

## Evidences

### Study #2033

#### Contributing Projects:

- P663 - 5.1.1 Enhancing Tenure Security

#### Part I: Public communications

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

**Status:** Completed

**Year:** 2017

**Title:** Joint Village Land Use Planning methodology secures tenure for pastoralist women in Tanzania

#### Short outcome/impact statement:

The Sustainable Rangelands Management Project introduced participatory rangeland resource mapping, based on experiences in Ethiopia, to the Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) in Tanzania. Working with the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), the project was able to secure resources across village boundaries and group Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy that secured rights to shared grazing area of 12,187 ha, benefitting more than 3000 pastoralists/ agro-pastoralists, and incorporation of this approach in the NLUPC Guidelines.

#### Outcome story for communications use:

Since only one file could be attached, other files can be found in the dropbox:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/njl6ri7yk3bfkr1/AAA3jCCN6BKoyPmntiRDZSgra?dl=0>

**Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:** <Not Defined>

#### Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

**Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies :** Yes

#### Policies contribution:

- 17 - Tanzania's Land Use Policy 2007 and Village Land Act 1999 (<https://tinyurl.com/2fpc4c9y>)

**Stage of maturity of change reported:** Stage 2

#### Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDOs:

- Conducive agricultural policy environment

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:

- # of people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty

Description of activity / study: 12,187 hectares (Mwita et al. 2017) of land were secured for pastoralists, who are otherwise bypassed in land tenure registration

#### Geographic scope:

- National

Country(ies):

- Tanzania, United Republic

Comments: <Not Defined>

## Key Contributors:

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- PIM - Policies, Institutions, and Markets
- Livestock - Livestock

Contributing Flagships:

- F5: Governance of Natural Resources

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners:

- IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development

## CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

<Not Defined>

## Innovations:

- 1457 - Joint Village Land Use Planning in Tanzania (<https://tinyurl.com/2zzcyeuh>)

## Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:

In Tanzania, land insecurity is a structural cause of food insecurity particularly for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and small-scale crop farmers leading to land use conflicts, compromised access to resources including grazing and water and rangeland degradation. Land tenure security and management can be improved through village land use planning (VLUP) and land certification – namely the issuing of certificates of customary rights of occupancy (CCROs). But issuing CCROs to individuals can reduce access to shared rangelands. Where villages share resources such as grazing areas and water, joint village land use planning and the provision of group CCROs are more appropriate. Due to a lack of resources and capacity the implementation of these has been limited to date and particularly in ‘difficult’ areas where land use conflicts occur.

Between 2010-2015 the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP) Project introduced participatory rangeland resource mapping as a tool in the VLUP process based on experiences in Ethiopia and assisted the implementation in nine villages. They successfully piloted the implementation of joint village planning across three villages, promoting inclusive participation of women and men, young and old, in decision-making. This led to the protection through certification of a shared grazing area of 12,187 ha, directly benefitting more than 3000 pastoralists/agro-pastoralists – A 4th village was added in Nov 2017 (Mwita et al. 2017).

Key innovations were the formation of Livestock Keepers Associations and issuing group CCROs to the associations. After this piloting in action research, the approach is being scaled up with research on process and impact, and most cost-effective way of expanding.

The project’s manual on participatory rangeland resource mapping in pastoral areas (English and Swahili) and manual on conflict resolution and village land use planning are being applied by the government, and now joint village land use planning is included in National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) Guidelines.

One further constraint is lack of capacity by the NLUPC, particularly on geospatial data and conflict resolution. The project is helping strengthen the database in NLUPC on VLUPs, grazing areas, and livestock routes, development of a decision-making tool for landscape level (district) land use planning in pastoral areas, and strengthening capacity through learning visits, study tours, and meetings. It is also working with government to influence policy for rights of rangeland users to grazing areas, water.

## References cited:

Mwita, V.C., Kalenzi, D. and Flintan, F. 2017. Joint Village Land Use Planning in Tanzania: A process to enhance the securing of rangelands and resolving land use conflicts. Paper presented at the 2017 Conference on Land Policy in Africa, 14-17 November 2017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.  
<http://hdl.handle.net/10568/89927>

**Quantification:** <Not Defined>

## Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:

**Gender relevance:** 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: Project promoted inclusive participation of women and men, young and old, in decision-making over land use plans and certification

**Youth relevance:** 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Youth** relevance: Project promoted inclusive participation of women and men, young and old, in decision-making over land use plans and certification

**CapDev relevance:** 2 - Principal

Main achievements with specific **CapDev** relevance: NLUPC had limited data and capacity to handle spatial data or for conflict management, which is required to deal with agro-pastoral conflicts over land, so the project worked to build the spatial database on land use plans and the capacity of the NLUPC to analyse this data, as well as to conduct participatory land use planning processes and to settle disputes.

**Climate Change relevance:** <Not Defined>

**Other cross-cutting dimensions:** <Not Defined>

**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** Addresses equity, in particular through work to advocate for land rights for pastoralists, who are generally from marginal ethnic groups

**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** [Study #2033](#)

## Contact person:

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