

Solutions for managing and protecting rangelands: Ongoing research and innovations through R4D

Fiona Flintan and Polly Ericksen

Pastoralism in the Current of Global Changes (P2CG): Stakes, Challenges and Prospects, Dakar, 20-24 November 2017



**INTERNATIONAL
LAND
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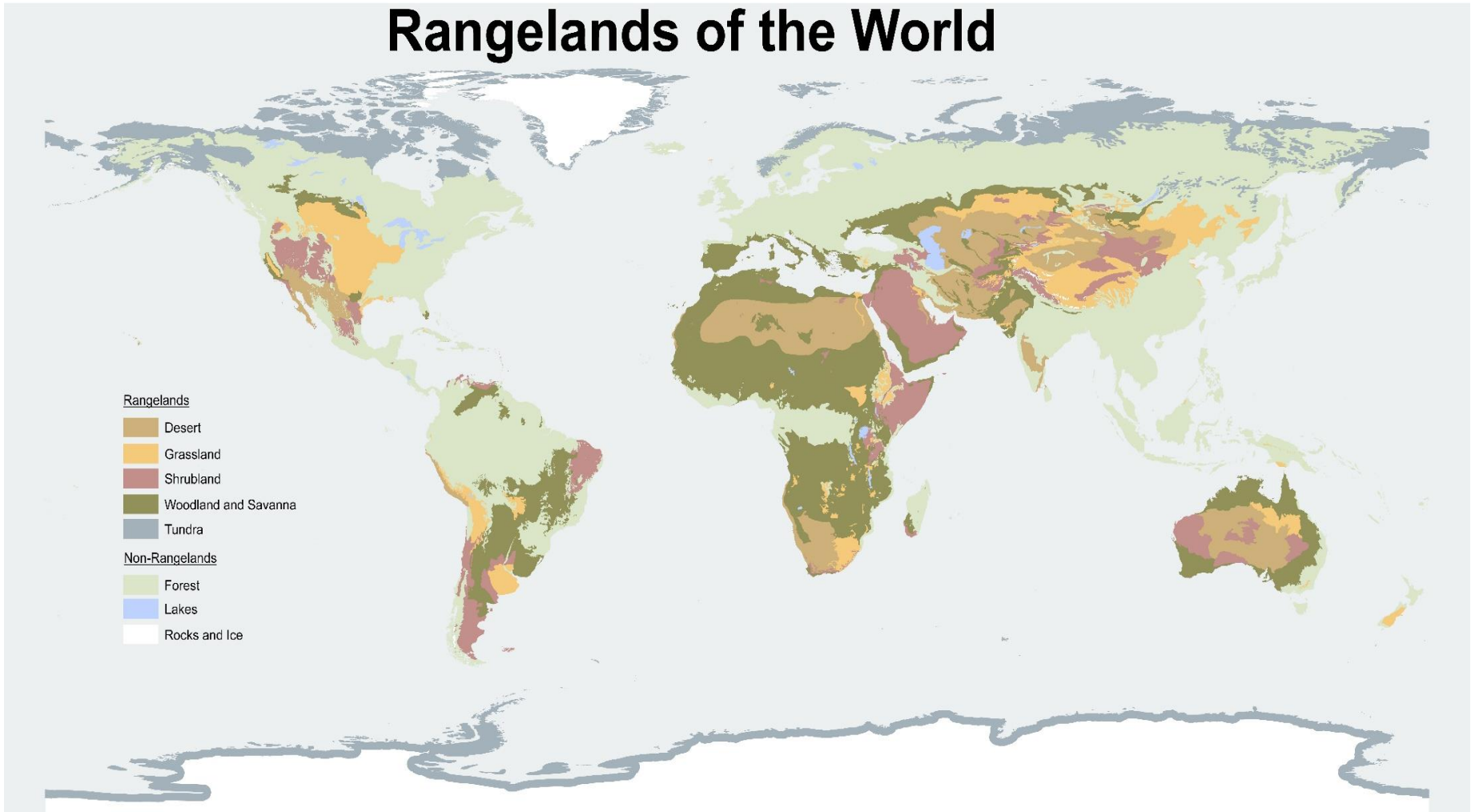


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Coverage of rangelands worldwide

