

**Innovative practices and tools to reduce land use conflicts
between farmers and livestock keepers:
experiences and learning from Kenya and Tanzania**



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Acronyms

AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy
CORET	Confederation of Traditional Herders
CPO	Country Programme Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILC	International Land Coalition
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPAF	Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility
IPs	Innovations Plans
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PVLUP	Participatory Village Land Use Planning
RECONCILE	Resource Conflict Institute
UCRT	Ujaama Community Resource Centre
VCDP	Value Chain Development Project
VLUP	Village Land Use Planning

Executive Summary

The PROCASUR Corporation in Africa in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have partnered with the International Land Coalition (ILC), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the Land Portal Foundation and the Resource Conflict Institute (RECONCILE) to promote the Learning Route (LR): *Innovative practices and tools to reduce land use conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers*, which took place in Kenya and Tanzania between the 22nd and the 30th of September 2017.

This LR was organized in the frame of the IFAD-PROCASUR "*Strengthening capacities and tools for scaling-up and disseminating innovations*" Programme as a response to the specific demand of the IFAD-funded Value Chain Development Project (VCDP) in Nigeria to learn about innovative tools and approaches aimed at reducing land use conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

The motivation towards the learning route was premised around the following: the escalation of conflicts over land between farmers and pastoralists in the six States involved in VCDP, especially in the Benue State, and the urgency to include mitigation measures in the project strategies¹ in order to ensure the normal execution of project's activities.

Amongst the rural contexts that are experiencing the same escalation of conflicts in Africa, some local experiences in Kenya and Tanzania have developed and applied innovative approaches and practical tools to secure land rights and reduce conflicts in the use of land amongst pastoralists and farmers, through the Joint Village Land Use Planning and the Group Ranch System. Those local experiences have ensured an increased land tenure security and promoted a better management of land and natural resources through peaceful co-existence and use of land between pastoralists and farmers.

Based on those premises, the LR was designed to tailor the effective needs of the VCDP project providing to a group of 23 participants from Nigeria the possibility to learn from innovative solutions to secure land rights and mitigate conflicts in the use of land between farmers and pastoralists².

The selected group of participants was composed by 19 people from VCDP project representing the Project Management Unit and the six States involved in the project interventions, three representatives of Nigerian NGOs and the Country Programme Officer of IFAD Nigeria.

The LR visited two host cases in Kenya and Tanzania:

1. **The Olkiramatian Group Ranch** in Kajiado District (Kenya);
2. The **OLENGAPA experience** in Kiteto District (Tanzania) developed with the support of IFAD-ILC **Sustainable Rangeland Management Project** (a component of ILC-supported National Engagement Strategy in Tanzania).

¹ See the Country Programme Evaluation (CPE) undertaken by the IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE): <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/f68ffd73-b97e-47ab-b3a3-c8b364facc8c>

² The initiative has been designed building upon a previous Learning Initiative named "Making Rangeland Secure" and implemented in two editions (February and September 2012) in Kenya and Tanzania. Information about the Learning Route "Making Rangelands Secure in Kenya and Tanzania" are available at the following link: <http://www.africa.procasur.org/en/learning-routes/lr-sorted-by-year/2012/79-making-rangelands-secure-l>

Moreover, one day workshop has been organized in collaboration with the **Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT)** and other key stakeholders based in Arusha District (Tanzania) to learn about the Group Certificate for Customary Rights of Occupancy and about promoting advocacy on land issues and securing women rights to land. The workshop has been held with the direct participation of the local champions collaborating with UCRT in several Tanzanian districts.

During this journey through knowledge, participants have been supported by PROCASUR and technical experts, in the design of "Innovation Plans" (IPs) aimed at adopting and scaling up the best tools and innovations in their respective contexts in Nigeria. The IPs aim at enhancing the organizations and projects performance in mitigating potential conflicts in sustainable use, management, access and protection of natural resources and promoting peaceful co-existence amongst farmers, pastoralists and other users.

PROCASUR has provided a structured [web platform](#) for this Learning Route. In this website all materials, presentations and documents produced under this Learning Route are available for the LR participants as well as for all rural practitioners who are interested to learn about this specific topic. Moreover, during the LR a [daily dairy](#) report has been elaborated and published on the Land Portal in collaboration with ILC and ILRI with the main aim of circulating updated information about the LR.

The ex post phase of the LR is currently on-going, participants of the LR have elaborated a total of 8 innovation plans (6 have been designed by VCDP team: one per each participating State and 2 from the participating NGOs). Harmonization of the six VCDP plans into one main strategic innovation plan with space for individual adaptation and operationalization at state level in the frame of VCDP activities is expected to take place in 2018.

The present report summarizes the main lessons and achievements of this Learning Route: chapter 1 provides a brief introduction and contextualization of the LR; chapters 2 and 3 extract the main lessons learned during this LR about how to secure land rights for different users and how to reduce conflicts in the use of land into the VCDP and other main stakeholders' contexts in Nigeria. Chapter 4 provides a contextualization of the situation in Nigeria and highlights the elaboration of innovation plans as part of the follow up phase; chapter 5 summarizes the main results of the evaluation undertaken by participants at the end of the Route; chapter 6 relates to the communication and knowledge management of the project; finally chapter 7 provides main conclusions and final recommendations.

1. Why a Learning Route on land use conflicts?

Conflicts have political, economic, social and cultural costs including the lowering of economic productivity, weakening of political institutions, incapacity to provide essential services, destruction and depletion of natural resources, loss of food production and capital flight. Conflict in the context of resource use, access and management demands is around land. Recognizing that land is a factor of production means that larger parts of livelihood opportunities or production systems depend on land. However, conflict has the potential to undermine the production capacity and in effect, has the potential to undermine a livelihood system if it is not well analysed and proper interventions established based on the nature and actors.

Land is a factor of production and the need by many to access, use and manage it has consistently increased, thereby defining different competing interests. Land in this context is a resource that continues to evoke a lot of emotions in Sub-Saharan Africa and mainly in the Horn and Eastern Africa (HEA). Issues relating to access, ownership and transfer of land have a direct bearing on livelihoods for the majority of the people in this region, including pastoralists. Throughout the region, governments are dealing with the challenges of ensuring equitable access, secure ownership and efficient, predictable mechanisms of transfer of interests in land. Policies, laws and institutions are seen to be central to realizing these objectives, and many governments in the region are actively engaged in processes aimed at putting in place appropriate policy, legislative and institutional frameworks to secure land rights for different users.

