

Use of Mobile Technology for assessing community and wildlife use of rangeland resources

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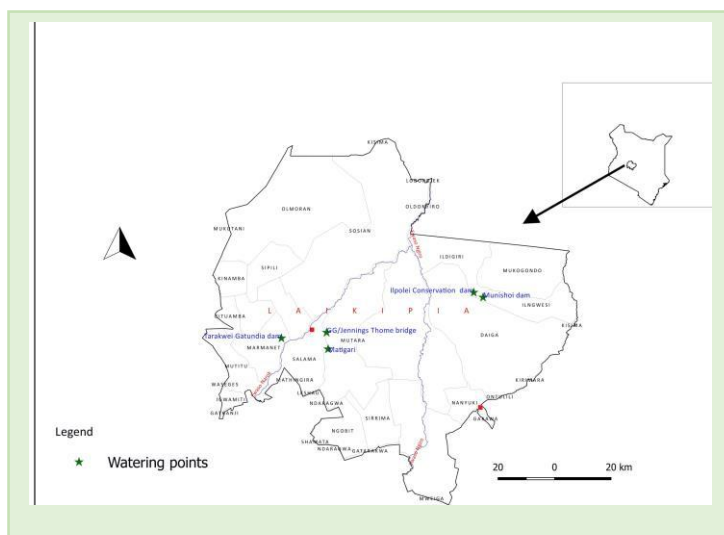
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Geographic and demographic information



Country	Kenya
Province	Rift Valley
District	Laikipia
Size of geographical area	10,000 km ²
Number of indirect beneficiaries	13,000 persons (Men: 6,000) (Women: 7,000)
Dominant ethnicity	Maasai



Size of project area	700 km ²
Number of direct beneficiaries	10,000 persons (Men: persons) (Women: persons)
Geographic coordinates (longitude and latitude)	0.3970° N, 37.1588° E
Dominant ethnicity	Maasai

Ecosystem Types

Forest	x	Grassland	Agricultural	In-land water
Coastal	x	Dryland	Mountain	Urban/peri-urban

Important species in the site

English common name (Local name)	Scientific name	Description
Elephant	<i>Loxodonta Africana</i>	Source of human-wildlife conflict at water points
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio Anubis</i>	Source of human-wildlife conflict at water points
Common Zebra	<i>Equus Burchelli</i>	Competition with cattle for grazing/pasture
Domestic cattle	<i>Bos Indicus</i>	Important source of livelihood
Domestic goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Important source of livelihood



General introduction

Laikipia county in Central Kenya covers an area of 10,000 square kilometres, approximately 70% of which is semi-arid and used mainly for livestock production. This semi-arid sector of Laikipia is also one of the most important wildlife habitats in Kenya, being home to elephants, rhino, lions, leopard, giraffe, buffalo and several other megafauna species that are an integral part of the tourist industry. The same area is also the mainstay for livestock production which is the major economic activity for local communities in Laikipia. Laikipia is therefore one of the biggest and most productive SEPLs in Kenya. This study aims to assess the spatial, temporal and seasonal uses of Key natural resources in Laikipia by wildlife, and livestock production. The focus of this project will be rangeland (pasture) resources, forests, and water resources. The main objective of the project will be to identify the balance between the needs of wildlife and pastoralist communities with reference to availability and access to the rangeland, forests and water resources. We will achieve this by identifying geographical, ecological and social indicators and their baselines, which can be used by conservation and economic planners to manage this landscape. We have done this by conducting community interviews and doing continuous resource and biodiversity surveys in the study area through the entire study period.



Reticulated giraffe and grevys zebra in the study area



Interviewing Maasai pastoralist

Contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets' Strategic Goal A

		Breakdown Target	How did you measure the outcome?	Result
Strategic Goal A	TARGET 1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity	Community interviews	They are aware, but many still attach the value of biodiversity to tourism, instead of their own livelihoods like farming and pastoralism
		People are aware of the steps they can take to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity	Community interviews	They are aware and willing to take the steps, and they want to have a share in the benefits.
	TARGET 2	Biodiversity values integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies	Reference to 'Vision 2030' Government development plan	
		Biodiversity values integrated into national and local planning processes	Reference to 'Vision 2030' Government development plan	National biodiversity strategy now includes economic valuation of biodiversity and natural heritage
		Biodiversity values incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate	Reference to 'Vision 2030' Government development plan	National biodiversity strategy now includes economic valuation of biodiversity and natural heritage.
		Biodiversity values incorporated into reporting systems	Reference to 'Vision 2030' Government development plan	Development plans are now including ways of mitigating biodiversity costs, especially in infrastructure development
	TARGET 3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts		N/A
		Positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity developed and applied	Community interviews	These have been developed, including the sharing of tourism profits with local communities in the form of 'bednight fees' and lease fees where applicable
	TARGET 4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve, or have implemented, plans for sustainable production and consumption...	Reference to EMCA environmental management a conservation Act.	Standards have been imposed to limit the impacts of business and industry on natural resource use and the natural environment
		... and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits	Reference to Laikipia county water strategy	There is still unsustainable use of water and forest resources, but this is improving with better planning and law enforcement.

Relations to other Aichi Biodiversity Target & SDGs

Please indicate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets other than the targets your working group focuses and SDGs that your activities contribute to if any. Use “●” and “■” to indicate the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the targets.

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
●	■	■	●	●		●		●	
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■	■		●	■	●	■	●	●	■

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

●	●							
■	■	●	■		●	■		

Any difficulties you found during your assessment

There were violent resource conflicts that occurred in 2017 in the study area between pastoralists and ranchers. This led to insecurity and we could not cover all the areas which were planned originally. We therefore had to change so of the survey area and this increased the costs. Also, only 70% of the grant was given at the beginning of the project and this limited the resources available to cover the new areas.

Key messages for the CBD in planning for the post-2020 Targets

The post-2020 targets should include the livelihoods and rights of local communities who are the stewards of the resource. In many areas, the exclusion of local people from natural resources like water and grazing lands for conservation purposes has compromised their rights and food security. This contravenes UN SDG Number 1, 2, and 3.