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UNITING FOR LAND RIGHTS IN TANZANIA AND KENYA

HOW OUR MEMBERS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO CHANGE

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The **PARTICIPATORY RANGELANDS MANAGEMENT PROJECT (PRM) IN KENYA AND TANZANIA** works towards the realisation of the following ILC commitments for People-Centred Land Governance:

- » **Commitment 1:** Secure Tenure Rights
- » **Commitment 3:** Diverse Tenure Systems
- » **Commitment 4:** Equal Land Rights for Women
- » **Commitment 6:** Locally-managed Ecosystems
- » **Commitment 7:** Inclusive Decision-Making



A CONTRIBUTION ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Piloting the use of Participatory Rangelands Management Project (PRM) is a four-year project¹ to improve the livelihood and nutrition status of pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and local communities by improving rangelands management in Kenya and Tanzania. The project involves national government ministries, local governments, non-governmental organisations, the civil society, and other stakeholders that together seek to secure rangelands and to expand the role of women in decision-making in the selected pastoral communities. To date, more than 246,773.4 hectares of rangelands have been secured, 85,629 ha in Kenya and 161,144 ha in Tanzania.

The project targets shared grazing areas across six clusters of 15 villages² in the Kiteto District in Tanzania’s Manyara region, and four conservancies across four sub-counties³ in Baringo County, Kenya. The ILC members **Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE, Kenya)** and the **Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF)** have been leading the implementation of the project since December 2017.

This contribution analysis draws on evidence from relevant project reports, as well as the ILC commissioned Mid-Term Review of PRM (MDF, July-November 2020). The analysis utilized secondary data with additional evidence collected through field visits as well as virtual interviews due to COVID-19 restrictions. This report provides a summary PRM’s main achievements, results, and activities as of October 2020.

¹ The project is funded by the European Union through ILC

² Orkitikit, Lerug, Enganguangare and Ngapapa (Olengapa Cluster); Allolle of Amei, Lolera, Lembapuli and Lesoit (Allolle Cluster); Kimbo of Kimana, Mbigiri and Orpopong (Kimbo Cluster); and Napalai of Namelock, Partimbo, Ilera and Laalala (Napalai Cluster).

³ Tiaty (21 villages in 3 sub-locations), Baringo South (9 villages in 3 sub-locations), Mogotio (6 villages in 4 sub-locations), and Baringo North (80 villages in 5 locations).



Reserved highland grazing areas for dry and wet season for Paka rangelands. Photo: ©ILC/MDF

RESULTS	INDICATORS
RESULT 1 Participatory Rangelands Management has been undertaken in the shared grazing areas of six clusters of villages in Tanzania and four sub-counties of Baringo County Kenya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Increased no. of PRM pilots undertaken▶ Increased ha. of rangelands undertaking activities to improve productivity▶ Increased no. of rangelands management committees set up including both men and women
RESULT 2 Capacities of local and national governments and pastoral communities to implement PRM are strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ No. of PRM coordination platforms established and functioning▶ No. of government and community representatives disaggregated by sex stating that their understanding of PRM has improved▶ Increased no of trainings on PRM given to government and communities▶ Increased no of multi-stakeholder dialogues on rangelands including PRMs held▶ Increased no of press articles and other media events on rangelands including PRM
RESULT 3 Local and national guidelines and strategies on Participatory Rangelands Management are developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Increased number of guidelines produced on PRM▶ Increased no. of national policies and legislation reflecting positive change to participatory rangelands management including recognizing the role and interest of women and men▶ Increased no of documents on PRM experience

RANGELANDS

THEIR ROLE AND IMPORTANCE IN SECURING LAND RIGHTS

Rangelands refer to grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, wetlands, deserts, and other open land types used for livestock grazing or hunting. Rangelands cover an estimated 50 percent of the earth's land surface and are crucial for biodiversity and key ecosystem services such as nutrient cycling, oxygen production, and wildlife habitats. The varied and harsh climates found across rangelands have made pastoralists and rangelands-dependent communities able to cope with aridity and unpredictable climatic events; however, their ability to cope with such events is increasingly compromised due to a lack of recognition of land and resource-ownership rights; the rapid rate of land degradation from overgrazing; and poor land-use planning.

