

Climate Research for Development (CR4D) End of Grant Workshop

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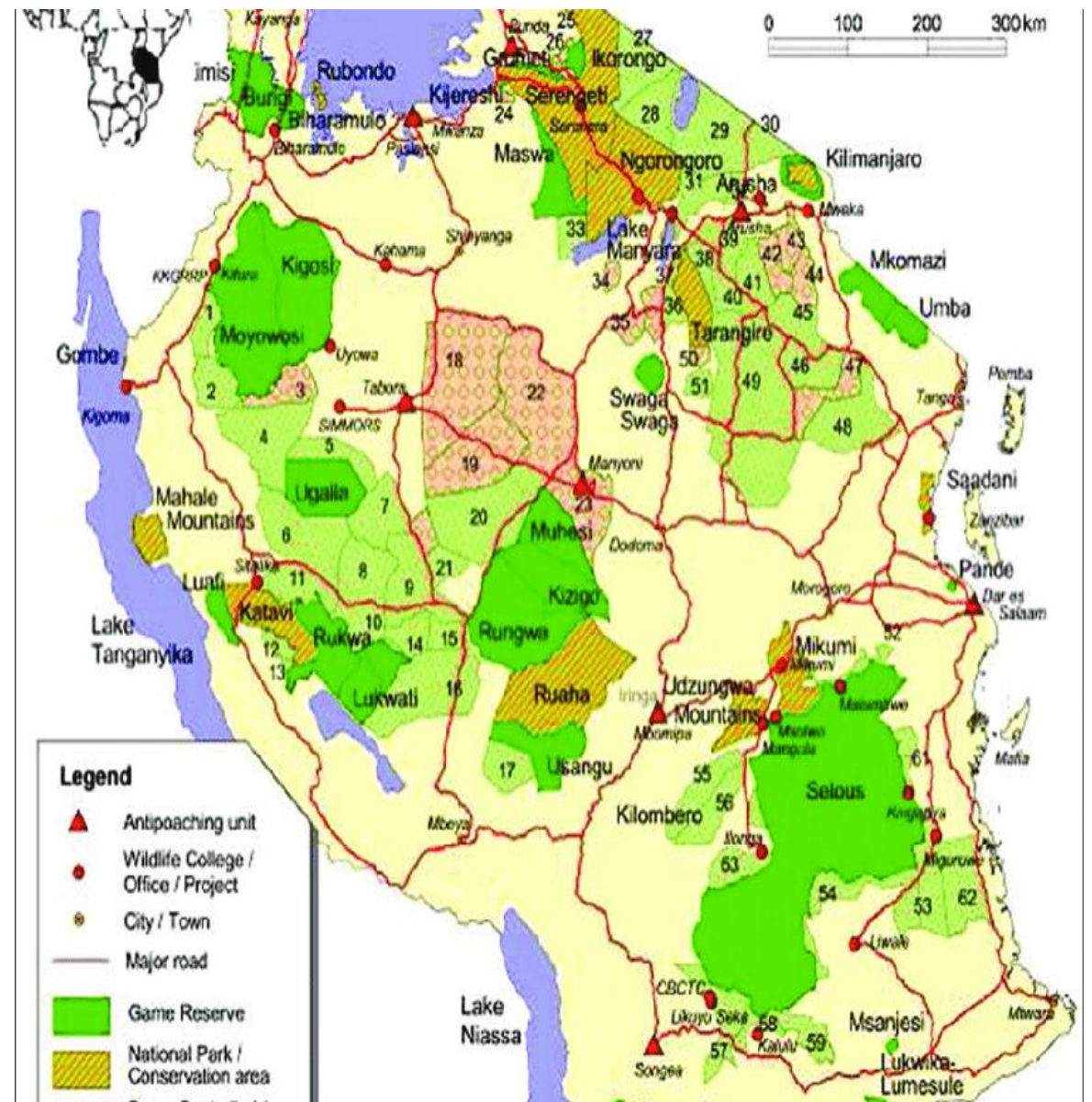
Impact of Gender Inequalities on Climate Change adaptation and livelihoods of Marginalised Poor Communities around Wildlife Protected Areas, Tanzania

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Introduction

Tanzania has rich biodiversity ,about 40% of its land is protected areas(PAs) ; with different conservation status

- 22 National parks,
- 3 Biosphere reserves,
- 4 World heritage sites,
- 1 Conservation Area,
- 23 Game Reserves,
- 42 Game Controlled Areas
- 16 Wildlife Management
- 109 Forests and 23 Marine



Introduction cont...

