increasingly visible in Tanzania. She pointed out effects can be seen in rural and urban areas. For rural areas she stressed the effects on the agricultural sector. In urban areas power rationing is one of the major effects.

Mrs. Kibona also pointed out that those most affected in the country are vulnerable members of society, children, the elderly and women. In her opinion in order for Tanzania to reach all its development goals and plans it has set or is participating in everyone needs to work together. She referred to goals such as the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, commonly known by its Kiswahili acronym of MKUKUTA, Development Vision 2025 and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).

Mrs. Kibona also touched on the government's efforts and plans in combating climate change problems. Efforts such as the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the work to analyze impacts of climate change on important sectors such as agriculture, water and health. Also the government has started developing a strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).

Mrs. Kibona ended her speech by reminding everyone why they were participating in the event and added it is important for civil society to have one voice in their views and strategies in dealing with the government. Many voices might confuse the government as they will be getting many views, opinions and strategies on the same issue from various stakeholders.

2. Programme for the Day and Introductions

After the welcoming speeches the facilitator, Marc Wegerif of Oxfam, explained the programme for the day and the goals of the event. Then he introduced an activity for participants to get to know each other better and find out what their experiences and/or observations on the effects of climate change in Tanzania have been.

Each participant picked a partner, whom they did not know, and together they introduced themselves to the rest of the group saying their names and the organisations they are from. They also said what environmental changes they have seen in their work or their communities.

The following are the participants observations of changes they have seen that they believe to be related to Climate Changes:

- Changes in sea level (rising)
- Changes in the beginning of the rainy season
- Changes on rainfall patterns leading to hunger and drought
- Communities practises on climate change adaptation
- Degradation of graveyards caused by sea level rise
- Drought (mentioned 4 times)
- Drought and hunger

- Drought, impacts of drought-agriculture/pastoralism
- Drought, livestock dying
- Extended drought
- Extreme changes in weather patterns
- Extreme temperature heat
- Famine (food insecurity) and diseases
- Fishermen getting less fish
- Frequent power cuts
- Increase of deforestation
- Increased drought, drying of crops, food security
- Increased wind speeds along the coast causing problems for fishermen
- Increasing awareness and demand for response at the local level
- Longer Summers!! Shorter rains!!
- Low production in agriculture
- Lower agricultural yields
- More Forest fires
- Overall decrease in household health status due to water security, poor agricultural productivity and limited knowledge of drought resistant crops
- Power shortages
- Reduced water supplies leading to water conflicts
- Reduction in wildlife habitat due to harsh sun
- Regular dry condition in the country
- Resource conflicts
- River gets dry
- Severity of drought increasing
- Shift in weather patterns specifically 'masika' (rainy) season
- That 'green jobs' is the key to mitigation
- The difficulty in weather prediction by Meteorologists
- The dream of adopting new techniques to produce beyond subsistence is fading away due to increase water scarcity
- Unpredictable weather patterns in Dar es Salaam
- Water table has decreased
- Women in rural areas spending 3 hours in fetching water

3. Climate Change Realities in Tanzania

After the introduction activity there were two presentations that showcased projects that are recording changes in climate in Tanzania.

“Unheard Voices” Book Project.

Andrew Gordon-Maclean presented the **climate change book project** done with **Mawazo Art gallery** with photographers and sponsored by Norwegian Royal Embassy in Tanzania. The project is a book with vivid photographs documenting climate changes through testimonials given by people from villages in Moshi, Dodoma and Rufiji regions. The book also shows efforts of local innovators who through their own efforts are trying to combat the changes in their communities.

One of the local innovators was a man who created a way to keep his farming land moist during prolonged dry seasons. He dug trenches, filled them up with

agriculture waste and this captured rain and the ground was moist during the hot season. The amount of labour needed for this work is a lot to the point where his first wife left him because she couldn't bear it.

The second innovator shown was a woman, a retired teacher, who lives in an area with a desertification problem. Since 1982 she has been reclaiming large areas of land by planting grass and other shrubs.

“Climate Witness” Video Project

Jason Rubens of **World Wildlife Fund (WWF)** introduced the project that is a series of films called **“Climate Witness”**, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), facilitated and produced by WWF with research assistance from the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM). The production of the films was done by Reel to Reel. The project was originally for 8 short films, but has been extended to 10. They will be aired on TBC1 and later in Copenhagen through cooperation with the Vice-President's Office in Tanzania.

Two films were shown on the day, the first was shot in Njombe in Iringa Region and shows how rising temperatures are contributing to an increase in mosquitoes and malaria cases in areas that previously were not affected. Njombe is in the Southern plains of Tanzania and located in a high altitude area.

The film shows testimonies from a local resident and medical staff. The local resident, a farmer, compares past years to the present. He says when he was a child he never had to worry about malaria as it did not affect his village. The first time he got sick was as an adult. These days in the village if you do not sleep with a bed net you are most likely going to get malaria.

To emphasise the case of the rising temperature the farmer points out that even types of crops and fruit trees that they are able to plant in the village have changed. For example, he is not able to grow pawpaw and mango trees in his farm anymore.

A doctor who was interviewed pointed out that until the 1990's malaria was not a problem in the area. The cases of malaria they used to get before then were very few and they were of people who had travelled from other areas. However, since then cases have been increasing and now patients are local people who have not travelled.

The 2nd film shows drought problems in Longido in Manyara Region and the impacts on the pastoralist communities of Northern Tanzania. Due to the severe drought many cows are dying at an alarming rate and pastoralists are forced to move about more frequently in search of grass and water.

As pastoralists do so they come into conflict with farmers as they move from their traditional grazing routes into other areas. Also they are finding themselves in conflict with the government as they move into protected areas and national parks that have good water sources.

The film shows the example of Tarangire National Park where a warden explained that they are loosing lions as an indirect problem of the drought. Tarangire River, which is in the heart of the National Park has plenty of water most of the year. Pastoralists are going into the National Park to feed and water their cows to save them from dying. Lions, who reside in the park, attack cows for food. Pastoralists kill the lions to protect their herds. So far this year 25 lions have been killed and park warden thinks many more will be killed by the end of the year.

