



Better lives through livestock

Land Use Planning in Pastoral Areas

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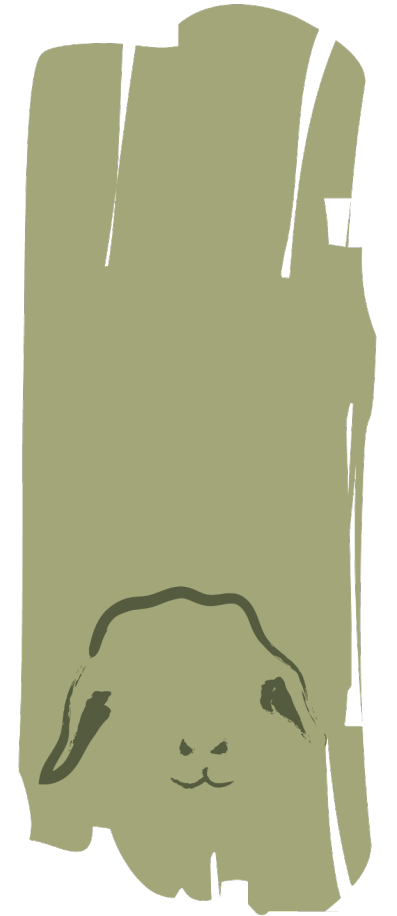
INITIATIVE ON
Livestock and Climate

Overview

Pastoral areas (rangelands) in Africa

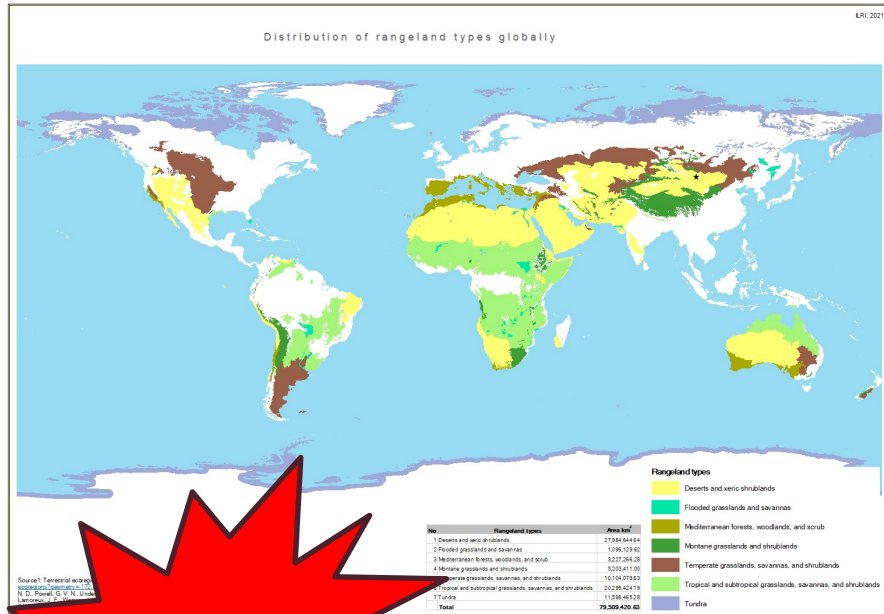
What is different about planning in pastoral areas?

