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GUIDE TO PARTICIPATORY NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (PNRM)



A policy research, advocacy and capacity building organisation.

JANUARY, 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CoK	Constitution of Kenya (2010)
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIIs	Key Informants Interviews
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLC	National Land Commission
PNRM	Participatory Natural Resource Management

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Natural Resource Governance in Kenya

The most outstanding features of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is the principle of public participation in the governance affairs of the country. The Constitution calls for respect of the environment, being the people's heritage. It also lays out the obligations of the State in respect of the environment. Amongst these is the obligation to encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment. Further, it places a duty on every person to cooperate with state organs and other persons to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources. This brings about a paradigm shift, in that participation in natural resources, is not only a right but also a duty of every citizen.

Natural Resource Management (NRM) refers to the sustainable utilization of major natural resources, such as land, water, air, minerals, forests, fisheries, and wild flora and fauna. Together, these resources provide the ecosystem services that provide better quality to human life. Natural resources provide fundamental life support, in the form of both consumptive and public-good services. Ecological processes maintain soil productivity, nutrient recycling, the cleansing of air and water, and climatic cycles (Iyyanki V. Muralikrishna, Valli Manickam, in Environmental Management, 2017).

1.1.1 What is participatory natural resource Management?

Participatory Natural Resource Management (PNRM) is a major global strategy for enhancing conservation outcomes while also seeking to improve rural livelihoods. PNRM has a trinity of goals: poverty reduction, natural resource conservation and good governance. These goals have an overlapping, linked relationship. Since natural resources are the most important resources of communities, poverty alleviation is linked with natural resource use and conservation. However, natural resources are not abundant. Rather, they are scarce resources with uneven distribution; as a result, they are the source of competition and conflict among communities and nations. The socio-economic and political development of a given community is largely determined by access to these scarce resources. It is thus imperative to ensure the sustainable management and use of resources based on principles of equity, community participation and good governance.

A participatory approach is one in which everyone who has a stake in the intervention has a voice, either in person or by representation. The conservation, management and use of natural resources requires both the management of the people and managing with the people. Both local knowledge of practitioners and stakeholders' world views, values, and perceptions are important, adding to the scientific knowledge base and to understanding the management context. (Christine et. al, 2017)

Participation needs to be institutionalized (creating organizational cultures that can facilitate processes where goals are negotiated and outcomes are necessarily uncertain).

1.1.2 Why the handbook?

Kenya is facing a number of challenges ranging from land degradation, natural resource loss and depletion, varying climate change, all of which are putting pressure on peoples' livelihoods and the country's development. As a country Kenya is fully dependent on the well-being of its land and natural resource base. This therefore calls for a paradigm shift in the management of the resources. The participation of the Kenyan citizens in governance and decision making including on how to manage land and natural resources is a constitutional right. Article 69 of the Constitution of Kenya obligates the state to encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment. Further, it places a duty on every person to cooperate with state organs and other persons to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources

1.2 Objectives

The principal aim of the training manual is to build the capacity of community, land actors on participatory approaches to land and natural resources management working at county, ward and village levels. The manual will help trainers conduct exercises with communities, especially the youth, women, and persons with disability, so that communities are able to renew their thinking and relationship with nature more broadly, and natural resources, in particular.

Purpose: Learn concepts and tools in PNRM

2 DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

Objective: Understand the different concept in Participatory Natural Resource Management

2.1 Key definitions

2.1.1 What is environment?

Environment may be broadly understood to mean our surroundings. It can be divided into living and non-living interactions components and human activities. The human is on the top of environment with its exceptional ability to influence and mould the environment.

2.1.2 What is climate change?

Climate change refers to a statistically significant variation in either the mean state of the *climate* or in its variability, persisting for an extended period (typically decades or longer).

2.1.3 What is climate variability

Climate variability refers to the way climate fluctuates yearly above or below a long-term average value.

2.1.4 What are natural resources?

Natural resources can be defined as the resources that exist (on the planet) independent of human actions.

Natural resources can be grouped into three system:

- Water systems, which include streams, lakes, wetlands, storm-water runoff, groundwater, and shorelines.
- Land systems, which involve soils, rocks, and plants, as well as the underlying geology and topography.
- Air systems, which involves air quality, climate and energy (e.g., global warming, wind and storm).

2.1.5 What is participatory natural resource management?

Participatory natural resource management is an approach applied within a specified ecosystem area under set rules and regulations to allow government and local community partnerships to sustainably conserve natural resources for biological, ecological, social, and economic benefits.

2.1.6 Sustainable development

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (*World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, p.8).*

3 PARTICIPATORY NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Objective: to understand what participatory management is
To understand communities' ways of participation

3.1 What is Participatory Natural Resource Management?

Participatory natural resource management is an approach applied within a specified ecosystem area under set rules and regulations to allow government and local community partnerships to sustainably conserve natural resources for biological, ecological, social, and economic benefits.