Pastoralists are complaining that they are trying to survive, but end up on the wrong side of the law. While the park warden complains that if things do not improve they will loose wildlife. Pastoralists warn that they are going to become very poor communities if they are not assisted. Their cows are their wealth and they are loosing them at an alarming rate. If things continue as they have been they will not be able to sustain themselves, send their children to school or even feed their families.

Participants Views

It was noted that even though it is important to know the effects of climate change it is also important for there to be awareness and capacity building for CSO's to enable them to look critically at the interventions that are attempting to respond to climate changes. Some of these responses may not be beneficial to communities and some may have their own negative consequences for development and the environment in the long-term.

The representative from WWF warned that we must also be careful about assuming or claiming that all problems in society now are from climate change. If proper research is not done and we make wrong claims on international platforms we can loose credibility and undermine our own efforts.

He gave the example of when they were getting ready to start filming most of the crew thought melting of ice on the Kilimanjaro Mountain and rising sea levels in Zanzibar are the major visible results of climate change. Through research they found out that Kilimanjaro Mountain's melting glacier could be due to rising internal temperatures within the volcano and deforestation on the mountain side. Also sea levels in Zanzibar are not rising; they are actually dropping, probably due to shifting of the tectonics plates causing the Island to rise.

One participant wanted to know how far back records of weather patterns and from these climate changes in Tanzania go. Contributions from other participants indicated that information in most areas of Tanzania dates back to the early 1960's. However in some cases there were records dating back to the 1920's, especially in the private sector such as on tree and tea plantations.

4. Adaptation Initiatives

Two presentations with the theme of adaptation initiatives were shared to showcase examples of initiatives taken in Tanzania in adapting to the effects of climate change in our society as well as taking local steps to mitigate.

Alfei Daniel, National Climate Change and Development Project Coordinator from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) did the first presentation explaining the IUCN Climate Change and Development Project – Tanzania.

Mr Daniel did a power point presentation that showed how his organization was working with local communities to assist them in adapting to the changes (the presentations can be downloaded from www.tnrf.org/groups/climatechange). They are also connecting people to policy makers who need to be aware of the changes people are facing especially those in the village.

IUCN works on the project regionally in three countries; Tanzania, Mozambique; and Zambia. Nationally they work in the Kikuletwa catchment area (Pangani river basin) and Rufiji river basin. The project is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and implementation is done with local partners in each area.

A main area of concentration is in policy support. They use data and tools acquired from the communities to influence national policy to make it easier for grassroots adaptation. They also conduct capacity building of key stakeholders to enable them to properly assess and implement adaptation activities.

Mr. Daniels said IUCN was supporting the implementation of adaptation measures by working with their partners to include climate change adaptation in on going community projects. They are enabling information on policies and practises to be accessed from the local to national and even regional levels. He pointed out that one of the things they noted was there is a need for more people and organizations to get involved for there to be adequate changes and effective implementation of the adaptation activities.

Mary Swai, from TaTEDO – Centre for Sustainable Modern Energy Initiatives, did the second presentation titled ‘Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Opportunities’.

Mrs. Swai started her presentation by showing how energy is central to the climate change issues and development challenges in Tanzania. She highlighted this by showing energy challenges and shortages facing the country. These challenges include people choosing inefficient and polluting energy sources and using inefficient household equipment like stoves.

Examples she showed included statistics such as that only 12% of the 40 million Tanzanians have access to modern energy. The majority still rely on charcoal burning stoves and kerosene lanterns. The type of cooking stoves used in most rural areas are not constructed with energy conservation in mind and they tend to waste about 90% of fuel through heat loss. The majority of electricity for the national grid is derived from hydro power and it is highly vulnerable to climate change effects with rainfall changes and heat rises causing more evaporation.

One of the most common sources of fuels used is wood for cooking and heating as well as charcoal derived from burning tree trunks. This has led to a great deforestation and in some areas desertification problems.

In finding solutions TaTEDO aims to improve the standard of living of the average Tanzanian by contributing to availability of improved and sustainable energy services, employment and income generating opportunities. This will in the long run help the country to stop depending on imported energy sources.

To help reduce destruction caused by the charcoal industry TaTEDO has worked with innovators to create energy efficient stoves for households and businesses. Also they support and promote the use of alternative energy technologies such as solar lights, stoves, dryers and phone multi-chargers. They are also assisting people making charcoal to use much more efficient kilns so that even if charcoal production continues they derive larger amounts of charcoal from less trees.

Some of the challenges TaTEDO faces are a lack of quality control of the various technologies entering the market so consumers don't know which is beneficial and which is not. There's also a lack of credit facilities to support energy related businesses. The target groups they work with do not have business or marketing skills and due to this do not always succeed even if the technology is very good.

In concluding Mrs. Swai said there needs to be an increase in awareness in communities of unexplored opportunities of alternative energy sources. Stakeholders need to continue researching to improve on the tools and equipments they have so far created.

It was noted by the facilitator that the interventions by TaTEDO assist in climate change mitigation through reducing deforestation and emissions and at the same time help people build resilience by enabling them to have energy more cheaply and make better use of the increasingly limited natural resources such as trees.

After the presentation participants were given a chance to ask questions and to share their opinions. One question raised a small discussion. A participant wanted to know if there are funds for developing clean energy options and where these funds are. If such did exist the participant had not heard from the Tanzanian government or donors about how CSO's could access these funds. It was explained that internationally there are funds such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), but that these have tended to benefit China and other larger emerging economies as the managers of these funds and investors want large scale projects, it is hard to package small local initiatives for international carbon markets. There is only one CDM project in operation at present and that is methane capture from the main rubbish dump in Dar es Salaam.

Group work on Adaptation

The facilitator divided participants into groups of 5, with about a dozen participants in each group. Each group had the task of discussing and answering

the question of 'How do we better assist people to increase their resilience in the face of climate change?'

The specific questions/instructions were for each group to:

- 1) Share what members of the group are doing that assists with adaptation (even if it may not be called that),
- 2) What new ideas they have for adaptation?
- 3) What can be done to improve adaptation efforts?