In Eastern Africa, livestock production is an integral driver of national economies and rural livelihoods- particularly in arid and semi-arid lands such as rangelands, where pastoralism is the only viable livelihood option. Both Tanzania and Kenya are experiencing heightening land and resource insecurity due to rapid population growth, the expansion of urban settlements, as well as climate change. These factors, among others, are further increasing pressures on rangelands and propelling land degradation. In both countries, such resource shortages have led to violent conflicts among pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and farmers as well as between various ethnic groups in Kenya, particularly in times of drought.

The intercommunal violence is expected to heighten lest due attention is given to recognising and managing the land use needs at various levels. As such, PRM sets out to ensure the secure and sustainable use and management of rangelands in the target communities and shared grazing lands in Kenya and Tanzania.

The existing policy frameworks for rangelands management in Kenya and Tanzania provide a conducive foundation for local and national governments to govern the implementation of PRM. In Tanzania, the pertinent legislation includes the Land Use Planning Act 6 (2007), the Grazing Land and Feed Resources Act (2010), the Village Land Acts 5 (1999), as well as the incomplete Livestock Modernization Act (2016). The Village Land Act in particular enables the alignment of PRM with the existing policy framework. In Kenya, the Community Land Bill (2016) and the National Land Policy (2009) support PRM implementation. However, despite the generally enabling policy contexts regarding rangelands management in Kenya and Tanzania, the lack of a rangelands specific policy framework and government departments has complicated their implementation. To address this, specific policies to secure rangelands for their users are in development, and the core PRM partners- RECONCILE, TNRF, and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)- have been highly involved in these developments.

Overall objectives:

- ▶ *to **increase tenure security** of local rangelands users through improved implementation of enabling policy and legislation;*
- ▶ *to develop and strengthen **collaborative and supporting partnerships** with a common vision of improving the tenure security of rangelands users;*
- ▶ *to **identify, develop and/or scale-up innovative initiatives**, which can assist governments and other actors in implementing enabling policy and legislation for securing tenure rights of local rangelands users;*
- ▶ *to **share experiences and lessons learned** with and between different actors, in order to further influence the securing of rangelands resources for local users.*

advocacy campaigns with community institutions to reduce inter-communal

conflicts, and to ensure gender-balanced representation and practices (Influence).

SECURING PASTORAL COMMUNITY RANGELANDS FOR INCLUSIVE MANAGEMENT, HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY AND REDUCED CONFLICTS IN KENYA AND TANZANIA

PRM interventions are improving tenure security in all project pilot sites, and are further leading to other positive social impacts such as the increased participation of local communities, including

women in rangelands governance and management; reduced intra-communal conflicts and conflicts among farmers and pastoralists; and an increased awareness of the PRM approach owing

