



# Case study on Approaches for Supporting Pastoralist Groups facing Climate Change Effects in Tanzania

Info Brief 2016

## BACKGROUND

The impacts of climate change pose a direct threat to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the arid and semi-arid lands of Tanzania. Irish Aid established a Learning Platform on climate change that seeks to generate evidence from case studies on effective methods of mainstreaming climate risk management into development planning. The Learning Platform (LP) has commissioned International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) to undertake a number of case studies to assess how well and document the status of climate change integration into development programmes and planning either by government or development agencies in countries where Irish Aid has programmes.

In Tanzania, Irish Aid is supporting three projects<sup>1</sup> that specifically focus on pastoralists or local economy pastoralism dominated areas. In July 2015, Irish Aid commissioned IIED to conduct a study on three projects implemented by TNRF, CARE, Oxfam, and IIED in Tanzania that seek to enhance climate risk management. The study was coordinated by Tanzania Natural Resources Forum through Pastoralist Programme. The study documented the successes and respective learning emerging from the experiences of all three programmes, identified beneficial impacts to the adaptive capacity of target groups, and overall lessons drawn from programme implementation. This information brief draws learning lessons from the best approaches and successful practices.

1) A programme to establish a “**devolved level climate finance mechanism**” implemented by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), funded by the UK’s Department for International Development. Implemented in 3 districts (Longido, Monduli and Ngorongoro); 2) A “**Pastoralist Programme**” focusing on community support and national advocacy managed jointly by TNRF and CARE Tanzania and implemented by local and national Civil Society Organizations; and 3) A **Pastoralism Programme**, focusing on community support, national and international level advocacy managed by Oxfam Tanzania and implemented by national CSOs in Tanzania in 18 districts.



## METHODOLOGY

An “Appreciative Inquiry”<sup>2</sup> approach was used to generate learning from activities adopted by the case study projects. The study team visited a sample of implementing local and national CSOs performing interviews and guided focus groups with project staff and respective local beneficiaries and met with extension workers and government planners from the relevant district councils<sup>3</sup>.

Analysis of the integration of climate change into planning was guided by the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) framework<sup>4</sup>. The Inquiry and analysis was also guided by the Adaptation Action Cycle Framework (AACF), proposed to assess and understand more about both incremental and transformational adaptation<sup>5</sup>.

## KEY FINDINGS

Key and effective approaches appropriate to integrate climate risk management into planning and supporting pastoralism:

- **The facilitation of land use planning to support access to key resources (grazing land, water etc.) for pastoralists is an effective method of improving natural resource governance with rapid impacts.** Management and plan resource use using customary institutions strengthens rural land administration and management.
- **Land use planning coupled with legal ownership can be a powerful combination that offers a stronger legal basis for preventing land grabs or encroachments from both large and small-scale investors.** This approach seeks to merge customary and formal institutions to provide security of resource access, ownership and control, are quickly enforced and benefit everyone.
- **Dialogue and strategic engagement targeting current issues are key to advocacy.** Most effective advocacy focused resources on strategic moments for pastoralist rights have been most successful when representatives of both government and non-governmental institutions are engaged in dialogue through strategic engagements on broad based coalitions with similar perspectives.
- **The district authority is the most effective entry point for climate risk management.** The largest stride in mainstreaming climate change and developing climate risk management have been made when the district council has been included through capacity building of district officials through training, dialogue, and facilitation. Discussions about resource use has enabled district councils to provide improved services to pastoralists, development planning processes that incorporate resilience building into the planning and budgeting process.
- **The community as an entry point offers quicker positive outcomes with less climate integration.** Working at the level of the community has delivered modest, positive outcomes regarding gender equity, security of resources, reducing environmental degradation and communal empowerment.

- 2 Appreciative Inquiry seeks to uncover “the best of what is in order to imagine what could be” (Bushe, G.R., 2013). The inquiry generates qualitative data through sharing of positive personal experiences of project processes, activities and resulting changes, and probing into the conditions, skills and resources that created them.
- 3 Districts councils (Gairo, Kiteto, Meru, Monduli), National Environmental Council (NEMC), operating areas/villages of TNRF, CARE Tanzania, CORDS, UCRT, PINGOs, OXFAM, IIED, Monduli Pastoralist Women Council, NAADUTARO, KINNAPPA, CEDESOTA, Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP).
- 4 TAMD is a monitoring and evaluation framework that enables tracking of the quality of climate risk management within institutional settings as well as impacts on the resilience and overall development of beneficiaries.
- 5 Incremental adaptations tend to be reactive to threats, are often autonomous, and involve small extensions or modifications to existing activities. Transformational adaptations change the existing system to tackle the root causes of vulnerability.





## Common Learning from all Case Studies

### ■ Land Governance

- Three approaches of land use planning adopted (land use planning at village level, Use of Joint Land Use Plans and communal ownership certificates, digital resource mapping). It addresses individual and communal land rights.

### ■ Gender

- Village level trainings have had a powerful and relatively rapid impact on gender relations, and women were able to establish their own income generating activities, gaining independence and more control over household finances, schooling costs, and power to compete in leadership.

### ■ Successful Methods for Impact at Community Level

- Working through local Civil Society Organizations which have good relationship and more detailed understanding of community needs in the specific geographical contexts where they operate.
- The village assembly has played a key role in cementing the process of change.
- Resource mapping is a powerful tool with two main purposes. The first is to serve as a basis for the kind of planning that is essential to local livelihoods, and second the way in which the participatory process of resource mapping helps to explain pastoralist resource use to government staff.
- Working within Existing Legal and Institutional Frameworks whilst imperfect, can lead to quicker results.
- Independent Adaptation Strategies of Communities is enabling pastoralists to independently adopt adaptation strategies such as Diversification of income sources, Construction of Permanent houses, Cross Breeding, etc.