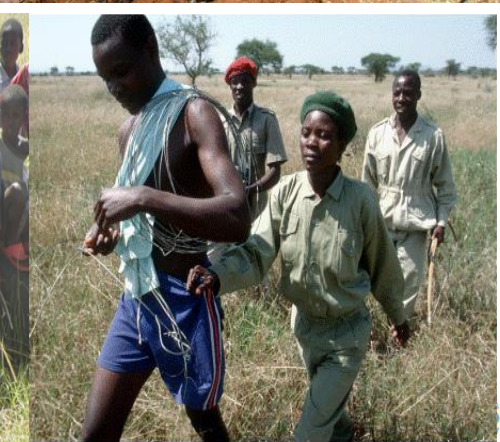
Aims for PAs :
Promote
conservation and
tourism which
contribute :

- **21% of foreign
currency**
- **17.5% of GDP**
- **Employed
11.0% of the
labor force**



Introduction cont...

- ❖ PA are also home for poor people and support their livelihoods
- ❖ The Tanzania Wildlife Act 1974 (amended 2009) restricted human activities in the PAs
- ❖ Due to poverty and inequalities marginalized groups collect resources illegally to sustain livelihood needs
- ❖ Increase human wildlife conflict.



Introduction cont...

- Gender inequalities affect ownership of adaptive resources such as Land, financial , information, training, technology, and decision-making process
- The PAs also pose additional limitations among the vulnerable groups on accessing adaptive resources hence compound the disproportionate impacts
- **Study AIMS:** to provide analytical insight of gender account on natural resource use in the interface of Climate change
- By exploring how gender inequalities affect access to climate change adaptive assets and its conservation implication around PAs in Tanzania

Specific Objectives

1. To investigate whether women and men living adjacent to PAs in Southern Tanzania are differently impacted by climate change
2. To conduct gender analysis to identify who is doing what, who has access and benefit to resources, and factors that influence gender division of labor and access and control over resources.
3. To examine how different livelihoods are impacted by climate change coping strategies and resources/assets used by men and women (jointly and separately) to adapt.
4. To design a gender mainstreaming plan for strengthening the capacity of women and men for effective adaptation to climate change and climate variability

Methodology

Study site: Mikumi and Ruaha National Parks

Research Design: Qualitative and quantitative
Methods

1. Qualitative methods **focused on 2 subthemes**

1. Gender analysis 2. Livelihoods

Gender analysis using in-depth interview and FGDs

- Harvard analytical framework
- identified who is doing what
- who has access and ownership to adaptive resources/ assets and benefits
- what factors influence the ownership of those adaptive resources/ assets and benefits
- impact of climate change and coping by gender

2. **Livelihoods** framework identified climatic impacts on each livelihood assets and coping strategies



Data collection

- Trained 24 local enumerators to use ODK to collect data
- About 240 HHDs interviewed using structured questionnaires

Focus groups discussion :

- ❖ 6 villages to assess gender, CC impact on the livelihood issues
- ❖ FGD with 6 village environmental committees, 2 National parks ; 3 districts, 2 regions and 4 relevant ministries (Gender, Environment, Finance and MNRT/wildlife.

