Making Village Land Use Planning Work in Rangelands: The Experience of the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project, Tanzania
Context

• 12,545 registered villages
• Competing land uses
• Growing number of land use conflicts e.g. between farmers and livestock owners
• Each village should produce a village land use plan (VLA No. 5 1999, LUP Act 2007), and then can issue individual and group CCROs
• Only 2% of grazing land is protected within VLUPs implemented in 13% of villages.
Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP)


• The objective of SRMP is to **develop and demonstrate improved approaches to village land use planning and management in rangelands in Tanzania**. The key components of the project are
  – working with experts to develop alternative approaches,
  – demonstrating new approaches (and now scaling up these)
  – building capacity of stakeholders in new approaches.

• Now led by MALF and NLUPC, with support from ILC, IFAD, ILRI and development organisations
Geographical location and focus

- 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 village land use planning (in order to protect grazing resources and mobility). So then the focus shifted to the villages that shared resources with others—and these groups of villages were the main focus of Phase 2.
- Phase 3 will scale up the approach in Bagamoyo, Kiteto and Morogoro.
Joint village land use planning – key achievements and outputs

• Development of participatory rangeland resource mapping as a tool in VLUP process.
• National guidelines produced.
• In JVLUP villages sharing resources mapped and planned together
Joint village land use planning across 3 villages - OLENGAPA

• Three villages – Olkitikiti, Lerug and Ngapapa in Kiteto District

• Shared resources including grazing and water

• Agreed to plan together and protect shared resources in individual-village land use plans, and in a joint village land use plan/agreement

• Tricky negotiation process was followed between pastoralists and farmers to agree on shared grazing area: 32,148 hectares (55% of total land in 3 villages)
Joint village land use planning – key achievements and outputs

• Establishment of a Livestock Keepers Association to whom CCROs will be provided from the 3 x Village Councils for the part of the shared grazing that falls in jurisdiction of each village.

• A Rangeland Management Plan will be produced and implemented, and the grazing area will be registered with Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.
SRMP Phase III 2016-2020

• Will scale-up joint village land use planning and protection of grazing areas in more groups of villages, and also in greater numbers of villages working together i.e. it is often the case that 6-10 villages may share resources and therefore could benefit from joint planning.

• Increase focus on protection of livestock corridors.

• Emphasis on VLUP as a means to resolve land use conflicts.

• Work to mainstream the above by process being led by government - MALF and NLUPC.