The groups worked hard and long into the lunch break, most starting out with some more sharing and introductions of the members of each group to assist them to get to know each other and each other's work better.

The groups put up flipcharts to share the discussions and were asked to give short reports on the main issues.

Report Group 1

Question 1 (Sharing):

- Creating awareness and building own capacity
- Advocacy based on evidence gathered from our communities
- Listening from the communities we work with to learn and build on traditional knowledge/practises

Questions 2 (New ideas) and 3 (How improve):

- Communication (use simple appropriate language)
- Forming kind of networks and platforms to represent and support our organizations projects
- Group email on a webpage (improved networking for CSO's)

Question 3 (How improve):

- Facilitate people in communities to talk to one another
- To enhance the local means of adaptation
- Strong government commitments towards climate change adaptation

Group 2

Question 2 (New ideas)

- Issues of climate change to be put in local context
- ICT, modern technologies used to create public forum and sharing
- Help to connect the impact locally to the 'big picture' (National and international)
- Linking adaptation and mitigation ('win win' projects)
- Cautious on how to present climate change issues taking into account the complexity.
- Think of income generation activities e.g. Payment for Environmental Services
- Collaborations on various initiatives
- Enable communities to see benefits of their efforts

Question 3 (How improve):

- Climate change to be a focus of budgeting in the government
- Strategic coordination between CSO's and government

- More green jobs developed

Group 3

Question 1 (Sharing):

- REDD related projects
- Energy efficiency projects
- Vulnerability assessment and adaptation activities
- Advocacy

Question 2 (New ideas)

- Addressing economic barriers
- Changing laws/ policies to remove barriers/ increase opportunities for adaptation
- Acting on synergies between adaptation and mitigation activities

Question 3 (How to improve)

- Expand and improve adaptation learning exchanges across communities
- Expand and improve multi-level adaptation information and learning exchanges
- Include reducing drivers and mitigating local opportunity costs as part of mitigation

Group 4

Question 1 (Sharing):

- Advocacy on climate change issues
- Lobby-policy change
- Capacity building and training
- Adaptation project; TaTEDO, UWABA, etc...

Question 2 (New ideas)

- All stakeholders must participate on climate change issues. i.e. TANESCO, water authorities, grassroots communities, etc...

Question 3 (How improve):

- Integration of policies on climate change
- Information sharing
- More capacity building

Group 5

Question 1 (Sharing – This group did in some depth):

CEEST

- Research on energy, environment and science

JET

- Training journalists on climate issues
- Raising awareness

APCC

- Lobbying, advocacy and training on climate change
- Raising awareness

UNA-TZ

- Planting trees
- Cleaning city
- Raising awareness to secondary schools on climate change

POCA (Pollution Control Agency)

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Tree planting
- Learning from others

AFRICARE

- HIV & AIDS Awareness
- Listen to people on climate change
- IGA's
- Nutrition

MJUMITA

- Forests conservation and advocacy and training forest governance
- IGA's

AFRICA 2000 Network

- Environment
- Food security
- Raising awareness on climate change
- Combat degradation of land
- Rains water catchments
- Research on in what people say

CFP & MICA

- Raising awareness through school competitions, study tours of students
- IGA's (beekeeping)
- Islamic conservation ethics
- Tree planting (land and sea mangrove)

UWABA

- Raising awareness of bicycle users
- Talk to government on the safety of cyclists
- Do rides on climate change

Questions 2 (New ideas) and 3 (How improve):

- Use traditional methods of conservation
- Government, donors and other stakeholders to lead by example
- To integrate climate change policies within policies of other sectors such as education, health, development, etc...
- Continuation of awareness education on climate change to different institutions and society at large
- No agreement has been reached on development and climate change
- To grow Tanzanian economy with climate change in mind

- To continue planting indigenous trees in their areas instead of foreign trees to those areas
- CSO's should know how to access funds for adaptation and clean development
- Tanzania should have policies on clean development such as solar, using bicycles, efficient wood burners, etc....

5. Civil Society Positions and Actions for Copenhagen and Beyond

After lunch the facilitator led the group into choosing which key climate change issues they wanted to discuss.

Each group was asked to answer the question in the following way:

1. On the issue of [issue the group select] we would like our leaders in Copenhagen to agree:

-

-

2. To make this happen we will:

-

-

Four main issues were chosen and participants had the freedom to join any group that they wanted to based on their interests and experience. The four issues were:-

1. REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation)
2. Adaptation, finance and technology
3. Clean development
4. Mitigation – reducing emissions

The first and last groups had the fewest members and the two groups in between had the most members. It was not directly clear if this was due to the national feeling of what is important to Tanzania or an indication of the type of work the majority of CSO's are focused on.

After much discussion each group brought forward their collective thoughts and work they had generated. Due to time restrictions groups were given a short period to share with the other participants what they had agreed upon in their individual groups. They highlighted the four main issues they thought were very important. The following are summarized responses from the groups on what they want to see agreed at Copenhagen:-

Group 1 - REDD and How Communities Can Benefit

1. Enough finance to cover the opportunity (the benefit communities could have got from forests if they were not protected) and transaction costs (including the establishment of projects) involved with such projects in developing countries
2. For REDD to work communities (those benefiting from and protecting forests) must benefit directly
3. Safeguards are needed for REDD to protect other forest values e.g. biodiversity and contribution to watersheds

4. The Climate Change agreement on REDD should also consider land use besides forest, for example rangelands (these also have large carbon sequestration potential)

Group 2 – Adaptation, Funding and Technology

1. Recognizing indigenous knowledge and merge it with modern science
2. Effective participation in funding technologies: water, agriculture, energy
3. Making sure funds are accessible to CSO's
4. Capacity building on adaptation technology transfer, e.g. irrigation mechanisms

CSO's should:-

1. Lobby (influencing the agenda)
2. Clarify the meaning of adaptation
3. Share examples of adaptation technologies that are working in Tanzania

Group 3 - Clean Development (The group noted that Tanzania needs low carbon growth)

