



Water Management Strategies for Drought Resilience in Tanzanian Pastoral Communities

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Abstract

Drought resilience is a critical challenge for pastoral communities in the Horn of Africa, including Tanzania. A participatory approach involving interviews with community leaders and focus group discussions was employed to gather insights on existing water management practices. Community members reported a significant preference for the construction of small-scale boreholes (75%) over larger dams (25%). The identified strategies, which include the promotion of borehole construction and community-based water resource management, are likely to improve drought resilience in pastoral areas. Communities should be supported to establish and manage their own small-scale water sources effectively. The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta}^{-} p X + \text{varepsilon}$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: African, pastoralism, sustainability, irrigation, soil conservation, water harvesting, participatory methods

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