



Community meeting. (Johan du Toit)

Community-based rangeland management in the southern Kenyan rangelands (كينيا)

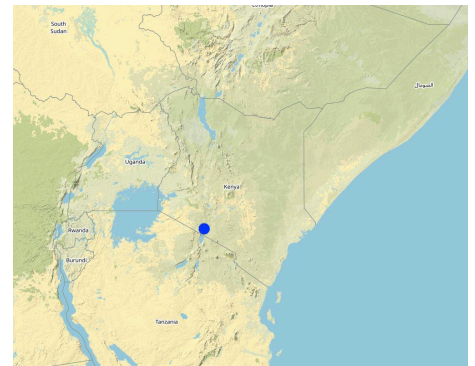
الوصف

Olkiramatian Group Ranch strengthened the capacity of its community governance structures and began to engage in more rigorous implementation of seasonal grazing plans. This was based on traditional ecological knowledge and rangeland management practices. The group ranch incorporated conservation, research, and joint rangeland management planning with neighboring communities.

Prior to implementation of the approach described here, rangeland management was carried out through customary institutions supported by a group ranch committee. However, many challenges hindered effective management of livestock and natural resources. These included:

- Poor financial management
 - Lack of accountability from the leaders - and lack of demand for accountability from the members
 - Conflicting group and individual interests
 - Lack of a written constitution and grazing by-laws to reinforce traditional decision making.
- To minimize and overcome some of these weaknesses, the African Conservation Centre (ACC), a conservation NGO and Southern Rift Association of Land Owners (SORALO), a Maasai land trust, worked with Olkiramatian and other communities to help them strengthen their planning and governance and to reinvigorate the traditional system of grazing management. Initially, ACC worked with the community's governance and resource management committees to build local capacity for decision-making and resource management. Institutions previously responsible for resource management, which had existed under traditional systems, had begun to weaken from both internal and external pressures, undermining the long-term sustainability and equity of rangeland management. The group ranch emerged as the key modern institution within this community and needed to be strengthened to support traditional management. To do this several sequential steps were taken:
- (i) First, the group ranch committee instituted a more objective way of identifying and electing office holders, to ensure a credible base for resource governance and building consensus among resource users;
 - (ii) Registration of group ranch members was re-initiated to ensure equal access and rights to resource use, and to provide clarity around membership;
 - (iii) Institutions responsible for rangeland management, including the group ranch committee, and the conservation and grazing subcommittees, were reinforced primarily through the strengthening of internal capacity;
 - (iv) ACC facilitated a process for consolidating the group ranch's governance and by-laws to help guide the implementation of the strategy, including enforcement;
 - (v) The group ranch implemented provisions for holding leaders accountable, allowing the group ranch members to demand their rights;
 - (vi) Decision-making processes were facilitated by laying down procedures for sharing

الموقع



الموقع: Kajiado West Constituency, Kajiado, كينيا

المرجع الجغرافي للمواقع المختارة

- 36.14302, -1.87017

تاريخ البدء: 2004

سنة الإنهاء: غير متاح

نوع النهج

- ☐ تليدي/أصلي
- ☐ مبادرة محلية حديثة/مبتكرة
- ☐ قائم على مشروع/برنامج
- ☒ Hybrid traditional/project-based

information and apportioning responsibilities among the leadership - as decided at annual general meetings;

(vii) Rangeland monitoring groups and rangers, mostly local youth, were trained and positioned;

