



EVALUATION REPORT OF THE ACTIVITY 2.3 A PARTICIPATORY BACKCASTING SCENARIO METHODOLOGY FOR SUPPORTING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING AT COMMUNITY LEVEL: ACCESS TO WATER IN COASTAL DAR ES SALAAM.

PROJECT WORKING PAPER EVALUATION REPORT FOR:

ACTIVITY 2.3: A PARTICIPATORY BACKCASTING SCENARIO METHODOLOGY FOR SUPPORTING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING AT COMMUNITY LEVEL: ACCESS TO WATER IN COASTAL DAR ES SALAAM.

Prepared by

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1. **Object of Engagement:** evaluation of the results of Activity 2.3 “*A participatory backcasting scenario methodology for supporting climate change adaptation planning at community level: access to water in coastal Dar es Salaam*”
2. **Extent of Service:** the assignment given to me as a evaluator specifies among other things that I shall adequately and accurately provide the following services;
 - a. Critically read the working paper on Activity 2.3 “A participatory backcasting scenario methodology for supporting climate change adaptation planning at community level: access to water in coastal Dar es Salaam” and evaluate its content on the basis of the expected output specified in the project proposal
 - b. Give comments and recommendations on improvement of the working paper on the results of Activity 2.3 “A participatory backcasting scenario



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methodology for supporting climate change adaptation planning at community level: access to water in coastal Dar es Salaam”.

3. Entry and Duration of Engagement

The engagement become effective by signing the contract of engagement between Mr. Valentin Ngorisa Olyang’iri (**Evaluator**) and Prof. G.R. Kassenga (**Project Local Co-ordinator**) on 02 June 2014 in Dar es Salaam and the duration of the engagement was estimated to be four (4) weeks from the date of signing the contract.

4. Material Provided: The following materials and facilitation were provided in order to accomplish the assignment;

- a. Working paper report titled Activity 2.3. “*A participatory backcasting scenario methodology for supporting climate change adaptation planning at community level: access to water in coastal Dar es Salaam*” of 62 pages in length and dated 13 May 2014.
- b. ACC Dar Project website
- c. Invitation by the Local Project Coordinator to attend an International Workshop on MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INTO URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMS held in Dar es Salaam Tanzania, on 09th -10th June 2014 at Double View Hotel. The workshop had three main objectives; to evaluate the methodologies developed under the ACC Dar Project, to provide an opportunity for sharing information and exchanging ideas among academics, and stimulating initiatives for international networking, and lastly disseminating the Project findings to different stakeholders and obtain their feedback.



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5. Background of the Project

The ACC-Dar project aims at improving the effectiveness of the Municipal Initiatives in supporting coastal peri-urban populations' efforts to adapt to Climate Change (CC) impacts, thus contributing to the implementation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) of the United Republic of Tanzania. More specifically, the project is expected to enhance the capacity of Dar's Municipality by increasing their understanding of adaptation practices, and by providing them with enhanced methodologies for mainstreaming adaptation into strategies and plans for Urban Development and Environment Management (UDEM) in unplanned and underserved coastal settlements.

For better understanding of adaptation practices and methodology for mainstreaming adaptation into strategies and plans a specific participatory methodology for building scenarios was developed and tested through a scenario exercise in peri-urban area within Dar es Salaam.

6. Comments on study objective and components

As indicated from the Activity 2.3 of the report being evaluated, the overall objective of the study was to improve participatory scenario methods for supporting local CC adaptation planning that take account the community's development objectives as well as factors that influence their potential to reach the stated objectives. More specifically, the study aimed to provide a participatory scenario methodology, based on the conceptual model of participatory backcasting and use of the Theatre of the Oppressed (TO) in order to;



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- a. Explore population's aspirations for accessing water and the challenges that may undermine their achievement, and identify and elaborate possible strategies for overcoming those challenges.
- b. Taking into account the overall objective of the ACC Dar project and reading through Activity 2.3 report, it is apparent that the adoption of the conceptual model of participatory backcasting (PB) and use of the Theatre of the Oppressed (TO) and the results obtained using PB&TO in the studied population have proved without doubt the realization of the overall project objective.
- c. the study, however, have demonstrated throughout by exploring population's aspiration for accessing water, and challenges that may undermine the population from achieving the aspiration were too pinpointed. Strategies for overcoming the challenges were also given out by the population

7. Evaluation process

The task assigned to me is to evaluate the Activity 2.3 documents without specific criteria. However, the evaluator was guided by Activity 2.3 report, Letter of engagement and ACC-Dar project website. In nutshell the approach adopted was not limited to:

- a. Reading the Activity 2.3 report in order to get a bird eye view of the project.
- b. Reading through the document to get an understanding of the approach and methodology used, consistence from problem statement, presentation of findings, recommendation and conclusion
- c. Application of knowledge gained to make comments and recommendation for further improvement of the report.