Good practices

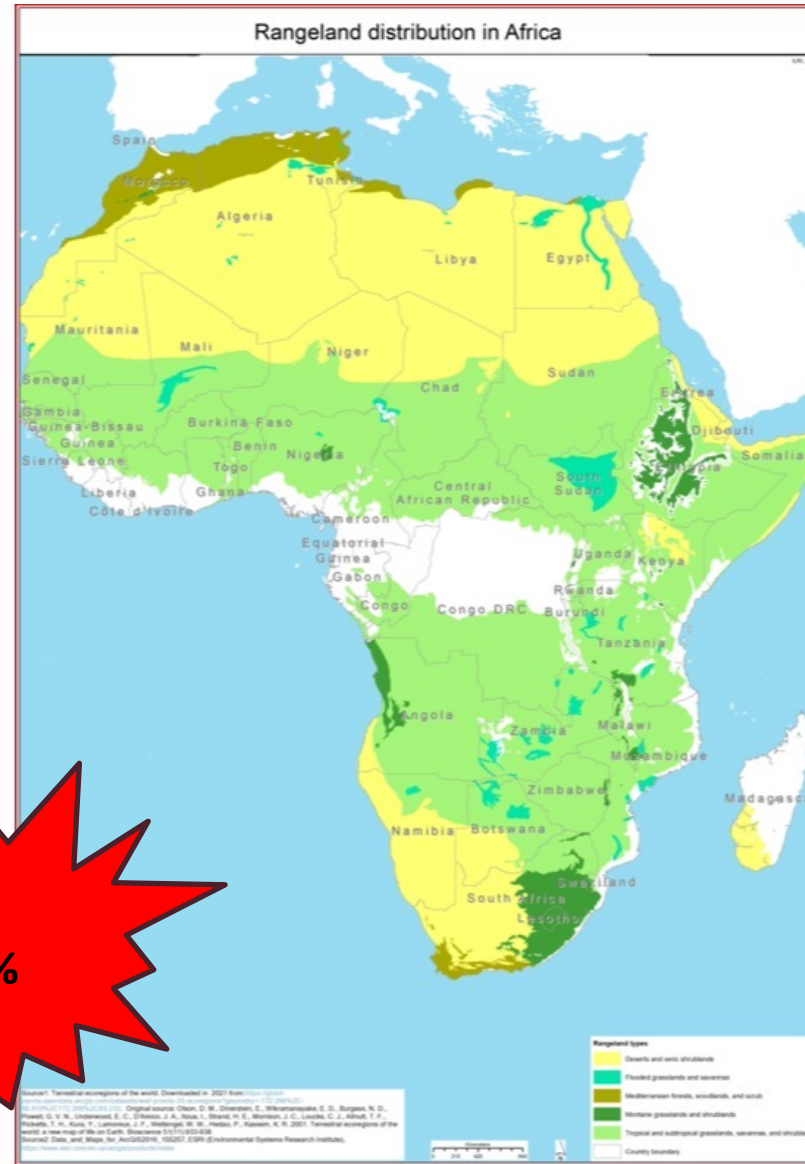


Pastoral areas (rangelands) in Africa

Rangelands – a valuable global particularly African asset



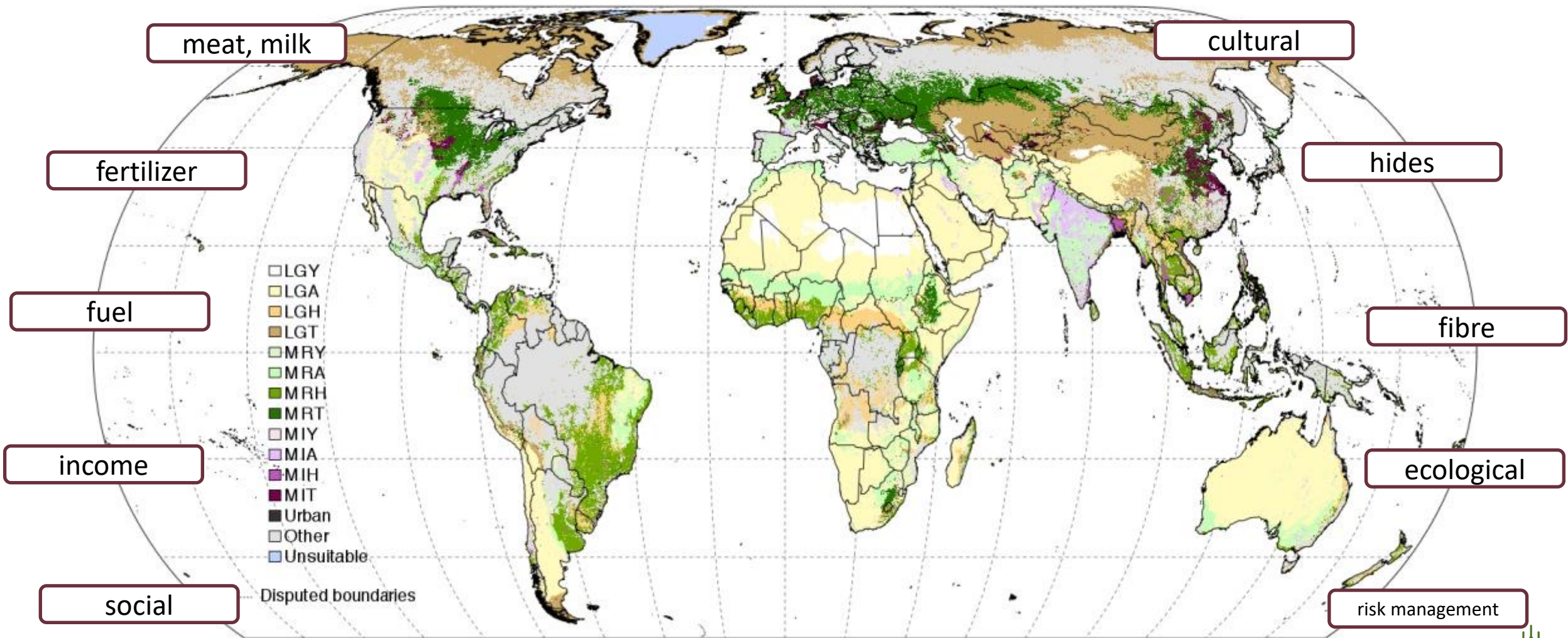
54%



86%

Diverse ruminant systems provide diverse benefits

Global livestock production systems (ruminants)