Rangelands of the World

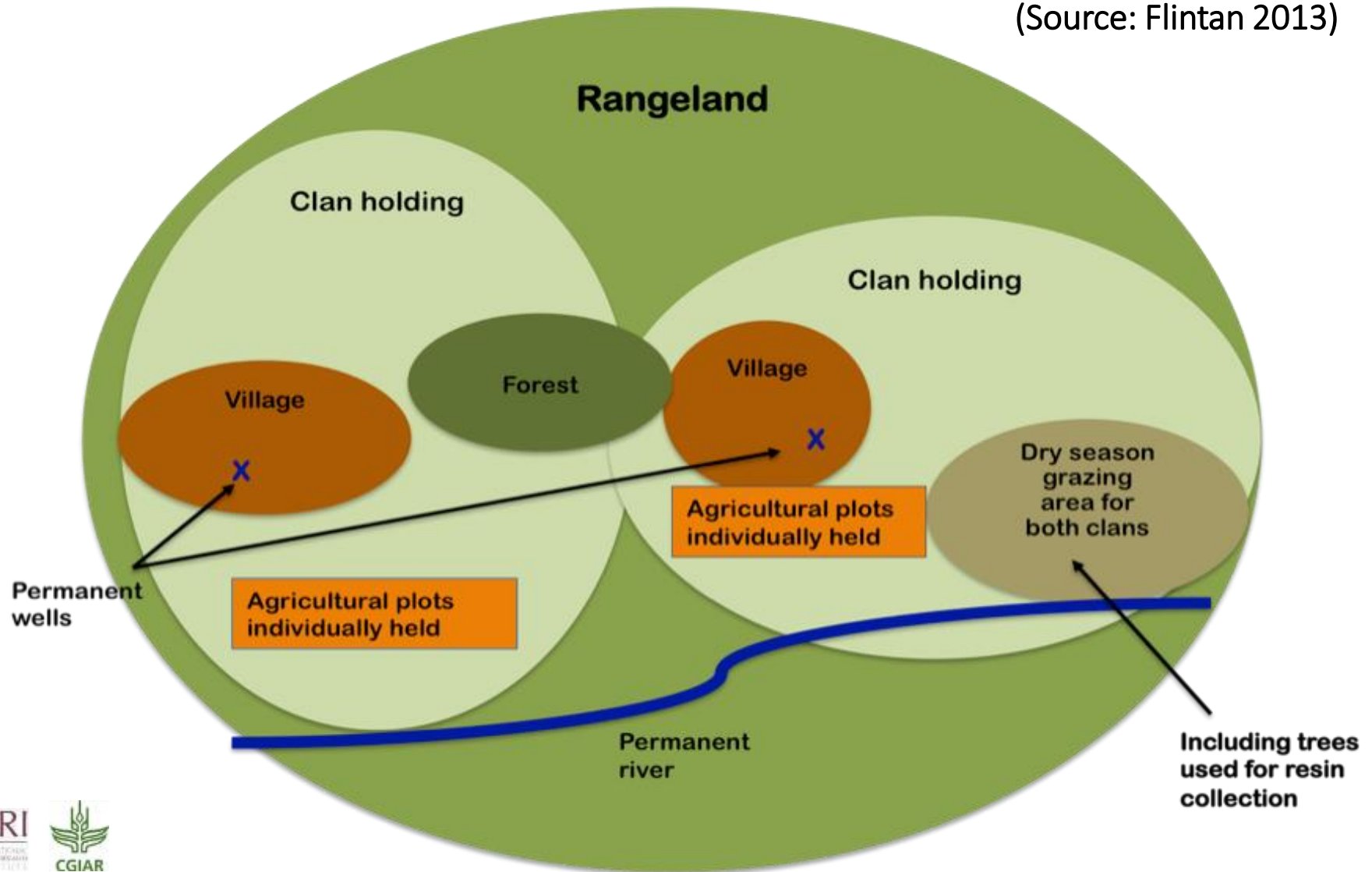


Pastoral land tenure systems: characteristics

- Lack of data and maps on land tenure systems in rangelands globally (or even nationally).
- Majority held under communal land tenure systems.
- Under pressure from both external and internal forces – but overall degree of changes unknown.
- Land and resource access highly politicized – a source of power – wealth, prestige, control, etc.
- Challenge of formalization while maintaining flexibility.
- Complex layers of tenure – a ‘nested’ approach of governance.

“Nested” governance system

(Source: Flintan 2013)



Challenges to securing rangelands and good management

- Complexity of pastoral land tenure
 - Difficult to define boundaries (porous), size, appropriate entry-point.
 - Multiple users & uses – primary, secondary, tertiary
- Non-equilibrium ecosystem dynamics
 - Need landscape level, adaptive & nested management
- Bad decisions eroding productivity
 - Bush encroachment and invasive species
 - Excising of key ‘high productivity’ resources, converting or over-using them
- Lack of secure access rights or tenure
 - Little incentive to invest
 - “Land grabbing”

CRISIS in terms of access to pastoral resources and land

- Lack of attention at global levels (unlike forests for example) – livestock production being challenged e.g. in terms of emissions and impact on climate change.
- Still a general lack of support of pastoralism as a land use system at national levels. Decisions about land use made by non-local land users (models, pre-conceived ideas, carrying capacities) – lack of truly participatory approaches.
- Continental and regional bodies failing to pressure national governments to abide by commitments to e.g. AU Framework on Pastoralism, Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT), ECOWAS, EAC, IGAD – closed borders (Tanzania), blocked mobility, fractured communities.
- Blockages in approval and lack of application of Pastoral Codes e.g. Cameroon.

Crisis in terms of access to pastoral resources and land

- Increasing conflicts between different land users particularly at local level (often politicized and manipulated by more powerful actors) e.g. Ethiopia and Kenya.



Crisis in terms of access to pastoral resources and land

- Solutions focus on limiting pastoral movements – open-grazing ban in Benue State, Nigeria.
- Weakening in authority of customary institutions – external and internal challenges. Individual rights vs. communal rights e.g. issue of women's rights.
- More supportive governments struggling to find solutions to communal land tenure but reluctance to give power to the land owners – pastoralists.
- Failed privatisation and communal schemes e.g. group ranches and "trust lands" in Kenya – Community Land Bill.
- Poorly planned "development" schemes that e.g. invest in infrastructure including water without considering impact on wider pastoral landscape; and large-scale schemes e.g. LAPSSET corridor, East Africa.

In response, ILRI is investing in research for development (R4D) on land governance, land use planning and land restoration in rangelands