- Recognise that emission reductions need clean development
- Need mechanism to promote clean development, e.g. financing for low carbon growth projects
- Clean development financing
 - easy to understand
 - clearly defined
 - accessible to small and medium organizations
- 'Clean' -integrate (clean development approaches that reduce emissions) into existing development projects as well as when designing new projects
- Amount of data and research necessary to access finance should be realistic (it must be accessible)
- Clean development should accelerate development not hold back development

Examples and ideas for clean development:

- Solar panels available to households on subsidised/instalments basis
- Cycle friendly cities e.g. all large roads to have protected cycle lanes
- City planning and construction prioritise cycle and non-motorised transport
- Develop railways
- Improve public transport
- Replace all industrial boilers and furnaces from fossil fuel/wood to renewable energy fuels e.g. using waste products
- Sustainable building construction and other reductions in cement use
- Create incentives and encourage capacity building to businesses to reduce emissions and create green jobs (e.g. use tax incentives)
- Wind driven electricity generation and wind driven water pumps
- Raising awareness about clean development
- Education system (primary school upwards) to teach about climate change and clean development options
- TANESCO to look at: Efficiency; and developing a smart grid (allowing people to sell electricity they generate in clean ways back to the grid).

Group 4 - Mitigation-reducing emission

On the issues of targets for emission cuts with finance we would like our leaders in Copenhagen to agree on;

1. A Carbon tax
2. Carbon credit initiatives should be encouraged
3. Facilitate to CSO's to facilitate local community involvement and benefit
4. Industrialized countries should commit a certain percent of their GDP to support emission reductions as a global initiative

6. Tanzanian Views

After a short tea and coffee break **Mr. Richard Muyungi, Acting Director, Division of Environment in the Vice-President's Office** (Mr. Muyungi was also the first Chairperson of the International Adaptation Fund Board and remains a members, He is also the lead negotiator for Africa on adaptation) did a power point presentation on climate change in Tanzania and the Government of Tanzania's positions for Copenhagen as well as plans for Adaptation in Tanzania.

Mr Muyungi's power point presentation in Kiswahili was titled, 'Mabadiliko ya Tabianchi: Mikakati ya Utekelezaji na Vipaumbele vya Kitaifa'. (Climate Change: Plans for implementation and national focus issues)

Mr. Muyungi started his presentation by giving an overview on climate change and why it is now a very important matter for Tanzania that needs to be addressed. He pointed out that the government has been aware of the changes for some time and they have been following scientific reports on climate changes.

He also pointed out that effects of climate change on Africa are great; some can easily be seen at present. These effects include flooding, drought and the spread of malaria. Mr Muyungi said all the mentioned effects can be seen in Tanzania, especially the spread of malaria as one clear example.

His presentation then showed the chronological order of what the international community and Tanzanian Government have done in trying to address climate change. Internationally efforts can be seen starting in 1988 with the formation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), established by World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). This led to the first time the United Nations took up climate change in 1990. At the same time locally the Environment Department is created under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

Mr. Muyungi said climate change is a threat to everyone as it touches on each and every sector in the country, especially in the areas of water, health and agriculture. He showed records of national temperatures and rainfall which showed the level of heat increasing in Tanzania, while rainfall amounts have decreased in some areas.

He referred to the two films shown in the morning that had graphically illustrated some of the problems resulting from these changes: one of the effects being the

increase in the malaria in areas previously unaffected; and the other effect being prolonged droughts.

Mr. Muyungi talked of how some donors had funded efforts to combat climate change such as research, policy development and adaptation initiatives, while others had already promised more funding. However, there is still a lot to be done and resources are required if the Government is to be successful.

Mr. Muyungi talked of funding for combating climate change, which could be used for clean development initiatives. He did point out there was a tendency to award funding to very big projects, as had been discussed earlier in the day. This left out smaller projects which are often closer to the communities and have an immediate and direct impact to the people's lives.

Moving on to the upcoming Copenhagen conference Mr. Muyungi highlighted events that have led to the Copenhagen meeting, such as the 2005 Montreal meeting, and the 2007 Bali meeting, which resulted in the Bali Roadmap.

On what needs to happen in Copenhagen Mr. Muyungi said there are some points which will make it hard for the meeting to come to an agreeable conclusion for all parties. As well as the developed countries making binding commitments there are now (unlike at the time of Kyoto) key developing countries that must also take action by committing themselves. The issue of financing has to be clear so funds can be accessed by communities at the right time when they are needed. There should be a governance structure to ensure developing countries participate and have a real say. And the issue of whether REDD should be a fund or market based approach needs to be cleared.

He also explained some of the complexities of the negotiating process such as the parallel, but related work going on in different groups, most importantly the work in the AWG-KP (Ad-hoc working group on implementing the Kyoto Protocol that only has the countries who signed up to Kyoto in it) and the AWG-CPA (Ad-Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action that has all parties to the UNFCCC in it).

Challenges facing Tanzania are that it is impossible for the country to address the impacts of climate change on its own for two main reasons: firstly the impacts affect all sectors of the country and this is overwhelming given the available local capacity to deal with the problems; secondly the funds that are needed to solve or help people adapt to the changes surpass those available from the government. There is also a problem of reliable data and information for the whole country on climate change and local weather changes and their impacts.

Questions from participants

After the presentation there were several questions for Mr. Muyungi based on his presentation, which seemed to have interested participants. They wanted to know how were CSO's involved in the government process of combating climate change. Also, who was consulted and whose views will be taken to be included

for Copenhagen? He replied that Vice President's Office acts as a coordinator and issues of the broader kind are collected via participations from other government departments and citizens, e.g. through the media and meeting various sectors. From 2008 to date they have been getting feedback from some NGO's on their views on climate change as they got ready for the Copenhagen meeting. He said they welcome all views and opinions from CSO's and will incorporate them where possible into their strategy for Copenhagen.