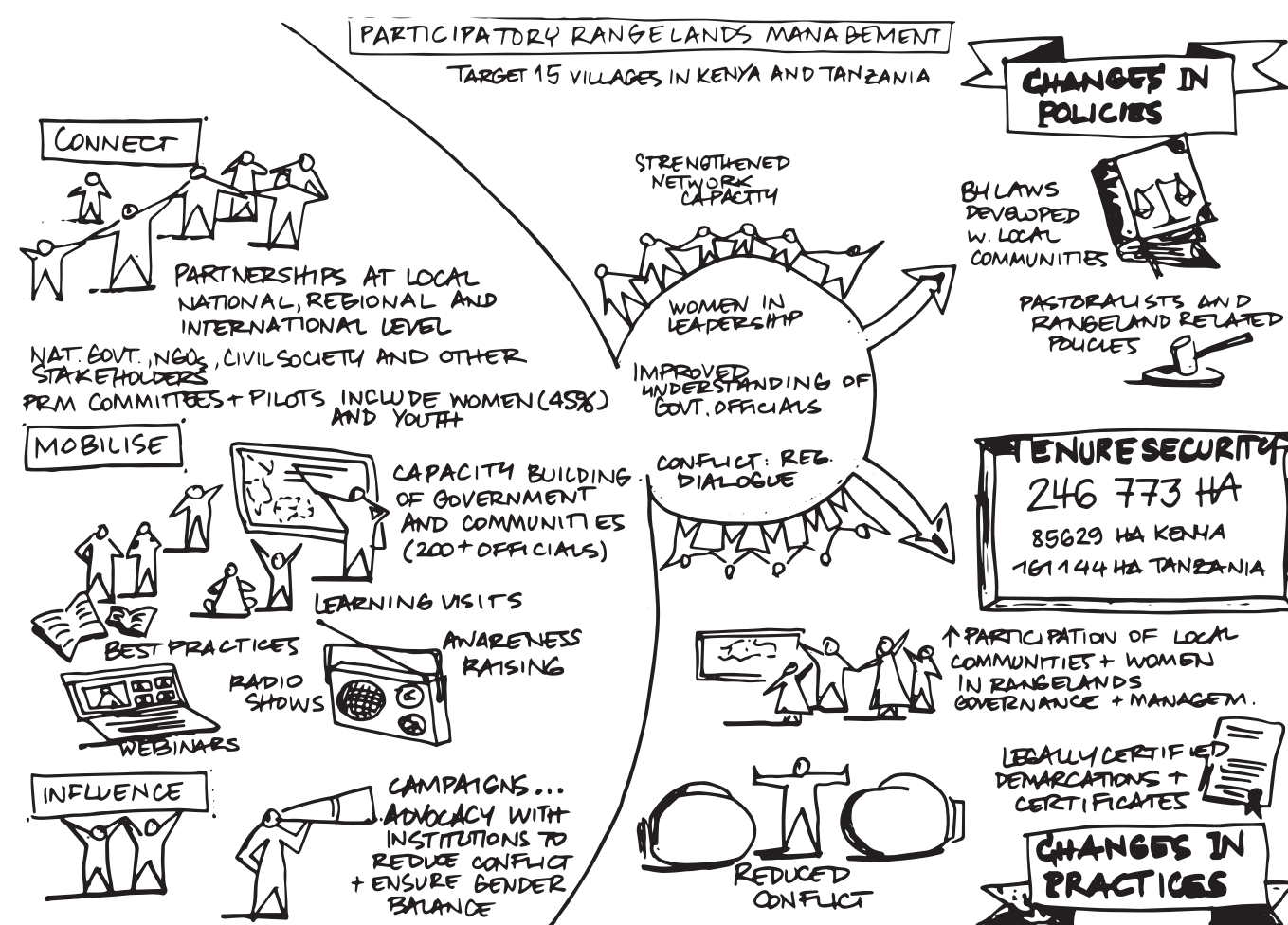


Photo: ©ILC/Fiona Flintan

to community and government trainings. The project has also enhanced the ecological conditions of rangelands by clearing invasive species and bushes.

as Livestock Keepers Associations.

Establishing Rangelands Management Committees in Kenya and Tanzania

The project has established four PRM committees and pilots in Kenya (in Irong, Koitegan, Paka, Kabarion) and four in Tanzania (in Olengapa, Allole, Kimbo, Napala) that are representative of the local village populations including women and the youth. In Kenya, these structures are referred to as Rangelands Management Committees (RMCs) while in Tanzania, they are known

The local management structures adhere to by-laws developed through the project with the support of the local communities and the relevant local governments to solidify community agreements on how their rangelands should be managed and governed, and which define the roles and responsibilities of their members.