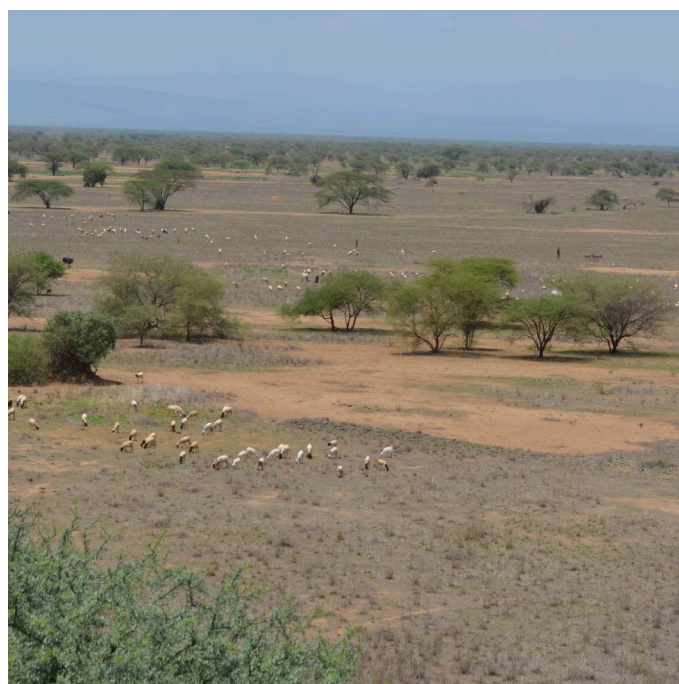
(viii) Finally, the Lale'enok Resource Centre was established, together with community enterprises based on the use of natural resources. A women's group was included. An important catalyst in the approach was the establishment of a community conservation area and lodge within the group ranch for the development of wildlife tourism. The conservation area capitalized on the existence of the community's dry season reserve where wildlife such as zebra and giraffes were abundant, which is only grazed by livestock after pasture is utilized elsewhere. This creation of a conservation area, coupled with the desire to generate revenue through tourism with its semi-exclusive access rights to parts of the conservation area, worked to reaffirm the traditional grazing management strategies by preventing settlement within the conservation area and encouraging longer resting of pasture following rain. This happened alongside the development of a research program, which has helped to put community rangeland management on an evidence-based foundation. With guidance, the community revised its grazing plan and zoned its land into four resource use areas, now embodied in the new group ranch constitution:

- Conservation or wildlife areas (which then allowed the creation of the conservancy);
- Agricultural/crop production areas;
- Livestock grazing areas (dry season and wet grazing areas);
- Human settlements.

The grazing sub-committee of the group ranch makes and implements decisions on livestock access to certain areas, with pasture rested between and across seasons. The conservancy is rested from livestock grazing as a "grass bank" during the wet seasons, which can last up to 6 months. Settlement areas are also tightly managed under this approach to preserve pasture heterogeneity and prevent local degradation. Fines are imposed on herders who break grazing regulations. On a rolling basis the communities now utilize traditional ecological knowledge, ecological monitoring and expert knowledge, to reassess these grazing regimes under changing conditions. These rangeland management activities are also nested within joint, inter-community planning such as regular meetings of the grazing committees of clusters of group ranches.



A community information feedback and management meeting at the Lale'enok Resource Centre (Lale'enok Resource Centre)



Rangeland management at Olkiramatian takes place over a large, heterogeneous landscape (Enoch Ontiri)

غايات النهج والبيئة المواتية

الغايات/الأهداف الرئيسية للنهج

To enhance sustainable livelihoods for pastoralist community members through informed, sustainable use of their resources in an equitable manner.

الشروط التي تمكن من تنفيذ التقنية/التقنيات المطبقة في إطار النهج

- **المعايير والقيم الاجتماعية/الثقافية/الدينية:** Uniform ethnicity. Communal land tenure. The pre-existing customary institutions and the group ranch committees. The government decree on the establishment of group ranches. The strong traditional and cultural knowledge about rangeland and livestock management.
- **الإطار المؤسسي:** The group ranch was already established and practicing planned grazing according to customary rules.
- **الإطار القانوني (حيازة الأراضي، وحقوق استخدام الأراضي والمياه):** There is a strong body of legislation developing in Kenya to ensure sustainable use of rangeland resources. This includes the new Community Land Act (2016), which creates local governance institutions with protection of grazing; the Wildlife Act (2012), creating community conservation areas and allowing benefits and compensation from wildlife; the Water Act (2016) and the Water Resource Users Association encourage multi-user analysis and cooperation to protect the quantity and quality of water for all users within a catchment.

