

# Climate Change and its Nexus with Forced Displacement: Case Studies of Tanzania

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# Introduction of the Research Chair on Forced Displacement

- IDRC's funded research project titled: **“Strengthening knowledge, evidence use and leadership in the global South on forced displacement: with a focus on East”**
- Members from multidisciplinary – Geography, Law, Sociology, Political science, Economics, development studies, business, food sciences
- Members from East African countries: Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi
- Started in July 2022 will run for 5 years
- Do research, seminars, outreach, policy dialogues and support students in research also network with other researchers in the region and 12 other similar chairs in the global South

# The Research

- Takes a holistic approach to issues of displacement
  - Conflict induced displacement
  - Climate-disaster induced – drought and floods
  - Projects/conservation/urban infrastructure induced
  - Victims of trafficking
- Demand drive, action oriented, bottom up approach, listening, voices of the displaced, policy impact, gender analyses
- In 2023 through a qualitative research, conducted 33 FGDs with men, women and youths in first 3 cases mentioned above.

# Case 1: Refugees or conflict induced displaced people are likely to be further displaced by climate change

- Funds to humanitarian organizations in the camps working on the environmental issues is separated from that of climate change funds which is through the Vice President Office where there is the Division of the Environment and issues of climate disaster are dealt with in the Prime Ministers office and issues of refugees are with the Minister for home Affairs, Refugee department. Of recent the refugee Department has the environmental officer
- Agencies and government directorate delivering is silos, governments focusing on revenue and fines than social economic and refugees programming issues leading to forest degradation are the main challenges.

# The second case – drought induced displacement

- Sukuma nomadic pastoralists who are forced to move due to drought – slow onset – environmental migrants
- These can be integrated formally or informally
- In case of informal integration they do not get recognition in decision making
- Conflicts and killings have been reported
- Gender based violence such as rape and other forms of abuse have also been reported
- In the short term we need to work on these but in the long term rangeland management and restoration can help restore the areas formally used for grazing.
- The Chair is working with KINNAPA, NGO whose task is to ensure land access for pastoralism and rangeland establishment or restoration.

# The third case: floods induced displacement

- In urban Dar es Salaam floods have been the main challenges in some areas near the Msimbazi river valley which is close to the city centre
- The urban dwellers in this areas have temporary been relocating themselves and return when there is no flood
- Losses of property, injury and suffering have been reported during evacuation
- Socio-economic circumstances have forced them to stay in these risk areas due to the fact that they depend on their nearness to the city in particular the biggest Kariakoo Market for their livelihood
- Increase flood is caused by rains from the uplands to the lowerland coastal areas but also haphazard buildings which block water ways and failure of the city authorities to enforce the rule or corruption

# The fourth case: conservation displacement/relocation of the Maasai pastoralists

- We followed the relocated Maasai pastoralists from Ngorongoro to Handeni in Tanga region
- Preliminary findings shows impact on the host communities and desruption on their livelihood systems
- Previous studies have indicated thay desruption of the Maasai cattle economy (from the 1998 Elnino rains) which is also tied to the culture had led to social problems and their movement to urban areas has been with a number of challenges due to low educaiton and lack of skills to diversify their economies.
- There is a need to plan well for relocation and ensure less disruption to the indigenous economies and societies as this leads to food insecurity and other social problems

# Reccomendations

- Pay attention to the agency of the communities – they have ways of adapting everyday and support positive adaptation strategies
- Use biogas and other affordable clean energy to cut down the cost of cooking and reduce firewood and charcola used for cooking
- Support tree planting to fully grown – set funds to create opportunities for women and youths to work in this sector
- Demand accountability to agencies working on tree plating –review projects from agencies and their contribution
- Ensure close collaboration and *support delivering together models of* environment, climate change and forest agencies on one hand and food, agriculture and energy on the other



# Reccomendations

- Support for climate-IDPs/enviromental migrants as they also face challenges, conflicts and loss of livelihood and food insecurities, by allocating land and plan for land use in the areas of destination
- Address the social economic and political causes or factors excercebating displacement – to reduce conflicts and loss or desruption of livelihood
- Respect for indigenous rights and ways of adapting as they are attached to nature and draw mostly from nature.

# Thanks you!

- Asante