

CBI and Project Report Form (for all non-NES activities)**Project Report: NFC 1416**

Name of the programme/project/research product/event: Global Rangelands Initiative

Start and close: April 2016 – March 2017

Country: Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Cameroon, and global

Region: Africa and Global

Name of the organisation(s) carrying out the activities, or authors of a research project: RECONCILE (sub-grant to ILRI, MBOSCUDA)

Date of the report: 30th March 2017

Financing of grant: one grants totalling US\$149,939

Co-financing target stated in the proposal: US\$601, 000

Co-financing target actually achieved: Yes X No what amount? US\$17,500 (Please explain why not)

Report of the programme/project/research product/event/training/piece of work (15 pages)

The Global Rangelands Initiative most directly contributes to **Commitment 3: diverse tenure systems**

The GRI also contributes directly to:

- 1: Secure tenure rights, Commitment
- 4: Equal land rights for women,
- 5 Secure territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples,
- 6 Locally-managed ecosystems,
- 7 Inclusive decision-making and Commitment
- 9 Effective actions against land grabbing.

1. Introduction & Purpose of Rangelands Initiative

The rangelands programme was conceived to address the many challenges resulting from the increased interest in rangelands and resources within it. As ILC's Global Rangelands Initiative exists as a programme and a platform facilitating learning between and providing technical support to government and other actors who are working to make rangelands more tenure secure. The programme has evolved over time with its activities and management expanding from a Global programme targeting eastern Africa to a real global programme within the ILC member regions. The management and actual implementation has been split since 2016 with global component fully coordinated by ILRI and Africa component coordinated by RECONCILE. The programme has aligned with CBIs thus thematic coordinators in each coordinating organization. The Rangelands Initiative supports government and other actors to develop or influence enabling policy and legislation, and/or implement policy and legislation in a manner that better supports productive and sustainable rangeland use through jointly identifying solutions based on innovation and practice.

2. Background

Land and resource loss, change and fragmentation in the rangelands have increased dramatically in recent years due to both ‘external’ and ‘internal’ influences in the rangelands. These include inadequate recognition of land and resource ownership rights, poor land-use planning, and privatization processes. These influences are having significant negative impacts on millions of rangeland users, including pastoralists and hunter-gatherers who depend upon rangelands for their food and livelihood security, as well as affecting national economies, peace and security. With the ongoing land use changes in the rangelands, rangelands are becoming more susceptible to land grabs, the traditional institutions and systems of rules, norms and culture that have worked for years in sustainable management of the rangelands are threatened by statutory laws that don’t recognize them and undermine their operations. Weak collective land rights as a result of failure to recognize customary and community land rights by many countries in Africa put the very existence of rangelands at jeopardy.

The Rangeland Initiative exists to contribute to strengthened capacities institutions policies and frameworks that address insecurities and challenges that local rangeland users face in accessing, using and managing land and resources that they depend upon for their livelihoods. This insecurity has developed due to multiple pressures on rangelands including badly planned and conflicting land uses, poor socio-economic development, infrastructure needs, population growth, environmental degradation and poor tenure security.

Learning is critical for policy and practice changes and improvements. There are diverse rules, norms, guidelines formal and informal practices and interventions applicable and spread across the rangelands Africa and the world. Rangelands Initiative in its part bridges the gaps through learning to engage with and learning to contribute to policies and laws that seek to secure rangelands and its resources. The programme does this by bringing the diverse actors working and having interest in rangeland management. These include: communities deriving their livelihoods on the rangelands, governments, regional bodies/blocks, civil society organizations, development partners and research institutions. There are lessons and learnings that these actors have acquired over time regarding rangeland management. These lessons and learnings need to be documented, packaged, shared and disseminated to inform policy and practice in securing rangelands.

3. Principle objectives and contribution to PCLG (People-Centred Land Governance)

The goal of the Rangelands Initiative is to improve the tenure security of local rangelands users through improved implementation of enabling policy and legislation.

