Use of Mobile Technology for assessments of Community and Wildlife Use of Rangeland Resources in Laikipia, Kenya
Study Area
Pastoralists’ Movement Map

Origin/Displacement Area

- Larger points denote high number moving/displaced

To Mt. Kenya Forest

To Aberdare Forest
- Simple Smartphones
- ODK Collect Platform
- Easy User interface
- Automatic upload when GSM network
- Automatic Recording of time, and respondent identity
- Records both text and photographic data
Participatory Mapping of Routes
Invasives *(Opuntia stricta)*
Perceived Challenges Facing Resource Users

- Munishoi
- Jennings
- Matigari
- Gatundia

- HWC
- Grazing Loss
- Denied access
- Conflict
Species detected using the water sources in the study area
NAIBOR MARKET. Access impacted by fences, loss of holding grounds along the route.
RUMURUTI MARKET. Important convergence of livestock trade from four counties. Northern Access impacted by fences, insecurity and loss of holding grounds.

NAIBOR MARKET. Access impacted by fences, loss of holding grounds along the route.

Watering points
Designated Stock Routes
Emerging Issues/ Further Work

• Public/ Community Training on NRM
• Sustainable Livelihoods as a basis of NRM
• Planning for Livestock movement
• Improved Resource Governance
• Social Impacts
Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Target

| Indicator 1: Number of community people involved in planning use of rangeland resources in Laikipia |
| Indicator 2: Hectares of connected and accessible rangeland resources (pasture and water) |

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<td>Previously all rangeland management was done only by government and large landowers</td>
<td>Now, Pastoralists, Water users, security officers, wildlife management officials and livestock marketing officials are involved.</td>
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<td>Blockng of livestock routes by landowners and developers had caused habitat fragmentation. This caused human-wildlife conflict and resource conflict between people.</td>
<td>Important livestock routes identified, and being restored. This will lead to connection of over 60,000 hectares of wildlife habitat and pastures for livestock, as well as access to markets</td>
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Message to the CBD for post-2020

• The post-2020 biodiversity targets should include the existing livelihoods of local communities.

• Communities should have representation in biodiversity management and targets.

• Communities are the stewards resource and their rights to those resources must be protected in line with UN SDGs Number 1, 2, and 3.
Suggestions to IPSI for post-2020

• Longer term engagement with individual projects.
• Collaborations between projects in different continents to share lessons, and techniques.
• More resources for SDM grants
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