Both projects established dedicated working groups composed of local and national level government stakeholders to provide a mechanism for the implementing partners to plan, share progress, and ensure accountability; these are referred to as the Project Technical Working Group (TWG) in Kenya, and the Project Implementation Committee⁴ (PIC) in Tanzania.

Fostering Local and National Government Involvement and Buy-In

The participation of both local and national governments in PRM processes help ensure that the project aligns with the relevant policies, laws, and regulations. These engagements have allowed PRM to influence pastoralist and rangelands-related policy developments in both project countries, namely the County Spatial Planning (CSP) Guidelines for Monitoring and Oversight, County Spatial Planning in Pastoral Areas annex toolkits for the mapping in Kenya; and the Grazing Lands and Feed Resources Act⁵ (2010) and guidelines for joint village land use planning⁶ (JVLUP) in Tanzania. In both Kenya⁷ and Tanzania⁸, the project

has improved the understanding and knowledge of government officials on the PRM concept by providing PRM trainings, as well as a learning visit to Ethiopia to learn from the initial PRM pilot.

In Kenya, the project engaged over 200 county and national government officials⁹ and other key national stakeholders (the Baringo County Government, the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, and the Lake Bogoria National Reserve) in PRM rangelands governance and management activities and trainings. The project supports holistic and collaborative governance in the PRM rehabilitation process by further integrating sub-county and ward administrators, including the wardens and chiefs as part of the committees. This has proven especially useful in the Irong conservancy concerning the leveraging of resources, technical backstopping, and to guide the collaborations between diverse stakeholders.

Implementation at the county-level in particular has seen a high degree of involvement from the county governments, in which selected technical officers are members of the Technical Working Group (TWG). Since its formulation through PRM, the County Spatial Planning Toolkit has been adopted by the Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu counties, where awareness-raising campaigns and trainings on the implementation of the Community Land Act (2016) have also been conducted.

4 The Technical Committee includes the Ministry of Livestock, the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLPC), the Kiteto District Council, and the Manyara Regional Secretariat.

5 TNRF facilitated the review of the Grazing Lands and Feed Resources Act of 2010. 15 villages are currently developing laws to manage their grazing units.

6 JVLUP is a land use strategy that allows communities to protect shared resources such as grazing and water across village boundaries.

7 88 National staff (62 male; 24 female) and 112 County staff (89 male, 23 female) reached with PRM activities in Kenya.

8 50 government officials (56% male, 44% female) from District Council, regional and national government reached with PRM activities in Tanzania.

9 including the County Governor, County Executive Committee Member on Lands, National Land Commission County Coordinator, and the Presidential Delivery Unit



As a result, the Samburu County has developed a rangelands management policy, while the Baringo County amended their spatial plan in order to incorporate over mention to pastoralism and pasturelands. In 2020, RECONCILE was further requested to provide inputs to the National Forest Policy as a result of their efforts in advocating for the inclusion of a PRM approach in the management of forest resources in Kenya.

In Tanzania, the district, regional and national governments are likewise highly involved in PRM activities. The District Council in particular helps ensure project accountability, while the national government supports the project's alignment with the policy contexts. The involvement of local and national decision makers in Tanzania has improved and facilitated the efficiency of various activities, such as the land demarcation processes.

LEGAL DEMARCATION OF GRAZING AND FARMING LANDS IN TANZANIA

The legal demarcation of grazing and farming lands in Tanzania, conducted through surveying and beaconing, solidified intercommunal agreement on the classification of grazing and farming lands and thus provided a sustainable approach to minimising conflicts between pastoralists and agro-pastoralist communities in the four PRM clusters. The demarcations were legally certified through Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), further aiding the securement of rangelands and fostering a sense of community ownership.

In Tanzania, land demarcation is a legal process necessary for the grazing lands to be lawfully recognized for ownership. In Kenya, the reserving of community land did not require any demarcation or legal process.