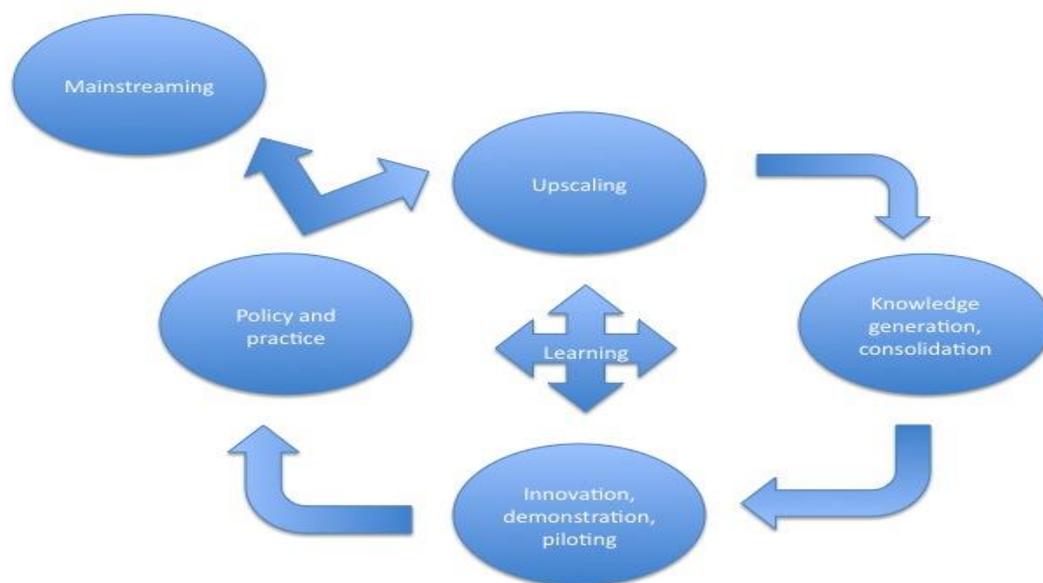
The objectives are:

- To develop and strengthen collaborative and supporting partnerships with a common vision of improving the tenure security of rangeland users.
- To identify, develop and/or scale-up innovative initiatives, which can assist governments and other actors in implementing enabling policy and legislation for securing tenure rights of local rangeland users.

- To share experiences and lessons learned with other actors, in order to further influence the development of supporting policy and legislation.

The common goal in the land governance agenda is to recognize people's dignity and human rights recognizing gender and human diversity. Equally, it should support and build the ability of people to adapt to climate change. Rangelands programme recognizes that people centred land governance is core in engaging governments and other actors. Connecting people and enabling them to benefit from the rich experience, technical knowledge and innovations of ILC members and partners working across the world on rangeland issues. It mobilizes members to consolidate their collective capacities by facilitating and providing support for actors to share experiences, and further innovate and develop effective solutions. The programme influences processes and mind sets that have the normal providing alternatives providing evidence to governments, policy makers, investors, development partners including Non-state actors. This is done by way of identifying, consolidating, documenting and facilitating the sharing of good practice and experiences; assisting actors to adapt and adopt good practice through innovation, piloting, writing of guidelines or other tools; and/or supporting the upscaling those interventions that are known to work. The figure below illustrates the anticipated cycle of engagement and development, with learning facilitated across the different components. It is anticipated that eventually this process of learning, innovation and upscaling will develop into an effective process or activity that will be mainstreamed.

Cycle of engagement and support



During the 2016/2017 reporting period, RECONCILE was responsible for the administration of the grant and implementation of the Africa component. ILRI in its part was responsible for the implementation of the Global component of the programme. This change was triggered in 2016 to define more the roles of the coordinators as well as strengthen the global component of the programme.

The implementation of the programme was done with members at the country, regional and global levels. As has been the norm, the activities were collaboratively carried out in partnership with

government both at national and local levels, and with regional bodies such as IGAD. Some activities involved working with local communities in Cameroon in document best practices, working with the National Land Commission in Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania. The project also worked with diverse actors towards policy and legislation development and implementation.

The RI contributed to the following areas of work:

- Developing and strengthening collaborative and supporting partnerships with a common vision of tenure security for rangelands users.
- Identifying, developing and/or supporting the scaling-up of innovative solutions, which can assist governments and other actors in implementing enabling policy and legislation for securing tenure of rangeland users
- Sharing experiences and lessons learned with different actors, building partnerships, in order to influence the development and implementation of supporting policy and legislation.

During the 2016/2017, the Rangelands Initiative worked with diverse partners to contribute to the three result areas using ILC's pathways of Connecting different partners and working together to build a common vision towards a more secured rangelands and its practitioners, governments and communities to maximize on the innovations and ideas that promote local based solutions to addressing resource based problems these includes, policies, legislations, capacities and networks engaging in a collaborative approach towards implementation of projects and programmes piloting, up-scaling and documenting innovations. The programme used the ILC networks, partnerships, resources Influencing the mind-sets of different actors towards the rangelands and demystifying the discourse around rangelands and pastoralism. The interventions have been structured through the following methodologies;

- i) Research and analysis; in order to generate information for effective policy formulation, development and implementation.
- i) Building a body of knowledge and information base; the programme contends that the best way to ensure there's knowledge amongst stakeholders is by supporting the documentation of the local best practices either through an on-going programme or a standalone initiative to generate case studies.
- ii) Exchange and learning; in order to ensure that there's institutionalization, sharing between and amongst partners has been one effective way of promoting peer-to-peer learning with government representatives and communities.
- iii) Adaptation and innovation of good practice to the national/local context; to reduce on duplicity, build synergy and upscale ideas, the RI promotes adaption of good practices
- iv) Piloting and demonstration of innovations to test their effectiveness and suitability (monitoring and evaluation required).

