SRMP (Sustainable Rangeland Management Project) Overview and Update

Fiona Flintan, ILRI

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History of the Project – Phase I and II

• The first phase of the project started in 2010 running to 2012. Phase 2 ran from 2012 to Jan 2014.
• Funding from IFAD and BFFS through ILC.
• Originally the project was going to focus on 12 villages in four districts of Kiteto, Kondoa, Bahi and Chamwino – targeting individual land use planning in these villages.
• However it soon became clear that good practice for VLUP in rangelands demanded joint arrangements for shared resources (in order to allow continuity of utilization of grazing resources and mobility). So then the focus shifted Joint Village Land Use Planning (JVLUP). This was the main focus of Phase 2.
Outline of the Project

• Phase III commenced in 2016 and runs for 4 years. The main objective of Phase 3 is to scale-up the joint village land use planning process as a contribution to more inclusive land governance in pastoral areas.

• It will do this in two ways – one by supporting an expansion of clusters of villages already supported in joint village land use planning (in Phase 1 and 2), and then the upscaling to new clusters, and two, by improving the enabling environment for pastoralism and rangeland management as land uses. With this mind this third phase of the Project contributes and links to the rangelands component of the ILC’s National Engagement Strategy.
Roles and responsibilities

- IFAD and Irish Aid grants to ILC. Sub-grant to ILRI. Also contributions from ILRI and in-kind from GoT.
- ILRI leads the overall implementation. Technical Team.
- The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries coordinates partners and leads the JVLUP process, in collaboration with the National Land Use planning Commission (NLUPC) with technical support from ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute). Implementation of JVLUP in the field is done by the District Councils and villages.
- CSOs on-the-ground support to the process through community mobilisation and capacity building.
NES-Tanzania is ILC’s platform for ILC members in country. Coordinated by TALA (grantee of ILC). ILRI is grantee of ILC responsible to ILC for implementation and overall day-to-day administration of project. Provision of technical support to in-country partners.

MLF, NLUPC, CSOs are sub-grantees of ILRI & responsible for agreed activities as per 6 months workplan and Agreement. MLF has overall responsibility & coordination role in-country including the JVLUP process, liaison with government offices & policy engagement. NLUPC responsible for capacity-dev, land data/KM and technically supporting VLUP. CSOs responsible for community mobilisation & liaison.
Planned outputs of SRMP (IFAD)

At least two national meetings on joint village land use planning and its benefits for resolving land use conflicts
6-7 clusters of 3-7 villages each, with grazing areas certified, registered and management plans developed.
A practical manual on participatory rangeland management in Swahili for application in rangeland areas.
A national map of livestock routes, three regional maps of more detailed livestock routes,
Summary of activities accomplished to date

- JVLUP (to be discussed in next presentation)
- 2 x conflict prevention trainings – one for CSOs, one for DEDs and DCs
- Learning route - visit of IFAD-Nigeria and GoN
- Gender strategy
- Publications, media, conferences, meetings
- Linkages to other components of NES (attended 1 x RWG meeting)
- Technical support (to be discussed further)
- Development of research projects linked to other programmes of ILRI
Grant and finances

- 1.25 usd total grant for rangelands component to ILC from IFAD and Irish Aid. IFAD for 4 years (1.05 million), IA 1 year finishes in April 2018 (200,000).
- Grant 1: usd81,215 (completed)
- Grant 2: usd96,170 (completed)
- Grant 3: usd112,796 (completed)
- 2 more grants in hand starting to use.
- 3 x sub-grants dispersed: usd92,788 (MLF), usd13,637 (NLUPC), usd11,103 (KINNAPA).
- On track spending wise.
Challenges

• Setting up sub-grant system and working through ILRI’s procedures.
• ILRI’s hosting arrangements in country.
• Disbursement of funds within the MLF.
• Project not well-known in MLF and other Ministries.
• Lack of financial commitment from government.
• Project vehicle – very high maintenance cost.
• Complex project with different partners.
• Challenges of planning well – takes time.
Key activities for planned for coming year

• In OLENGAPA – group CCROs (rangeland management)
• NLUPC – Handeni, Kilosa, Kondoa, Chemba, Chamwino
• Up-scaling of JVLUP in Kiteto (and other districts - requires more info collection in some districts) including baselines
• Visits to OLENGAPA (government, CSO, villages)
• Completion of LAHAKI?
• Mapping and registration of livestock routes
• Support database in NLUPC and MLF
• Gender mainstreaming (toolkit). WLD brochure.
• Engaging with other development partners
Key activities for planned for coming year

• Learning visit to Cameroon for 4 x RWG members
• National dialogue on rangelands
• Conflict resolution manual. Should we do more trainings?
• Documentation, media, publications, meetings
• Share maps to LANDMARK
• Linking to ILC Rangelands Initiative
• Linking to research programmes of ILRI (and other CGIAR centres) (pastoral women and land, conservation and pastoralism)
New opportunities

• PRM project - investing in rangeland management, RMP, (TNRF with GoT and other partners, technical support from ILRI, community-investment-fund)
• Sudan learning route (TBC)
• WB Conference on Land and Poverty 2018 – masterclass on developing indicators on land tenure reform, policy dialogue round table – Dr Nindi, NLUPC
• ILC Global Land Forum in Indonesia
• East-West Africa sharing of experiences through PASSHA (Sahel initiative)
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