INTEGRATING DEDICATED CONFLICT RESOLUTION COMPONENTS IN PRM APPROACHES AND STEPS

The integration of a dedicated conflict resolution component in PRM processes is ameliorating the restoration of intercommunity peace across the eight pilot sites. Communities with a history of frequent and violent clashes have reduced conflicts as a result of the Rangelands Committees and Associations taking a lead in conflict resolution dialogues established through PRM. These dialogues bring together rival communities, represented by their elders, to discuss mitigation measures in order to foster peaceful community access to grazing lands.

In Baringo County, Kenya, the project established a facilitation committee composed of 20 elders to mitigate the violent conflicts between the Tugen and Pokot peoples. The Assistant County Commissioner's participation in numerous dialogue meetings in the Bartabwa settlement was noted to fortify the general stability of the area. In Tanzania, district reports indicate a 60 percent decrease in land and resource related conflicts, thanks in part to similar PRM interventions.

The project furthermore provided the management structures with trainings on conflict resolution and management.

GENDER JUSTICE: ENSURING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN RANGELANDS MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

In East Africa, the role of pastoral women in livelihood development is seldom recognised. Women, as well as the youth, often remain excluded from decision-making processes. PRM integrates a gender mainstreaming approach in its activities and through specific measures, including a gender sensitive baseline and quota in rangelands management committees. The PRM management structures in both Kenya and Tanzania are required to hold a minimum 35 percent female membership, as per their established by-laws; to date, this figure is at an average of 45% percent in the established management committees in Tanzania¹⁰ and Kenya¹¹.

The project has also helped change the perspectives of the implementing communities regarding the role of women in leadership. In Tanzania, the treasurers of the four Livestock Keepers Associations (LKAs) are women, and further hold eight women as chairs and eight as co-chairs in the LKAs' sun-committees. In Kenya, the Paka rangelands unit is vice-chaired by a woman, and the conservancy treasurer in Irong is female. Across the four management committees, 21 out of 60 members are women.

In the Koitegan community, women are furthermore able to access and use natural resources for livelihood development by engaging in beekeeping—a practice that has historically been regarded as an activity reserved for the male population. However, community testimonies highlight these shifting perspectives and attribute them to the PRM's awareness creation on women's empowerment and engagement in natural resource governance.

PROMOTING PRM AWARENESS THROUGH MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FORUMS AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

The project's involvement in local, national, and international events provide important avenues to promote awareness and deepen the understanding of PRM concepts, as well as to lobby and advocate for the scaling-up of similar efforts.

In both project countries, PRM actively participates in national-level multi-stakeholder meetings that unite Civil Society Organisations and with Government officials; in Kenya, these include the Lake Bogoria multi-stakeholder forum on the streamlining natural resource management, conservation and livelihood improvement operations, and forums on the development of an implementation plan for the Community Land Act (2016) organised by the Ministry of Land and the National Land Commission.

In Tanzania, the project established a District Multi-Stakeholder Forum in Kiteto to address resource use conflicts through PRM. Under the chairmanship of the Kiteto District Commissioners, the forum unites district authorities and development partners. TNRF is further invited to government workshops, such as the Manyara Agricultural Stakeholders Forum to propose amendments to key legislation, such as the aforementioned Grazing Land and Feeds Resources Act of 2010, as well as the registration of rangelands management plans.

PRM formulated knowledge products, such as best practices, are disseminated further through national and international forums including the annual Pastoralist week in Kenya and the Rangelands Society's annual event in Tanzania. A **PRM dedicated website**, radio shows, newsletters, project briefs, and webinars are also promoted at

the global level. Both countries have established social media channels, namely Facebook and Twitter, albeit these have not been tracked in the sense of audience engagement. However, jointly with CELEP, RECONCILE and ILRI hosted a number of webinars in the last quarter of 2020. Specific to the PRM 85 participants joined the session. These links presents more here <http://www.celep.info/report-on-celep-webinar-on-participatory-rangelands-management/>. For the webinar, CELEP/VSF also made a video on the PRM project which can be found here <http://www.celep.info/video-on-participatory-rangelands-management/>