The RI in 2016/2017 expanded beyond Eastern and Central African countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Cameroon and a few contacts with Uganda, West Africa and regional through the Regional Assembly. For the first time the programme engaged with regional members interested and or working in rangelands in Africa. This in itself has been an upscale and raised the profile of the programme

leading to a more collaborative proposal development for 2017/2018. The programme was during this reporting period working at two levels, the regional and global levels.

It can be effectively be reported that the global component opened up space for ILC members (international and national) to strengthen their engagement on rangeland tenure issues globally. ILRI worked closely with UNEP and the Ethiopian Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to develop a resolution on sustainable pastoralism, which after discussion and refinement was passed at the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA2) held in Nairobi in May. This resolution encourages UNEP, the United Nations in general, and Member States to pay more attention to pastoralism as a sustainable land use including the protection of rangelands. In addition, ILRI is representing the ILC Rangelands Initiative in a Steering Committee campaigning for the designation of an International Year of Pastoralists and Rangelands in 2020.

Funding

Total grant provided by ILC Secretariat through grants: US\$ 149,939 much lesser budget compared to 2014/2015 of US\$266,900

Key activities, processes and events undertaken:

- Supporting policy and legislation in Kenya; Since 2012, ILC has supported work on land including the development of NES through RECONCILE. Of significance has been the work on community land where RI is anchored and which is also situated under the CBI 3 Diverse Tenure Systems. Contributions have been made towards this process from the establishment of Task Force to the final delivery of a community land law. The programme thus supported the completion of community land law in Kenya through engagement of the national assembly committee on land and natural resources (at least two meetings, contribution to the joint parliamentary mediation committee, joint dinner for the members of parliament from the coast, pastoral areas, young members of parliamentary human rights group)
- Supporting piloting and innovations of land tools; successfully contributed to the piloting of STDM through the partnership of UNHABITAT and GLTN mapping common resources to secure communal resources; (conceptualized and provided technical support towards piloting in three IFAD supported programmes in Bomet, Kirinyaga and Embu)
- Supporting the ILC engagement framework at the national levels; Contributed to the TZ NES; Support the finalization of the Tanzania NES especially the component of the rangelands. This included the development of the proposal for the rangelands component which is to be supported by the Swiss grant
- Supporting frameworks for securing land and other resources by governments; together with the National Land Commission of Kenya jointly conceptualized, developed and published County Spatial Planning Guidelines and publication of shorter version of the CSP guidelines.
- Provided technical support; working with the rangelands members in Tanzania, supported the development of the proposal for the rangelands component which is to be supported by the Swiss grant.

- Global campaigns/advocacy; through the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA2) conference, contributed to a global process to lobby for the recognition of rangelands and pastoralism at the UN level
- Meetings; contributed to the follow-up in Nairobi
- Resource mobilization; Contributed to the PRMP proposal that was submitted to the EU for support to map rangelands in Kenya and Tanzania.
- Lobby and advocacy of the pastoralists and rangelands in eastern Africa; through the annual events in Europe, increased the visibility and interaction of ILC within and amongst CELEP members in Europe through the role of RECONCILE within the Coalition
- Secure tenure through knowledge generation and documentation of good practices; supported the development of 2 papers in Kenya¹ and 1 on CCRO in TZ presented at the WBC 2017
- Financed the two people to the WBC conference (Kenya and Cameroon)
- Developed a paper due for presentation in the Land Academy in Netherlands May 2017
- Successfully supported coordinated the Cameroon Best practice Paper also presented to the WBC
- Contributing to the advocacy of the IYRP including engaging the CELEP members
- Presented at the EU parliament the context of pastoral mobility in Eastern Africa
- Contributed to the successful completion of the Kenya NES (participation and review of the final draft)

Activities

ACTIVITIES

1. Influencing policy, policy implementation, advocacy

The Rangelands Initiative influenced policy and policy implementation in Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia:

i) Kenya

¹ Securing Shared Grazing Land and Water Resources in Semi-Arid Pastoral Areas: Application of Social Tenure Domain Model Experience in Rural Kenya.

a) Amongst the initiatives that have contributed to policy and legal implementation processes are;

i) Support for a legal framework towards a more secure rangelands was the finalization of the Community land law. The process entailed quite a lot of work and engagements with different players at various levels. First the programme contributed to a dinner for selected parliamentary groupings from the coast Region, the pastoralists (PPG), and the Young Parliamentary Human rights group. The technical coordinator and the Director RECONCILE made a submission to the joint parliamentary mediation committee on the key components of the community land law to unlock the impasse between the national assembly and the Senate.