Source: FAO, 2018

Characteristics of the pastoral livestock production system

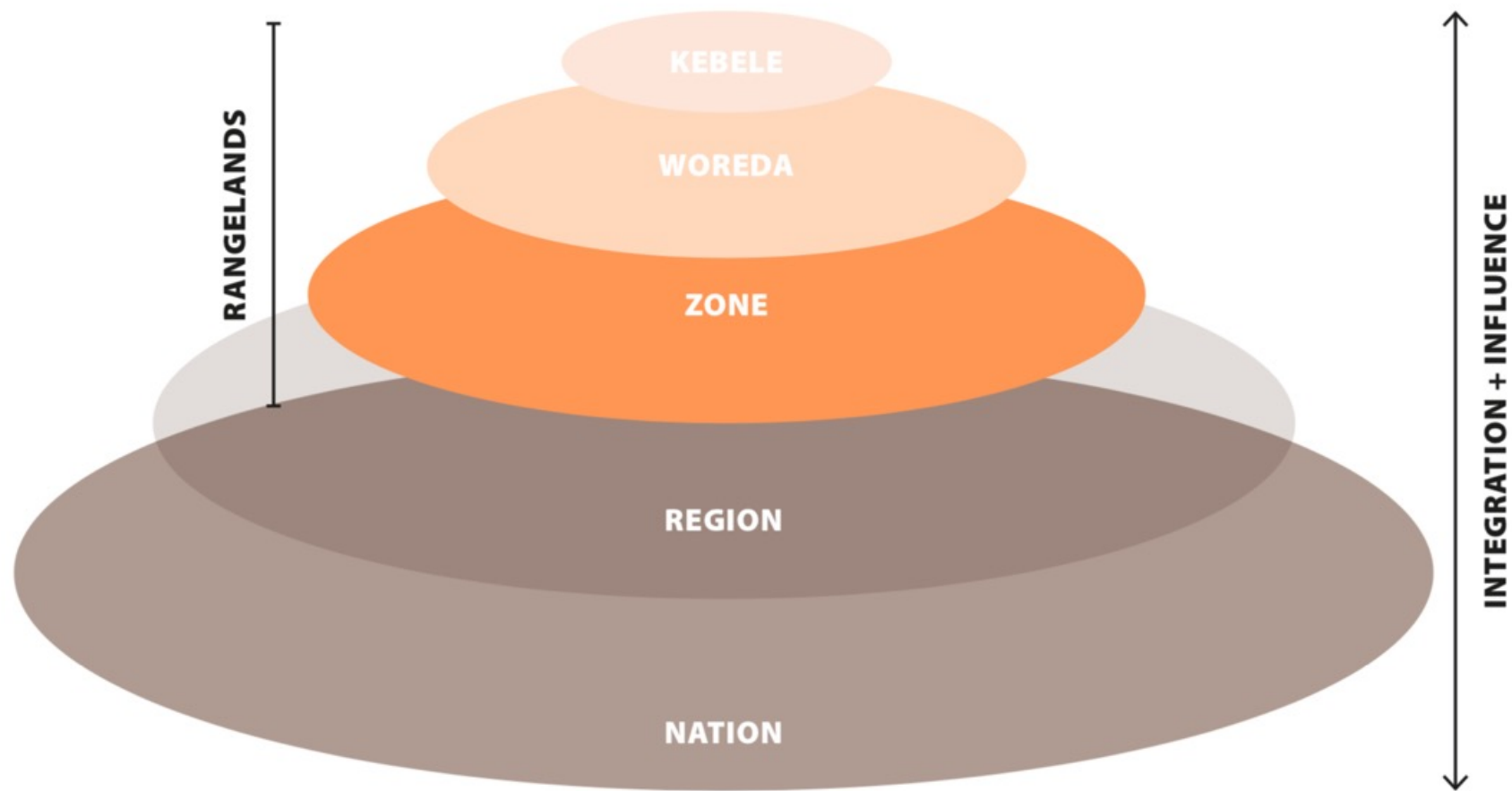
- Pastoralism is an extensive production system that converts patchily distributed poor quality vegetation in drylands into food and other livestock products.
- This requires movement across a large area (a rangeland), which can include grasslands, wooded areas, and cropping farms post-harvest.
- Mobility and flexibility is key to accommodate for the variability and to respond to such as drought
- Rangelands are often multifunctional including environmental benefits

