

Characteristic hill range of Kalama Community Wildlife Conservancy, from which Kalama's name is derived. (Hanspeter Liniger)

Holistic Rangeland Management combined with high end tourism (Кения)

"Ramat engop"

ОПИСАНИЕ

The establishment of a community wildlife conservancy facilitates (1) 'holistic rangeland management' refering to a to the implementation of a suite of management practices aimed at sustaining and/or improving rangeland productivity such as 'bunched grazing' (livestock concentrated for short duration intensive grazing), short-term 'bomas' (livestock corrals occupied for ~7 days), clearing invasive species and reseeding with grass to assist land rehabilitation/restoration; and (2) High end tourism and monetary donations facilitated by the Northern Rangelands Trust provide funding for the implementation of improved grazing practices and additional income for the community and the reduction of livestock grazing pressure.

Kalama Community Wildlife Conservancy has been established with a hierarchical structure led by a board of 13 members (5 female, 8 male), one representing each of the 13 'zones' of the Conservancy. There are also three subcommittees for grazing, finances and tourism. The main aims are to improve the involvement of the community members in the overall management of the conservancy, the generation of additional income from high end tourism and wildlife conservation and the investment into improved land management. The main sources of funding are revenue from contracted high end tourism operation and donations (facilitated by Northern Rangelands Trust). The approximate breakdown of the funding sources is: Tourism including selling of handicrafts (60%), Donors (25%), County Government (5%), Livestock Trading (5%), Camping (5%). Improved livelihood and ownership in the management as well as shared responsibility and benefits are key incentives for the community members.

Within the conservancy an attractive site on a hill overlooking the plains has been leased to an investor for the establishment of an exclusive tourist lodge on the principle of "invest, operate and transfer", where the investor builds the infrastructure operates is for an agreed period and then transfers it to the community. Further several comping grounds are available for lower budget tourists. The conservancy profits from the neighbouring Samburu Game Reserves. This provides regular income from the lease of the land the entrance fees into the conservancy, employment opportunities for conservancy members (for catering, kitchen, house cleaning, rangers providing security for tourists and protection for wildlife as well as guides for safaris and for entertainment) and a market for selling handicrafts and souvenirs. Another cornerstone is their relationships with two trusts (Northern Rangeland Trust and the Grevy's Zebra Trust). They have been supportive in the implementation of several holistic rangeland management practices, which include 'bunched grazing' (livestock concentrated for short duration intensive grazing), short-term 'bomas' (livestock corrals occupied for ~7 days), clearing invasive species and reseeding with grass to assist land rehabilitation/restoration. The main aims are to maintain and/or improve rangeland productivity. Regarding methods, 'bunched grazing' is implemented by a team of herders ensuring the livestock are in a tight herd. Short-term 'bomas' are established on bare ground in the traditional manor (i.e. laying cut thorny woody vegetation on the ground to encircle livestock and help protect them from

МЕСТОПОЛОЖЕНИЕ



Местоположение: North of Archers Post Bordering Samburu Game Reserve, Samburu County, Кения

Географическая привязка выбранных участков

• 37.56225, 0.69006

Дата ввода в действие: 2006

Дата завершения: н/п

Тип Подхода

- традиционная/ местная система землепользования, используемая коренным населением
- недавняя местная инициатива/ инновация
- 🗾 в рамках проекта/ программы

depredation during the night). Invasive woody vegetation can be used to erect these 'bomas'. Invasive species (predominantly Acacia reficiens) is cleared by hand using machetes during the dry season; branches cut ~1 m above the ground to prevent regrowth. Cut branches are laid on the bare ground beneath and seeds of Cenchrus ciliaris hand-broadcasted prior to the onset of rains. Members of the Kalama Community Wildlife Conservancy carry out these activities, both paid (clearing invasive species and reseeding) and unpaid ('bunched grazing' and short-term 'bomas'). Land users and tourists enjoy and value the benefits of increased forage availability in areas successfully rehabilitated but are dissatisfied with the limited extent of the rangeland improvement.