STEPS TOWARD LONG-TERM PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY: COMMUNITY RANGELANDS INVESTMENT FUND (CRIF)

In an effort to assure the long-term sustainability of the PRM project, dedicated funding structures known as Community Rangelands Investment Funds (CRIFs) were developed in both project countries. Currently, the Irong Rangelands Management Committee in Kenya is the only PRM project site utilizing the CRIF to implement sustainable rangelands management activities¹², which range from pasture regeneration to the improvement of livelihoods and women's participation in rangelands resource management through the establishment of a women-led apiary.

10 52,37% in Tanzania

11 35,16% in Kenya

12 due to substantial delays in the procurement of funds as well as the development of CRIF guidelines.



WE COULDN'T DO IT ALONE

ALLIANCE BUILDING AND LINKAGES WITH RELEVANT ACTORS

PRM processes strengthen existing initiatives on rangelands management and pastoralism in Eastern Africa formulated by international organisations- namely the Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP), the European Union (EU), the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and USAID.

In the OLENGAPA and ALLOLE clusters in Tanzania, PRM has strong linkages with the Sustainable Rangelands Management Project (SRMP) implemented by ILRI and supported by IFAD. Through SRMP, several key PRM processes, namely the mapping of landscapes and activities pertaining to village land use planning and pasture regeneration were conducted prior to the implementation of PRM. The groundwork established through the SRMP is considered a major casual factor in the Tanzanian component having more progress in relation to Kenya.

PRM has further synergies with two projects implemented by TNRF in Tanzania, namely CARE International's *Ardhi Yetu Project* on pastoral community capacity development on mitigating climate change, as well as the Welthaus (World House) funded *Land Governance and Accountability Project* on capacity building for improved land rights, conflict resolution, and women's land rights. In Kenya, the project collaborates with FAO's *Vision 2030 Project* that seeks to improve land administration through the improved implementation of the Community Land Law, and through support to the 2016-2021 land reforms.

At the global level, PRM's engagements with VSF-Belgium have also prompted consensus in the EU Commission regarding the development of a global participatory rangelands management framework. VSF has furthermore led the formulation of a toolkit and trainings to guide PRM's lobbying efforts of its project partners.

The project's linkages with key initiatives led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa (IGAD) provides an opportunity to promote the PRM concept on a regional scale. In particular, the project is closely monitoring the adoption of the IGAD Transhumance Protocol that provides a framework for free and safe migration and movement of livestock and herders in search of pasture and water across borders in East Africa.



Photo: ©ILC/Michael Benanav

LINKAGES WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION'S EAST AFRICA INITIATIVES

The project links with the **ILC's Rangelands Initiative**, a multi-regional platform working to increase the tenure security of rangeland users by facilitating the development and implementation of policies to protect rangelands resources, support their sustainable use, and recognise the rights of their users. The initiative established dedicated platforms in Africa, Central Asia, South Asia, Latin America, as well as at the Global level. The platform played a major role in the **submission of a formal proposal by the Mongolian Government for the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists to FAO (more information: www.iyrp.info)**. The proposal has since garnered the support of 12 national governments (including Kenya) and a further 153 organisations around the world. In October 2020, the proposal received official endorsement by FAO's Committee on Agriculture (COAG).

PRM also collaborates with ILC's **National Engagement Strategies (NES) in Kenya and Tanzania**. The PRM teams provide assistance to various NES activities and hold presentations on key PRM findings. Both NES platforms work to ameliorate the national land policy context; the NES Tanzania holds a particular focus on ensuring women's land rights, while the NES Kenya seeks to strengthen Indigenous land rights.