R4D at global level – ILRI and ILC Rangelands Initiative

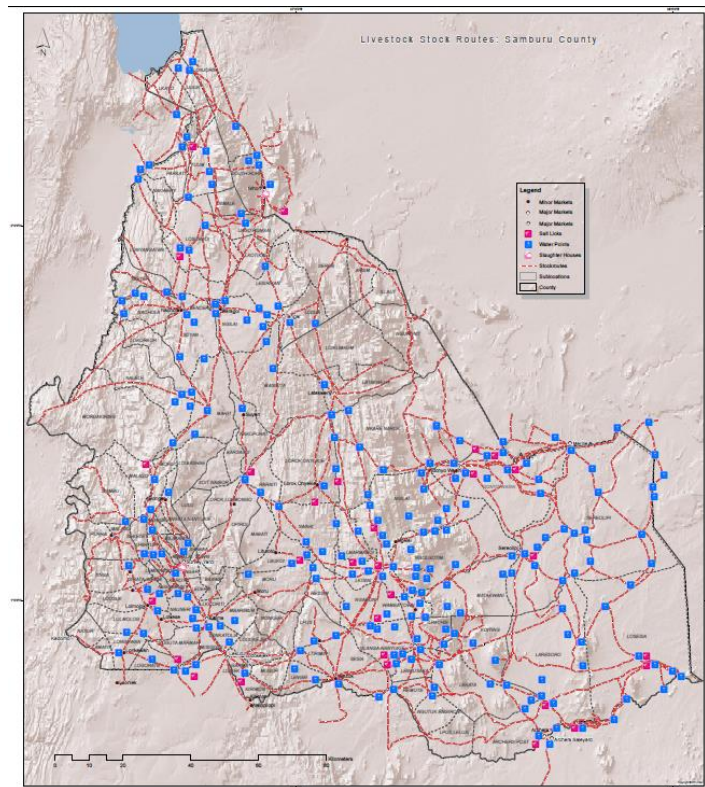
- ILRI working with the International Land Coalition as a member – coordination of ILC's Rangelands Initiative global. A core partnership of ILRI, IFAD, FAO-PKH, UNEP and US-based Rangelands Partnership.
- Connecting ILC members and partners – To strengthen community of practice on rangelands-land issues at global level.
- Mobilising – To build the capacity of ILC members to mobilise and engage with decision-makers at global levels.
- Influencing – To influencing changes in policy, legislation and global strategic frameworks.

R4D at global level– ILC Rangelands Initiative and CRPs (Livestock and PIM)

- Increasing attention to rangelands in global forum such as Committee for Food Security; WB Conference on Land and Poverty; VGGTs;
- Development of indicators and matrix for measuring land tenure reform at national (global) levels (with ICARDA);
- Campaign for IYR&P;
- Developing global statement on land tenure in rangelands – including feeding information to LANDMARK (platform for mapping community lands), and Land Portal Foundation (Rangelands Tenure page). Documentation and mapping of land tenure in rangelands.
- Working with UNEP on a gap analysis on rangelands (building on success of Resolution on sustainable pastoralism and rangelands at UNEA 2016).
- Influencing international partners to pay more attention to rangelands & land; and supporting ILC RI Africa, Asia and LACs.
- Improving understanding and appreciation of livestock as a food production and land use system.

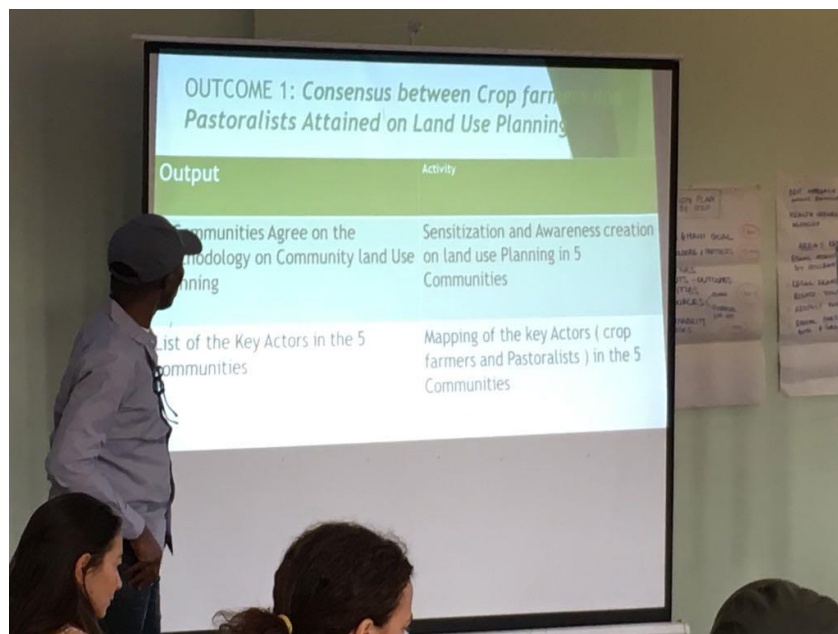
R4D on land governance and land use planning in Kenya

- Working with National Land Commission - development of annex to County Spatial Planning on rangelands & technical toolkit.
- Mapping of livestock routes and grazing areas – aim to assist counties to test the development of cross-county agreements.