- **حوكمة الأراضي (صنع القرار والتنفيذ والإنفاذ):** The group ranch committee is the highest decision-making body. There is a grazing sub-committee which manages the details of seasonal grazing patterns.
- **المعرفة حول الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي، والوصول إلى الدعم الفني:** The community is networked to researchers and technical experts from institutions including ACC, SORALO, Universities and TATA chemicals; through the Lale'enok Resource Centre. Mobile phones and access to internet has enhanced access to technical information. There is a wealth of traditional knowledge within the older generation who understand the requirements for sustainable management of the landscape.
- **الأسواق (لشراء المدخلات وبيع المنتجات) والأسعار:** Livestock markets within reach of the community members - the Shompole crossborder livestock market is in the neighboring conservancy.
- **عبء العمل، توفر القوى العاملة:** The community members are involved in the process as part of their lifestyle. Planned grazing made it easier for them to take of their livestock and reduce the number of people required to herd their livestock.

الظروف التي تعيق تنفيذ التقنية/التقنيات المطبقة في إطار النهج

- **المعايير والقيم الاجتماعية/الثقافية/الدينية:** Cultural beliefs: large numbers of livestock are seen as a status symbol; resulting in potential overstocking of livestock.
- **توفر/الوصول إلى الموارد والخدمات المالية:** Financial resources are limited for the group ranch committee; they depend on small collections at local markets and some donor financing to enact projects.
- **المعرفة حول الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي، والوصول إلى الدعم الفني:** Low capacity of the many community members to tap into the existing knowledge bases. Lack of technical capacity to address specific research needs identified by the community.
- **الأسواق (لشراء المدخلات وبيع المنتجات) والأسعار:** Low livestock prices at the grassroots present a challenge to the growth of the livestock value chain. A solution may be the facilitation of more direct market linkages.

مشاركة وأدوار الأطراف المعنية

الأطراف المعنية بالنهج وأدوارها

وصف أدوار الأطراف المعنية	حدد الأطراف المعنيين	ما هي الجهات المعنية / الكيانات المنفذة التي شاركت في النهج؟
Individual members of the group ranch, as rangeland users and through their grazing patterns according to the ranch's grazing plans, contribute to management.	Members and executives of the group ranch committee.	مستخدمو الأراضي المحليون/المجتمعات المحلية
The group ranch, through its democratic structures, has the ultimate responsibility for decision-making for the group ranch, including rangeland management and grazing planning, partnerships, fund raising and financial management, etc.	Olkiramatian Group Ranch.	المنظمات المجتمعية
Provision of technical advice and support.	Personnel of SORALO and ACC.	متخصصون في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي / مستشارون زراعيون
Students, both Kenyan and international, hosted by SORALO and ACC, carry out research on conservation, ecotourism, land use, rangeland condition, etc.	Students.	الباحثون
Research guidance, and connection with other government, NGO and donor agency stakeholders. Also provision of technical advice and support (see SLM Specialists/Agricultural Advisers, above).	SORALO and ACC.	منظمة غير حكومية

الوكالة الرائدة

Olkiramatian Group Ranch

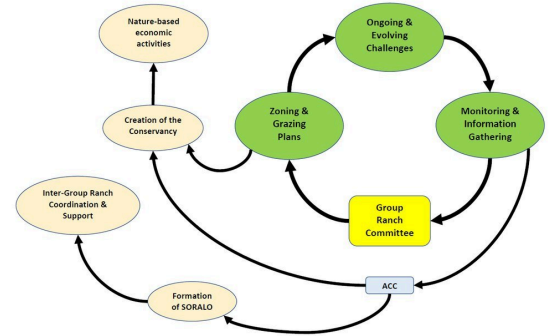
انخراط مستخدمي الأراضي المحليين/المجتمعات المحلية في المراحل المختلفة للنهج

	غير موجود	سلبي	الدعم الخارجي	تفاعلي	التعبئة الذاتية
المبادرة/التحيز					✓
التخطيط					✓
التنفيذ				✓	
الرصد/التقييم				✓	
Research				✓	

The community invited ACC to come and support conservation work and improve ecotourism. A visiting researcher from ACC identified opportunities for reinvigorating the group ranch structure and nature-based enterprises. The work of the researcher contributed to the approach, but the ultimate push came from the community. The community evolved into an organized group and was determined to employ good resource practices to improve the rangelands and the lives of the people. They sought the help of ACC in strengthening their capacity to fundraise and improve community enterprises. SORALO was established to continue supporting the community in networking and supporting the conservation work. The committee members, the individual members implement the approach. SORALO and to a less extent ACC, play advisory roles. The community members provide labour and time as their in-kind contribution. ACC help the community raise funds for the implementation. With guidance from SORALO, monitoring is done by community members. The various committees have a monitoring component in their work. At the beginning, research was done by a scientist from ACC. Later on in the approach, the community youth have been trained and are actively involved in research activities.