The Learning Route *“Innovative practices and tools to reduce land use conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers”* sought to extract lessons from the Group Ranch System in Kenya and the Joint Village Land Use Planning in Tanzania as tools which may be scaled up into the Nigerian context in order to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists and farmers in the use of land.

Through the 10-day practical and face-to-face learning in the field, the Learning Route offered the opportunity to learn from its direct protagonists about some of the good practices, innovations, tools and approaches implemented in favour of securing land tenure rights and promoting land use conflict resolution among farmers and livestock users.

Moreover, it was also the opportunity to promote a mutual knowledge exchange between project managers, policy makers, technical staff, advocacy groups, technical experts, communities and practitioners of NGOs and other CSOs from Kenya and Tanzania with the representatives of Nigeria.

Internal workshops and discussions with technical experts and local champions of the host experiences allowed an in-depth analysis of conflict situations and how is possible to overcome the tension and promote peaceful relationship between farmers and pastoralists in the use of land. Presentations and constant knowledge-sharing within the Nigerian representatives put the basis for the analytical context analysis about possible adaptation of tools and innovations analysed during the Route into the Nigerian context. The case studies analysis workshops held after the field exposure provoked a stimulating learning from the group of

Local champion: A person with valuable knowledge and abilities or skills in his/her environment, who is recognized by his/her community or organization as outstanding for the ability to lead processes of change with positive impacts in the territory. Local champions are persuasive leaders, with good communication skills, able to engage other stakeholders, and they can play a key role in trigger processes of innovation within their communities and/or organizations. In the rural context, local champions are members of community-based organizations, women's groups, farmers' associations, youth and indigenous peoples' organizations, NGOs, local rural institutions, cooperatives, among others.

participants.

1.1 The Learning Route's objectives

The main objective of this Learning Route was to improve understanding on *how to secure land rights and how to prevent, resolve and transform land use conflicts between farmers and pastoralists*.

Specific learning objectives of the LR were:

1. To identify and analyse **innovative models, tools and approaches** in Kenya and Tanzania to prevent and reduce potential conflicts in sustainable use, management, access and protection of natural resources and promoting peaceful co-existence amongst farmers, pastoralists and other users;
2. To understand how to foster a **collaborative policy dialogue and good governance** for participatory planning, implementation and management of programmes for securing land tenure rights;
3. To extract lessons from the visited experiences in Kenya and Tanzania and to promote the **adaptation, scaling up and replication** of the models, tools and approaches to support farmers and livestock keepers in the frame of the VCDP project in Nigeria.

A Learning Route is a planned journey with learning objectives that are designed based on i) the knowledge needs of development practitioners that are faced with problems associated with rural poverty, and ii) the identification of relevant experiences in which local stakeholders have tackled similar challenges in innovative ways, with successful results and accumulated knowledge which is potentially useful to others.

The Route allows for the experiential encounter between travellers and hosts, both having mutually useful experiences and knowledge. For more information on LRs, visit www.africa.procasur.org

1.2 The Learning Route's main activities

The Learning Route took place in Kenya and Tanzania between the 22nd and the 30th of September 2017. Before travelling to Kenya, PROCASUR team invited the LR participants in a preparatory webinar **session** aimed at introducing the LR, the host cases and gathering main participants' expectations.

During the Learning Route several activities took place aimed at facilitating participants' practical learning on the topic of the LR.

On the first day, a **panel of expert** has been undertaken with key stakeholders and main actors in Kenya aimed at providing a context introduction on Land Tenure Security, introduce main legislation and legal framework in Kenya as well as analyse some successful initiatives in the Region.

Table 1. Opening Workshop and Panel of Experts

Official opening of the Learning Route	<u>Ernest Mbogo, Deputy Director, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries Development</u> <u>Mr. Mwica James, Officer IFAD Kenya</u> <u>Joseph Jamus, Regional Coordinator, International Land Coalition (ILC)</u>
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Introduction of the Nigerian delegation	Ben Odoemena, <i>Country Programme Officer</i> , IFAD Nigeria Ameh Onoja, <i>VCDP Project Coordinator</i> , Nigeria
General Introduction on the Learning Route	Viviana Sacco, <i>LR General Coordinator</i> , PROCASUR
Panel of experts on the specific context in Kenya	<u>Moderator:</u> Peter Ken Otieno, LR Technical Coordinator, PROCASUR/RECONCILE <u>Panellists:</u> Charles Konyango, <i>Assistant Director Planning</i> , National Land Commission Lance Robinson, <i>Senior Scientist</i> , International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) John Kamanga, <i>Director of the Management Committee</i> , Olikramatian Group Ranch Jacquelyn Macharia, <i>Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF): The Cameroon Project</i> , <i>IPAF Coordinator Africa</i>

The **experience fair activity** has taken place on the first day of the Route with the main aim of providing a base line of the current situation on land use conflicts in each participating State of the VCDP Nigeria. More specifically, each participating State and organization has prepared a presentation focusing on:

- the main reasons of the land use conflicts, the actors involved and the areas affected;
- the negative impacts generated by the land use conflicts;
- the policies, strategies and actions undertaken to manage and/ or prevent the land use conflicts, and the lessons learnt in the recent year.

After the induction, the core part of the LR consisted of the visits to the two main case studies: Olikramatian Group Ranch and the Olengapa experience as per the agenda provided in the Annex 2. The agenda has been defined in collaboration with local champions during the Systematization and Reinforcement (S&R) missions undertaken between July and August 2017 by the Procasur team.

In addition to the field visits, the **case analysis workshops** aimed at extracting the main lessons from each experience and providing feedbacks to the host cases, whilst the last day was dedicated to a **final technical session** on the main tools analysed during the learning route and the elaboration of **innovation plans**.

Finally, an **innovation plan fair** has been organized to give the opportunity to participants to presents a draft version of their innovation plans elaborated by the respective six States of the VCDP and the participating NGOs and receive initial feedbacks by the technical team.

1.3 Participants' profile

All participants of this Learning Route were from the same country – Nigeria – and mainly from the same project – the Value Chain Development Project (VCDP), co- funded by IFAD.

Above a total of 23 participants, twenty (20) were representatives of IFAD and the VCDP, which was equally represented by: Honourable Commissioners, Project State Coordinators and Agricultural Production Officers from the six participating States. The IFAD Country programme Officer of Nigeria, Mr. Ben Odoemena, and the VCDP Project coordinator, Mr. Ameh Onoja, with two specialists (Youth & Gender, and Agriculture Production Advisor) of the Programme Management Unit (based in Abuja) have also attended the Learning Route.