Challenges for land tenure and land use planning

- The land tends to be managed collectively with often well-defined customary institutions that do not easily align with formal government structures and processes – insecure unclear tenure – often conflicts with other land users
- Land use often falls across administrative boundaries. Formalising administrative boundaries can break up (fragment)rangelands and restrict mobility.
- Pastoralists from several administrative units may share a single grazing land or water point

Challenges for land tenure and land use planning

- Lands are not used all year round so may appear vacant, and pastoralists are not present to contribute to land use planning decision-making processes.
- There is a lack of documentation of land use – and the details can change from year to year.
- Multifunctionality of rangelands is not easily captured in land use planning processes.
- Areas are remote, large and inhospitable to many – carrying out ‘normal’ land potential assessments is impossible



Principles of land use planning in pastoral areas

1. Starts with current land use, management and governance of pastoral land and resources, which can be understood by participatory mapping



Principles of land use planning in pastoral areas

2. Accommodates the complexities of collective and multifunctional land use and tenure and supports sharing of resources and mobility across administrative boundaries

Figure: 'Nested' system of governance in the rangelands (Source: Flintan 2013)



Principles of land use planning in pastoral areas

3. Is inclusive including all pastoralists, building capacities as needed.



Principles of land use planning in pastoral areas

4. Provides flexibility to allow response to drought and other climatic events or crises.



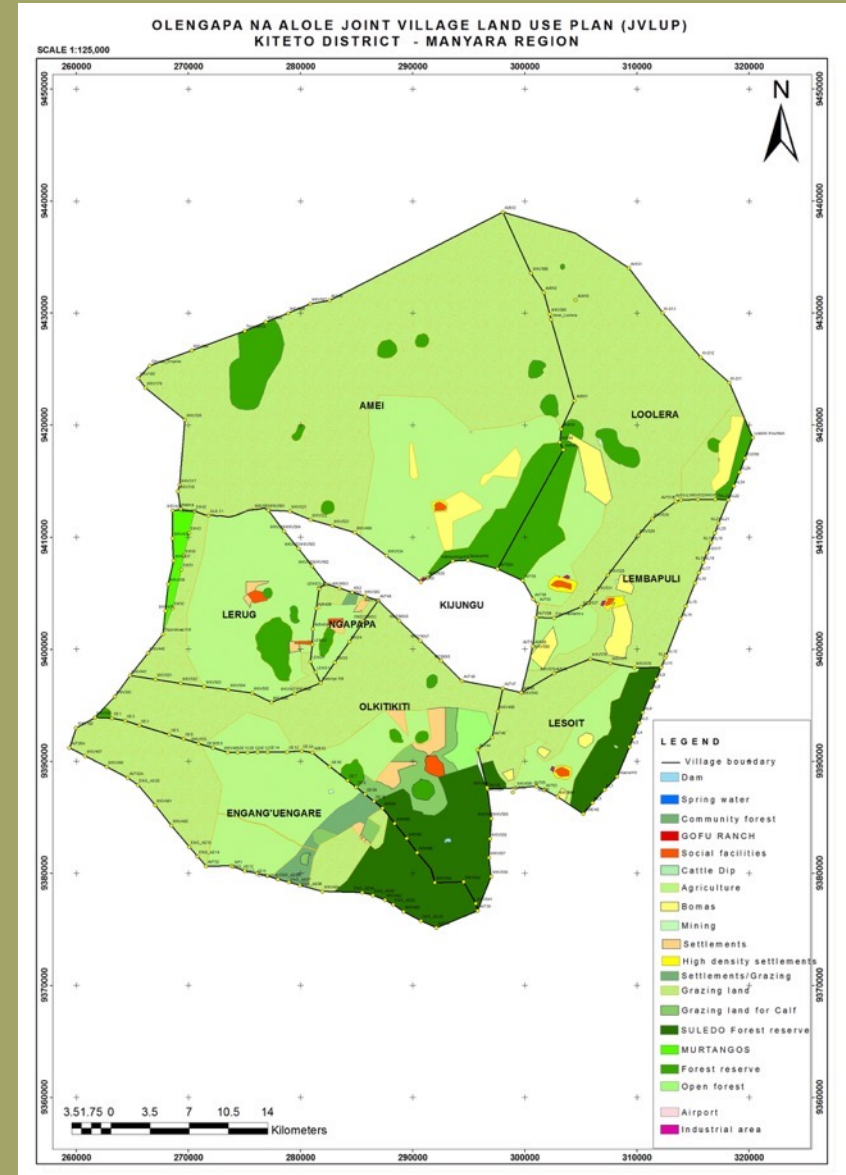
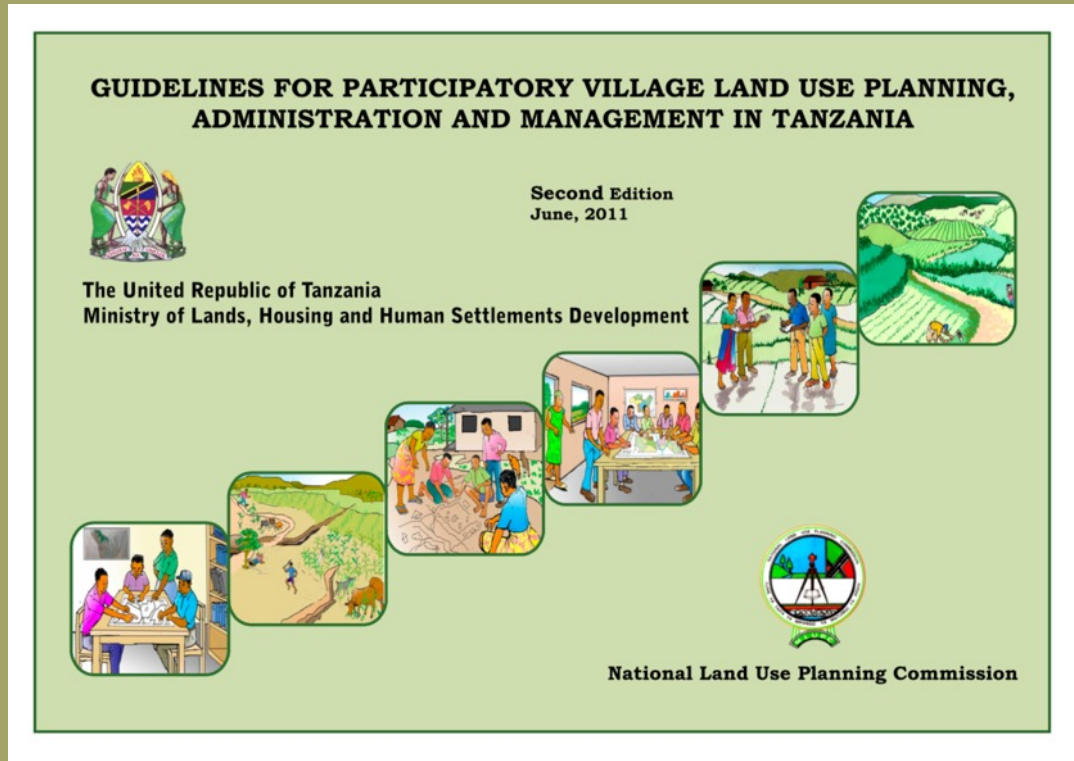
Principles of land use planning in pastoral areas