Another participant wanted to know the pros and cons of REDD being handled as either a fund or market based financing mechanism. Mr. Muyungi did not state the position of Tanzania on this, but said that those supporting a fund based mechanism argue there is a limited capacity for some developing countries to participate in the market based structure. While those in favour of a market based approach argue there is a lot of potential in this system as it rewards more directly and avoids too much bureaucracy of fund administration.

Given that he had explained the problems of the two track approach (i.e. AWG-KP and AWG-CPA) Mr. Muyungi was asked if Tanzania supported the merging of the two tracks and ditching the Kyoto protocol. Mr. Muyungi explained they are both legal binding tracks and therefore whatever happens, in terms of combining them together will have to happen at the highest level of leadership.

One participant wanted to know what stand member countries who supported the Kyoto protocol will take in Copenhagen against those countries that did not or that did not comply. Mr. Mayungi explained that international negotiation is not about taking someone to task. Agreements have to be reached by all parties through negotiations and each individual country as a sovereign state has a right to make their own stand for their own best interest. Everyone understands that climate change is an issue that affects countries at a national level politically, economically and socially. Therefore they will not be hostile towards countries that did not support the Kyoto protocol, but will use diplomacy to persuade them to come to an agreement this time round.

Question over funding did arise again and a participant wanted to know if funding from the Adaptation Fund for climate change projects will be geared towards CSO's or governments. The explanation given by Mr. Mayungi was that there will be a three stage approach: first requests to the board through a national entity (The national entity will be nominated nationally); second, the private sector or NGO's can request funds from the national entity; and third, local governments can access the funds and use them via NGO's or private sector who they work with in their communities. However, there will be set requirements on the funds e.g. funds not for travel or workshops but for actual adaptation work. For anymore questions on funding participants were directed to the adaptation fund board website.

Role of Development Partners in Tanzania on Climate Change

Mr. Lars Mikkell Johannessen, Councillor for Development, Embassy of Denmark and the leader of the Development Partners Group (DPG) on

Environment talked about the role of Development Partners Group in responding to climate change.

Mr. Johannessen started by revealing that development partners have not done a whole lot for climate change (at least not as much as they would like) in Tanzania. However some partners, like Norway who have supported policy work on REDD, have contributed more. He explained that at present national governments of developing partners are also busy preparing for the Copenhagen meeting. For Tanzania access to funds has been limited and something needs to be done for Tanzanian CSO's and government to access funds.

In combating climate change problems developing partners tried to assist the Tanzanian Government to improve its strategies. Mr. Johannessen said goals can only be reached if all stakeholders work together, CSO's, Development partners and the Government. He also recommended for the Tanzanian Civil Society Forum on Climate Change to get all stakeholders together after Copenhagen to discuss what should be done next. Civil Society has a key role to play assisting communities and also in monitoring progress and advocating for an effective response.

Questions and comments from participants

A participant wanted to know what is being done to integrate climate change considerations into existing national projects that development partners are financing. An example was given whereby the participant's organization had tried to lobby local government to include cycle lanes into the rehabilitation project of the Mandela Road. They failed as they were informed funding from a development partner for the road would not cover the extra work.

Mr. Johannessen replied that development partners realize it's important to integrate climate change into existing projects, but with infrastructure it is sometimes difficult to address and there are also other important sectors such as water, health and livestock that need support. Mr. Mayungi added that the Government knows it's very important to integrate climate change in all sectors, but they are aware this is difficult to do on existing projects because of the additional costs.

Another participant wanted clarification on the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) issue because Mr. Johannessen said there is a need to revise the NAPA and did Mr. Muyungi agree with this view?

Mr. Muyungi's replied that they do not want to revise but expand the NAPA. The NAPA was a result of a 2001 agreement that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that are the most impacted countries should draw up plans and budgets in order to get support with adaptation. This does not involve Copenhagen. There are 49 LDC's who are meant to implement NAPA's. However, the NAPA has not been implemented to the Tanzanian Government's satisfaction as the funding promised never materialised. They are looking at expansion of NAPA into areas that were not thought of originally. The LDC's are frustrated by lack of

implantation as only 9 out of 49 countries have received assistance promised for the implementation of the NAPA.

7. Closure

During the discussions the facilitator had requested participants to fill out evaluation forms (the results of the forms submitted are contained in Annex 4).

In closing the facilitator mentioned important events coming up such as a global day of action on climate change on 12th December 2009 (in the middle of the Copenhagen Conference). He also explained the TckTckTck campaign with its message that time is running out and call for climate action. The Facilitator gave TckTckTck t-shirts to the two last speakers and to Mrs. Euster Kibona the Convenor of the Civil Society Forum on Climate Change.

With the meeting closed the participants gathered outside for a group photo before boarding buses for a closing cocktail event at the Alliance Française of Dar es Salaam, courtesy of the French Embassy (see Annex 5 for full text of the Ambassadors address at the cocktail event).

This event was organized by:

- Latif Amars, Economic Justice Campaign Assistant, Oxfam;
- Marc Wegerif, Economic Justice Campaign Coordinator, Horn East and Central Africa, Oxfam;
- Agnes Blasselle, Attaché for Cooperation and Cultural Affairs, Embassy of France in Tanzania;
- Jihane Giraud, Attaché for Science and Higher Education, Embassy of France in Tanzania;
- Euster Kibona, Director Environmental Protection and Management Services (EPMS); and
- Anne Tarvainen, Programme Officer, UNDP in Tanzania

Report Compiled by Lillian Urio and Marc Wegerif

Annex 1.



Civil Society Day on Climate Change
Apeadu Conference Hall, United Nations Compound, Kinondoni
November, 11th 2009 - Dar es Salaam

Purpose

The purpose of the event is sharing, learning and developing a dialogue around climate change among civil society groups and between local civil society the government of Tanzania and Development Partners. This is seen as critical to developing an effective and coordinated involvement of civil society in Tanzania in Climate Change responses.