In addition to the VCDP team, three (3) representatives from Nigerian NGOs have also attended this Learning Route. They were representatives of the Confederation of Traditional Herders Organizations (CORET) and the Community and Social Development project financed by WB implemented in the Katsina State. One Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Tanzania, Mr. Victor Mwita, has joined the Learning Route to enhance policy dialogue between participants and National Government Representatives from Tanzania.

The heterogeneity of representatives within the group has allowed for a very fruitful analysis and constant learning within the group. The high-level participation of four Honourable State Commissioners in the Learning Route was key in terms of opening policy dialogue with State representatives from Kenya and Tanzania.



Figure 1. Representative of the Olkiramatian Group Ranch

2. Policy and legal frameworks for land use conflicts resolutions

Policy, legal and institutional operating framework defines the broader context of learning. Two main tools were analysed during the Route: the Group Ranch and the Joint Village Land Use Planning; both as structures that have contributed to establishing several conflict management strategies and approaches.

Policy environment as analysed in both countries provides a participatory engagement that facilitates multispectral stakeholders' involvement. At policy level, specific actions are needed to remove barriers to social inclusion, promote access to assets, employment opportunities, and participation in policymaking. Political goodwill affect local interventions and can contribute to conflicts resolution and/or facilitate project interventions aimed at mitigating conflicts in the use of land.

Both countries visited by this Learning Route demonstrated political and government goodwill, and participants could learn from available processes and initiatives undertaken at local level, which provide lessons also for policy and institutional development.

Policy dialogue in a multi stakeholders' perspective offers a concrete way to promote conflict mitigation measures in the use of land and natural resources. It is Important the engagement of both - the government and civil society - building a common approach toward peaceful use of resources in rural communities and amongst different users.

These issues were critically analysed during the Learning Route and the policy frameworks in both countries showed direct connections to agriculture as a livelihoods system that is dependent on the availability of land similarly to pastoralism.

2.1 Kenya: the national context

The National Land Policy of 2009 designated all land in Kenya as Public Land, Community Land and Private Land. This among other policies have a direct consequence on the livestock keeping (pastoralism) and crop farming as different livelihood systems.

This Policy also provides steps towards addressing resource based conflict management and establishing opportunities for joint community engagement and government enhancement. The National Land Policy has recognized and put in the same category Community Land together with other forms of land tenure and provides that the communities themselves should be involved in identifying and be part of the governance of such lands.

Relevant Land policies in Kenya

1. National land policy of 2009
2. Land use Policy of 2017
3. National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands – 2012
4. Vision 2030 Annex for Northern Kenyan and Other arid Lands
5. National Disaster Policy

Critical lessons from the Kenyan National Land policy are the following:

- Recognition that conflict management is a collaborative task that requires multiple stakeholders' contribution in conflict management, whereas different actors can play different or complementing roles.
- It is important to operationalize tools anchored in the policies and laws such as, land use plan, to address livelihood zones management for self-sustenance.

- Policies should be facilitative towards reforming rather than modernizing a livelihood systems and balancing between various competing land uses.
- Enhancement of community level structures that are directly facilitating the management of land and production systems including, group ranching, conservancies etc.

It is noted that moving away from common resources use to ownership claims by different resource users has exacerbated conflicts over land due to competition over access and control of scarce resources defined by new demands. External factors such as climate change and emerging phenomena of sedentarization have intensified even more those kinds of conflicts.

2.2 Success factors of the Olkiramatian Group Ranch

Kenya is a culturally and biologically diverse country with a wide range of customary and more recent, formalized community conservation arrangements across its landscapes. With more than three-quarters of its landscapes comprising semi-arid and arid rangelands and savannahs. The traditional pastoralist land use and management are practiced based on transhumant livestock management.

CASE 1: The Olkiramatian Group Ranch is located in the northwest part of Magadi Division in Kajiado Countee in southern Kenya. It is one of the few remaining undivided communal group ranches in Kenya, since it represents an interesting case of collective management of land and natural resources achieved thanks to an innovative local governance system. This experience combines the Maasai customary system with the formal system prescribed by the Group Representative Act of 1968, the statute that governs the Group Ranches.

The experience from Kajiado in the southern rangelands demonstrated that this practice is a central element of natural resource governance amongst pastoralists in the area. Since the establishment of the Group Ranch in the region in the '60s, Olkiramatian has evolved but kept the system alive protecting important natural resources such as forests, water sources, and dry season grazing refuges through hybrid customary and contemporary mechanisms.

However, any successful system has its own weaknesses; the collective customary forms of land tenure has registered the potential erosion of some traditional communal management systems. The group ranch has applied the equity-based approach to deal with this especially in the land ownership demand and has only allowed this in the agriculture section of the ranch with at least each member having 10 acres of land.



Figure 2. Community conservation area in Olkiramatian

Kenya's legal framework provides for collective as well as individual rights. While this has supported the collective rangelands use for communal livestock production. However, over the years, individual rights demand within the Group Ranches has contributed to a steady increase in sub-division.

Despite the challenges, establishment of the ranch from practical scenes of cultural diversity governed by strong institutional rules and norms respected by everybody has been a pillar of success factor. This also included the succession plans, which is generational.

The success factors of the group ranch model in Olkiramatian that have contributed to promote the in-built conflict management system are as follow:

- The **governance systems** that includes partners from the CSOs and government with comparative niches that helps in building synergy amongst actors, beneficiaries and the administrative structures of government at county and national levels.
- **Local based conflict management systems** that are inbuilt with the Group Ranch structures.
- The **hybrid nature** of its operations within the customary and statutory systems and the diversity of socio-economic and livelihoods defined by interests.
- Shared resources and **income generating opportunities** that are inclusive and representative (i.e Women managing the Lelanok centre).
- The **distribution of labour** within the centre with a key role of youths in supporting the researchers in the fieldwork.
- **Zoning of the territory** to ensure management and coordination in the resource distribution and use, creating grazing, conservation and agriculture zones with specific management sub-committees, promoting local governance of the different areas.
- The **vertical connections** with the Ministry of Land where a copy of the group register is registered and kept for periodic updates on membership.

The model maintains a structured partnership with national institutions created by law. Depending on the resources that are within the Group Ranch, different institutions are partnering with the Group Ranch for its governance. For instance, the Kenya Wildlife Services is a partner in regards to wildlife management, together with the Kenya Forest services, the Community Forest Associations, the Water Resource Management Authority, and the Community Water Users Associations. In this way, the group ranch model ensures its legal relevance and legitimacy. The partnerships or associations with these different institutions helps through established regulations and rules conflict management frameworks that complement the traditional system.

At the community level, the Group Ranch System promotes liberal and democratic systems for members to define their livelihoods preference. Olkiramatian has at least three main economic and livelihoods systems: 1. agriculture productions systems, 2. pastoralism/livestock production systems and 3. conservation/wildlife management and production system.



