



CCDA-V

Africa, sustainable development and climate change
Prospects of Paris and beyond

ClimDev-Africa



Does institutional incompatibility lead to Maladaptation to impacts of climate change?

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Humboldt University of Berlin,

28-30th Oct. 2015, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe

Learning to Govern Pastoral dynamics

- *Ever increasing economic and political importance of the drylands/pastoralists*
 - *Carbon sequestration capacity of ranges*
 - *Biofuel and high value industrial crop demand*
 - *Technological progress*
 - *Right, governance and voice*
- *The pastoral sector in Ethiopia is witnessing climate induced livelihood transitions*
 - *Frequent drought and destabilization of the system*
 - *High security risk...international boundaries*

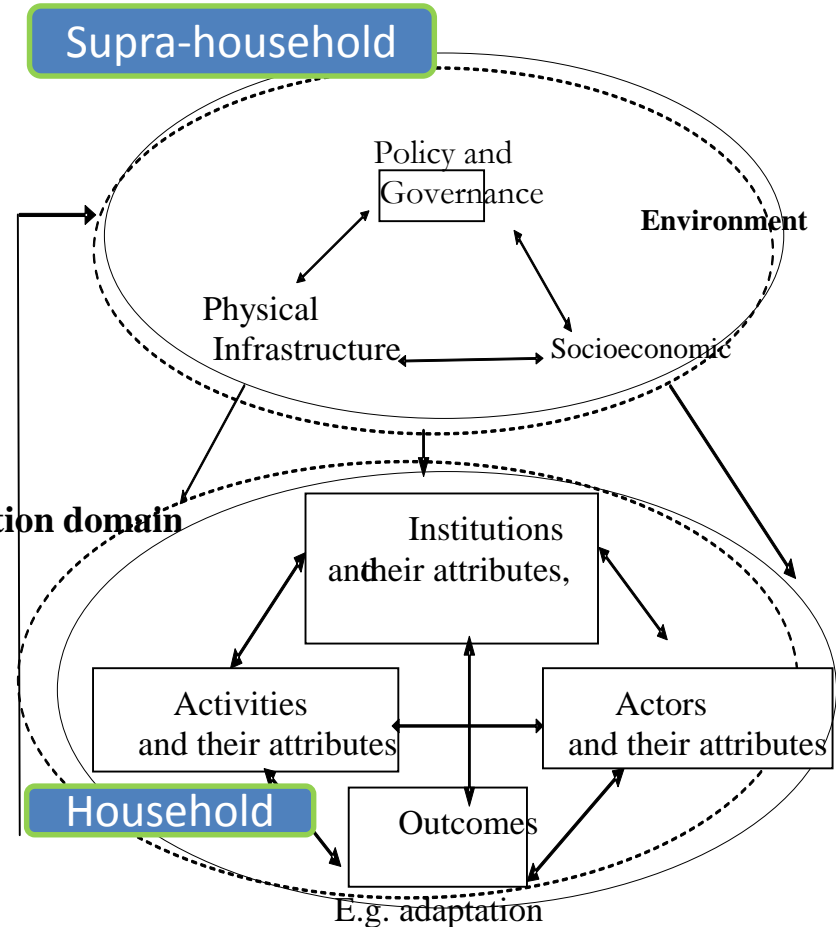


Learning to Govern Pastoral dynamics

- *To smooth the transition and mitigate effects various initiatives have been in place.*
- *However, it is quite unknown as to what ‘incentives’, ‘choices’ and ‘outcomes’ motivate human behaviour to comply with the policies*
- *The interlinkage between those ‘initiatives’ and ‘practical adaptation practices as well as their ‘consequences’ is less clear in indigenous pastoral communities’ context.*

Methods

- Multiple stressed, Hamar in South Ethiopia
- Multistage study, people-centred approach/institutional analysis
- *Case study to understand the incentives that motivate human behaviour*
- *Assuming volitional pragmatism*



IAD framework adapted from Johann et al., 2009

Findings

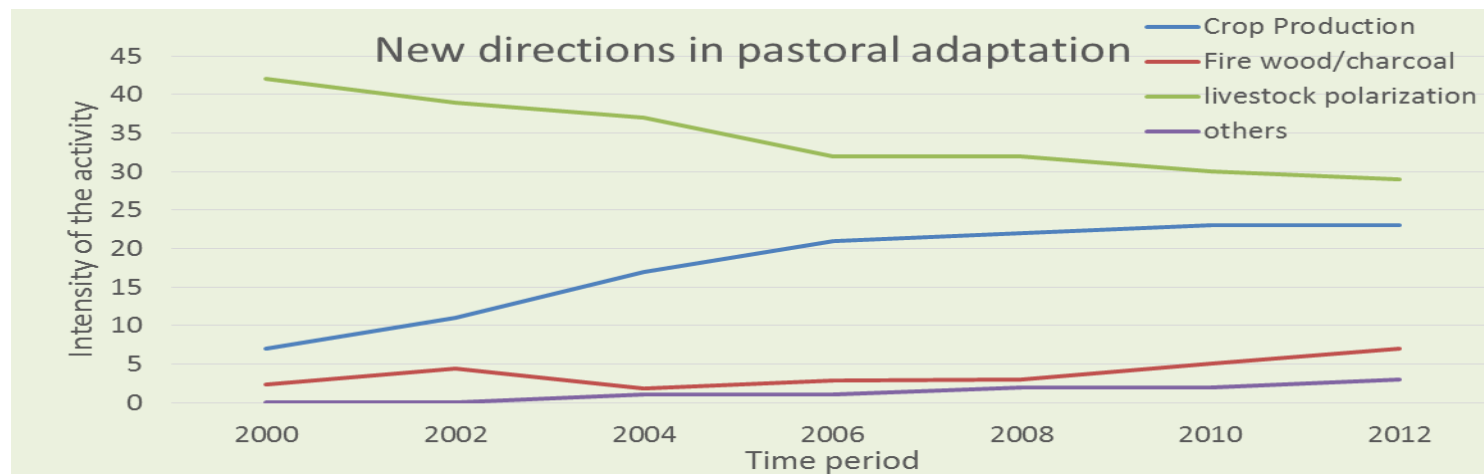
Policies opted for

'settlement/farming oriented',

- Natural resource development
- Marketization,
- Institutional capacity building
- Upward nested institutions
- technical , than people-centered approach
- Obscured property rights

Pastoral adaptation practices

- Livestock and rangeland based adaptation
- Determined by incentives embodied in 'traditional rites of passage'.
 - Group grid position influence choices
 - Local discourse, dominate power relationship!



Key Findings

- *This institutional incompatibilities become apparent when formal rules of adaptation fail to conform to communal norms,so that ‘opportunistic behavior’ emerges (Knight, 1999, Theesfeld et al., 2010).*
 - *These discrepancies, have a high inefficiency and implications of long term mistrust between policy makers and pastoralists.*
- *The mistrust is leading the pastoral communities with short term, survival oriented, and costly, reactive actions prompted by lack of viable alternatives.*
 - *Maladaptation*

Conclusions/Recommendations

For efficacy of adaptation policies, Panarchy of interventions, don't often fit, doesn't serve the purpose.

- policies, interventions need to consider heterogeneity among actors.*

The incompatibility mainly emanates from large 'social distance' between policy makers, and final agents.

- Lack of proper Representation!*
- Cognitive and affective bias matters!*
- Therefore, the institutional architecture and communication practices need to be designed in a way that actually supports decision-making to climate change and sustainable economic development to fit in indigenous pastoral context.*