Aim: how gender issues have been integrated onto policies, budget and human resource capacity

Data analysis: Content and descriptive analysis were used



Findings

Perception of climate change between men and women

Men and women perceived cc differently, with men having high perception

Perceived climate change	Gender category		Overall total %	X2 value	df	P-value
	Men	Women				
Prolonged dry season	45.1% (83)	38% (70)	83.2% (153)	0.072	1	0.788
Short rain season	37.5% (69)	20.1% (37)	57.6% (106)	12.823	1	0.021**
Increased temperature	28.3% (52)	0% (0)	28.3 (52)	62.234	1	0.0001**
Prolonged rain season	13.6% (25)	0% (0)	13.6% (25)	24.84	1	0.0001**
Coldness	11.4% (21)	0% (0)	11.4% (21)	20.309	1	0.0001**

*Note: Number in brackets = frequencies, superscript ** = significance at the 5% level*

Findings cont...

About 7 out of 10 women have limited access to land, finance and decision making on livelihoods and environmental governance

2. Nearly 6 out 10 women and youth sell charcoal, or 25% of youth hunt and sell bushmeat during climatic hazards such as severe drought to sustain family needs

3. Customary laws restrict 70% women to access own land, information technology, microcredit, market and decision making



Why gender and climate change are important for conservation?

- ❖ The impact of CC is not equal between social groups
- ❖ **Gender inequalities-** Gender roles make youth and women to experience higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change



Why gender and climate change are important for Conservation?cont...

➤ Women are doubly impacted

1. Prolonged severe drought force wildlife to move in the villages and destroy crops as vegetation and water sources inside the Parks get dry



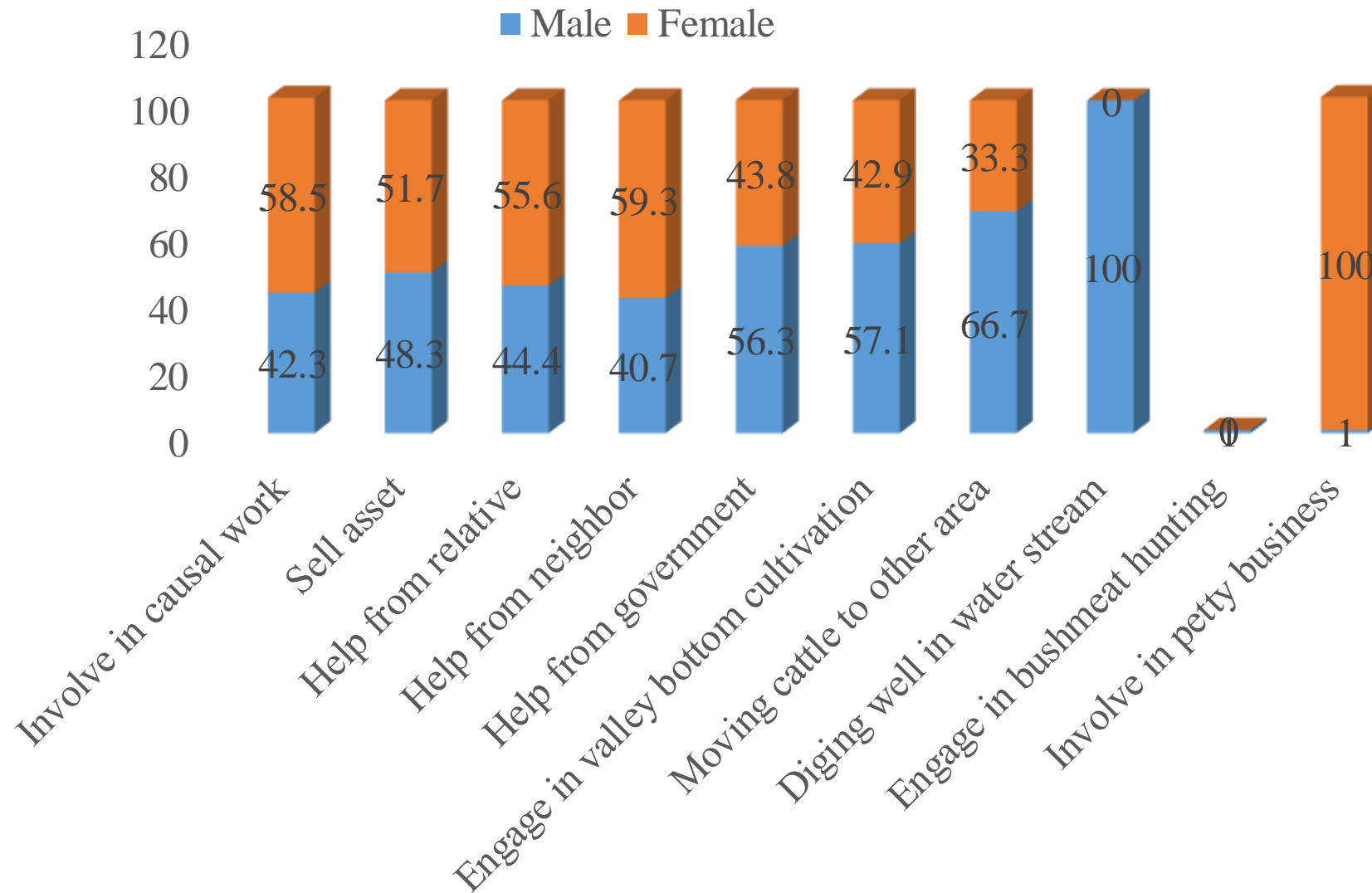
Why gender and climate change are important for conservation? Cont..