Figure 3. Case analysis workshop of the Olkiramatian Group Ranch



Figure 4. Visit at the agricultural zone of the Olkiramatian Group Ranch

2.3 Tanzania: the National context

In Tanzania, the constitution clearly states that all land is government land whereas citizens have rights of use. Government is therefore the final authority. However, since the 1990s, progressive legislation has been enacted to ensure effective community participation in decision-making on land. Mechanisms have since been put in place to allow community members to participate at the smallest administrative unit. To enable that participation, the government established a new set of formal institutions, which have been embedded into the statutory hierarchy on land in the country.

There are three categories of land in the country: village land, which is land registered to a village; reserved land, which includes national parks, wetlands, and other land set aside for special purposes; and general land, which is land that is neither village land nor reserved land.

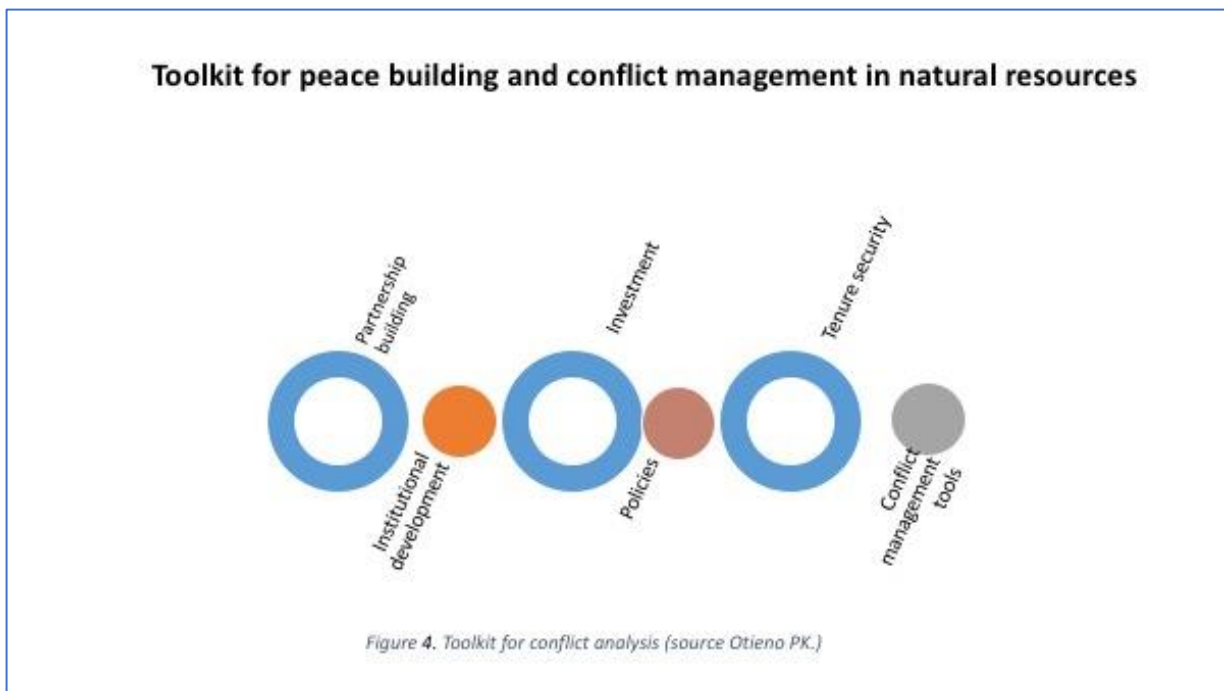
Conflicts between crop farmers and pastoralists over resources are not just a contingent phenomenon but are originated by a history of active land alienation, mass displacements, cultural and physical aggression and political marginalization of pastoral populations. Moreover, there are

opportunistic culture by crop farmers getting into traditional reserve and dry grazing areas for cultivation as well as pastoralists moving into farmlands. In such scenarios, the government of Tanzania have legislated laws such as the Village Land Act which, is promoting land use planning between and amongst villages.

In the early 1990s, a commission of enquiry was set up to deal with corruption. The findings of this commission led to major land reforms, including the establishment of the Land Policy (1995), which emphasizes sustainable land use and community participation as a requirement; the Village Land Act No. 5 (1999), which promotes community participation and allows individuals and groups to hold land; the Participatory Land Use Planning Act No. 6 (2007), which empowers village councils through their village assemblies to prepare, approve and implement village land use plans; and the Guidelines for Developing Participatory Village Land Use Planning (2011), which provide stepwise guidance on how to go about participatory land use planning.

The outputs of such planning, as well as the villages issued with legal certificate called the Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) are all processes that recognizes that the conflicts at community levels are often around resource, use, access and management. The planning process allows different players including national and village levels, civil society and development partners interested in promoting the planning process.

Opportunities for developing responses to resource based conflicts



2.4 Tools and frameworks applied in Tanzania by the OLENGAPA experience and UCRT

Village Land Use Planning and conflict management

The village land use process is anchored on the Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) of local government legislation (mainly the Local Government Act of 1982), which enables village governments to pass local by-laws that recognize, protect and respect the developed village land use plan to its subordinates.

UCRT demonstrated that the one-step towards addressing such problems is CSOs working together with communities, local government and national institutions through baselines, establishment of the most vulnerable communities and delineating their rights.

The process then isolates maps and secures land use demands such as grazing pastures and forests, agricultural areas as well as specific requirements for basic land use planning and zoning. The Village Land Act allows the Village Council to develop a Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) at the village level and charges it with securing “the orderly and environmental sustainable development in the village.”

Case 2: OLENGAPA is the protected and certified shared grazing area across the boundaries of the three villages: Olkitikiti, Lerug and Ngapapa. It resulted by the successful adoption of the joint village land use planning process implemented in Kiteto District by local communities, government and facilitated by the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project.

The Village Land Use Planning and CCRO process

The CCRO has demonstrated its ability to secure common tenure and resource rights and facilitate natural resources management. The **VLUP – Village Land Use Planning** processes aimed at assisting local communities in clarifying and enforcing local rules about how resources should be used. The process is anchored in Tanzania’s land legislation, mainly the Local Government Act of 1982, which enable village governments to pass local by-laws. These by-laws must be approved by the two main organs of the village government, which are the Village Assembly (including all the adults living in the community above 18 years old) and the Village Council (headed by a Village Chairman, it includes at least 7 women and works through numerous sub-committees).

