

FP041 Simiyu Climate Resilient Development Programme (KfW), Tanzania

CSO comments on the project given as intervention during the 16th GCF Board Meeting, April 2017

- The Project targets one of the driest region in Tanzania with the overall goal of enhancing climate resilience of rural and urban households, particularly small scale farmers and women. This is a welcomed opportunity to support a government of a least developed country.
- The design and implementation strategy of the project adopts an inter-sectoral approach grounded on national climate change related policies and programmes bringing on board relevant national ministries and agencies thereby presenting an appreciable case for Country ownership and country driven-ness.
- Encouraging to note, is the strong gender component demonstrated in the project documents with at least half of the 500,000 direct beneficiaries being women.
- While this project could do better to make the link to climate vulnerability in a compelling way, it is very important for the GCF to recognize that development and adaptation are interlinked and indivisible. Trying to separate the two is a potentially harmful exercise that could mean the GCF funds only a few limited kinds of adaptation projects, like infrastructure, without taking into account the need to holistically address climate vulnerability.
- We would like to share several concerns about this project that are not about whether it is development or climate.
- While the project proposal indicates active consultation with CSOs and local communities, **communities and local CSOs on the ground feel that consultation was limited, with little or no consultation with indigenous communities.**
- The project proposal explicitly states **that there are no indigenous peoples in the project area. However Indigenous peoples of Barabaig, Taturu, Hadzabe live in the districts of Maswa and Meatu, all in the project area of southern Simiyu.**
- The Southern Districts of Simiyu region are the driest part in the region, yet **the project is silent on its activities here and on potential project impacts on pastoral livelihoods in the region, who are often struggling with limited access to water for both community and livestock, occasionally resulting in conflict situations with conservation authorities around the Serengeti and Makao Wildlife Management Area.**
- These areas are semi-arid with no permanent water for livestock except in Busega where 3 water dams are available and poorly maintained and are insufficient for the number of livestock

available. The project doesn't seem to address the extreme water shortage for livestock use but rather focuses on water for irrigation and domestic use.

- We agree with the ITAP's concerns around the focus on rice intensification in a water-scarce region. **Improving irrigation for a crop that is not well adapted for an arid region with large infrastructure** is a techno-fix that does not consider saving water and adopting lifestyles and livelihoods. Prioritizing infrastructure over behavioral changes.
- Our other **concern relates to the transboundary nature of the project, given that the project** aims to draw water from Lake Victoria (shared between Three East African Countries). Beyond the mention of on-going transnational efforts by East African Community to tackle increased and uncoordinated abstraction of raw water and pollution of Lake Victoria, **it is not clear in the project proposal the extent to which transboundary communication is happening** in the project development and ultimate implementation.
- Additionally, **the Project relies on tariffs charged to individual farmers/users, who are expected to be willing and able to pay a non-sufficiently differentiated tariff structure.** It appears **the project may not work if users do not connect to it and if they continue to use or build their own water access systems.**
- As a minimum, **the Project must take into account the existence of indigenous Hadzabe, Taturu and Barabaig communities in the Simiyu region** and the **potential impact of the project on local pastoral livelihoods, as well as consider opportunities to address their needs as one of the most vulnerable groups in the region** (E.4.). To that end, mechanisms for consultation, including through Free Prior Informed Consent in accordance to the UNDRIP, Paris Agreement and other international instruments on IPs rights and the policies adopted by the GCF must be put in place to ensure accountability. This is the only way of upholding the principles of "leaving no one behind" that guides the implementation of the SDGs (E.3).

Recommended condition:

- We recommend a condition be added to this proposal ensuring attainment of FPIC of pastoralist and hunter gatherer communities, who identify themselves as indigenous peoples and are internationally recognized as IPs, who are directly impacted, or affected as neighboring communities to project areas, in order to ensure that the project is only implemented where consent is attained.