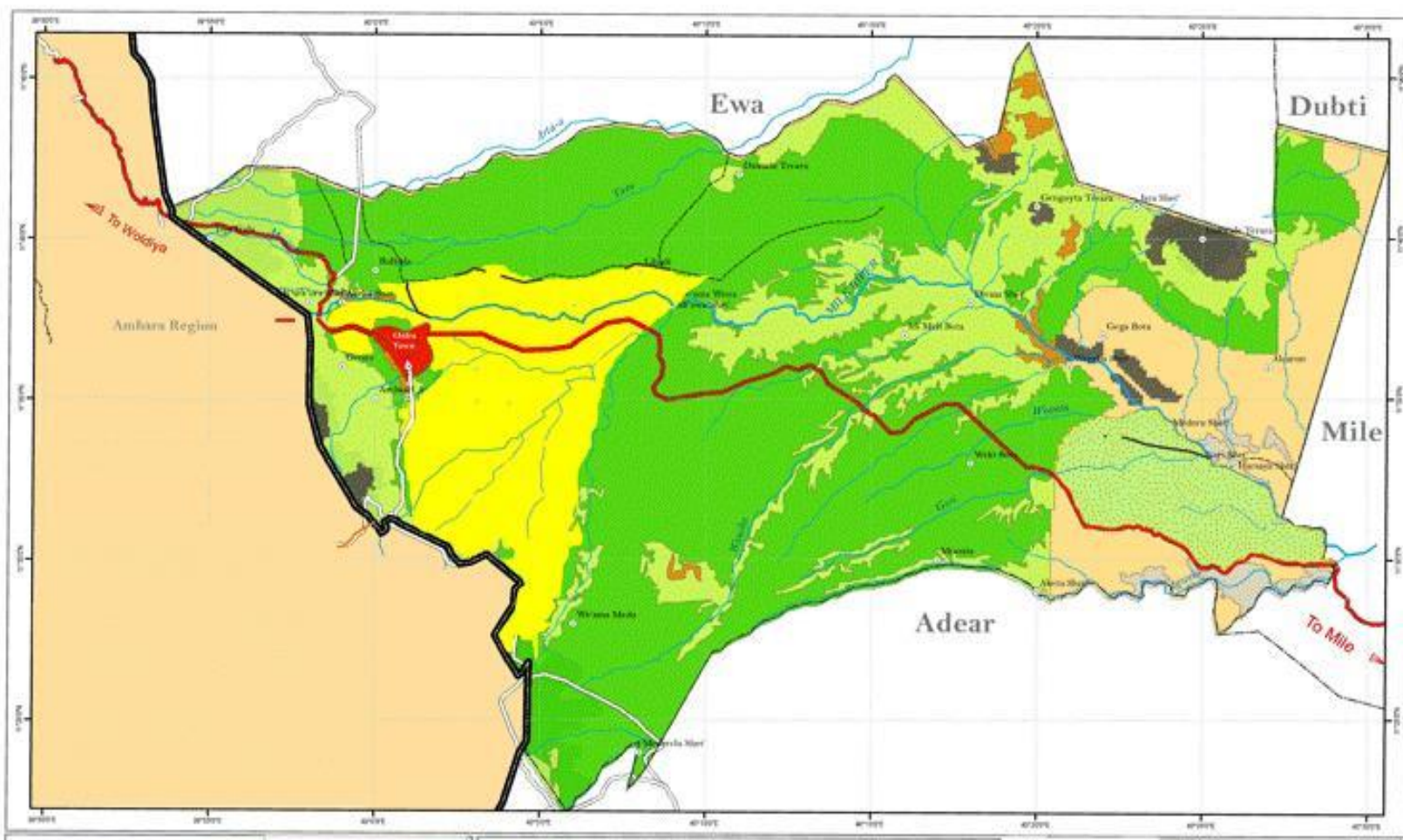
R4D on land governance and land use planning in Kenya

- Working with large conservation-driven organisations or NGOs, and projects to better understand pastoral and rangeland issues.
- Proving technical support to “participatory rangeland management” (PRM) as an approach taking lessons from Ethiopia to Kenya and Tanzania working with national and county/local governments.
- Learning Route of IFAD-Nigeria to Kenya and Tanzania.



