

# TOWARDS RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION – *A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY IN TANZANIA AND NEPAL\**

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Celeste Lacuna-Richman

Project Leader: Dr. Irmeli Mustalahti  
(irmeli.mustalahti@uef.fi)

Dr. Celeste Lacuna-Richman  
PhD student Maija Hyle and  
PhD student Bishnu P. Devkota

# Case study areas: In Tanzania Lindi Region, Lindi Rural District and Liwale District, South-Eastern Tanzania



# Case study areas: In Nepal's Terai region- Chitwan, Narayani and Nawalparasi, Lumbini



# Research objectives

The project concentrated on the following aspects of responsive governance:

- *The decision-making structures* which allow local representatives to be involved in decision-making;
- *the allocation of rights and responsibilities* to local representatives, which expands the public domain and promotes citizenship as a social practice; and
- *accountability mechanisms* which recognize locally-responsive representation and create offsetting powers through responsibility to, and enforcement by, social groups and individuals

# Key findings

- The Tanzania and Nepal case studies show that external actors such as national government and donor organizations significantly influence the design of locally-implemented interventions.
- Thus, such interventions also impact local democracy and citizenship instead of staying as development incentives.

# Key findings

- In Tanzania, the importance of settling land-use and land rights issues by participatory land-use planning (PLUP) to engage local people into village level decision-making, which is important for the sustainability of any action for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- From the Nepal case, self-determination in forest governance is found as essential (before the introduction of any external initiatives). Benefit issues were of primary importance. Self-assessment can now be systematized using new tools.

“Insiders” with the skills of “outsiders” may be more effective and useful than the accepted way of outsiders participating in (trying to change) local practices.

# Recommendations

The processes to support equity in these interventions could include:

1. Careful consideration of the scale and timing of activities and for payments;
1. the use of reliable methods for monitoring carried out by disadvantaged actors;
2. assessment of the opportunity costs of different actors and;
3. greater weight given to local priorities over external agendas.



# Thank you!