5. Needs to be affordable and implementable – not the need for same detail as in cropping areas.

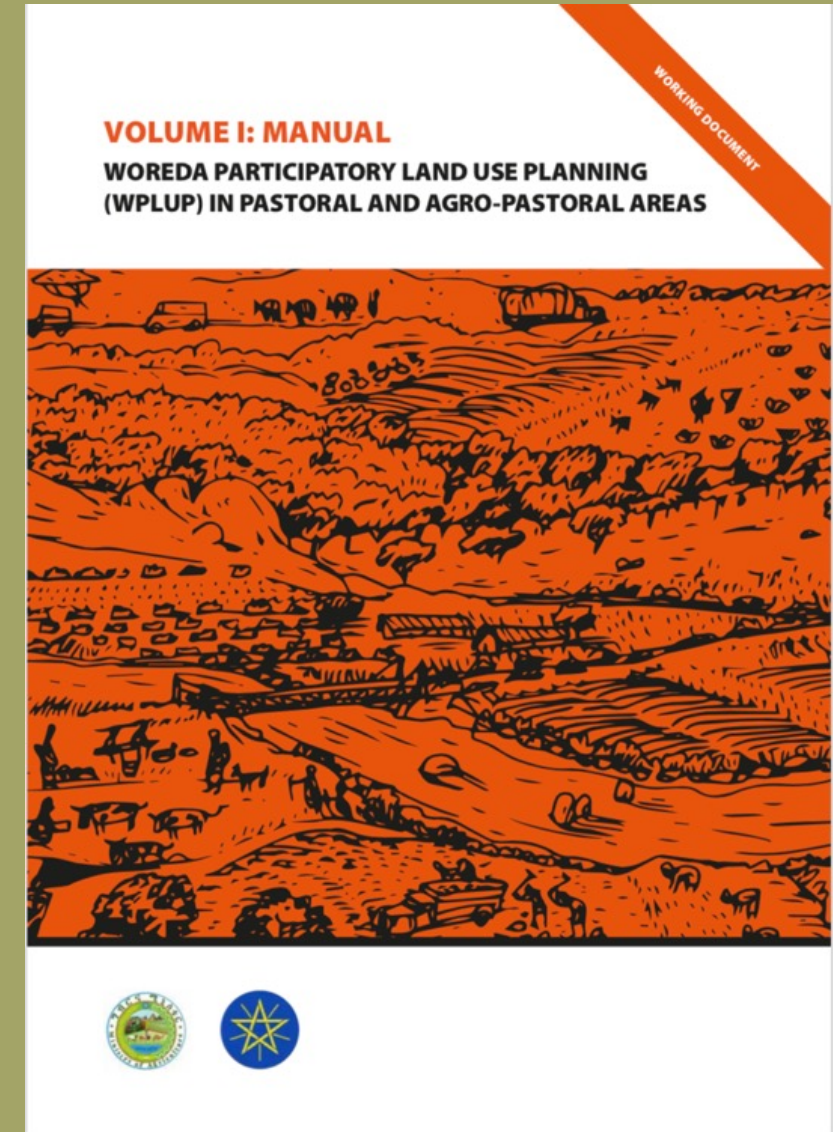
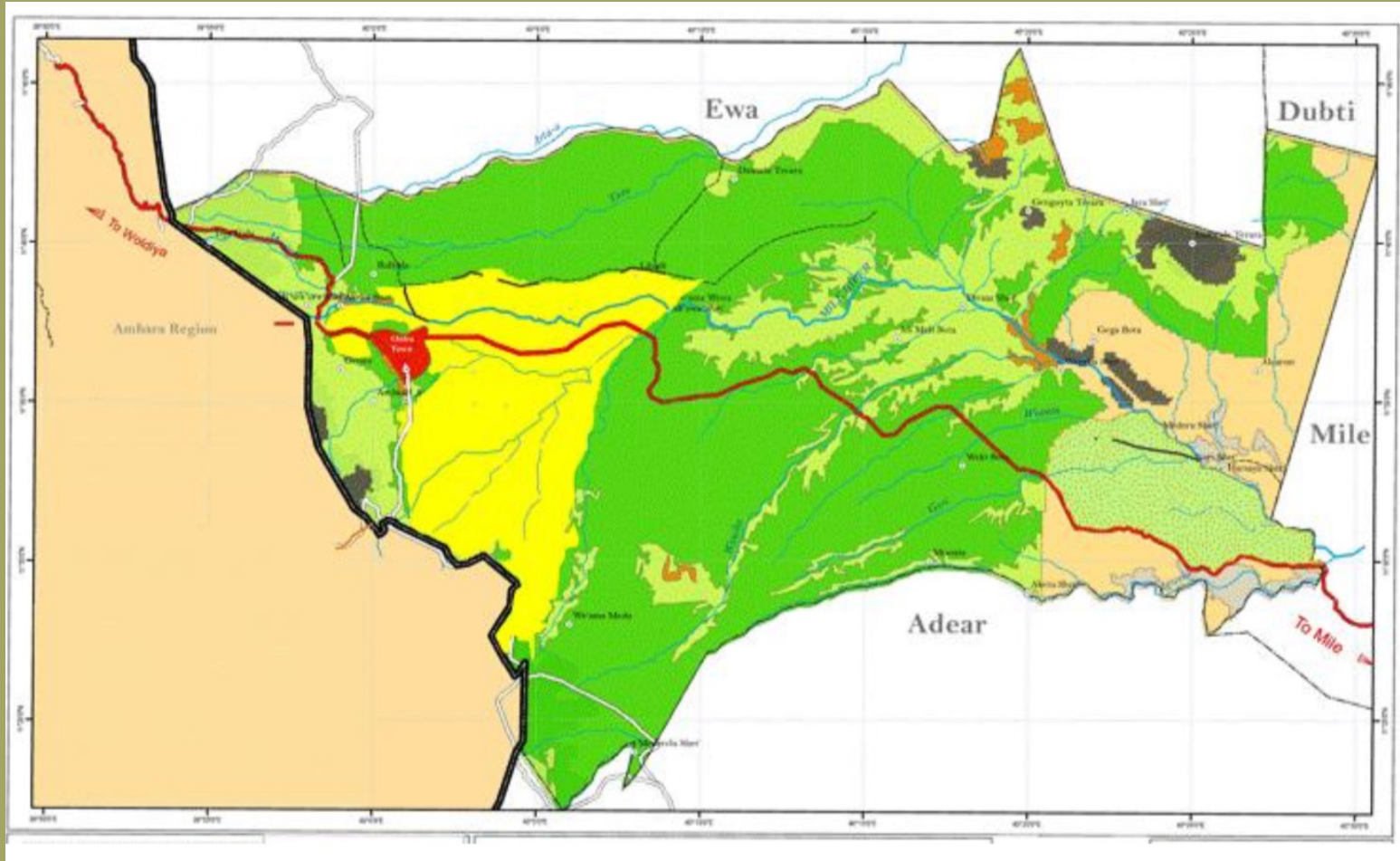


