



Food and Agriculture Organization
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WOCAT



Integrating CNA Results into Formal Planning through Village Land Use Plan Structures

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E-LEARNING SERIES

Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on
DRYLAND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

OBJECTIVES OF THE CNA IN TANZANIA

- ❖ Identify community needs and potentials through a participatory process to guide project support
- ❖ Prioritize interventions and procurement decisions based on evidence from the CNAs
- ❖ Refine the Integrated Capacity Development Implementation Plan (ICDIP), for example tailoring Farmer Field School curricula to real capacity gaps



MODALITY OF THE CNA



FGD with farmers in Urambo

- ❖ Conducted as Focus Group Discussions that lasted ~1.5 hours
- ❖ Facilitated by district focal points
- ❖ Conducted with selected producer organizations representing entire communities in priority districts.
- ❖ Villages selected based on high degradation pressure and livelihood diversification potential.

LINK TO PRIOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

- ❖ CNA built on household survey results to validate and deepen findings.
- ❖ Topics included farming practices, land access, beekeeping, land management, and climate adaptation.

LINK TO VILLAGE LAND USE PLANS

- ❖ To ensure proper land resource utilization, conservation and restoration of the degraded land, the DSL-IP facilitated preparation of 14 VLUPs in 14 villages.
- ❖ VLUPs were prepared after identification of community needs on land-base followed by allocation of land resource into different uses.

IDENTIFIED CAPACITIES AND CAPACITY NEEDS

- ❖ Prevalence of unsustainable practices (tree felling, burning).
- ❖ Revealed uneven awareness of sustainable practices (e.g. intercropping benefits).
- ❖ Limited access to tools and equipment for farming and beekeeping.
- ❖ Insufficient extension services.
- ❖ High potential land resource availability and land access but no VLUPs, i.e. no allocation of land into specific uses as per community demands.
- ❖ Frequent boundary conflicts with neighboring villages or reserve managing authorities.
- ❖ Strong community demand for VLUPs to secure tenure, guide restoration, and set by-laws

GENDER SPECIFIC INSIGHTS

- ❖ Women, youth, and marginalized groups actively engaged in land allocation decisions
- ❖ CCROs issued to women, youth, and a person with disability - strengthening inclusive land tenure
- ❖ Allocation of land resources into specific needs, ensures sustainability of basic family needs such as water resource and fuel supply which when scarce affects mainly women and youths who are mostly involved in handling daily domestic activities.

CNA OUTPUTS

Result/output:

- ✓ Land users were sensitized on the significance of participatory designation of land uses for available land resources,
- ✓ Enabled registered villages to secure rights over defined areas and to develop local by-laws and land use plans aimed to govern the use of land resources.
- ✓ All conflicts were able to be resolved to enable land use planning as per community demands.
- ✓ Awareness on community needs to refine the training curricula and set priorities of procurements items.

VLUPs AND CCROs

- ❖ Issuance of 223 Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) - a structured process designed to formalize land - through VLUP process

Benefits of CCROs

- CCRO's **serves as a legal proof of ownership** or occupation rights under customary law.
- CCRO's provides a **clear recognition of land tenures rights** within customary land tenure systems.

USE OF OBTAINED DATA IN DSL- IP

- i. Enables planning of interventions towards achievement of LDN targets,
- ii. Planning of appropriate training curricula as per existing gaps,
- iii. Enables planning of the village land resources into specific uses as per community demands

- ❖ Preparation of 14 VLUPS and issuance of 223 CCROs
- ❖ **3354.17 ha** were **designated for community FRs** by six villages and **550.2 ha** were **established for grazing among two villages.**
- ❖ Land users created **by-laws and VLUMCs** which ensures correct implementation of the land use plan.
- ❖ Formulation of VNRCs for implementation of the prepared management plans and local by- laws,
- ❖ 224 signboards were installed under designated areas.

CHALLENGES

- ❖ Dynamics among community members on their capacities and awareness
- ❖ Some quiet individuals could not express themselves

LESSONS LEARNED

- 1) Community participation is essential for legitimate and sustainable land use plans
- 2) VLUPs provide a foundation for restoration, conservation, and livelihood security
- 3) Regular extension services and sensitization on the significance of implementing the specific land uses of the VLUP, obeying the created by-laws as well as activeness of the created VNRCs on implementations of FMPs is essential

SIGNBOARD DISPLAYING LAND USE (VFR), RESTRICTIONS