8. Critical report reading



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One of the tasks of the evaluator is to read the report critically purposely for highlighting the gaps and giving out comments and recommendation. In due course of the review, the following are both general and specific comments after reviewing Activity 2.3 report;

8.1 General comments

- a. The Activity 2.3 report is very much sold to the expected results as qualitatively described, however, it misses photos/pictures of the different population involved in the study/activity performed. The pictures/photos meant a lot for the research report and for participatory methodology as well.
- b. The report misses the '**Executive Summary**'. By adding executive summary, the reader at the beginning will be able to understand what the report about, its approach, methodology and findings.
- c. The report also misses the '**Abbreviation/Acronyms**' part

8.2 Specific comments

In this part specific comments and suggested areas of improvement for the report are pointed out.

Page 15. Participant's selection criterion was on the base of representative of the socio-economic composition of the community:-

- a. Age from 18 to 35 years. Given that, this is the average age of youth in Tanzania but the study did not show why this age population was selected. It could be important to point out reasons for selecting this age group.
- b. Throughout the study there is no evidence of family income of the selected populations (No statistics i.e 100,000-500,000 per year)



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- c. Type of economic household activity conducted; during community scenario workshop a total of 24 participants attended (equal number of men and women). There is no evidence/table showing the nature of economic activity and level of education of each participant. It could be important to have a table depicting the economic activities and education. **(page 19)**

- d. **Page 22. Community participation in FT public events;**

The average attendance at FT was approximately 200 people per show thus made a total of 2000 based on 11 performances made. There is no evidence attached in the report showing attendance of the stated 2000 participants.

However, based on the selection criterion, participants for FT events had no criterion unlike community scenario workshops. Having criterion for participants will also have impacts in participation and decision making on issues related to access to water.

Mtaa leader; throughout the report the term Mtaa leader(s) has been used without any definition of who is a Mtaa leader. For clarity, the Mtaa leader should be defined whether to include the Mtaa Executive Officer (MEO), Mtaa Chairperson/ or any other authority with power at mtaa level (See foreexample Local Government Act (Urban Authority) No. 8 of 1982 and its amendment of 2006 Act No. 13.

- e. **Page 30. Challenges and obstacles in achieving the vision.**

Although the challenges were identified by the workshop participants but there is one major challenge which was not pointed out of which its effects impinge on achievement of the vision and this is a **legal framework** governing water and **land** rights.



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- f. **Page 44: para 3:** *Training a community member (local joker)*. Suggestion to train a community member for continuity and sustainability reason is a brilliant idea; however, I suggest that, they should be two members (**1 man & 1 woman**) for gender purpose and recognizing the roles played by women in decision making.
- g. The idea of O&OD came out of the discussion and the TO is proposed as a participatory process, which is quiet good, however, keeping in mind O&OD and budgetary process in the country, its therefore suggested that the Social Accountability Monitoring to be added as not only act as a participatory process but also entails the role of duty bearers and rights holders to be accountable if mainstreamed into Adaptation.
- h. **Social Accountability Monitoring (SAM)** is a right based approach and it encompasses these **five** processes.
 - a. Planning &Resource allocation;
 - b. Expenditure management,
 - c. Performance management
 - d. Public integrity management and
 - e. Oversight

SAM in Tanzania has been applied in different sectors including Health sector¹ and it has become an approach used by both Civil Society Organizations working on governance ² and natural resources issues³ and government institution like Tanzania Human Rights and Good governance.

9. Conclusion and recommendation

¹ SIKIKA <http://sikika.or.tz/>

² Policy Forum (<http://www.policyforum-tz.org>)

³ Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (www.tnrf.org)



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Based on the approach, methodology and the results of the study its therefore concluded that the overall objective of the ACC-Dar project and specifically objective and output of the **Activity 2.3** report have been achieved, however as indicated above there is a room for improvement if the general and specific comments will be accepted.

10. Acknowledgement

To this end, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my friends Margarita Loddoni and Gabriella Rossetti for introducing and recommending me to Prof. Silvia Macchi. However, I owe special thanks to Prof. S. Macchi and Prof. G. Kassenga for having involved me in the Workshop of ACC Dar project June 2014 to serve as an evaluator and discussant. As a discussant, I had the chance to meet interesting people and experts on Climate Change and community issues and listen to presentations of issues which are very interesting for any researcher like me.