Programme

Time	Item
10.00	<i>Tea/coffee and Registration</i>
	Facilitator for the Day, Marc Wegerif, Oxfam.
10.30	Welcome and Opening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP Official, Anne Tervainen - Ambassador of France to Tanzania, H. E. Mr Jacques Champagne de Labriolle - Lead of the Development Partners Group (DPG) on Environment, Lars Mikkel Johannessen. - Convenor Tanzanian Civil Society Forum on Climate Change, Euster Kibona.
10.45	Programme for the Day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introductions including sharing on impacts of Climate Change in our programmes and communities.
11.15	Climate Change Realities, sharing experiences of the impacts in Tanzania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Change Book Project, Andy Maclean - WWF "Climate Witness" Videos
11.30	<u>Theme 1: Adaptation Initiatives</u> Presentations: Initiatives on adaptation in Tanzania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IUCN, Alfei Daniel - TaTEDO, Mary Swai
12.00	Group Discussions on Adaptation Initiatives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing existing initiatives - Discussing new ideas and opportunities
13.00	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00	Brief reports from Group Discussions (Gallery walk)
14.30	<u>Theme 2: How is civil society engaging towards and post – Copenhagen?</u> Group Discussions on Positions and Actions for and Beyond Copenhagen (COP15). Grouped according to themes such as: Mitigation commitments, REDD, CDM, Adaptation Financing.
15.30	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>
16.00	<u>Tanzanian Views</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government of Tanzania positions for Copenhagen and plans for Adaptation, Richard Muyungi, Assistant Director, Division of Environment, Vice President's Office, Government of Tanzania. - Role of DPG, L. M. Johannessen, Councillor for Development, Embassy of Denmark. - Reports of Civil Society Discussions. - Questions and Discussions.
17.00	Announcements and Closure. Marc Wegerif, Oxfam.

Cocktail

At the Alliance Française of Dar es Salaam, Courtesy of the French Embassy

18.00	- Gathering and Performances.
20.00	- Speech by H.E. Mr Jacques Champagne de Labriolle, Ambassador of France to Tanzania. - Sharing outcomes from the day's discussions.

Annex 2.

Opening words By French Ambassador Jacques de LABRIOLLE

*Dear civil society representatives, government representatives and development partners,
Dear colleagues,
Dear participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,*

This is a great honor and pleasure for the Embassy of France in Tanzania to launch the "Civil Society day on Climate Change", together with the *Tanzanian Civil Society Forum on Climate Change*, the *United Nations Tanzania* (who has provided this great venue), and *OXFAM*. I would like to give a special thank to our partners.

First of all, I would like to thank all of you, who made this possible by being part of it. This is your day. And we are happy to have here representatives of so many NGOs, big and small, local and national, coming from all over Tanzania (including Pemba, Mbeya, Arusha, and many others) who have developed projects and initiatives on environmental protection, adaptation and mitigation.

For several years now, the French Embassy here has organized an annual "NGO day" : we wanted to engage, to facilitate, and to sustain networking and dialogue among NGOs as well as between NGOs and Development Partners.

French diplomacy, as a matter of policy, has a particular and growing focus on *global and environmental issues* ; I remember that in December 2007, I opened at DSM University a most interesting workshop on carbon credits.

This year, we thought that the NGO day should have a specific topic, and focus on climate change. No surprise though, when we consider the heavy international agenda on environment this year.

France is very committed towards the preparation of the Copenhagen summit in December this year. In line with European engagements, we support an agreement that takes into account the needs of the developing and underdeveloped countries. We all know that they are the countries which contribute the less to climate change, but which will suffer the most from climate change. Tanzania is no exception to this situation, as the short movies compiled by WWF will show later today.

France does also support an agreement which would engage actors from the civil society in the dialogue : as implementing partners, their participation and involvement is critical at all levels: local, national and international.

I really hope you will have fruitful debates all along the day, and that you will use this day as an opportunity to take voice over the Copenhagen preparation, as well as to network with other NGOs and DPs. This will also be an opportunity

to promote successful pilot initiatives on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

May I kindly remind you that we have quite a tight schedule for this day and I will ask you to respect time limits as much as possible, so that everybody would have the chance to engage in the dialogue and to share one's opinion.

Before leaving the floor to Marc Wegerif from Oxfam, I would like to inform you that at the end of the day, we will also distribute one DVD of the movie « Home » per NGO, produced by the famous French photographer Yann-Arthus Bertrand.

Finally, I would like to remind you that the French Embassy has prepared a "festive cocktail", tonight at 6 pm, at the Alliance Francaise. You are all welcome!

Thank you very much./.

Annex 3.

OPENING REMARKS ON THE CIVIL SOCIETY CLIMATE CHANGE DAY IN TANZANIA ON 11TH NOVEMBER 2009

Honourable Ambassador of France to Tanzania Mr. Jacques Champagne de Labriolle,

Development Partners,

Government Representatives,

Dear Participants,

Good morning. I want to thank all those who took time in organizing this day, and all the civil society, government representatives, development partners and everyone who are participating. That so many of us are here today is a recognition that the threat from climate change is serious, it is urgent, and it is growing. 2009 is an historic year. It's the year in which the world must decide if it will agree a safe and fair global deal to combat climate change. The outcome will be of particular importance to 100s of millions of people in poverty around the world who are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Dear Participants,

In Tanzania we have witnessed in the year 2009, and recent past years, heavy prolonged droughts, crop failures resulting in famine in some regions, severe power rationing affecting livelihoods in urban areas, death of livestock due to shortages of water and pasture and many more impacts which are directly or indirectly related to climate changes. On top of the ongoing conditions of poverty in our country, climate change adds another burden to our vulnerable communities. The poor! Women, children and old people are mostly hit. For

sure, you will agree that the serious implications of climate change in our economy threaten to undo the results of decades of our development efforts.

This is a clear sign that something is happening to our communities and there is a need to respond fast. It is only when the climate change issue is addressed adequately that developing countries like Tanzania will be able to make headway in the achievements of development goals, including those contained in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty commonly known by its Kiswahili acronym of MKUKUTA; Development Vision 2025; and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) while also ensuring environmental sustainability. Civil society, government and international partners need to hold hands together to ensure that poor communities become resilient to the impacts of climate change as a famous Swahili saying says “kidole kimoja hakivunji chawa”. Literally translated as “one finger cannot kill a bug...”