The wildlife and picturesque views attract high end tourists. (Hanspeter Liniger)



Livestock corrals built from cut invasive plant occupied for only 7 days to aid rehabilitation. (Hanspeter Liniger)

ЦЕЛИ ПОДХОДА И БЛАГОПРИЯТНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ ДЛЯ ЕГО РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ

Главные цели/ задачи Подхода

The main objectives of the approach are to maintain and/or improve rangeland productivity.

Условия, содействующие применению Технологии/ Технологий в рамках Подхода

- **Социальные/ культурные/ религиозные нормы и ценности**: Established traditional practice of erecting 'bomas', particularly using less valuable woody vegetation, facilitates implementation of short-term 'bomas' that only require a change in duration of occupancy.
- **Наличие/ доступность финансовых ресурсов и услуг**: Supplementary income can lead to investment in activities unrelated to livestock husbandry (e.g. setting up small businesses or educating children) rather than increasing heard size, which may prevent further increases in pressure on the rangeland.
- **Сотрудничество/ координация действий**: Clearing of invasive species and reseeding with grass undertaken by land users from all villages/zones of the Kalama Community Wildlife Conservancy.
- **Нормативно-правовая база (землевладение, права на земле- и водопользование)**: To some extent provides sense of ownership over the land, which may motivate involvement in sustainable land management practices.
- Управление земельными ресурсами (принятие решений, осуществление и контроль за выполнением): Community-elected board (representative of the 13 villages/zones) and grazing committee together enable formalisation of grazing rules into by-laws.
- Осведомленность в области УЗП, доступность технической поддержки: Access to technical support from NGOs such as the Northern Rangelands Trust and Grevy's Zebra Trust.
- **Рынки (для приобретения материалов и услуг, продажи продукции) и цены**: Located close to livestock market in the local town, Archer's Post.
- Объем работ, доступность рабочей силы: Casual labour easily found within the community.

Условия, затрудняющие применение Технологии/ Технологий в рамках Подхода

- **Социальные/ культурные/ религиозные нормы и ценности**: Traditional practices of herding one's own immediate family's livestock in separate herds deters land users from agreeing to combine herds into larger groups for 'bunched grazing' (also due to associated issues of disease transmission). Furthermore, lack of observation and enforcement of local grazing rules prevents necessary resting of grazing land.
- **Наличие/ доступность финансовых ресурсов и услуг**: Supplementary income often leads to the purchasing of more livestock, which further increases pressure on the rangeland.
- **Сотрудничество/ координация действий**: Individual concerns are at odds with that of the wider community, leading to opportunistic breaking of grazing rules and deterioration of communally managed rangeland.
- Нормативно-правовая база (землевладение, права на земле- и водопользование): Tenure of of the land is communal but livestock ownership is individual or at the level of immediate families, which creates tensions and conflicts regarding sustainable land management.
- Управление земельными ресурсами (принятие решений, осуществление и контроль за выполнением): Grazing rules and bylaws not well implemented or adhered to.
- Осведомленность в области УЗП, доступность технической поддержки: Lack of knowledge about SLM has lead to unsuccessful grassland rehabilitation efforts.
- Рынки (для приобретения материалов и услуг, продажи продукции) и цены: Limited direct access to markets further afield (e.g. Nairobi or international markets), with better prices.

• Объем работ, доступность рабочей силы: Large areas of land awaiting rehabilitation, which would require large amounts of labour.

УЧАСТИЕ И РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ РОЛЕЙ ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННЫХ СТОРОН

