The Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project

Experiences and Lessons from Livestock-Wildlife-Environment Interface Management in Kenya and Burkina Faso

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Acknowledgements

The Director of AU/IBAR would like to acknowledge the financial support provided by GEF and UNEP that enabled the implementation of this project. He would also like to thank all the implementing partners: Governments of Kenya and Burkina Faso, AWF, IUCN, ACC, University of Nairobi and local NGOs and participating local communities (Kalama, Naibunga, Namunyak Conservancies in Kenya and communities around Arly park in Burkina Faso), who contributed to the success of this project.

UNEP

Acronyms

ACC	African Conservation Centre
ADELE	Programme d'Appui au Développement Local dans l'Est
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resources Management Project
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
AU/IBAR	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CAMPFIRE	Communal Area Management Programme
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
DLWEIP	Dryland livestock wildlife environment interface
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MECV	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie (Burkina Faso)
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority (Kenya)
NRM	Natural Resources Management
RECOPA	Réseau de Communication sur le Pastoralisme (Burkina Faso)
TPN	Thematic Programme Network
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZOVIC	Zone Villageoise d'Intervention Cynégétique

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS iv

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND 1
   - 1.1 Introduction 1
   - 1.2 The Savanna Ecosystem 3
   - 1.3 Problem Analysis 5
2. PROJECT OVERVIEW 6
   - 2.1 Project Formulation 6
   - 2.2 Implementation Approach 6
   - 2.3 Project Achievements and Outcomes 7
3. SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT OUTCOMES IN THE PROJECT PILOT SITES 10
   - 3.1 Ecological Criteria 10
   - 3.2 Socio-Cultural Criteria 11
   - 3.3 Governance and Institutional Arrangements 11
   - 3.4 Supportive Policy Environment 12
4. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 14
   - 4.1 Ownership 14
   - 4.2 Capacity Building 14
   - 4.3 Participation in Dlweip Implementation Process 15
   - 4.4 Costs and Benefits to the Community 16
   - 4.5 Experiences with Community Conservancies and Zovics Management Practices 17
   - 4.6 Community Governance Structure and Capacity Building Opportunities 18
   - 4.7 Policy Environment and Economic Incentives for Institutionalization of Good Practices 19
5. LESSONS AND EXPERIENCES IN LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE INTERFACE MANAGEMENT IN SAVANNA ECOSYSTEM (GOOD PRACTICES) 20
6. CITED LITERATURE 23
7. OTHER PROJECT PUBLICATIONS: 25

UNEP

The project team

Simplice Nouala
Mohamed Sessay
Fiesta Warinwa
Philip Lenaiyasa
Daya Bragante
Clarisse Honadia Kambou
Agnès Gnissi
James Ndungu
Sawadogo Moumini
Joseph Youma
Mohammed Halakhe
Yemi Akinbamijo
George Gitau
Aimé Nianogo
Laurent Ntahuga
Jesse Njoka
Urbain Belemsobgo

Project Background

1.1 Introduction

Rationale and Relevance to Environmental Conventions

The AU-IBAR is a technical arm of the African Union with a mandate of enhancing the technical capacity of sustainable management of animal resources in the Member States and Regional Economic Communities for the improvement of human livelihoods and conservation of grazing land ecosystems. The management of livestock, wildlife and environment at the interface presents a challenging scenario in the integration of development and environmental conservation in Sub-Sahara Africa. Among the key issues are the increasing conflicts over natural resources resulting in increasing land degradation and loss of wildlife diversity and populations. DLWEIP was therefore initiated with the goal of documenting good practices on mainstreaming biodiversity in mixed production landscapes through the sustainable management of livestock and wildlife at the interface in pilot areas in Kenya and Burkina Faso. The project outcomes were intended for dissemination through UNCCD Thematic Programme Network (TPN 3) on the rational use of rangelands. The project sought to demonstrate that the mixed wildlife livestock based livelihood system is more sustainable than wildlife or livestock alone, thus promoting more sustainable pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods in sub Sahara African savanna ecosystems.