مخطط التدفق

Adaptation to evolving challenges through the community's governance structure -- the group ranch committee -- is at the centre of the approach.



المؤلف: Enoch Ontiri and Lance Robinson

اتخاذ القرار بشأن اختيار تقنية الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي

- وقد تم اتخاذ القرارات من قبل مستخدمي الأراضي وحدهم (المبادرة الذاتية)
- ✓ مستخدمي الأراضي بشكل أساسي، بدعم من متخصصي الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي
- جميع الجهات الفاعلة ذات الصلة، كجزء من نهج تشاركي
- متخصصون في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي بشكل أساسي، بعد التشاور مع مستخدمي الأراضي
- متخصصون في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي بمفردهم
- السياسيون / القادة

تم اتخاذ القرارات بناء على

- تقييم المعرفة الموثقة جيدًا بشأن الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي (اتخاذ القرارات القائمة على الأدلة)
- نتائج البحوث
- خبرة وآراء شخصية (غير موثقة)
- ✓ Research and evidence-based decision-making played some role, but planning of technical practices to be implemented was primarily based on traditional knowledge

الدعم الفني وبناء القدرات وإدارة المعرفة

شكلت الأنشطة أو الخدمات التالية جزءًا من النهج

- ✓ بناء القدرات/التدريب
- ✓ خدمة استشارية
- ✓ تعزيز المؤسسات (التطوير التنظيمي)
- ✓ الرصد والتقييم
- ✓ البحوث

بناء القدرات/التدريب

تم تقديم التدريب للأطراف المعنية التالية

- ☒ مستخدمو الأراضي
- ☐ موظفون ميدانيون / مستشارون

شكل التدريب

- ☐ في العمل
- ☐ من مزارع إلى مزارع
- ☐ مناطق العرض
- ☐ اجتماعات عامة
- ☐ دورات
- ☒ Training workshops

المواضيع المغطاة

The training to the women's group was on improved bead-making and business management in order to exploit the tourism market. Selected youth were trained as wildlife rangers and others as rangeland monitors. Species-specific teams were trained in tracking particular species such as lions.

خدمة استشارية

تم تقديم الخدمة الاستشارية

- ☒ في حقول مستخدمي الأراضي
- ☒ في مراكز دائمة

Advisory services provided by SORALO and ACC. A permanent resource centre, Lale'enok is present in the region.

تعزيز المؤسسات

تم تعزيز/إنشاء المؤسسات

- ☐ لا
- ☐ نعم، قليلاً
- ☒ نعم، باعتدال
- ☐ نعم، إلى حد كبير

على المستوى التالي

- ☒ محلي
- ☐ إقليمي
- ☐ وطني

صف المؤسسة والأدوار والمسؤوليات والأعضاء وما إلى ذلك

The organizations African Conservation Centre (ACC) and Southern Rift Association of Land Owners (SORALO) have helped to strengthen the group ranch structures

نوع الدعم

- ☒ مالي
- ☒ بناء القدرات/التدريب
- ☐ معدات

مزيد من التفاصيل

Primarily support has been through capacity building and training with the group ranch committee and other committees. Additional support has been provided by SORALO through the provision of staff and labor for hosting community meetings; writing the constitution; producing maps and other information; conducting research into pertinent management issues. ACC with funding from various sources helped to finance establishment of the conservation area and a lodge. The lodge pays a lease fee to the group ranch. Guests at the lodge pay a bed night fee which is paid to the group ranch committee and a conservation fee which goes to the conservation committee. The conservation fee pays for scouts and also finances conservation-related development such as fences, water pipelines, and other community projects.