Joint Village Land Use Plan as a tool

There are two main facilitating legal instruments developed in order to guide management of the shared resources across villages. The Land Use Planning Act 2007 and the Village Land Act 1999. Part of the planning process that makes the JVLUP as an integral part of conflict management is the various steps involved.

- The planning process requires local institutional building and may involve many issues such as land allocation for different communal and private uses; settling land disputes; formulation of by-laws; land registration; and, improvement of land husbandry practices.
- Since the process is participatory, it enables communities to draw a map of the different actors, issues, interests, power dynamics and institutions.

The Ujaama Community resource Centre - UCRT is an NGO based in Arusha with more than 15 years of work on **securing land rights** and promoting **advocacy on land tenure security**. It encouraged and assisted villagers to draw up plans for natural resource management. The UCRT experience provides a good practice of using the **Village Land Use Planning** approach in order to better support pastoralists and hunter-gatherers, making them aware of the importance of participating in decision-making processes.

Basic procedure as developed by UCRT to guide the development of VLUPs

1. Introducing basic principles involved into VLUP to district and ward's officials in order to ensure coordination with land use planning and district development at higher scale;
2. Introducing VLUP concept, objectives and procedures at village level in order to generate inputs and reactions from community;
3. Developing the land and resource management/use plan through formal and informal meetings with the community aimed at drafting the plan in a participatory way;
4. Ratification and approval of the plan by the Village Council, the Village Assembly and finally by the District Council;
5. Once approved the villagers start implementing the plan by demarcating land use zones and by ensuring compliance with provisions and rules.



Figure 5. Group of women in Olengapa



Figure 6. Mainge, Traditional leader of Olengapa

3. Lessons learned from the host cases

Lessons from Olkiramatian Group Ranch (Kenya)	Lessons from OLENGAPA and UCRT experiences (Tanzania)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal, policy & Institutional frameworks – the existence of political goodwill and government support with contributions of the rural community in legislation and policy formulation is key to deal with land use local conflicts at local level. • Governance: The Group Ranch model is structured to include the community voices through different committees and sub-committees that allow for a participated governance of the territory. • Community Ownership promote sustainability in the governance of the Group Ranch. • Integrated livelihood planning-holistic development based on different economic activities and zones. Each of the zones enjoys management systems and the outputs are for collective social needs including education, health care among others agreed on based on priority and demands. • Livelihood diversification: the Group Ranch System has enabled the local communities to diversify the production systems, and consider farming, conservation and pastoralism. • Even though the group has internal inbuilt systems for conflict management, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) management systems anchored in law is important. This is because the dynamics that define resource-based conflicts vary and sometimes-traditional responses have worked with others referred. • Community based knowledge management: through generational and annual events, the community get to share experiences and also enable the direct engagement of youths in the decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of governance or management institutions, such as the joint grazing management committees. These committees are very representative and have clear terms of reference. They are responsible for planning, management, enforcement of by-laws developed and applied to the OLENGAPA grazing area, and coordination of the implementation of the land use agreements for the grazing resources. • Recognition of the interdependency of the villages. In order to ensure fair resource use, the villages realized that they have more as a joint entity than as individual parcels. Therefore, the consolidation and acquisition of Joint Land Use Agreements is a critical governance and management tool. There is a demonstrated practice of joint decision based on resolutions reached at or by each individual Village Council and Village Assembly meetings and documented in the minutes. • Understanding the kind of livelihoods systems and the dynamics. The villages practice pastoralism and crop production, whether by occupational farmers or small-scale agro-pastoralists, they have diverse livelihood systems. In order to realize full potentials of these systems, there are common resources need away from the settlement areas. They have recognized the importance of stock routes and access routes to facilitate the coexistence of different livelihood systems. • Participatory planning: both the Village land use planning and Joint village land use planning processes enjoy a great participation of key stakeholders. The majority jointly accepts the outputs and the minority are given the opportunity to share their views. The process is a demand driven and not the usual government top down policy process. The villagers with support from development partners and the civil society groups work with the community to generate ideas for consideration. The case of SRMP was a demonstration of the process of partnership development.

4. Innovation Plans for scaling up processes in Nigeria

The Learning Route aimed to increase the participants’ knowledge about practices and innovations to prevent and manage land use conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers and guided to extract lessons from the host cases in Kenya and Tanzania.

During the Learning Route reflection and analytical workshops were organized with a twofold aim:

- to facilitate the adoption of solutions **from the lessons learnt in Kenya and Tanzania and adapted to the Nigerian – and in particular to the VCDP – context** in order to produce the desired changes in the area of land-use conflicts management and to enhance the effectiveness of the ongoing projects.
- to guide the design of Innovation Plans in order to capitalise on the knowledge acquired during the Learning Route and to **scale up good practices** towards land-use conflicts resolution among farmers and livestock keepers.

4.1 Presentation of the context in Nigeria: the starting point

Before travelling to Kenya the participants were involved in the first group activity of the Learning Route: the presentation of the starting point in the different States.

The participants, divided in different groups, worked jointly to identify for each participating State:

- the main reasons of the land use conflicts, the users and other actors involved;
- the negative impacts generated by the land use conflicts and the main areas affected;
- the policies, strategies and actions to manage and/ or prevent the land use conflicts, as well as the lessons learnt in the recent year.

The result of this exercise was an overview of the past and current picture of the conflict situation in the use of land Nigeria among farmers and herders. The table below summarize main findings of this initial exercise:

TABLE 2. THE STARTING POINT:	
<p>MAIN CAUSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Tenure systems; • Weak or obsolete laws, regulations and policies on grazing; • Illiteracy; • Lack of consultation with indigenous communities; • Seasonal vegetation/rainfall; • Ethnic biases; • Competition between Public/Private Interests; • Increase in Population; • Climate Change; • Pastoralists tradition for mobility and livelihood – access to land titling or user rights; • Misconception or poor understanding of transhumance pastoralism by host communities; 	<p>MAIN ACTORS INVOLVED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulani Herdsmen; • Farmers; • Community Leaders; • Government;

<p>NEGATIVE IMPACTS GENERATED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal clashes resulting to deaths and injuries; • Destruction of crops leading to loss of food, income and employment; • Loss of cattle herds; • Displacement of communities; • Pollution of drinking water sources; • Proliferation of small arms/ammunitions; 	<p>MILESTONES ACHIEVED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government/Governor's pronouncement banning movement of Herdsmen at night and in the town; • Setting up of a State Government Committee on Herdsmen with relevant Stakeholders as members; • Sensitization/Education through religious leaders; • Regular dialogue/consultations; • Payment of compensation; • Involvement of pastoralists in farming activities;
<p>MAIN POLICIES, ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES UNDERTAKEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Land Conflict Resolution Committees within the Ministry of Agriculture; • Constitution of Local committees to resolve conflicts which involves key actors in the community; • Inclusion/Integration of pastoralists in the rural communities; • Established State Standing Committees for the Improvement of cooperation between famers and herdsmen with membership drawn from relevant MDAs, Security Agencies, NGOs/CBOs, Traditional Rulers etc. 	<p>MAIN LESSONS IN THE RECENT YEAR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts are better resolved through dialogue with all parties; • Conflicts can be prevented with proactive measures taken in good time by all stakeholders; • Legislation can be a veritable tool to manage conflicts; • Undertake regular dialogue/consultations; • Payment of compensations as mitigation measures; • Involvement of pastoralists in farming activities; • Dialogue and symbiotic association between pastoralists and farmers can be a good tool to reduce conflicts in the States; and • NGOs active participant in conflict mitigation and management is a vital tool that can be employed to reduce conflicts through skills diversification.