This project addresses one of the eligible activity within the GEF Operational Programme number 13 on "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Important to Agriculture" and also strongly responds to the GEF Operational Program number 15 on "Sustainable Land Management" whose objective is to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on the integrity of ecosystems while at the same time improving livelihoods and the economic wellbeing of the people. Both countries are signatories to the UNCCD and UNCBD. Kenya ratified the UNCBD on 26th July 1994 and UNCCD on 24th June 1997. Similarly, Burkina Faso ratified the UNCBD on 2nd September 1993 and the UNCCD on 6th January 1996. The two countries are therefore eligible for GEF support in addressing the biodiversity and land degradation focal areas.

An Overview of the Sub Sahara Savanna Ecosystem: Opportunities and Challenges of Livestock, Wildlife and Environment Interface Management

It is estimated that 43% of land area in Africa falls within the Savanna drylands, and that an estimated 45 % of the population or approximately 325 million people in Africa live in these areas. Among the major challenges facing communities in Sub Sahara Africa drylands are recurrent droughts leading to conditions of food insecurity. People living here are also faced with socio-economic, political and ecological factors that affect their livelihood diversification potential/interventions. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency of droughts in many parts of the world, especially Sub-Saharan Africa. Pastoralists and wildlife have harmoniously co-existed in African rangelands for many years. However, competition for scarce grazing and water resources is increasing, and the potential for conflicts between wildlife managers and livestock owners is growing as pastoralists and

UNEP

agro-pastoralists move into new areas and/or live in the vicinity of protected areas. Conflicts between people and wildlife are therefore a daily occurrence as wildlife migrates from parks to surrounding areas, where animals, people, and livestock compete for resources.

The DLWEIP site in Burkina Faso represents typical West African conditions and while the Kenya sites represents the wildlife rich savannah ecosystems in East Africa. Drylands constitute about 80% of land in Kenya and 98% Burkina Faso. The project location in Burkina Faso is in the Arly region in the South East, which is part of a dryland system with transhumance and the largest elephant population remaining in West Africa. The fact that elephant survive here indicates that the remaining biodiversity is also reasonably intact and Arly forms part of a protected area complex that extends over three countries (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger) and comprises a series of national parks, preserves and hunting areas. In Kenya, arid and semi arid lands support nearly half the livestock population of the country and over 30% of the total human population, and are home to most wildlife species.

Sustainable management of livestock and wildlife at the interface is seriously threatened by modification of agro-ecosystems in both countries. In Burkina Faso, the Fulani transhumance routes have been blocked by unplanned settlements while in Kenya, the livestock marketing routes have similarly been taken over by sedentary populations. The co-existence of livestock and wildlife in the savanna landscape is threatened by over-exploitation of natural resources due to increasing human populations and weakening of traditional institutions that control and regulate access to grazing resources and protection of wildlife. Loss of biological diversity in agro-ecosystem is also resulting in the loss of the cultural diversity of traditional communities and increased vulnerability to poverty and natural resource based conflicts. DLWEIP was addressing a complex problem of sustaining mixed production systems in Sub Sahara Savannah agro-ecosystems that are undergoing rapid changes due to modernization of agriculture and other emerging land use practices such as new approaches to natural resources conservation under community management (conservancies in Kenya and ZOVICs in Burkina Faso).

DLWEIP Design and Implementation Approach

The key stakeholders in livestock, wildlife and environment interface management were identified early in the PDF project design phase in 2004. Project design and planning were done during project sites, national and regional workshops in which all stakeholders were involved including the target communities, NGOs, private sector players and the various Government departments/institutions. DLWEIP effectively supported and encouraged partnership, consultation, and decision-making among all the project partners, institutions and target communities.. The target communities in Kenya also provided field coordination services needed by the DLWEIP implementing partners.. The duties of field assistants in