الرصد والتقييم

The community, especially youth, are involved in assessing the ecological status of the rangeland. There are ecological monitoring units which take censuses of flora and fauna. Community activity reports are written regularly. The major economic activity of livestock trade is monitored by a data collection team that visits the major livestock markets.

البحوث

تناول البحث المواضيع التالية

- ☐ علم الاجتماع
- ☐ الاقتصاد / التسويق
- ☒ علم الأيكولوجيا
- ☐ تكنولوجيا

Research questions are often answered by visiting students and local scientists at the Lale'enok Resource Centre. These questions cover a diverse range of issues related to the socioeconomic and ecological factors affecting local livelihoods.

African Conservation Centre. Southern Rift Association of Land Owners. Graduate students hosted by these organizations.

التمويل والدعم المادي الخارجي

الميزانية السنوية بالدولار الأمريكي لمكون الإدارة المستدامة

للأراضي

- ☒ < 2000
- ☐ 10,000-2,000
- ☐ 100,000-10,000
- ☐ 1,000,000-100,000
- ☐ > 1,000,000

Precise annual budget: غير متاح

The primary resource used for implementation of the approach is the time of community members. Inputs from supporting organizations ACC and SORALO, while relevant, have been secondary to the approach and hence are not included in the budget here.

تم تقديم الخدمات أو الحوافز التالية لمستخدمي الأراضي

- ☐ الدعم المالي/المادي المقدم لمستخدمي الأراضي
- ☐ إعانات لمدخلات محددة
- ☐ الائتمان
- ☒ حوافز أو وسائل أخرى

حوافز أو وسائل أخرى

Ecotourism revenue provides some incentive to carry out and continue with rangeland management activities.

تحليل الأثر والتصريحات الختامية

آثار النهج

هل ساهم النهج في تمكين مستخدمي الأراضي المحليين وتحسين مشاركة الأطراف المعنية؟	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
هل مكّن النهج من اتخاذ القرارات المبنية على الأدلة؟ Ecological monitoring and research are prominent aspects of the interventions and community-decision-making.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
هل ساعد النهج مستخدمي الأراضي على تنفيذ وصيانة تقنيات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي؟ It facilitated the implementation of seasonal planned grazing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
هل نجح النهج في تحسين التنسيق والتنفيذ الفعال من حيث التكلفة لأنشطة الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي؟ Coordination with neighbouring group ranches has been a key aspect of the interventions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
هل أدى النهج إلى تحسين معرفة وقدرات مستخدمي الأراضي على تنفيذ الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي؟ Improved knowledge of rangeland and wildlife ecology.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
هل ساهم النهج في التخفيف من حدة الصراعات؟ Involvement of customary institutions has contributed to mitigation and resolution of conflicts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
هل أدى النهج إلى تحسن في مسائل حيازة الأراضي / حقوق المستخدمين التي أعاققت تنفيذ تقنيات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي؟ In theory, tenure rights were already secure. However the weakness of the community institution--the group ranch--could have resulted in land fragmentation or alienation as it had done so in many other group ranches. Strengthening the group ranch's governance has strengthened tenure security.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

المحفر الرئيسي لقيام مستخدمي الأراضي بتنفيذ الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي

- ☒ زيادة الإنتاج
- ☒ زيادة الربح (القدرة)، وتحسين نسبة التكلفة إلى العائد
- ☒ الحد من تدهور الأراضي
- ☐ الحد من مخاطر الكوارث
- ☐ انخفاض عبء العمل
- ☐ المدفوعات/ الإعانات
- ☒ القواعد واللوائح (الغرامات) / الإنفاذ
- ☐ الواجهة والضغط الاجتماعي/ التماسك الاجتماعي
- ☐ الانتماء إلى حركة/ مشروع/ مجموعة/ شبكات
- ☒ الوعي البيئي
- ☐ العادات والمعتقدات والأخلاق
- ☒ تعزيز المعرفة والمهارات في مجال الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي
- ☐ تحسينات جمالية
- ☒ التخفيف من حدة الصراع

استدامة أنشطة النهج

هل يمكن لمستخدمي الأراضي الحفاظ على استدامة ما تم تنفيذه من خلال النهج (بدون دعم خارجي)؟

- ☐ لا
- ☒ نعم
- ☐ غير مؤكد

The approach is based on ensuring strong, community-led governance. This has been achieved and is likely to be sustained.

