IMPROVING TENURE SECURITY FOR PASTORALISTS IN EAST AFRICA

PIM OUTCOME NOTE

OCTOBER 2020

PIM support to work from ILRI and partners contributed to adoption of a woreda (district) participatory land use planning approach in Ethiopia and to expansion of the joint village land use planning approach in Tanzania, resulting in more secure tenure rights for pastoralists in rangeland areas.

Pastoralists in East Africa face major challenges which negatively affect the quality of life of pastoral communities and limit livestock production. Insecure land rights often lead to overgrazing and conflicts between land users.

Land tenure security for pastoralist communities can be improved through village land use planning and land certification. Such processes provide opportunities for bringing stakeholders together to negotiate and agree on land use and solve related conflicts. In situations where villages share resources such as grazing areas and water, joint village land use planning and the provision of group certificates of customary rights of occupancy is often more appropriate than land use planning at the village level. Participatory land use planning is a planning process based on a dialogue between all stakeholders for negotiation, consensus building, and decision making regarding the sustainable use and management of private, communal, and public land.

Partners: CGIAR Research Program on Livestock, German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Governments of Ethiopia and of the United Republic of Tanzania, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Land Coalition, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Irish Aid, KINNAPA Development Association (Tanzania), Oxfam, Swiss Development Cooperation, Tanzania Natural Resource Forum, USAID

Years: 2010-2019

PIM Research Area: [Governance of Natural Resources](#)

Geographic Focus: Ethiopia and Tanzania

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ILRI researchers piloted the woreda-level participatory land use planning approach in Ethiopia and the joint village land use planning approach in Tanzania with governments and other partners over several years. This led to significant milestones of success. In Tanzania, joint village land use planning has been implemented on 150,000 hectares, and a collaborative investment with IFAD and the GEF was launched in 2017 to scale up the approach. In 2019, the Government of Tanzania issued the [first group certificate of customary rights of occupancy](#) for grazing land to a livestock keepers' association. The Government is actively promoting the joint village land use planning approach and additional funds are sought for further expansion. In Ethiopia, the Government launched the [woreda participatory land use planning manual](#) (developed by the Ministry of Agriculture with support from ILRI and the Rangelands Initiative of the International Land Coalition) in 2019, and its implementation is programmed in several woredas in the Afar and Somali regions. Training on woreda participatory land use planning was given to woreda experts, and more trainings are planned.

Also see:

Flintan, F. 2019. [Woreda participatory land use planning, Ethiopia](#). Presented at the launch of the Government of Ethiopia's Manual on Woreda Participatory Land Use Planning in Bishoftu, Ethiopia, 17 September 2019. Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI.

IFAD blog post "[Celebrating the issuing of the first-ever certificate of customary rights of occupancy for shared grazing to a livestock keepers association in Tanzania](#)". 2019.

Nindi, S., Flintan, F., Kalenzi, D., Mwita, V., Luambano, I. 2019. [Landscape approach in addressing land use and tenure arrangements among pastoral communities in eastern Africa: The case of Tanzania](#). Paper submitted at the 2018 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, The World Bank, Washington, D.C., 25-29 March 2019.

United Nations Convention on Combatting Desertification. 2019. [East Africa Outlook Report](#) (See case study of joint village land use planning on page 54).

[Woreda Participatory Land Use Planning \(WPLUP\) for Pastoral and Agropastoral Areas. Volume 1](#). Manual. Government of Ethiopia.

[Woreda Participatory Land Use Planning \(WPLUP\) for Pastoral and Agropastoral Areas. Volume 2](#). Toolkit Worksheets. Government of Ethiopia.

About PIM

Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) is one of CGIAR's Global Integrating Programs, focused on addressing the policy, institutional, and market constraints to sustainable and equitable economic development and rural transformation. Such roadblocks include regulations restricting adoption of technologies by smallholder farmers, inefficient allocation of public resources, market failures or missing markets, weak property rights, restrictive gender norms and practices, and exposure of smallholders to shocks and risks. PIM aims to address these constraints through four main channels: global agenda setting, national policy support, program and market innovations, and capacity development.

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