Evidences

Study #3115

**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:** On-going  
**Year:** 2020

**Title:** Participatory rangeland management (PRM) being piloted in Kenya and Tanzania covering 246,773 ha of pastoralists' communal grazing lands, and upscaled in Ethiopia (Updated 2020)

**Short outcome/impact statement:**
Participatory rangeland management (PRM) was developed by ILRI and partners in Ethiopia, piloted and then upscaled. PRM improves the productivity of rangelands and access to resources for local rangelands users (communities). In 2018, the European Union invested Euro 1.5 million in the Piloting of PRM Project in Baringo County, Kenya and six shared grazing lands in Tanzania (targeting 450,000 pastoralists and agropastoralists). In 2020/21 PRM is being upscaled through a USD 30 million investment on 8.8 million hectares in Ethiopia.
**Outcome story for communications use:**

Participatory rangeland management (PRM) was developed as a tool for improving security of rights to rangelands in the absence (at the time) of a formalized land tenure system for pastoral areas in Ethiopia, and for improving rangeland management. It was piloted in two pastoral areas and later upscaled across more than 1 million hectares. Participatory mapping is an important tool in the process, allowing practitioners to understand the rangelands, their users and how communities manage them, whilst also providing the community an opportunity to document them. Once resources are mapped and the rangelands management unit defined, a rangeland management plan is produced to be implemented by the community with support from stakeholders. Where appropriate, a rangeland management agreement can be established between the community and local government to provide the community with stronger rights to their lands and resources. ILRI played a key role in the development of the process, including providing technical support to NGOs and Government of Ethiopia then-Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. An assessment of PRM implementation in Ethiopia has highlighted that PRM contributes to improved rangeland productivity, more secure access to resources and land, and improved rangeland management with more equitable decision making processes.

In 2016, the Piloting of Use of PRM in Kenya and Tanzania was launched with a Euro 1.5 million investment from the EU. The Project is being funded through IFAD/International Land Coalition and being implemented by NGOs RECONCILE (Resource Conflict Institute) and county government of Baringo in Kenya and the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries in Tanzania. It is being implemented in four community rangeland areas in Baringo County, Kenya, and in six shared grazing lands in Tanzania currently covering around 246,773 ha of grazing lands and involving over 22,000 pastoralists (ILC 2020). In Tanzania four of these grazing lands secured through the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP) led by ILRI and partners (see separate Innovation file). ILRI is providing technical support to the PRM Project. ILRI is also supporting policy dialogue and influencing activities in national and regional governments - for example in Kenya, PRM was included in a recently launched government toolkit for county-level spatial planning.

In 2020, the new USAID-funded project invested USD 24,145,000 in upscaling the PRM approach in Afar, Oromia and Somali regions, Ethiopia through RiPA (Resilience in Pastoral Areas) benefiting 178,000 households, with interventions led by CARE Ethiopia 2020-2025.

**Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:**
- https://tinyurl.com/sxtsw3m

**Part II: CGIAR system level reporting**

**Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies**: Yes

**Policies contribution:**
- 351 - Participatory rangeland management (PRM) is an innovation developed by ILRI and partners. In 2018 the European Union invested Euro 1.5 million in piloting PRM in Kenya and Tanzania.
- 625 - USAID invests USD$30 million in scaling up of Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) in Ethiopia

**Stage of maturity of change reported**: Stage 2
Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDOs:
- Enhanced adaptive capacity to climate risks (More sustainably managed agro-ecosystems)
- 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 hectares degraded land area restored
- # of people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty

Comment: <Not Defined>

Geographic scope:
- Multi-national

Country(ies):
- Tanzania, United Republic
- Ethiopia
- Kenya

Comments: Participatory rangeland management (PRM) following similar steps has also been implemented in Mongolia. There is potential to scale-up PRM elsewhere.

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:
- CARE - CARE
- TNRF - Tanzania Natural Resource Forum
- County Government of Baringo
- RECONCILE - Resource Conflict Institute
- MOLF - Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (United Republic of Tanzania)
- MoANR - Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Ethiopia)
CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

This outcome draws from two Livestock CRP innovations: Firstly, Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) - PRM is a defined step-by-step process for improving local level rangeland management. It follows three stages of investigation (including participatory mapping), negotiation and implementation. It supports establishment and/or strengthening of rangelands management institutions, and supports the production of a rangeland management plan and an agreement with local government to improve access of communities to natural resources and land. M&E and capacity building are also important steps. Secondly, the piloting of PRM in specifically Tanzania builds on the ILRI-led Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP) and development of the innovation Joint Village Land Use Planning (JVLUP), which is a process that allows villages to plan land use collectively to share resources such as grazing and water. It is led by village authorities, with technical support from district government participatory land use management team (PLUM).

Innovations:
- 1143 - Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) in Tanzania and Kenya
- 277 - Joint village land use planning in Tanzania

Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:
Participatory rangeland management (PRM) was introduced to Ethiopia in 2010 [3]. It was piloted by Save the Children USA and SOS Sahel & FARM Africa from 2010. In 2012 it was included in Ethiopia’s Country Programming Paper to End Drought Emergencies by the Government of Ethiopia [5] and within the World Bank funded project Regional Pastoralist Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) [9]. It was then upscaled significantly by a USAID-funded project called PRIME (Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement and Market Expansion) by CARE [1], also developing participatory mapping guidelines [7]. PRM has been included in a government manual on woreda (district) land use planning [6]. A review of the project concluded that it has empowered communities (particularly women) and improved rangeland productivity [4]. Learning from these experiences the European Union funded a project to pilot PRM in Kenya and Tanzania drawing from the lessons and experiences in Ethiopia. The Project was launched in February 2018 through IFAD/International Land Coalition (ILC) and is implemented by RECONCILE (Resource Conflict Institute) and Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) with technical support from ILRI and CELEP (Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism) [2]. The Project is working across three conservancies and one community forest in Baringo County, Kenya, and four shared grazing lands in Kiteto District in Tanzania. The grazing lands in Tanzania were secured through a process of joint village land use planning with support from the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP) led by ILRI, the Tanzania Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the National Land Use Planning Commission. The area covered by the project in Kenya is 85,629 hectares in four areas - Irong, Kabarion, Koitegan and Paka Hills, and in Tanzania covering 161,144 ha across four village grazing lands called OLENGAPA, ALLOLE, KIMBO and NAPALAI all found in Kiteto District, Manyara Region. To date the project has included 22,000 pastoralists/local community members in activities. By 2020 eight fully functional rangeland management institutions had been established with almost 45% female representation. At the same time the capacities of local government and other stakeholders have been built. ILRI has developed a PRM toolkit for counties in Kenya [8]. The experiences of PRM are also contributing to global advocacy on rangelands. USAID now invested USD 24,145,000 in PRM in Ethiopia for upscaling approach.
References cited:


### Reporting 2020 Evidences

#### Quantification:

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<th>Number</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<td>hectares</td>
<td>of land under PRM (ILC Secretariat 2020)</td>
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**Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:**

**Gender relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted  
**Youth relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted  
**CapDev relevance:** 1 - Significant  
Main achievements with specific CapDev relevance: Capacity building of government staff through project. Capacity building of NGO staff by ILRI through technical support.  
**Climate Change relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Other cross-cutting dimensions:** NA  
**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** <Not Defined>

**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** Study #3115

**Contact person:**  
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