

# **Strengths of Approaches & Support to Local Adaptation in the Drylands.**

**Key learnings drawn from 3 case approaches to supporting pastoralist groups in Tanzania.**

**CARE, TNRF, IIED, & OXFAM**

# *Aims of the study*

- Identify, generate and share the learning drawn from 3 case approaches to supporting pastoralist groups in Tanzania.
- Identify strengths of approaches and support to local adaptation in the drylands.

Study Team: TNRF, IIED  
CARE & OXFAM

## Guiding Questions

- 1) How far did benefits achieved match the planned Theories of Change?
- 2) What were the most effective ways of achieving benefits?
- 3) How well was climate change integrated into planning?
- 4) What was most effective at driving this change?
- 5) To what extent could adaptations and changes be considered “radical” or transformational.

## Land

Training on Land rights can reduce conflict before it begins

Land Use Planning with demarcations / mapping secures resource access

Planning over wider areas suits pastoralist strategies better

Legal titling for individuals (particularly women)

Communal Land Ownership of Grazing land for security

## Gender

Potential for Transformative impact through awareness and engagement with existing legal rights

Empowerment through independence, income, confidence, representation

## Advocacy

Build Networks across groups of stakeholders – Pastoralism Training through “learning groups” / Resource mapping / Dialogue Days / Open Forums

Perception Change of government officials is possible. The issue is knowledge

Use strategic moments (constitutional reform, budget decisions etc)

Focus on the government’s interests

## Climate Risk Management

The District Level provides most opportunities for integration – but progress is slow – Ownership is Key

Community level work tends to be more incremental in approach, and reaches fewer people.

## Tools and Strategies that have been particularly effective

- CSO's can bridge the gap between district and village government. Common approaches have been to use district staff to train village govt – supporting partnership building and knowledge (Kiteto)
- Resource Mapping is a powerful tool to both explain the rationale of pastoralist planning and resource use and support Land use planning (see Longido)
- The Village Assembly is a key community decision making body - Has the power to change the role of women in the community, implement by-laws etc.
- A balance of customary and formal aspects can be very effective – Joint Land Use Plans / divisional planning
- Use what already exists to project advantage – Village Land Act 1999 and exists women's rights enshrined in law. Awareness raising has legal backing.