### ■ Climate Risk Management

- Most progress made in integrating climate change into planning, or developing climate risk management, was by developing district capacity focused on strengthening the capacity of district authorities to understand and act on the needs of dominant local livelihoods.

### ■ Advocacy

- TNRF/CARE and OXFAM lobbied national government, while IIED has facilitated processes at which pastoralists can explain their needs to appear most effective at driving positive change in the enabling environment for pastoralists.

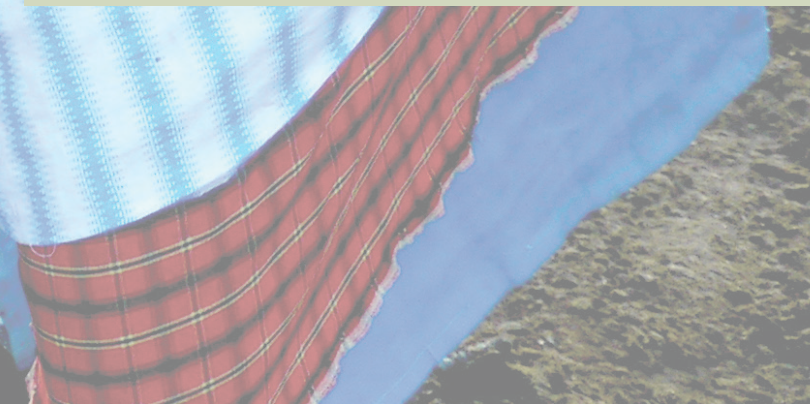
## Key unique learning from each Case Study

**IIED Project:** The study findings on why the IIED project has been well received and the most effective aspects:

- **Broad Participation** – The inclusion of stakeholders from pastoralist communities from local to national level staff brought individuals together who are not usually in regular contact.
- **District Leadership** – Participation and leadership of district staff has supported national and local acceptance of activities.
- **Upstream Investments** – Making investments in capacity building before focusing on the community itself, have led to uptake of new approaches to participatory prioritization, to the benefit of communities.
- **Resource mapping** – An effective tool for facilitating land use planning that enhance sharing of resources across administrative boundaries and increases understanding of pastoralist resource use, providing tools to support district wide planning.
- **Gradual Approach** – The project has taken some time to develop, starting with one year's preparatory training before developing into activities under the four outputs.

**Pastoralist Programme:** Identified key learning lessons from the interventions at community level that may be channeled into future programs and projects:

- **The Village Assembly is a key institution for driving change** – Changing perceptions of the village council on various areas and table to the Assembly has the ability and apparent willingness, when prompted, to meet and change policy, enforcement of rights, and cultural institutions very quickly.
- **Gender Empowerment** – Training on gender rights by law and the concept of equity for women in terms of income generation is quickly accepted by communities.
- **Training on climate change awareness** – Tends to encourage enactment of by-laws to prevent environmental degradation, and to react as a climate adaptive strategy.
- **Land Use Planning has immediate impacts** – The completion of some form of land use planning or demarcation of grazing areas and livestock routes can have immediate effects benefit poorer pastoralists.
- **Incorporating District Staff has a positive influence** – The use of district staff in climate change awareness training, or supporting land use planning or resource mapping, brings pastoralists into contact with district planners beneficial for increasing understanding of pastoralist requirements.
- **Advocacy and National Engagement** – The range of advocacy methods with evidence from community (publications) to influence policies has been a key aspect of the approach, adherence to principles of openness, dialogue and strategic engagement with prescient issues.



**Pastoralism Project (OXFAM):** Some of the learning of Pastoralism Project funded by OXFAM are the same as that of Pastoralist Project. The following approach has generated some extra learning:

- **Paralegal training** – Training on legal knowledge and rights equipped communities with skills to combat unjust government actions, and has demonstrated the willingness and ability of communities to mobilise in their own defense.
- **International Lobbying** – Appealing to international organisations such as the UN has played a role in changing government activities and unjust practices.
- **Alliance Building** – The success of the Katiba Initiative (KAI<sup>6</sup>) demonstrated the impact that broad alliances can have.

## Transformational Potential

- IIED’s work has so far focused on training, resilience assessments and resource mapping to enhance the way in which the district government staff understand, plan and budget for pastoralism. It influences participation and the way decision are made in the target district.
- Climate change is in the early stages of being incorporated into a wide variety of district activities. The capitalization of the local level Climate Adaptation Funds will continue to take this to the next level.
- Pastoralist Program is having a positive impact on communities, and advocacy work is generating clear benefits. Many of the changes under pastoralist programme are incremental in nature.
- The most transformative aspect of the Pastoralism Programme (TNRf and CARE) has been through the **changing role of women**.
- The approach in Oxfam’s work of attempting to merge customary planning processes with formal and legal titling has the potential to be transformational to support planning of resource use over wide areas.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

These are recommendations to incorporating Learning to Improve Climate Risk Management in future programmes:

- **Evaluate independent community adaptations** – Much of the community level work has facilitated communities to act independently.
- **Evaluate ways to effectively adopt learning** – Discussing how learning can be incorporated into advocacy strategies in the future.
- **Support efforts to improve land governance** – All attempt to chart a balance between formal land use planning and legally backed tenure (in its various forms), and customary planning.
- **Challenge misperceptions about pastoralism** – Facilitating training of district staff and facilitating dialogue days.



With support from:



6 The Katiba Initiative (KAI) is a forum of more than 100 CSOs members scattered over Tanzania. KAI has a Steering Committee which is made of PINGOs Forum, TAPHGO, TNRf, ALAPA, MWEDO, PWC, TPCF, NYDA, PAICODEO, CORDS and U-CRT.