KEY CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

TRANSLATING COMMITMENT INTO PRACTICE

- ▶ PRM is an approach that highly values traditional knowledge regarding natural resource management, mitigating environmental shocks, and conflict resolution. PRM gives visibility to, and enhances this ancestral knowledge by documenting the best practices and integrating them into formal laws (such as the bylaws of the Paka Hills unit, which have incorporated “Karandile” traditional knowledge) so as to enhance community resilience.
- ▶ Complexity and delay in completion of project activities: The COVID-19 restrictions and containment measures affected the implementation of PRM activities. Between March and May 2020, the Kenyan Ministry of Lands ceased all land registries. Consequently, the issuance of title deeds, land leases, changes in land users, surveys and all critical paper work involved in land transactions were halted. Specifically linked to the project, the establishment and activation of the CRIF has been one of the critical bottleneck for project implementation.
- ▶ Cross-country learning deemed a critical aspect in enhancing knowledge, practice, adoption and up-scaling of PRM: linkages between the PRM beneficiaries in Kenya and Tanzania have however been limited and marked by insufficient capitalisation and cross learning. There remains a need to involve the counties and communities themselves in these processes to embody a bottom-up approach and strengthen the change in practice and adoption.
- ▶ The CRIF is a crucial mechanism for ensuring the sustainability of PRM's end-results, yet it has experienced substantial delays and is currently only implemented in one project site.
- ▶ Lack of a clear definition and pathways for the project's contributions to improving the nutritional status of the pastoral communities
- ▶ In Kenya, adverse environmental conditions, namely the extreme droughts in the Tiaty and Baringo Counties in January through May of 2019 propelled severe hunger and acute water shortages, and also hindered progress towards the secure management of rangelands

MEET THE PLATFORM

The platform is composed the core implementing partners, RECONCILE and TNRF, the Steering Committee, and core project partners.

TANZANIA NATURAL RESOURCE FORM (TNRF)

TNRF's mission is to bring together diverse stakeholders and improve communication and understanding between them to secure consensus and better management of natural resources so that people are able to make a living and the resources are protected and made sustainable.

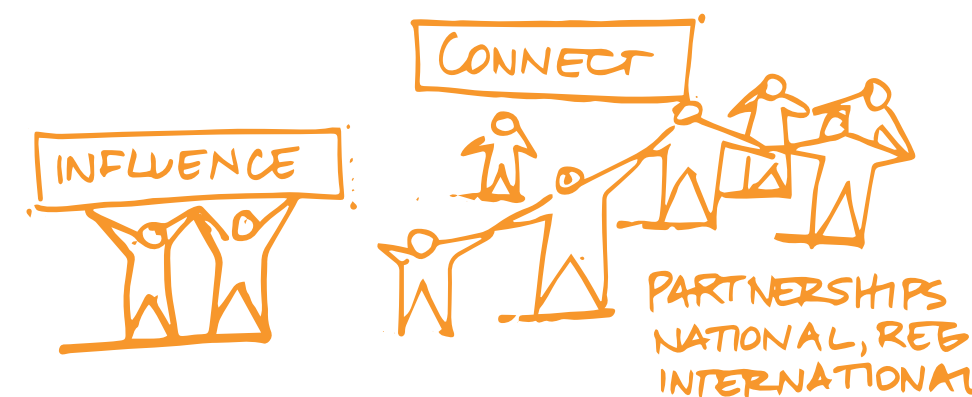
TNRF joined the International Land Coalition (ILC) in 2015.

RESOURCE CONFLICT INSTITUTE (RECONCILE)

RECONCILE's mission is to promote policies, laws, partnerships and institutions that empower resource dependent communities in Eastern Africa to effectively participate in natural resource governance for improved livelihoods.

RECONCILE joined the International Land Coalition (ILC) in 2007.

ORGANISATION	ROLE IN PRM
Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE)	Project Implementer, Kenya
Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF)	Project Implementer, Tanzania
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	Steering Committee Member
Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP)	Project Partner
European Union (EU)	Steering Committee Member
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Project Partner
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Steering Committee Member
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Steering Committee Member
SOS SAHEL	Project Partner
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Belgium (VSFB)	Project Partner



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