Dear participants,

I understand the Government has already set up structures to respond with urgency to climate changes. They have established a focal point for UNFCCC, a sectoral advisory and technical team, prepared a National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), developed and also undertaken an in-depth analysis of the impacts of Climate Change on Health, Agriculture and Water. There has been a Technological Needs Assessment for adaptation and poverty reduction and work has started on developing a strategy for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) amongst other initiatives. Effective implementation of all these depends largely on collaboration and coordination of all stakeholders.

Dear Participants,

The purpose of our event today is sharing, learning and developing a dialogue around climate change to provide a broader perspective among civil society, the government and development partners. This is critical to developing an effective and coordinated involvement of civil society on Climate Change issues in Tanzania. We hope that with your cooperation the Tanzanian Civil Society Forum on Climate Change can continue beyond today to serve as a vehicle for ongoing coordination.

For civil society organizations, it's an opportunity to improve our capacity, create awareness and exchange information on activities planned up to and after Copenhagen. We have a space to today to discuss and have an active participation in the ongoing dialogue on climate negotiations towards a new climate change regime to be agreed, we hope, in Copenhagen.

“As many calls confuse the dog”, Ladies and gentlemen, our call today is to collaborate; for us to respond to the threats and opportunities of climate change in a focussed and coordinated manner!

Honorable Ambassador, Development Partners, Government representatives, dear Participants, I thank you for your attention

Annex 4.

Evaluation forms results

35 participants filled out the evaluation forms and some skipped this question with the rest marking between 50 and 100%. Several of the participants thought the time was too short and should be increased. A few thought the first segment of power point presentations were a bit boring. Others wanted more time spent on discussions, especially going over group discussions. There were also requests for shared information on contact lists of participants and their organizations. Overall most participants who replied via the evaluation forms liked the program.

The results to the questions were as follows:-

Did this workshop meet your expectation?

(Please mark bellow between 0 and 100%)

50%	7
60%	1
70%	6
75%	4
80%	4
85%	3
90%	1
100%	6

What went really well and inspired you most?

- The participatory way discussion (open discussion and contribution)
- The Ambassador of France opening remarks in Kiswahili (wonderful)
- Discussion groups
- Presentations
- The timetable and the way the workshop was conducted, the involvement and participatory method used inspired me most
- Tackling the issue of CSO access to funds
- Involvement of participants in groups discussions issues
- Good way of presentation of the arranged topics
- Group discussions
- Excellent knowledge on climate change issues
- Facilitator and facilitation went very well
- Participation of participants
- WWF 'Climate Witness' video
- IUCN presentation
- CSO-Awareness on climate change
- Varied experiences and responsibilities of CSO's to community welfare in Tanzania
- Our group discussion and the three questions
- Presentations were good
- Really inspired by French Ambassador Swahili speech!
- Good exchanges in the afternoon, govt/DPs/CSOs

- Engagement of the participants in the discussion
- The workshop has been really nice
- I really loved this.
- Meeting people/networking
- Finding gaps in knowledge/info-sharing related to cc
- The whole program
- The way topics presented
- Information sharing on cc issues and what CSOs are doing
- Sharing of experience between the participants
- Witness how part of Tanzania on climate change e.g. Njombe and Longido
- Knowledge sharing
- The presentation and the group discussions were good and very informative
- The sharing of experience, knowledge and the organization as well
- Discussion and interaction between participants and presenters
- The discussions towards COP 15, especially the presentation from UPO
- Good presentations and active group discussions
- Climate change realities, sharing experience of the impact in Tanzania
- Seeing and meeting the range of CSOs involved in cc work, networking with them
- It's good to have all the stakeholders in one location to discuss the composition of climate change, but most importantly the opportunity to meet and share experiences
- A learning about activities being done by various organizations
- Video very informative

What did not go well?

- Program timings were too tight
- Some presentation lacked direction to what they were intended to address. They should be given more time to prepare or given clear guidelines so we can benefit the most since we never get enough time
- Nothing
- Time we started was late
- There was only one case study. 'Many case studies give more attention to the participant'
- Keeping time
- Questions and discussion was limited
- For the next Time Please! Add another day if possible 2-3 for this workshops.
- TIME FACTOR/Too short to meet expectations at least extend for 3 days
- Computer hook-ups
- Focus on mitigation measures for global climate change
- Not at all
- Timing and equipment-The powerpoint staff wasted time. People were there on time but we could not go on with time we had to rush and drop up some important things.
- Would have liked a handout on the basic info presented on cc negotiations process, definition of adaptation (all in Kiswahili of course)
- Roles, responsibilities and funding accessibility to CSOs/community development issue
- Everything went very well
- Meeting end later after 17:00hrs

- Short time for presentations
- Communication (Language) was not considered
- Group work was a bit slow and outputs fairly predictable
- It is very difficult to get out of talking so much and work on concrete, tangible actions
- A little heavy on jargon
- Not enough interaction

What do you think of the program?

Very Poor	
Poor	
Neutral	2
Good	16
Very good	17

Any recommendations for improvement?

- Instead of starting at 10am consider starting at 8:30am
- Organize a program on monthly basis
- Next time must be very good
- Feedback from group discussion is important
- CSO presentation on CC
- Time for dialogue was not sufficient
- Participating CSO's be informed of what would be their role in participating in the meetings
- More plenary and discussion sessions would have been beneficial
- Follow up post-Copenhagen
- Presentation in beginning (power point) were a bit boring
- Time should be increased
- There should be enough time especially in group discussion
- If possible next meeting to be done at the city centre for easy communication
- Keep up!!
- To invite other participants from Zanzibar not only Tanzania Mainland

What do you think of the organization?

Very Poor	
Poor	
Neutral	1
Good	17
Very good	14

Any recommendations for improvement?

- It should work to see the impact of what we have discussed here
- The organization is really very urgent to form the climate forum
- Keep it up
- Very organised good work!
- Keep up!!

What do you think of the facilitation?

Very Poor	
Poor	1

Neutral	2
Good	15
Very good	16

Any recommendations for improvement?