Заинтересованные стороны, участвующие в реализации Подхода, и их роли

Какие заинтересованные стороны/ организации-исполнители участвовали в реализации Подхода?	Перечислите заинтересованные стороны	Опишите роли заинтересованных сторон
местные землепользователи/ местные сообщества	Local land users selected from villages/zones within the community of the conservancy.	Providing livestock for joint herding and boma-ing and providing labour for restoration activities (e.g. clearing invasive species and reseeding with grass). Provide services for the running of the wildlife conservancy and tourist activities.
эксперты по УЗП/ сельскому хозяйству	Advisors from the two trusts: Northern Rangeland Trust and Grevy's Zebra Trust for the support in the design and the implementation of the improved rangeland management practices.	Providing technical knowhow and sharing experiences with other rangeland users where the practices have been applied.
ученые-исследователи	Master students from the universities in Kenya	Investigating into the state of the rangelands and monitoring changes
общественные организации	Northern Rangelands Trust and Grevy's Zebra Trust	Provided funds for learning visits to a ranch implementing 'Holistic Rangeland Management' in Zimbabwe and costs of implementation in Kalama Community Wildlife Conservancy. Also provided technical support.
местные власти	County government employees related to tourism and management of Samburu Game Reserve	Making agreements for the use and sharing of income from tourism
международные организации	Northern Rangeland Trust: Grevy's Zebra Trust	Joint planning of land management across the boundaries of the Community Wildlife Conservancy. Agreement for movement across boundaries and sharing of common resources

Ведущая организация

Kalama Wildlife Community Conservancy

Участие местных землепользователей/ местных сообществ на разных стадиях реализации Подхода



Using their experience setting up other community conservancies in Kenya, the Northern Rangelands Trust was able to assist in defining the organisational structure of Kalama Conservancy. However, conservancies are not set up without the interest of the community in question.

Kalama Conservancy's board, which plans the Holistic Rangeland Management activities, is composed of members of Kalama Conservancy and those elected by the members of the conservancy. The Northern Rangelands Trust, in particular, helps to plan activities. For example, the Northern Rangelands Trust raised funds to enable members of Kalama Conservancy to visit a ranch in Zimbabwe where Holistic Rangeland Management activities are practiced. Members of Kalama Conservancy carry out the Holistic Rangeland Management activities. However, 25% of the costs are covered by donations and training related to specific activities is provided by Northern Rangelands Trust and Grevy's Zebra Trust. The Northern Rangelands Trust commissioned a baseline survey of rangeland health in Kalama Conservancy, which was conducted in 2013. However, the Rangeland Coordinator, Benson Lelukai, was also trained by Northern Rangelands Trust to conduct informal rangeland health monitoring. As yet, no reports are available documenting the success or otherwise of the approach.

Схема реализации Подхода

Принятие решений по выбору Технологии УЗП

Решения принимались

- исключительно землепользователи (по собственной инициативе)
- в основном землепользователи при поддержке специалистов по
- все участники как часть процесса совместных действий
- преимущественно специалисты по УЗП после консультаций с землепользователями
- исключительно специалисты по УЗП
- политики/ руководители

Принятие решений было основано на

- анализ подробно описанного опыта и знаний по УЗП (принятие решений на основе подтвержденных фактов)
- результаты исследований
- личный опыт и мнения (незадокументированные)

ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА, ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ И УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ЗНАНИЯМИ

Следующие мероприятия или работы являлись частью Подхода

- Повышение компетенций/ обучение
- Консультационные услуги
- Институциональная (организационная) поддержка
- Мониторинг и оценка
- Научные исследования

Повышение компетенций/ обучение

Обучение было

предоставлено следующим заинтересованным лицам

землепользователи

местный персонал/ консультанты

Тип обучения

- в ходе работы обмен опытом между фермерами
- опытные участки общие собрания
 - курсы

на уровне

местные региональный

национальный

Рассматриваемые темы

Консультационные услуги

Консультационные услуги были предоставлены

- на полях землепользователей
- в постоянно
 - функционирующих центрах
- personal communication

The community work closely with Northern Rangelands Trust, which can provide advice.

Институциональная поддержка

Какие институциональные структуры были укреплены или вновь созданы

- нет
- да, немного
- 🖊 да, умеренно
- да, существенно

Тип поддержки

- финансовая
- повышение компетенций/ обучение
 - оборудование

Опишите организацию, функции и ответственность,

Establishment of board and grazing committee facilitate conservancylevel decisions.

Подробнее

Northern Rangelands Trust provide financial assistance (USAID funding) and training together with Grevy's Zebra Trust (FAO funding).