R4D on land governance and land use planning in Ethiopia

- Piloting of woreda (district) participatory land use planning with government in pastoral areas.

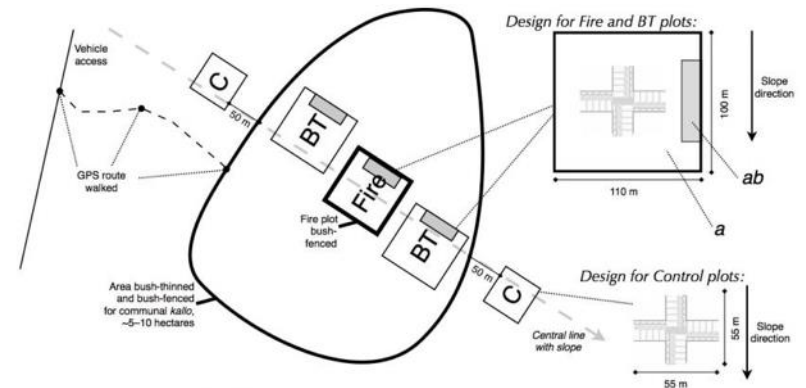


R4D on land governance and land use planning in Ethiopia

- Background paper for development of national land use policy.
- Undertaking of baselines in pastoral areas (x 4 - 6500 HHs) – with GoE – rich data source.
- Working with WRI on review of PRM (use of satellite imagery, plus local-level research).
- Strengthening of PRM up-scaling e.g. WB-RPLRP.
- Studies on pastoral women and land (as part of a cross-CGIAR land governance flagship).
- Definition of a pastoral household and relationship with social and ecological landscape – implications for aid and development delivery.

Ethiopia: Piloting restoration with local communities

- Rest over-grazed areas
- Improve exclosures
- Bush thinning in long dry season
- Selective use of fire
- Re-seeding with appropriate species
- Monitor improvements with communities



Plot and treatment definitions:

Fire = Fire plot (location selected by pastoralists and sets the central line; plot is bush-fenced, to be rested for up to 1 year)

Treatment **a** = bush-thinning + fire

Treatment **ab** = bush-thinning + fire + re-seeding

BT = Bush-thinning plot (located a random distance from central line; plot is not bush-fenced, to be rested for 6 months or as project protocol)

Treatment **a** = bush-thinning

Treatment **ab** = bush-thinning + re-seeding

C = Control (located a random distance from central line; plots not subjected to bush-thinning or other management beyond grazing)



= LandPKS monitoring plot (Riginos and Herrick 2010, Riginos et al. 2011); see datasheet in Appendix 1.

A different approach to research is required: R4D

- CGIAR as a whole under pressure to show more R4D and "impact."
- Reduced funding sources and changed focus.
- This approach fits with ILRI's concerns for the crisis in land governance in pastoral areas.
- By engaging with different actors, research can directly influence and contribute to positive change.
- Provision of technical support working with these partners is a good entry point.
- Not without its challenges.
- Always looking for additional partnerships.

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Patron: Professor Peter C Doherty AC, FAA, FRS

Animal scientist, Nobel Prize Laureate for Physiology or Medicine–1996

Box 30709, Nairobi 00100 Kenya
Phone +254 20 422 3000
Fax +254 20 422 3001
Email ilri-kenya@cgiar.org

ilri.org
better lives through livestock
ILRI is a CGIAR research centre

Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Phone +251 11 617 2000
Fax +251 11 667 6923
Email ilri-ethiopia@cgiar.org

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