- After every group discussion presentation is important to share what other groups have discussed
- Involve a range of CSO upcountry
- Keep it up!
- Big up
- Concrete actions/Experience in Presentation
- Program was overloaded
- Next time it is better to focus on key issue on cc rather than having a general focus-(probably this was because of the forth coming Copenhagen conference on cc)
- Keep the group informed even after Copenhagen and on funding
- Enough time should be allocated for workshop
- Keep up!!

Any other comments or recommendations that you want to make?

- Better is not good enough, the best is always yet to come
- Encourage participation of the stakeholders but also higher government authorities such as minister to attend the session
- When discussing issues like this which are global issues, we need time like 2 days to discuss and come up with suggestions and recommendations
- We need to incorporate even other NGO's from other regions not only Dar es Salaam based organizations
- As participants the security gate/guard should omit the condition of not allowing to come with digital camera (they took for security). We are Tanzanian why doubting us??
- Participants to get all copies of opening and closing speeches and other documents such as presentations, reports of CS discussions, etc...
- Next time, Tanzania CS member be a facilitator instead of non-Tanzanian/development partners
- The venue is very good
- Issues discussed should be carried forward beyond COP 15 as promised
- I suggest to add days of participation for next event!
- Give CSO's networking and coordination means towards shouting under one voice on climate change adaptation
- Well done
- These CSO's meetings should be regular to be informed on what is going on in different units
- Information exchange between CSO's is needed
- The conversation should have been more oriented towards climate change and what can be done in Tanzania, paying less attention to hinging everything on Copenhagen
- More often discussions are needed
- To have an identified outlet or target for the ideas generated in the 2nd group discussions. How will this info be fed to the lead TZ negotiator?
- Cheers, Great Job!

- Form an active network and the foundation for cc CSOs
- We need to have more of this kind of workshop in the future so as to keep our community aware
- There should be a follow up if all what is passed and agreed in such forums are implemented and feedback bought
- General it was a good meeting and we hope we will get the feedback for Copenhagen and the big nations commitment on climate change
- A follow up of all the discussed issues after CP 15 focusing on implementation
- For next time the transport must be in flight not bus only
- More time need to be allocated for group discussions
- Type and print the identification badges in advance for attendees who confirm to attend
- Next time should consider the communication with participants
- It would be nice to receive list of participants, organization profiles and contacts
- Could a list of participants with email addresses be made to develop-strengthen networking

Annex 5.

Speech by His Excellency Mr. Jacques de LABRIOLLE
French Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania
during the closing cocktail of the event:

“CIVIL SOCIETY DAY ON CLIMATE CHANGE ”

Organized by the Embassy of France at
The Alliance Française of Dar es Salaam
on Wednesday 11th of November, 2009

Honorable government representatives, (pas encore de confirmation pour le cocktail)

*Honorable embassies representatives and development partners,
Dear civil society representatives,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

Good evening,

First of all, I would like to thank you for responding to our invitation tonight.

I told you this morning how important is, for us at the French Embassy, this day for Civil Society on Climate Change issues.

First, because this day is the day where we want to honor civil society and pay tribute to their efforts : this “NGO day” that we organize aims at supporting dialogue and networking between NGOs, as well as between NGOs and Development Partners.

We believe that harmonious development can only happen with a strong and dynamic civil society. And Non-governmental organizations are the « ambassadors of change » of civil society. They are not only witnesses of social changes, they are also actors of these changes. This is why we try to give a more prominent place to civil society in our cooperation policy and efforts.

From 2004 till 2009, we have supported more than 15 local social projects through the Social Fund for Development; projects being as diverse as cultural tourism promotion, access to health, food security, women empowerment, environment protection; all implemented thanks to civil society partners, and with the strong involvement of local actors and local population.

Today’s meeting was about giving you the opportunity to express your concerns, and also to take note of your suggestions towards all those who support the development of Tanzania.

Today's meeting specifically focused on climate change issues. Why ? Among the environmental issues, climate change is one of the most urgent matters, that all nations must tackle together, and I hope that this day had provided you with

an opportunity for networking on and about new ideas about climate change adaptation and mitigations.

Tonight, I would like to stress again the French particular interest for these environmental issues.

As you are certainly all aware, we are a few weeks away from the Copenhagen Conference, this big appointment that the international community has given itself to decide on the future regime to fight climate change.

This conference will be a crucial moment in our history : climate change definitely poses a serious threat to our planet, to our societies, to our development goals. Urgent actions are to be decided and implemented ; new paradigms are to be adopted in our social, commercial and industrial activities ; further scientific researches are to be encouraged. Beyond all that, it is essential to promote a whole new environmentally friendly awareness and behavior.

This is why the Copenhagen conference is a crucial step: it has to establish a true environmental awareness, otherwise our planet will be in a disastrous state for future generations.

Just because we all want our children to live in a friendly environment, and have access to preserved resources, we all must work to reach an agreement in Copenhagen, and an ambitious one. I can assure you that France will take a strong stance in there, as well as the European Union as a whole.

Be assured that France and its European partners will take a strong stance in Copenhagen, and will take into account the problems encountered by other countries. We all consider that, as climate change imposes an additional burden on developing countries, finance provided for adaptation and mitigation should not come at the expense of overseas development assistance.

In conclusion, may I remind you that this day, the 11th of November, is the anniversary of the cease-fire which put an end to the First World war. It is a very symbolic date for us. Another symbolic date was the day before yesterday, the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, which led to the end of the Cold War, and to a lot of changes in the world.

These dates are there to remind us that it took us far too long to understand the price of peace. Let us now think of our Planet, in the same way, and let us realize that we still have to understand that we must live in harmony and in sustainable way with our environment.

Finally I would like to address my sincere thanks to Ms. Anne Tervainen, from the United-Nation Tanzania, and to Mr. Marc Wegerif and Amars Latif, from Oxfam, for their great involvement in the preparation and organization of this event. A big thanks also to Agnes Blasselle and Jihane Giraud, who work with us at the French Embassy.

Thank you again for your attention, and now please enjoy the rest of the evening!/.