

**TANZANIA COALITION ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT  
(TCDD)**



**PETS TRAINING REPORT  
MAY 2015**

**HEDARU WARD  
SAME DISTRICT**

**SUBMITTED  
TO  
NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID  
(NCA)**

## **1.0. INTRODUCTION**

The Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD) is a Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Tanzania that has dedicated to undertake various lobbying and advocacy activities on policy, budget, debt cancellation/relief, poverty eradication and sustainable human development. TCDD was launched as a loose Coalition in 1998, and was then officially registered as a Non Governmental Organization on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2007.

TCDD in Collaboration with Norwegian Church Aid as partners had conducted training workshop to develop the capacity of Religious leaders to climate change, focusing on Environmental Management Act, Land Act, Forestry management Act as well as National water Policy at grass root level among interfaith groupings at Same district.

## **2.0. The Current Economic, Political, and Social changes in the event of a Country**

The economic situation in the country is bit stable as currently have witnessed the going down of inflation and devaluation of Tanzania shilling against US dollar which made it steady for the whole year, creating conducive environment for investors both local and foreign. Also the price of fuel has been steadily increasing depending on international market.

The World Bank, the IMF, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's aging economic infrastructure, including rail and port infrastructure that are important trade links for inland countries. Recent banking reforms have helped increase private-sector growth and investment, and the government has increased spending on agriculture to 7% of its budget. The financial sector in Tanzania has expanded in recent years and foreign-owned banks account for about 48% of the banking industry's total assets. Competition among foreign commercial banks has resulted in significant improvements in the efficiency and quality of financial services, though interest rates are still relatively high, reflecting high fraud risk.

## **3.0. Political trend**

The political situation in Tanzania continued in a mixed situation, the Constitutional Review process going to the voting stage by Tanzania citizens. After local government election that took place in December 2014, the country is now heading to the National General election to be conducted in 25<sup>th</sup> October 2015, where Council Members, MP and President of the country will be elected. The election fever has already started both of the ruling and opposition parties.

#### 4.0. THE OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

TCDD conducted training and coaching in two PETS committee from 4<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> 2015 at Hedaru - Same District. The Training was meant to capacitate PETS committee on understanding the Climate change and the use of different Acts such as; Environmental management Act, The Land Act 1999 (No 4 & No 5), Forestry Act and Policy and Water Management Act and Policy in Protecting and combating the impact of climatic change and human activities on Environment. Therefore the Four (4) days training provided of the extent of and the drivers behind land degradation and desertification, as well as the processes and principles of land degradation, ecological restoration, and sustainable land use on a broad scale. Environmental governance through Environmental management Act and policy was covered as well as Land management planning through Land Act, 1999 was also covered.

The target groups for the training were the PETS committee from the selected villages in Same. This training also incorporated some of the village chairman from both villages and village executive officers (VEO).

Training and coaching was carried successfully by TCDD as **table 1** shows below:-

<b>District</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>
<b>Same</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup> , May 2015	CCT	Hebron Mwakagenda and Boniface Komba

#### 5.0. OUTPUT OF THE TRAINING

Men and women in SAME rural areas are observing changes in the climate conditions they have come to know through years of farming and other activities; they report that rainfall patterns are changing. At the same time and possibly related to this, the food they now eat is not as nutritious as it once was and hunger is dominating in most areas. Therefore this training imparted knowledge on climate change to twenty (20) PETS committee members enabling them to understand environmental management Act and The Land Act 1999 (No 4 & No 5).

## **FIELD VISIT FOR ACTIVE LEARNING**

As part of learning, Participants were able to visit the land degraded areas which was seen to be manifested by human activities and climate change. The aim of this field visit was to understand and motivate on how communities themselves come up with plans to resolve land degradation and contamination issues which goes hand in hand with deterioration of vegetation, soil erosion and biodiversity loss.

**See Photos Bellow:**



*Pictures above: participants of the training visit a place where is a massive environmental degradation and destruction*

### **5.1. WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE SEEN**

As the field visit was an eye opener to everyone participated in the training, PETS committees are expected to share and put into practice the knowledge obtained to the community by initiating the conservation projects, educate communities on the importance of sustainable land use and provide advice on overgrazed land and take up action against all activities affecting the Environment.

### **6.0. THE TRAINING ACHIEVEMENT**

Generally, the training and coaching has achieved so much to bring a sense of belonging, responsibility, Accountability, patriotism and unity in fighting against environmental degradation

and poverty through PETS among local government officials, PETS committees and communities. After an effective training to the members of PETS committee are ready to go and take up action against all activities harming and destroying the environment.

#### **7.0. LESSON LEARNT**

What has been learnt is that women have not been incorporated to the fullest in the environmental restoration. The impact of climate change in the very near future will worsen the exclusion of women involved in agriculture, pastoralism and other activities due to their lack of fertile land. Particular support has to be given to women so that they not only have access to natural resources, but can also make decisions on the management of trees, for example multi-purpose tree species

#### **9.0. FUTURE PLANS**

Our plan for 2015 is highly depending on the needs of our partners i.e. NCA and its partners who are CCT, BAKWATA and TEC. As resource partner we are all committed for better results.