ii) The project made contributions to the land acts amendments, contributed to the discussions towards the establishment of rangelands policy which has been led by ILRI Kenya in partnership with National Land Commission and FAO.

iii) The project continued the engagements including the support to the National Land Commission (NLC) through consultative meetings with the Directorate of Land Use Planning. This activity though independent, was part of the continued support to NLC including supporting in the conclusion and publication of the shorter version of the CSP guidelines supported by RECONCILE through the ACT! Grant.

iv) In June, contributed to the national stakeholders workshop for the Forest and Indigenous People land rights supported by RRI and the National Land Commission coordinated by RECONCILE.

v) Jointly with the national Land Commission produced a First Draft Discussion Paper: Community Land Rights Workshop leader's guide targeted at the governors from the County Spatial Planning Guidelines. This has since been a popular version of the spatial planning Guidelines.

vi) At the county level, the RI held planning meeting session with the Baringo County Chief officer lands after a request to discuss the possibility of piloting the County Spatial Planning exercise in the county. This meeting was important since it also made informed contribution to the EU proposal and also strengthening partnership with the FAO Land and Natural Resources project which is set to start this year (2017).

vii) Through a partnership with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) the Rangelands Initiative through RECONCILE contributed to the production of a draft Discussion Paper on Community Land Act, facilitated a two day training for the departmental heads of the Baringo County Government including CSOs and members of the ASAL Stakeholders Forum (ASAF). Similar trainings was also conducted for West Pokot Counties.

viii) Partnering with CELEP, VSF Belgium, the Directorate-General for External Policies, Directorate for Committees; RECONCILE through the Rangelands Initiatives hosted the Members of the European Parliament in February, 2016. This meeting was exceptionally important because of two main factors; the focus was to understand ASAL away from the traditional ASAL areas since it was hosted at RECONCILE offices in Nakuru, second; it was unique since it was led by the chair of the development committee. The meeting was well attended both by CELEP members and ILC members in total, 57 people were hosted at RECONCILE offices.

ii) Ethiopia

Through the Technical Coordinator and coordination of ILRI in Ethiopia, efforts have been demonstrated towards planning and securing rangelands and its resources at the local levels. The development and piloting of participatory land use planning at the government's woreda (district) level by the Rangelands Initiative through Oxfam GB and GIZ, with funding from SDC, EU and GIZ in the past years in Ethiopia has contributed to a more established partnership with government agencies.

Building on the good will established, ILRI worked closely with UNEP and the Ethiopian Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change to develop a resolution on sustainable pastoralism, which after discussion and refinement was passed at the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA2) held in Nairobi in May. This resolution encourages UNEP, the United Nations in general, and Member States to pay more attention to pastoralism as a sustainable land use including the protection of rangelands. In addition, ILRI is representing the ILC Rangelands Initiative in a Steering Committee campaigning for the designation of an International Year of Pastoralists and Rangelands in 2020.

In Ethiopia, the rangelands Initiative contributed to the annual celebration of the pastoralists which is co-hosted by the Pastoralist's Forum of Ethiopia.

iii) Tanzania

i) Transitioning from the 2015 activities, the RI contributed to a number of activities in 2016 in Tanzania. In this context, the ILC Rangelands Initiative played a critical role in assisting the development of Phase III of the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP). As a key contributor to the Tanzania NES, the SRMP commenced activities in November with a mapping of grazing areas, villages and land use planning interventions across a pastoral landscape stretching across Manyara, Morogoro and Pwani regions. This mapping will guide the choice of village clusters where the SRMP will support joint village land use planning and the registration of shared grazing areas, scaling-up this previously piloted approach. SRMP works with and through a number of local ILC members, supported by IFAD.

ii) The Rangelands Initiative through its technical coordinators provided support during the formulation meetings of Tanzania National Engagement Strategy this is new in-country engagement frame. The programme through its Coordinators also followed with support towards the finalization of the Tanzania NES especially the component of the rangelands. This included the development of the proposal for the rangelands component which is to be supported by the Swiss grant.

iii) As part of the activities supported under the 2014/2015, the RI coordinators facilitated the conclusion and publication of the Participatory Rangelands Resource Mapping in Tanzania.

iv) Cameroon

i) As part of the activities implemented across grants, the Programme provided grants to undertake the final activities of the good practice study in Cameroon through MBOSCUA. This led to the successful production of a report of Best practice and a Paper presented at the 2017 World Bank Conference

ii) The programme has also strengthened its engagement with the Cameroon NES and will be jointly undertaking pre-regional Assembly activities scheduled for later this year 2017 in Cameroon.