Good practices

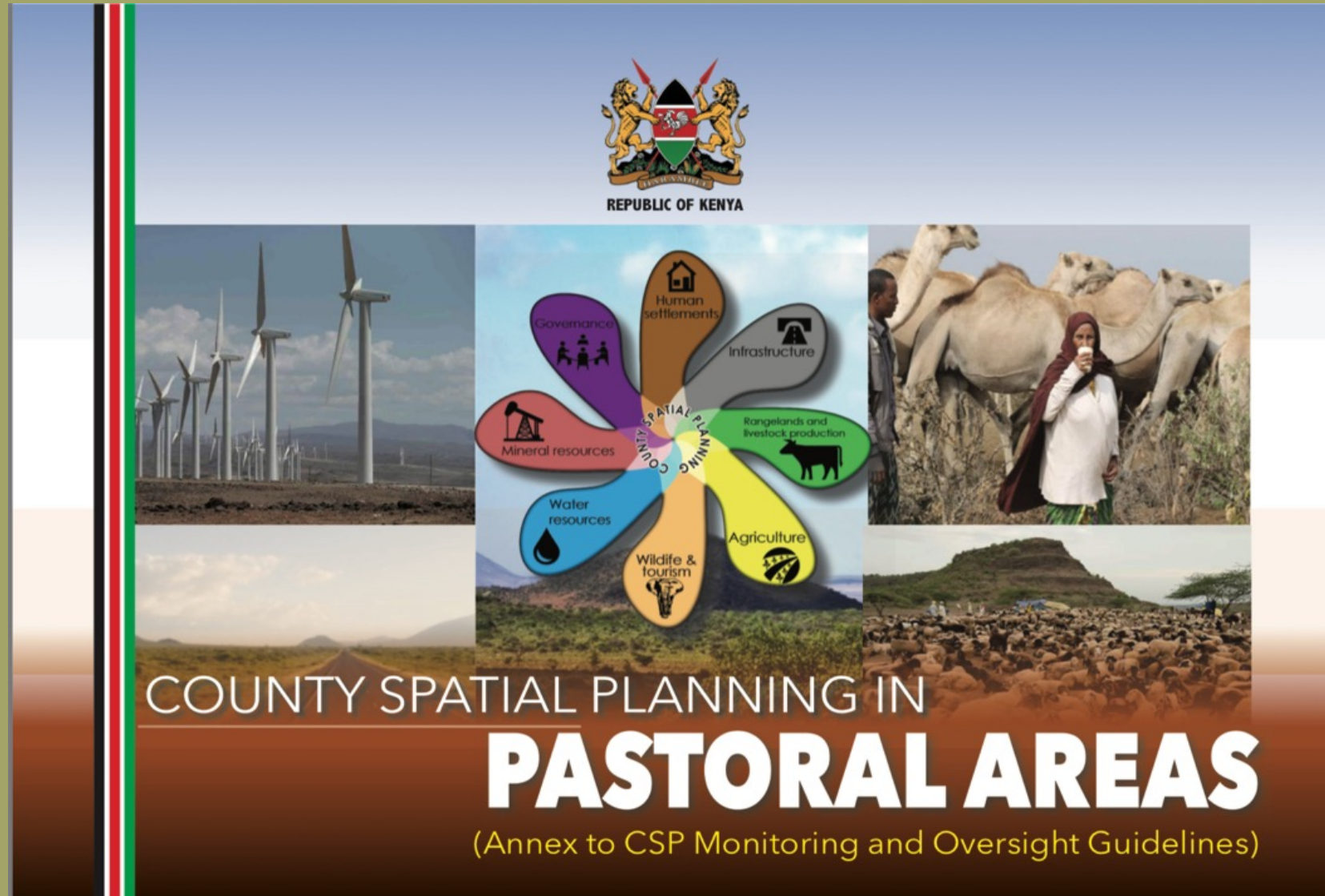
Joint village land use planning, Tanzania