- **Women are doubly impacted....**
- 2. Wildlife kills livestock, cause food shortage and;
- More burden for women to secure alternative food sources for family



Coping strategies

Distribution on the use of the strategies between men and women



POLICY AND CONSERVATION IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

- If action is not taken women will be adversely affected by climate change;
- Conservation goal: parks will be encroached (for firewood or Raphia), affecting tourism and impact negatively on economy.



Conclusion

Conserve National Park:

- Given the existing poverty situation exacerbated by gender inequalities and the emerging climatic hazards;
- The encroachment by local communities into National Parks is likely to continue,
- Thus increasing human-wildlife conflicts as well as affecting biodiversity conservation, tourism attraction and the national economy at large.

- We, therefore, recommend policy and decision makers in the wildlife sector to take immediate action in addressing:
 - existing gender disparities as well as,
 - the negative impacts of climate change that are likely to occur in the wildlife protected area and
 - on the livelihoods of communities.



The way forward

The Tanzania Land Act 1999-give every citizen right to own land but we still need to enforce land rights for women :

1. Educate men on need to abandon customary and advocate jointly:

- Ownership of adaptive assets ; land, finance and livestock's
- participation in decision making
- Give bonus to men who bring their spouse to meetings-improve women decision marking

2.Design a gender mainstreaming plan for strengthening the capacity of women and men in order to better adapt to climate change impacts

Dissemination

- Presented findings to policy makers and villagers- data collected
- Distribute calendars and policy brief



Project output

1. Capacity building: trained two master's students at the University of Dar es Salam as part of the
2. Produced two drafts of manuscripts under peer-review process.
3. Produced and disseminated policy briefs to policymakers, wildlife managers, and other stakeholders.
4. Results were also translated into the local language (Swahili) and used to prepare calendars for educating youth and other local communities on gender relations and adaptation strategies for climate change around PAs.
5. Produced one documentary video available at you tube, the TAWIRI website and library.

What was not possible

Objective number 5 : Designing Gender mainstreaming plan for cc adaptation in wildlife sector:

- It was supposed to be a national document hence we needed to have data covering different protected areas. However,
 1. The CR4D covered only two out of 22 national parks type of protected areas.
 2. We are missing information from other types of protected areas including the 23 Game Reserves; 42 Game Controlled Area, Ngorongoro Conservation and 16 Wildlife Management Area.
 3. There we are seeking for additional funding to generate robust data for create an evidence-based climate change adaptation strategy for communities living adjacent wildlife protected areas in Tanzania, which takes gender and biodiversity into account

THANK YOU

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Project Team:

1. Project advisors: Dr. Devolent Mtui, Dr. Florence Ghamunga, Prof. Anna Christina Treydte

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3. Supporting researchers Mr. Raymond Okick, Fredrick Kweka, Stephen Lymo and Janeth Jackson



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