2. Capacity building

The Rangelands Initiative supported capacity building in the following ways:

i) Kenya

- a) The programme supported the development of a joint paper and supported a senior member of the National Land Commission to make presentation at the World Bank Conference. This was also an opportunity to strengthen the partnership with other partners supported from other countries by the programme.
- b) Ken Otieno facilitated two trainings organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in two Counties. The trainings focused on Community Land Act, the Land Registration Act and the Mining Act in Baringo and West Pokot in April, 2017.
- c) Through RECONCILE, coordinated a workshop that was Co-hosted between RECONCILE and Konrad at a cost of Kshs. 366,000 (USD 36,000). This workshop was important since it was the first after the enactment of the community land law and therefore was meant to consolidate ideas towards rules and regulations.
- d) Currently with ILRI, FAO and National Land Commission developing a toolkit and ASAL targeted annex of the County Spatial Planning Guidelines. These documents will aid the engagement of the community members and County governments in training and mapping of rangelands and resources therein.

ii) Ethiopia

- a) A senior member of the Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate, MoA was supported by the GRI to attend the Global Land Forum (as above) and make a presentation on district participatory land use planning in pastoral areas.
- b) The GRI financially and technically supported (with financial contributions from USAID-LAND project and GIZ Ethiopia) 17 land experts (plus 2 drawn USAID-LAND project) from federal and pastoral regional governments to visit Kenya and Tanzania on a Study Tour. The purpose of the Study Tour was to influence thinking and action in relation the developments taking place currently in Ethiopia in regards to the development of land use planning processes at different levels and a communal land tenure system for pastoral areas. The goal of the Study Tour was for the participants to learn about land use planning and land tenure systems in pastoral areas of Kenya and Tanzania from their peers in Kenya and Tanzania government, NGO/CSOs, researchers, and communities. It was also an opportunity for the Ethiopia land experts to share thoughts between themselves and contribute towards a more harmonised and common vision for land use planning & tenure in pastoral lands; for the Tanzania and Kenya contributors to share their experiences and learn from the Ethiopia participants (also increasing their buy-in to the GRI); and also for building relations between a local NGO Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (PFE) and the Ethiopian government on land issues through the Executive Director of PFE playing a facilitating role as part of the Study Tour team (it is also anticipated that this will contribute to PFE applying for ILC membership in 2017).
- c) The Rangelands Initiative through ILRI has provided supervision and organisational support to Chris Flower, a PhD Student from ILC member University of Sheffield to carry out his research on land issues in Ethiopia.

iii) Tanzania

- a) A senior member of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development was supported by the GRI to attend the Global Land Forum (as above) and make a presentation on the SRMP.

b) Fiona Flintan provided input to the design/implementation of a grant provided to ILC member UCRT for an ILC-FTI grant to work on developing process of issuing group CCROs.

c) Support to IFAD-Tanzania in the development of its COSOP 2016-2021, a IFAD-GEF-govt project on climate change mitigation in drylands, and a new Drylands Development Project (still under design).

iv) Niger

a) Supported the development of the next phase of the ILC project CALI in Niger led by the Secretariat of the Pastoral Code through joining the design mission in September 2015 and related meetings. It is anticipated that the project will allocate a small amount for funding for learning/experience-sharing activities organised by the Rangelands Initiative.

3. Knowledge Production

The Rangelands Initiative supported knowledge production in the following ways:

i) Kenya

a) An experience and good practice-sharing meeting was organised by the RI on Land Use Planning in Pastoral Areas in Kenya in February 2015. The meeting was attended by representatives from Ministry of Lands, National Land Commission, County representatives from Marsabit, Baringo, Narok, Kajiado, Isiolo, Laikipia, Samburu, NDMA (National Drought Management Authority), IIED, IFAD, ILRI, RECONCILE, DLCI, ACT!, IUCN,

b) The RI supported 'in kind' (through time and technical support) the first Kenya Rangelands Congress, which included issues on land acquisitions, degradation, security etc.

c) Ken Otieno attended a launch on research project Changes in Arid and SemiArid Lands, held by IDS, University of Sussex for DFID.

d) Publication of a brief on "The Need for Participatory Land Use Planning in Building Resilience of ASALs in Kenya" with DLCI (with input from NLC).

e) Publication of an article for IGAD Newsletter on "Participatory Land Use Planning for Building Resilience of ASAL Communities in Kenya" (with DLCI)

ii) Ethiopia

a) Technical support provided to the USAID-LAND project including directly to USAID-HQ in the form of input to the development and outputs of baseline surveys, and to TetraTech on pastoral land issues. Over the period of the year the LAND team moved from rejecting the woreda PLUP approach supported by the GRI (described above) to supporting it, and requesting that the piloting be completed in both woredas where they will be carrying out piloting of a communal land tenure process in Afar region.