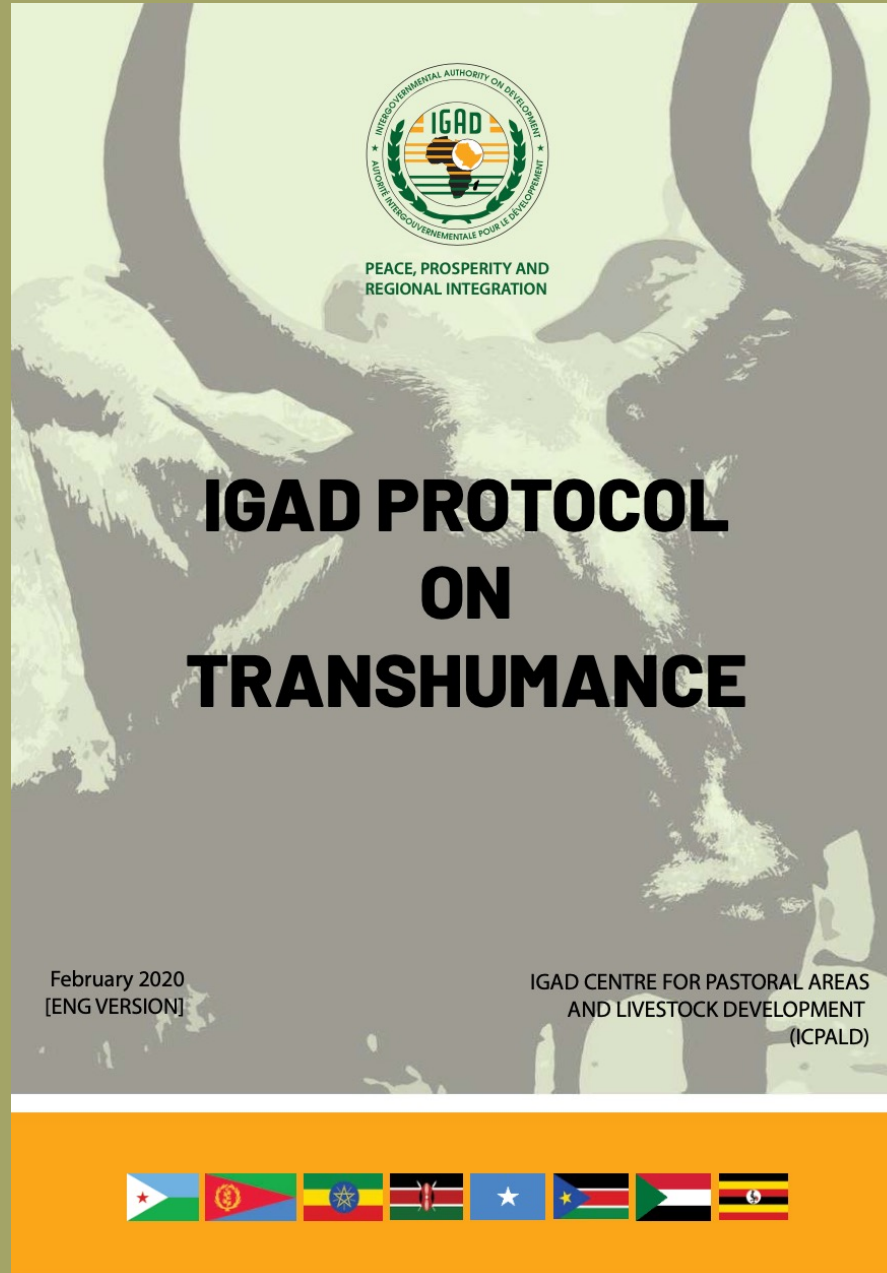
Woreda participatory land use planning for pastoral areas, Ethiopia



Country spatial planning for pastoral areas, Kenya



IGAD's Protocol on Transhumance and other initiatives



Key messages

Pastoral areas are a valuable asset particularly for Africa

Land use planning is critical to resolve land use conflicts and optimize land use, protecting pastoralism

Land use planning in pastoral areas can be more complex and requires flexibility and adaptation of planning processes


Increasing number of examples in greater IGAD region from which to learn and build on

Financial commitment by governments is key.



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