Мониторинг и оценка

But, so far, monitoring is informal and available documentation reporting outcomes of the approach is limited.

ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ И ВНЕШНЯЯ МАТЕРИАЛЬНАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА

Годовой бюджет мероприятий по УЗП в долларах США

- < 2000 2000-10000
- 10000-100000 100 000-1 000 000

> 1 000 000 Precise annual budget: 24447.0 Main sources of funding are tourism operation and donations (facilitated by Northern Rangelands Trust). Rough breakdown: Tourism including selling of handicrafts (60%),

revenue from contracted high end Donors (25%), County Government (5%), Livestock Trading (5%), Camping (5%).

Землепользователям были оказаны/предоставлены следующие услуги или меры стимулирования

- Финансирование и внешняя материальная поддержка, предоставляемая землепользователям
- Субсидии на отдельные затраты
 - Кредитование
- Другие методы или инструменты стимулирования

Финансовая/ материальная поддержка, предоставленная землепользователям

Financial support provided to cover costs associated with activities (e.g. labour, logistics).

1

logistics (fuel)

✓

Трудозатраты, вложенные землепользователями были

- добровольный
- в обмен на продукты
- за денежное вознаграждение в обмен на другие материальные ресурсы

АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ И ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Влияние Подхода

сумел ли Подход расширить возможности местных землепользователей, повысить участие заинтересованных	Нет Да, умеренно Да, существенно
сторон? Restoration efforts hired labour from all zones of the conservancy.	
Сумел ли Подход дать возможность принимать решения на основе подтвержденных фактов? Some monitoring is conducted but informal and not comprehensive.	✓
Сумел ли Подход помочь землепользователям внедрить и поддерживать технологии УЗП? The organizational structure of the conservancy provided a framework for inter-village coordination with respect to SLM.	✓
Сумел ли Подход улучшить согласованность действий и повысить рентабельность применения практик УЗП The organizational structure of the conservancy provided a framework for inter-village coordination with respect to SLM.	✓
Сумел ли Подход мобилизовать/ расширить доступ к финансовым ресурсам для применения практик УЗП? Substantial income from tourism allowed investment into improved rangeland management.	✓
Сумел ли Подход расширить знания и возможности землепользователей в применении практик УЗП? Training provided by the conservancy's institutional partners (NRT and GZT) contributed to developing SLM capacity.	V
Сумел ли Подход расширить знания и возможности других заинтересованных сторон? Learning visits to rangeland restoration sites invited members of other communities around the country to be exposed to restoration practices and their impacts.	Z
Сумел ли Подход укрепить сотрудничество между заинтересоваными сторонами/ выстроить механизмы сотрудничества? The organizational structure of the conservancy provided a framework for inter-village collaboration.	V
Сумел ли Подход снизить остроту конфликтов? Job creation mitigated conflicts, particularly the jobs made available to young warrior class individuals (e.g. motorbike driver), who would otherwise be arming themselves and rustling livestock.	✓
Сумел ли Подход расширить возможности социально и экономически уязвимых групп? No particular measures to benefit socially disadvantaged groups was mentioned.	✓
Сумел ли Подход содействать гендерному равенству и расширить права и возможности женщин и девочек? Bead-work markets facilitated by NRT created income opportunities for women.	/
Сумел ли Подход стимулировать молодежь/ будущее поколение землепользователей заниматься УЗП? Young people were also involved in the rangeland restoration efforts.	/
Сумел ли Подход разрешить правовые проблемы землевладения/ землепользования, препятствующие использованию технологий УЗП? The conservancy structure provides land tenure security and increases the motivation to practice SLM.	Z
Сумел ли Подход способствовать улучшению продовольственой безопасности/ качества питания? The increased income through tourism and donor funding may have led to improved food security/nutrition, but difficult to judge.	/
Сумел ли Подход расширить доступ к рынкам? NRT create a market for their livestock by buying and selling to ranchers for fattening programmes.	✓
Сумел ли Подход улучшить санитарные условия и доступ к водоснабжению? Donor funding enabled the establishment of a clinic, which has greatly increased access to health care.	V
Сумел ли Подход привести к более эффективному использованию электроэнергии/ возобновляемых источников энергии? No reported change in energy sources.	V
Сумел ли Подход улучшить способность землепользователей адаптироваться к изменениям климата и смягчать последствия катастрофических погодных явлений?	✓

Over such a short period, this is difficult to make any statements about.