b) Fiona Flintan co-authored two guidelines on "participatory rangeland resource mapping" for pastoral areas of Ethiopia – currently being published.

c) Several blog articles were written for ILRI (and shared through the CGIAR system and beyond) on the activities of the Rangelands Initiative.

d) An Issue Paper on “Pastoralists Do Plan! Community land use planning in pastoral areas of Ethiopia” (currently waiting design).

e) An Issue Paper on government land use planning processes in Ethiopia (still in draft).

iii) Tanzania

a) Issue Paper on Joint Village Land Use Planning in Tanzania (now waiting editing)

b) Translation of Manual on Participatory Rangeland Resource Mapping in Tanzania into Swahili – for publication/distribution in 2016

c) Annex on the joint village lands use planning approach completed/approved for inclusion in the government’s NLUPC Guidelines on Village Land Use Planning

d) Research report on village land use planning and pastoral women’s land rights completed and ready for design (an Issue Paper to follow with UCRT and Maliasili Initiatives)

e) Contribution to the development of Tanzania’s Livestock Modernisation Initiative document (week-long design meeting).

iv) Cameroon

A key objective for the Rangelands Initiative in 2015 was to expand its focus/support to other countries in Africa beyond the East/Horn of Africa region. It achieved this in Cameroon, where the Rangelands Initiative has been supporting activities on the request of ILC member MBOSCUDA. This was the first time that the Rangelands Initiatives had started supporting a member in a new country and in an area where it has no significant presence/influence. It was agreed with MBOSCUDA that a first step would be for the RI Technical and Coordination Unit to undertake a scoping visit to Cameroon in January 2015 to meet different ILC members and partners working in pastoral areas/rangelands, better understand what they are doing and challenges/opportunities of this and the context, to understand the NES and how the RI could add value to this; and to assist members/partners to share their experiences to date, to identify a theory of change towards making rangelands more secure, and develop strategies for engagement on rangelands issues and identify where the Rangelands Initiative can play a role and add-value. ILC members involved in this process were MBOSCUDA, CED, SNV and COMNISUD, who until now had not worked closely together.

Following on from this visit it was agreed that the Rangelands Initiative would support the undertaking of a review of good practice in making rangelands secure in the country – focusing on projects and initiatives supported by multilateral organisations, NGOs, and community groups. The first part of this review was completed in September 2015 mainly focusing on literature; and is now being followed up with more indepth analysis of case studies with research undertaken on-the-ground. MBOSCUDA and COMNISUD are leading the review through a local consultant. Government representatives are included on the research team as it is considered important to include them as partners from the outset, and contributes to their capacity building.

Globally

Fiona Flintan through ILRI has provided input (including attending meeting in Rome) to the CGIAR Flagship PIM project on land issues (previously called CaPRI) – the project is lead by IFPRI and is a collaborative project across the CGIAR centres including ILRI, IWMI, CIFOR and IFPRI. It is anticipated

that some of the ILC/Rangelands Initiative supported projects will act as case studies in the next flagship programme (starting 2017).

In addition the Rangelands Initiative produced and/or made the **following contribution to publications and or information-sharing events that are global in nature:**

- 1 x Rangelands Bulletin including articles from members in Chaco Region South America, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and India. Currently being translated into Spanish.
- Contribution to UN-Habitat/GLTN/IFAD meeting on sharing good practice in the implementation of GLTN land tools, 30th June – including presentation on lessons learned from SRMP Tanzania.
- Fiona Flintan, as member of Advisory Committee for the FAO Guidelines for the application of VGGT in Pastoralism (led by IUCN) – provided technical support, comments on drafts and attended feedback meeting in Rome.
- The Rangelands Initiative provided input to the development of FAO Guidelines for the application of VGGT in Common Property Systems, including attending meetings in Addis Ababa 2014.
- Fiona Flintan made presentation at COP 12, Ankara, in the ILC-UNCCD-IFAD-UNEP panel on good land governance, November.
- Fiona Flintan has established a Twitter account that collates articles/news items on pastoral land rights.
- Ken Otieno provided technical support to a learning route organised by Procasur for project staff of an IFAD-supported project in Sudan.
- Fiona Flintan gave input to and attended the Country Programme Review dissemination meeting of IFAD-Ethiopia.
- Contributed to development of McGill University I-CAN project.
- Fiona Flintan contributed through ILRI and IFPRI to the development of a CGIAR Flagship research programme on land tenure and governance.

Have you collaborated with other organisations to implement the planned activities? With whom and what type of org? Has this led to new partnerships and alliances?