The origin of this conflict has its roots in the past and can be summarised as follow:

“The prevalence of tsetse in the southern part of the country and low settlement densities kept the incidence of clashes at low frequency until the twentieth century when the introduction of cheap trypanocides and other veterinary drugs increased herd size to levels that compelled herders to seek pasture outside their traditional ecological range. At the same time improved human health has increased overall population and thus increasing pressure on arable land. The degree of conflict between different resource users range from insignificant to extremely tense, but conflict between farmers and pastoralists far outweighs all other types of resource conflicts in frequency and importance. Tensions raised during the last decades. The grounds for tension are partly located in livelihood conflict between semi-nomadic pastoralists and settled agriculturalists caused by ecological and demographic changes. Climate change with the reduction of rainfall and increasing encroachment of the Sahara desert in Northern Nigeria is pushing pastoralists further south for longer periods in search for more fertile grazing land. Simultaneously population growth and water scarcity has led to the expansion of farmlands into decimated grazing reserves, creating a situation of competition for scarce resources. The situation is further complicated by criminal cattle rustlers. In recent years, incidences of violence have been increasing, a trend that continued in 2016 with frequent reports of men thought to be pastoralists attacking settlers. The first half of 2016 saw a series of attacks across several states including Benue, Enugu, Adamawa and

Nasarawa. In Benue state alone there was hundreds of fatalities for 2016 with over 300 deaths reported in a raid in February and an estimated 80 more people killed in July of the same year. The killings have continued in 2017. As consequence of the long violent conflicts in Nigeria between farmers and pastoralists, many local communities have been drastically reducing both security and economic activities. These resource-based conflicts have impeded market development and economic growth by destroying productive assets, preventing trade, deterring investments and eroding trust between market actors. These conflicts also take enormous toll on the economic health of families and households, in addition to the incalculable loss of human lives. Therefore, the issue of conflict is critical because a conflict prone society will have the people live in perpetual fear; insecurity and poverty as conflict inhibit development.”³



Figure 7. Visit at the water point in Olkiramatian

4.2 The innovation plans elaboration and follow up

PROCASUR methodological and technical team introduced the main elements and structure of an innovation plan. The presentations in the Experience Fair exercise showed that the six States represented in the LR face similar land use conflicts problems. So far, each state has undertaken some mitigation and conflict resolution actions, but a common holistic conflict resolution approach and strategy for the six states are missing.

In order to reflect the dimension of a national concern and at the same time not to neglect the diversity and capacities of the six states, a common vision and goal were defined for the six IPs designed by VCDP and the two IPs designed by CSOs representatives during the Learning Route.

Table 3. Common vision and goal

<p>VISION: <i>To achieve zero conflict between farmers and pastoralists</i></p> <p>GOAL: <i>Appropriate policies and practices are put in place to mitigate and manage conflicts between crop farmers and pastoralists for improved income and productivity sustainably</i></p>

³ Presentation by the VCDP Management Unit representative during the Experience Fair held in Nairobi on 23rd of November 2017.

The eight preliminary IPs were presented and discussed in a plenary session on the last day of the LR. The technical team and the IFAD country office Nigeria provided feedback, which led to improved draft versions once back home (see table 4 below).

As part of the ex-post LR support, the innovation plans will be reviewed by a technical team composed by IFAD, PROCASUR, ILC and RECONCILE’s representatives. The review will provide technical and methodological feedback to enhance the quality of the IPs and to orient the harmonization of the State plans in one single innovation plan to be considered as part of the AWPB of VCDP during 2018.

As part of the ex-post follow up activities PROCASUR will join the forthcoming VCDP Mid Term Review (MTR) mission. The appropriateness and scope of the IPs, the implementation agenda, responsibilities and necessary resources to implement the IPs will be discussed with VCDP stakeholders and representatives of CSOs at different level (commune, state, and national level).

Table 4: Summary of the draft Innovations Plans developed by the participants during the Learning Route		
Group composition	Specific objective(s)	Expected results
ANAMBRA STATE (VCDP)	To reduce 70% farmers/pastoralists’ conflicts in Anambra State by June 2019	1. 70% reduction of destruction of lives and property 2. Secured land use rights for 60% farmers and pastoralists
EBONYI STATE (VCDP)	To reduce 70% farmers/pastoralists conflicts in Ebonyi State by June 2019	1. 70% reduction of destruction of lives and property 2. Secured land use rights for 60% farmers and pastoralists 3. Legal and institutional framework strengthened in 80% of the communities
BENUE AND TARABA STATES (VCDP)	To reduce conflict among land resources user	1. Policy and regulatory framework established and strengthened - One per LGA and at State level (6) 2. Value chain land use plan [VCLUP] established in the clusters of the five LGAs of VCDP intervention. One per cluster and at state level (16) 3. Stakeholders/partners dialogue forum established. One each per cluster and three at state level (18)
NIGER STATE (VCDP)	To reduce conflicts between farmers and pastoralists for peaceful co-existence through an improved Land Governance.	1. Reduce Conflicts between Farmers and Pastoralist in Kanko Community 2. Improved Land Use Governance in Kanko as a Pilot Scheme 3. Improved Dialogue among Stakeholders and the community
OGUN STATE (VCDP)	To reduce conflict between farmers and pastoralists through land use management	1. Consensus between Crop farmers and Pastoralists Attained on Land Use Planning 2. Five Community Land Use Maps Developed (in Yewa North LGA) 3. Livelihoods of Crop Farmers & Pastoralists Improved
CORET (NGO)	1. National, State and Local Government dialogue platforms provide necessary support to mitigate conflicts; 2. Traditional institutions able to resolve conflicts at community level; 3. VCDP projects achieve optimum outputs; 4. Livestock value chain developed;	1. Optimum agricultural productivity in the six VCDP State achieved (Target: All communities where VCDP is implemented) 2. Better understanding on mutual use of rangeland resources attained (Target: All communities where VCDP is implemented and neighbouring states) 3. Pastoralists ability to engage in agricultural development enhanced (Over five million pastoralists enlightened on government policies and programmes) 4. Gender inclusiveness in pastoralists communities achieved (Target: Two and half million pastoralists’ women participate in decisions that affect them) 5. Livestock & crop value chain enhanced (Target: Livestock and crops value chains improved in the six VCDP states)
KATSINA STATE COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	To create a multi-stakeholder dialogue platform for participatory regulation of transhumance between Nigeria and Niger Republic	1. Establish Multi-stakeholder platform support to <u>tracing and documentation of major regional stock routes</u> as a conflict mitigation and resolution mechanism for cross-border transhumance pastoralism between States of Katsina in

(WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECT)	(with States of Katsina in Nigeria and Maradi in Niger Republic as entry points)	<p>Nigeria and Maradi in Niger Republic.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Participatory multi-stakeholder <u>anchoring of regional protocols</u> on regulation of cross-border transhumance pastoralism as a mechanism to mitigate and resolve conflict in States of Katsina in Nigeria and Maradi in Niger Republic. 3. Mobilise funds and technical backstopping from relevant International, regional and in-country Research Institutes, Donor Agencies, NGOs, CSOs and CBOs etc for Participatory Multi-stakeholder <u>mapping and demarcation rangelands</u> in Nigeria and Niger to facilitate conflicts free cross-border transhumance pastoralist movements between States of Katsina in Nigeria and Maradi in Niger Republic.
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5. Knowledge Management and Communication around the Learning Route

PROCASUR has provided a structured [web platform](#) for this Learning Route. In this website all materials, presentations and documents produced under this Learning Route are available for the LR participants as well as for all rural practitioners who are interested to learn from this learning initiative.

As preparatory documentation, a [fieldblog](#) has been produced detailing main context information and case studies visited, moreover a specific library section has been created providing additional documentation about the thematic and the cases.

During the LR a [daily dairy](#) report has been elaborated and published on the Land Portal in collaboration with ILC and ILRI with the main aim of circulating updated information about the LR day by day activities.

[Video](#) and [photo](#) documentation about the LR are also available.



Figure 8. Agricultural area in Olkiramatian

6. Main results of the participants' Route evaluation

On the last day of the LR, participants were requested to fill in an on-line evaluation form completely anonymous in order to give them the opportunity to express their appreciation on different aspects of the Learning Route, and share their suggestions.

The questionnaire aimed at evaluating the following:

1. Achievement of the learning objectives of the Route;
2. Team coordination;
3. Case studies appreciation;
4. Logistics aspects of the Learning Route;
5. Innovation plans and final suggestions

In total 13 responses were collected above 23 participants, therefore those results are referred to the 56% of the total participants. The full results are available in Annex 4 attached.

The **84,62%** of the respondents stated that the first LR objective (*to identify and analyse innovative models, tools and approaches to prevent and reduce potential conflicts in sustainable use, management and access of natural resources and promoting peaceful coexistence amongst pastoralists and farmers*) was achieved satisfactorily or fully satisfactorily.

The **100%** of the respondents stated that the second learning objective (*To understand how to foster a collaborative policy dialogue and good governance for participatory planning, implementation and management of programmes for securing land tenure rights*) was achieved satisfactorily or fully satisfactorily.

The **100%** of the respondents stated that the third learning objective (*to extract lessons from the visited experiences in Kenya and Tanzania and to promote the adaptation, scaling up and replication of the models, tools and approaches to support farmers and livestock keepers through the VCDP in Nigeria*) was achieved satisfactorily or fully satisfactorily

Amongst main challenges highlighted, the long distances between case studies and across the two countries; however, the logistics of the Learning Route received very good appreciations.

The Group Ranch Model and the Village Land Use Planning were recognized as important tools to be adapted into the Nigerian context. The innovation plan activity was highly appreciated by participants as a tool to address challenges currently faced in Nigeria.

As main suggestion, several participants indicated the importance of undertaking follow up missions by PROCASUR team in Nigeria, as well as promoting inter-states visits and knowledge sharing amongst different States. It will be also key to: *“facilitate and support partnership building at international, national and regional level. Sustain funding, technical backstopping and mentoring support in addressing the challenges of transhumance of pastoralists at State and Regional level”*. The follow up of the innovation plans is key for the reduction of conflicts in Nigeria as recognized by one of the respondents: *“Implementing the IP will greatly reduce some of the current tensions amongst farmers and livestock keepers”*.

7. Main conclusions and recommendations

Based on the lessons extracted during this Learning Route, the following conclusive remarks and recommendations to VCDP and Nigerian NGOs are proposed:

Joint programming: the key success of the cases visited in Kenya and Tanzania is joint programming with key stakeholders on the use of land and natural resources within and amongst communities. The VCDP may have greater potential for strengthening diverse livelihoods of both crop farmers and livestock keepers (pastoralists) in the frame of its activities, with the aim of integrating both livelihoods systems through joint programming.

Planning and resources zonation: Different livelihoods demand different land use either for crop farming areas or as grazing reserves. It is important to recognize this difference and taking all stakeholders through joint and participatory planning process with enabled-defined modalities for land use. Joint participatory planning processes facilitate developing of rules and regulations, review and/or development of policies and laws and corresponding application and enforcement. This process also may enable establishment of management committees for the different natural resources. Piloting land use-planning concept can lead to broader zonation process once a scaling up agenda is defined.

Establishment of conflict management policy framework: often, the presence of an agreement reference policy document is important. The programme should endeavour to facilitate a process that generates peace building and conflict management tools in a participatory process that recognizes the diversity of stakeholders. The tools should be able to facilitate the direct involvement of community-based institutions, local, state and national levels. Moreover, traditional systems of resource based conflict management should be also considered, as it was the case of the hosts of this LR, in which the governance systems are anchored on both - statutory laws and legal frameworks - but are largely practiced from the customary perspective thus enabling communities the opportunity to keep their understanding of the systems as dynamic.

Knowledge management: The strategy, scope and activities of the VCDP programme need to be communicated to all stakeholders involved to recognize the impact, relevance and the role that different actors should or can play. Good practices from the implementing states need to be well explained and communicated not only to the beneficiaries and the funding agency but also, shared for replication with other States and other actors.

