

Evidences

Study #4373

Contributing Projects:

- P573 - Activity 4.3.1: Land and resource tenure arrangements and institutional models.

Part I: Public communications

Type: OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

Status: Completed

Year: 2021

Title: Uptake of Joint Village Land Use Planning (JVLUP) by the Government of Tanzania

Short outcome/impact statement:

In 2021 the Government of Tanzania released a revised edition of their manual for participatory village land use planning. The manual includes and promotes the joint village land use planning (JVLUP) approach, which ILRI has been supporting the government to develop and pilot. This will encourage the upscaling of JVLUP across the country improving the security of tenure of pastoralists and laying the foundation for improved rangeland management.

Outcome story for communications use:

<Not Defined>

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome: <Not Defined>

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies : Yes

Policies contribution:

- 830 - Government of Tanzania includes joint village land use planning (JVLUP) in national manual on participatory village land use planning (<https://tinyurl.com/2m5qheus>)

Stage of maturity of change reported: Stage 2

Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDOs:

- Increased access to productive assets, including natural resources
- More productive and equitable management of natural resources

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:

- # of people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty
- # of hectares degraded land area restored

Description of activity / study: <Not Defined>

Geographic scope:

- National

Country(ies):

- Tanzania, United Republic

Comments: <Not Defined>

Key Contributors:

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- PIM - Policies, Institutions, and Markets
- Livestock - Livestock

Contributing Flagships:

- F4: Livestock and the Environment

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners:

- TNRF - Tanzania Natural Resource Forum
- ILC - International Land Coalition
- MOLF - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (United Republic of Tanzania)

CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

277 Joint Village Land Use Planning

Innovations:

- 277 - Joint village land use planning in Tanzania (<https://tinyurl.com/2jqmf6e8>)

Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:

In Tanzania according to law all villages should produce a village land use plan. Further, if villages share a resource such as grazing, water or a forest, then they should also produce a natural resource management sector plan (NRMSP) for that resource. SRMP (Sustainable Rangeland Management Project) was established to protect and improve the management of rangelands. The first phase of the Project highlighted the need to protect those rangelands that crossed village boundaries and saw the opportunities of taking a joint village land use planning approach, piloting this in first cluster of villages called OLENGAPA [3]. This led to the issuing of the first certificates of customary rights of occupancy (CCROs) to the local livestock keepers. The second phase of the project saw the upscaling and strengthening of the approach in three additional clusters. Strengthening the approach included a greater focus on gender, the training on conflict resolution, and the introduction of landscape level mapping [2] and planning across a wider pastoralist landscape in order to identify the clusters of villages where the JVLUP was to be undertaken [1, 5]. Though the financial investment in the approach was relatively high, not only did communities in the intervention areas benefit, but also significant capacity building of partners (NGO and government) was undertaken with strong influencing and awareness-raising activities in the country and outside, that helped to strengthen support for replicating the approach in other areas. Such activities included supporting the Director of Lands from Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the Director of the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) to attend conferences to share the JVLUP approach [3], training of staff including of partners on gender and conflict management plus the development of a strong gender strategy for the project, the production of a project Newsletter [1], contribution to the development of government strategic documents [4], the undertaking of a Civil Society Organizations national dialogue, learning visits to other countries and hosting from other countries to learn about the JVLUP experiences. All of this helped to build the case for JVLUP and the issuing of group CCROs to livestock keepers. In 2021, the NLUPC included the JVLUP in the revised version of its guidelines on participatory village land use planning, promoting the use of JVLUP across all villages that share grazing lands in the country [6].

References cited:

- [1] National Land Use Planning Commission, Tanzania (2020) Draft Guidelines for Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management and Administration in Tanzania, 3rd edition (<https://www.nlupc.go.tz/publications/guidelines>)
- [2] GoT (2014) Participatory rangeland resource mapping in Tanzania: A field manual to support planning and management in rangelands including in village land use planning (<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/51348>)
- [3] Ministry of Lands and National Land Use Planning Commission, Tanzania (2018) Tools and Spatial Technologies for Village Land Use Planning (<https://www.nlupc.go.tz/publications/guidelines>)
- [4] Kalenzi, D. (2016) Improving the implementation of land policy and legislation in pastoral areas of Tanzania: Experiences of joint village land use agreements and planning. Rangelands 7. Rome, Italy (<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/79796>)
- [5] GoT/SRMP (2019) SRMP Newsletter Vol. 3 (<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/101408>)
- [6] Nindi, S., Flintan, F., Kalenzi, D., Mwita, V. and 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 (<https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/107388>)

Quantification: <Not Defined>

Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:

Gender relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: Trainings were conducted on gender and conflict management and a strong gender strategy was developed for the project.

Youth relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

CapDev relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **CapDev** relevance: On achievements with specific CapDev relevance: The project has worked very closely with government partners including providing sub-grants for implementing activities, trainings, arranging learning visits and other activities - significantly building up their capacity.

Climate Change relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

Other cross-cutting dimensions: <Not Defined>

Other cross-cutting dimensions description: <Not Defined>

Outcome Impact Case Report link: [Study #4373](#)

Contact person:

Fiona Flintan, Senior Scientist, Livestock/PIM, ILRI. Email: f.flintan@cgiar.org