The Rangelands Initiative has collaborated and/or engaged with different sets of actors. These include:

1. **National government land and/or livestock ministry and parliamentarian representatives.** The Rangelands Initiative collaborated with national land and/or livestock representatives in four countries – Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Niger. In the first three this has strengthened partnerships and in the fourth it has established them. It is a clear strategy taken by the RI i.e. to work with national governments on development and implementation of policy and legislation, bringing in new experiences/lessons learned, piloting these with government, offering space for reflection etc.
2. **Regional/county and local governments** – in relation to piloting of government processes, training/capacity building, and experience sharing.
3. **Multilateral organisations (members of ILC and other)** – mainly IFAD (Tanzania, Ethiopia, Sudan and Technical Unit at HQ) and UN-Habitat GLTN. Also FAO in Kenya, and in Rome in the development of VGGT application guidelines for i) Pastoralism and ii) Common Property Systems. Partnerships/alliances with IFAD and UN-Habitat/GLTN have been strengthened in particular. Others include UNCCD (HQ), UNEP (HQ, Sudan, Kenya).
4. **NGO ILC Members:** RECONCILE, Kenya Land Alliance, EAFF, TNRF, UCRT, Paceido, Maliasili Initiatives, MBOSCUDA, Comnisud, CED, Fundapaz, MARAG, LDGI
5. **Non-members:** ACT! (Kenya), Kenya Human Rights Commission, Pamoja Trust (Kenya), Haki Jamii (Kenya), DLCI (Kenya), MPIDO (Kenya), HELP Foundation (Tanzania),
6. **Networks:** Kenya Advocacy Working Group, Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia, CELEP (International-EU/East Africa), COPACSO (Uganda)
7. **International:** Oxfam, SNV, CARE International, VSF, IUCN-WISP, ActionAid,
8. **Research organisations:** ILRI, IWMI, IFPRI, CIFOR, University of Sheffield, IIED, Tufts University, IDS-University of Sussex, McGill University,
9. **Donors** working with in varying capacities: BMZ (GIZ/KfW), USAID, SDC, Italian Development Cooperation, WB, AfDB, DFID, EU,
10. **Other:** GIZ, IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority for Development), TetraTech, DAI-HTSPE,

How many people were engaged in the activities? (Please disaggregate by gender where possible.)

It is impossible to say exactly how many people have been engaged in activities. There are those who are directly involved in activities as team members and there are those involved as community members. [If you really require this information we will try to put a figure on it].

As above, the GRI has directly worked with the following in 2015 – 4 x national governments, 13x ILC national NGO members, 7 x national NGO non-members, 4 x networks, 6 x international NGOs, 9 x research organisations, 5 x multilaterals, and 12 x donor/donor-projects.

Did you use any communication tools for the activities? Which ones? And did they work well?

Communication tools used included:

- Learning Route/Study Tour – costly but considered worth it as was one activity amongst many in a long-term strategic engagement and process of change
- Publications – even though more effort will be put into use of electronic means of communication in 2016, paper/published documents are still important for the GRI as its audience often prefers a hard copy of a document rather than a soft copy.

- Social media including LinkedIn and Twitter to access and share information. Twitter has proved useful as a repository for news items on pastoral land rights.
- Theme-specific network mailing lists useful for disseminating information.
- Skype used for group and individual virtual meetings.

Achievements

Looking back over the implementation period of the activities or programme, state three major accomplishments/changes achieved by the project/programme/research product/event/ training/piece of work. Why do you consider them significant?

1. Contribution to government processes in Kenya

Two key processes are being supported by the GRI in Kenya – one, the development of the Community Land Bill and two, the development of land use planning at different levels. Both of these are interlinked (actions towards one also support progress in the other) as well as being the central point for a number of supporting and complementary activities. Both require relationship-building with relevant government officials, a consolidation and collaboration of NGOs and other interested actors, and a long-term investment in change through different avenues. Positive steps have been taken towards these two processes/ends, and they will continue to be supported in 2016. Though these steps taken may be small they will have wide ramifications as both processes will be applied nationally, in particular supporting dryland/rangeland communities.

2. Contribution to government processes in Ethiopia

Three key processes are being supported by the GRI in Ethiopia – one, the development of a national land use policy, two, the development of district level participatory land use planning, and three, the development of a communal land tenure system for pastoral areas. Again, as with processes in Kenya, these three processes are seen as highly interlinked and self-supporting – each offering different ways to make rangelands more secure and combined together are stronger still. All require relationship-building with relevant government officials, a consolidation and collaboration of NGOs and other interested actors, and a long-term investment in change through different avenues. Positive steps have been taken towards these two processes/ends, and they will continue to be supported in 2016. Though these steps taken may be small they will have wide ramifications as both processes will be applied nationally, in particular supporting dryland/rangeland communities. At the same time strategic steps have been made to open up spaces for ILC member Oxfam and non-ILC member PFE to engage with the government with the long-term thinking that they would play a greater role in future. Ethiopia is a country where the development of a NES is not possible due to the political environment – rather, the GRI works directly with the government, building opportunities for CSO/NGO engagement where possible. This has required a strong financial investment in 2015, but it is believed that this will bear fruit in 2016 and beyond.