The role of CSOs: the CSOs are an avenue for strategic community engagement and must play a role in land use conflict resolution. It was clear in both Kenya and Tanzania that CSOs play important roles to ensure capacity building of institutions, increase community awareness, keeping actors informed and constantly engaged to adjust programmes according to the prevailing situations. They help disseminate innovations, pilots, testing initiatives as well as convening grassroots stakeholders often seen to be community voices.

Partnership Building: the main source of conflict is the absence of a dialogue framework which leads to perceptions. Partnerships building at country level should be supported in order to promote a national dialogue on mitigation measures to solve land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists amongst a differentiated set of stakeholders.

Provide spaces for the **follow up and operationalization of innovation plans** produced under the Learning Route: and ensure that the final version of the one strategic overall innovation plan with corresponding state plans will be included in the VCDP AWPB for 2018. This will ensure that tools analysed in Kenya and Tanzania, such as the Village Land Use Planning, can be adapted and adopted into the Nigerian context. The technical backstopping of thematic experts and additional opportunity of experiential learning and knowledge sharing with local champions from other countries (Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Cameroon) is highly encouraged.



8. Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants

First Name	Other Names	State / Country	Name of the project / organization	Position in the project / organization	Email address
1. AFAM	Chinedu Mbanefo	Anambra State Nigeria	State Ministry of Agriculture	Hon. Commissioner for Agriculture	afam.mbanefo@tonetech.com
2. EMMANUEL	Agwuncha Nnamdi	Anambra State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	State Programme Coordinator (SPC)	nagwuncha@yahoo.com
3. EMMANUEL	Chukwukelu Nwachukwu	Anambra State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	Agriculture Production Officer (APO)	emmanc2014@yahoo.com
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8. DARLINGTON	Ongele	Ebonyi State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	Agriculture Production Officer (APO)	ongelelynton@gmail.com
9. MUSA	Abbas Kabiru	Niger State Nigeria	State Ministry of Agriculture	Hon. Commissioner for Agriculture	kabiruabbas@gmail.com
10. MATHEW	Ahmed	Niger State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	State Programme Coordinator (SPC)	grace_ahmed@yahoo.com
11. LAWAL	Mohammed	Niger State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	Agriculture Production Officer (APO)	lawalm31@gmail.com
12. SAMUEL	Adeogun	Ogun State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	State Programme Coordinator (SPC)	sbadeogun@yahoo.com
13. TEMITOPE	Ajisafe Aina	Ogun State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	Agriculture Production Officer (APO)	ajisafe_2@yahoo.com

14. DAVID	Dr Ishaya Kassa	Taraba State Nigeria	State Ministry of Agriculture	Hon. Commissioner for Agriculture	daveishaya@gmail.com
15. MUSA	Irimiya Sabo	Taraba State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	State Programme Coordinator (SPC)	musarimiya@yahoo.com
16. JONAH	Yavala Maigida	Taraba State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	Agriculture Production Officer (APO)	yavalajonah@yahoo.com
17. MUSA	Dalang	Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	Rural Institution, Gender and youth Development Specialist(RIGYDS)	musadalang@yahoo.com
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19. FRIDAY	Onoja Ameh	FCT State Nigeria	Value Chain Development Programme (VCDP)	National Programme Coordinator	drameho@yahoo.co.uk
20. BENJAMIN	Odoemena Chuks Okey	Niger State Nigeria	Nigeria IFAD Country Office	Country Programme Officer	b.odoemena@ifad.org
21. ATTAHIRU JA'OJI	Alhassan	Kaduna - Nigeria	Confederation of Traditional Herder Organization In Africa (Coret)	Project coordinator	jaoji13@gmail.com
22. ABDU	Umar Ardo	Kaduna - Nigeria	National Commission for Nomadic Education	Project coordinator	ardo37@hotmail.com
23. FARALU	Rilwanu Muhammad	Katsina Nigeria	Community and Social Development Project	General Manager	rilwanuzango@yahoo.com
24. MWITA	Victor	Tanzania	Ministry of Agriculture. Livestock and Fisheries	Assistant Director	victormwita@gmail.com

Annex 2: Schedule of activities

Outline of the activities:		
DATE & PLACE	TITLE	ACTIVITIES
Day 0 Thursday 21 September Nairobi, Kenya	PARTICIPANTS ARRIVAL	Participants Arrival / Pick up at the airport / Reception / Check in hotel in Nairobi
Day 1 Friday 22 September Nairobi, Kenya	INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP – KENYA	Opening of the Learning Route Panel of experts on the specific context in Kenya
	INTERNAL WORK	Nigerian context analysis workshop /LR objectives and agenda Introduction to Scaling up and Innovation Plans
Day 2 Saturday 23 September Olkiramatian, Kenya	CASE STUDY 1: OLKIRAMATIAN	Travelling from Nairobi to Olkiramatian Introduction to the Case study 1: Olkiramatian Group Ranch Working groups activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map and History of the Group Ranch (Zonification) 2. Strategies to solve land conflicts in the Group Ranch Strategies to solve land issues conflicts in relation with external actors
Day 3 Sunday 24 September Olkiramatian, Kenya	CASE STUDY 1: OLKIRAMATIAN	Field visit to the Conservation Area, and to the Agriculture area: a) water point and intake b) Irrigation area Case analysis workshop
Day 4 Monday 25 September	TRAVELLING DAY To Arusha, Tanzania	Travelling from Olkiramatian to Arusha
Day 5 Tuesday 26 September Arusha, Tanzania	UCRT WORKSHOP	Specific context on land issues in Tanzania Introduction to Ujamaa Community Resource Team – UCRT and conflicts analysis Working groups on UCRT programmes and tools to prevent/reduce conflicts in sustainable use, management, access and protection of natural resources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User rights (mobility agreements) 2. Group Certificate for Customary Rights of Occupancy 3. Women role rights, Leadership Forum and women role in advocacy) Lessons learnt Analysis Workshop
Day 6 Wednesday 27 September Arusha to Kiteto, Tanzania	Travelling	Travelling from Arusha to Kiteto
	STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP	Introduction to SRMP and the Village Land Use planning.
Day 7 Thursday 28 September Kiteto, Tanzania	CASE STUDY 2: OLENGAPA	Role play and discussion with Olegapa Travelling to Arusha

Day 8 Friday 29 September Kiteto, Tanzania	INNOVATION PLAN WORKSHOP	Innovation plan workshop
Day 9 Saturday 30 September Arusha, Tanzania	INTERNAL WORKSHOP Closure and participants' departure	Technical synthesis of lessons and Innovation Plan Fair Closing of the Learning Route (Certificates and Evaluation)