الاستنتاجات والدروس المستفادة

نقاط القوة: وجهة نظر مستخدم الأرض

- The approaches emanates from a strong community with a working customary rangeland management structure. Communal ownership of land and the community's sense of belonging and customary (tribal) right of access and use of natural resources all make it easier for the approach to be successful.

نقاط القوة: وجهة نظر جامع المعلومات أو غيره من الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات

- The approach is a bottom-up one that builds on traditional resource management practices, adapting them to evolving social, economic and biophysical conditions. This contributes to strong sense of community ownership.
- As a community driven and implemented the approach, the cost is minimal. With the incorporation of the conservation/wildlife tourism component, a secondary source of income for the community structures and some individuals in the community is realized.
- The climatic conditions that allow extensive livestock production and wildlife is also another advantage for the approach. The landscape lies between Nguruman escarpment on one side, Lake Magadi on the northwestern part and the Amboseli/Mt. Kilimanjaro on the southern part. These contribute to some degree of isolation and protection of influxes of herders from other locations.
- The demonstrated success of the grazing management practices put in place has led to changed decisions and management practices reinforcing the community's willingness to continue with the system.

نقاط الضعف / المساوئ / المخاطر: وجهة نظر مستخدم الأرضية التغلب عليها

- There is concern among some community members about the incorporation of conservation activities potentially leading to restrictions on mobility and access to pastures. Continued awareness raising about the benefits and pre-empting misunderstandings about the conservation activities.
- The community success in rangeland management is sometimes viewed as a source of failure. This is because the community holds some customary beliefs and norms that allow for practices like reciprocal grazing by other pastoralists on their land. In the case that Olkiramatian is the best quality grass bank during extended droughts, livestock from other communities flock there and mostly cause overgrazing, degradation, and social conflict. The idea of SORALO networking all the landowners in the southern rangelands and are helping them establish similar approaches means the whole rangeland in southern Kenya will become a continuous, homogenously managed landscape.

نقاط الضعف / المساوئ / المخاطر: وجهة نظر جامع المعلومات أو غيره من الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات التغلب عليها

- The capacity of the group ranch committee to raise and attract appropriate human and financial resources is low. Continued training on effective governance and help in putting in place working systems.
- The stocking rates of livestock per household are not corresponding to the holding capacity of the rangeland. Continued action research and training of the locals on the need to reduce livestock numbers.

جامع المعلومات
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تاريخ التوثيق: 14 ديسمبر، 2017

آخر تحديث: 2 نوفمبر، 2021

الأشخاص الرئيسيين لمصدر المعلومات

Enoch Mobisa (e.ontiri@cgiar.org) - متخصص في الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي
Peter Tyrrell (peterdavidtyrrell@gmail.com) - None

WOCAT الوصف الكامل في قاعدة بيانات

https://qcat.wocat.net/ar/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_3321/

بيانات الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي المرتبطة

Technologies: Ecosystem-wide seasonal grazing management in community land
https://qcat.wocat.net/ar/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_3372/

تم تسهيل التوثيق من قبل

المؤسسة

- ILRI International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) - كينيا

المشروع

- Book project: Guidelines to Rangeland Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (Rangeland Management)
- Restoration of degraded land for food security and poverty reduction in East Africa and the Sahel: taking successes in land restoration to scale (ILRI)

المراجع الرئيسية

- Community-based Rangeland Management in Shompole and Olkiramatian Group Ranches. Ontiri, Enoch M. and Lance W. Robinson. 2018.: cgspage.cgiar.org -- open access

روابط للمعلومات ذات الصلة المتوفرة على الإنترنت

- Seasonal movements of wildlife and livestock in a heterogenous pastoral landscape: Implications for coexistence and community based conservation: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351989417301075>
- Lale'enok Resource centre: <https://laleenok.wordpress.com/history/>

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