3. Dakar Global Land Forum

The GRI supported the participation of seven people to attend ILC's Dakar Global Land Forum (1 government official from Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania, one rep. from Oxfam, one rep. from ACT! Kenya, and the 2 GRI coordinators). The support for this participation was highly successful and good value on a number of levels including:

- Provided opportunity for the government officials to share their experiences of the processes with which the GRI has been working with them on (i.e. rather than the GRI sharing those experiences) – this added value, ownership and legitimacy to the processes for the government.
- The GLF was considered by the government officials as a relatively 'safe space' for them to learn, engage and discuss more openly land rights issues, land grabbing etc. Comments were made by one official that this was the first time that he had seen government officials openly engaging with CSOs in such a large forum.

- It gave opportunity for the government officials to learn from each other and build relations across the countries with similar challenges face each of them.
- It gave the representative from Kenya government to meet and discuss with his parliamentarians.
- It gave the rep from Oxfam and ACT! an opportunity to build relations with their relevant country official. For Kenya, this contributed to ACT! giving RECONCILE a grant to support the government in land-focused activities.
- It showcased the activities supported and linked to SDC and USAID funded projects.
- It was an opportunity to build stronger linkages with the ILC Latin America Semi Arids Platform.
- A GRI side-meeting was held for members attending the GLF including GLTN (contributed to later funding form GLTN).
- It was an opportunity for the GRI to catch-up with ILC Secretariat staff including in relation to Tanzania SRMP.
- GRI participated in Cameroon NES and parliamentary meetings.
- Write-ups after the GLF were posted on ILRI's Blog.

Has the change had an impact on people, communities and/ or their organisations? (If yes, how many? Disaggregate by gender where possible and provide evidence.)

All the above contribute to long term processes of change. These processes are in their early stages (proposal, development, piloting) of changes so it is difficult to make any direct attributions of GRI activities to positive benefits for people and communities. Specifically it can be said that the GRI has contributed very specifically to the following:

- More secure access to rangelands for three villages in Tanzania through activities supported under SRMP – approximately 4,000 people (50% men, 50% women)
- Built capacity through information sharing, training, other. of 11x ILC NGO members, 7 x NGO non-members, 4 x networks, 6 x international NGOs, 9 x research organisations, 5 x multilaterals, and 12 x donor/donor-projects.
- Prevention of eviction from Olkirimatian and Shampole Group Ranch for 20,000 community members (50% men, 50% women).
- Built capacity of 18 government land experts from Ethiopia who participated in Study Tour (17 male, 1 female)

Sustainability of the project, please elaborate.

The GRI has been evolving over the last four years. It is now strongly embedded in its host organisations – RECONCILE and ILRI. It is increasingly accessing funds from other than ILC Secretariat (though funds from Secretariat cover vital core costs). In 2016 an advisory committee will be set up to improve governance of the GRI.

Lessons learned/good practices, replication, and scaling up

What went particularly well or badly in this project/programme?

The GRI believes that its strengths include:

- A clear vision of what it wants to achieve shared by ILC members and other that participate in activities/processes i.e. To Make Rangelands More Secure
- Clear theories of change to reach the vision – working with national and other government processes, creating space for engagement for other actors to contribute to these processes, sharing experiences and learning.

- Relationship-building as a key component – individuals and organisations at different levels. We like to describe the GRI as a stone gathering moss – individuals and organisations are picked up and become part of the stone as it rolls forward.
- Uses “technical advice” as an entry point to e.g. government processes i.e. don’t challenge such processes without offering some support to find solutions/improvement of them.
- Uses different processes, tools, avenues to reach the same goals i.e. not reliant on one alone (does not put all eggs in one basket).

What factors or approaches contributed to its success or failure?

- Core funding provided by ILC Secretariat – this covers core staff costs that it would be difficult to find funding for – it is easier to find funding for specific activities.
- Flexibility of ILC funding allowing the GRI to shift focus somewhat during implementation and/or respond to a specific opportunity.
- Flexibility of host organisations.
- Strong technical knowledge in team and in ILC members/partners from which to draw.
- Individual and organisation commitment of ILC members/partners.

Additional project/activity material

Please provide us with any audio-visual documentation produced as a result of the work – videos, photos, etc. Please include press releases/public statements/media articles and/or any additional material related to these activities.

Figures 1 & 3 below; Shows a section of the Ethiopian team in the Study Tour & National Partner's



Workshop by UNHABITAT in Nairobi

Figure 2 Shows; Karamajong Community with Members of the EU Parliament