Основные причины, побуждающие землепользователей внедрять УЗП

рост продуктивности

рост прибыли (доходности) и рентабельности

снижение деградации земель

снижение риска катастрофических погодных явлений снижение объёма работ

материальное стимулирование/ субсидии

нормативно-правовое регулирование (штрафы)/ контроль престиж, общественное давление/ солидарность причастность к движению/ проекту/ группе/ сети

экологическая сознательность традиции и верования, нравственные ценности

приобретение знаний и опыта в области УЗП

улучшение эстетической привлекательности снижение остроты конфликтов

Improved attractiveness for tourism and fooder for wildlife ???

Долгосрочная устойчивость мероприятий в рамках Подхода Могут ли землепользователи самостоятельно (без внешней поддержки) продолжать применение того, что было реализовано в рамках Подхода?

нет да

нет уверенности

ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ И ИЗВЛЕЧЁННЫЕ УРОКИ

Сильные стороны: по мнению землепользователей

- Land previously considered unproductive is now considered grazing land.
- Increased infiltration, reduced run-off and soil erosion.
- Regeneration of the grassland in the 'core conservation area' (a central area with minimised grazing pressure demarcated for tourism) attracts wildlife, which in turn benefits tourism.

Сильные стороны: по мнению составителя или ответственных специалистов

- Where implemented, restoration activities and reduced grazing pressure have increased productivity and diversity or grasses and forbs for livestock and wildlife forage.
- Takes advantage of inherent capacity of the land to recover.
- Improved attractiveness for tourism

Слабые стороны/ недостатки/ риски: по мнению землепользователейвозможные пути преодоления

- The expectation from the community regarding the tourismrelated jobs and income are too high. Raising awareness about the limitations of benefits from tourism.
- Increased pressure on 'Core Area' due to higher grass/forage production. Strictly enforce local by-laws that restrict grazing in the 'Core Area'.
- Rangers under-equipped and lack sufficient capacity. Source more equipment and provide training/capacity building for rangers.

Слабые стороны/ недостатки/ риски: по мнению составителя или ответственных специалистоввозможные пути преодоления

- Very few land users are implementing the practices (e.g. shortterm 'bomas' and 'bunched grazing'). Although likely unfeasible, one possible solution might be for the community to manage the livestock communally and share the produce rather than individual ownership, which creates conflicts in motivation between the individual and the wider community.
- Paying community members to undertake restoration activities
 has limited the area rehabilitated to date and led to a reliance on
 donor funding for land restoration. This may also be eroding the
 community's social capital by placing a monetary value on land
 health and thus devaluing it and replacing the inherent sense of
 value of land health that may have existed previously.
 Encouraging voluntary participation in restoration activities may
 not only increase the area rehabilitated but also improve longterm maintenance through cultivating a sense of ownership.
- Lack of adherence to and enforcement of grazing rules limits the success of sustainable land management efforts. Strictly enforce local grazing rules and by-laws.

СПРАВОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

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Ответственные специалисты

- землепользователь

Полное описание в базе данных ВОКАТ

https://qcat.wocat.net/ru/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_3399/

Связанные данные по УЗП

н/п

Документирование осуществлялось при участии

Организация

н/п

Проект

• Book project: Guidelines to Rangeland Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (Rangeland Management)

Ключевые ссылки

• Northern Rangeland Trust: Baseline assessment of rangeland health - Kalama and Namunyak conservancies, Leigh A. Winowiecki & Tor-G. Vågen2014: Available online at no cost.

Ссылки на материалы по теме, доступные онлайн

• Northern Rangeland Trust: Baseline assessment of rangeland health - Kalama and Namunyak conservancies: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/65671/nrtReport_march2014.pdf?sequence=1

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