- Participatory approaches and regimes (framework) may range from full government involvement and control to full community management and control.
- Participatory natural resources management refer to collaborative systems that ensure all parties are involved and are making positive contribution to natural resource conservation.
- This involves local communities, government agencies, civil society, private sector, donors, and all stakeholders acting together to protect species, sites, habitats and ecosystems ensuring sustainable ecological goods and services sharing benefits and costs equitably for the sustainability of human life.

Participatory natural resource management (PNRM) is the process that the local communities, government and relevant institutions work together to manage the resources. This means that there must be power sharing between government agencies and people involving in resources. PNRM emphasizes the managing of natural resource as a bottom-up rather than a top-down process. Also, it focuses on participation of user groups as it plays an active role in decision making between resource users and resource managers. PNRM is an option that helps communities and government to protect and sustainability use natural resources and they both benefit from working together. In addition, PNRM involves all stakeholders in particular the poor and marginalized groups into the process of policy development and decision-making. PNRM is a formalized and replicable process of sharing of authority and responsibility by government and organized user groups in decentralized decision-making aiming at improved resource management and the provision of neutral facilitation and the promotion of dialogue between all stakeholders.

3.2 Why it is PNRM important?

Participatory approaches have the potential to respond and redress inequalities by helping to retain and distribute the benefits of local activities within the community and hence provide new opportunities for development.

- Firstly, by allowing local populations who bear the cost of natural resource management to make decisions, rather than leave them in the hands of outsiders or unaccountable locals.
- Secondly, by reducing administrative and management transaction costs via the proximity of local participants.
- Thirdly, by using local knowledge, values and aspirations in project design, implementation, management, and evaluation.
- Fourthly, Participatory approaches may also be seen as a strategy for conflict management.
- Fifthly, Participatory approaches can be used as a system to create a trade off with communities the community receives some benefit for implementing conservation practices. In effect, the approach can be a classical realization of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).

Community involvement in NRM (Adopted from participatory natural resources management: how to involve local communities a handbook for PFM facilitators

Community participation in natural resource management is a continuum (table 1) ranging from two extremes:
a) One where there is total community participation and the resource is owned by the community and b) the other where the state owns the resource such as forests and is the manager.

Participatory management is about reconciling (bridging) these two to allow joint planning, management and sharing of benefits and costs. In Kenya today, community involvement in natural resource management is advanced within the current democratic and development paradigm. The state is gradually accepting that the communities' role is vital in all spheres of development. Therefore, sharing of powers and responsibilities to allow the co-management of natural resources is inevitable.

Local community involvement is increasingly viewed to lead to:

- Shared management costs and responsibility
- Higher contribution to community livelihoods
- Sustainable resource use
- Synergy to rural development
- Better information sharing and understanding of the resource base
- Sustainability of the initiative
- Ownership by local stakeholders
- Community empowerment – bring their level of knowledge to par with that of the technical

Table 1: Classification of types of participation and corresponding character

Lowest stakeholders' powers  **Highest Stakeholders' Powers**	Manipulative Participation	Participation is a pretence with people's representative on official boards but un-elected and having no power.
	Passive Participation	People participate by being told what has been decided or has already happened. It involves unilateral announcements by an administration or project. Management without listening to people's responses. The information being shared belongs only to external professionals.
	Participation by Material Incentives	People participate by contributing resources, for example labour, in return for food, cash, or other material incentives. Farmers may provide paid labour or be given firewood/grass in return for participation, but are involved in neither experimentation nor the process of learning. This is commonly called participation, yet people have no stake in prolonging technologies or practices when the incentives end.
	Functional Participation	Participation seen by external agencies as a means to achieve project goals, especially reduced costs. People may participate by forming groups like community forest associations to meet predetermined objectives/outputs related to the project. Such involvement may be interactive and involve shared decision making (we are going to start PFM. The income generating activities to be initiated, but tends to arise only after major decisions have already been made by external agents like not being involved in deciding the benefits sharing process. At worst, local people may still only be co-opted to serve external goals.
	Interactive Participation-	People participate in joint analysis, development of action plans and formation or strengthening of local institutions. Participation is seen as a right, not just the means to achieve project goals. The process involves inter-disciplinary methodologies that seek multiple perspectives and make use of systematic and structured learning process. As groups take control over local decisions and determine how available resources are used, so they have a stake in maintaining structures or practices. Communities and facilitators develop joint proposals which involve agreeing on the activities to undertake.
	Self-Mobilization	People participate by taking initiatives independently of external institutions to change systems. They develop contacts with external institutions for resources and technical advice they need but retain control over how resources are used. Self-mobilization may or may not challenge existing distribution of wealth and power.

Source: Canari -PNRM -Toolkit Introduction

4 LAYING THE FOUNDATION: IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTICIPATORY NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Objective:	to understand the participatory natural resource implementation cycle
	To understand the different tools for information gathering in PNRM

4.1 Steps to engage in natural resource management

1. Engaging the communities/stakeholders
2. Information gathering
3. Planning for the interventions
4. Implementing the activities
5. Monitoring progress

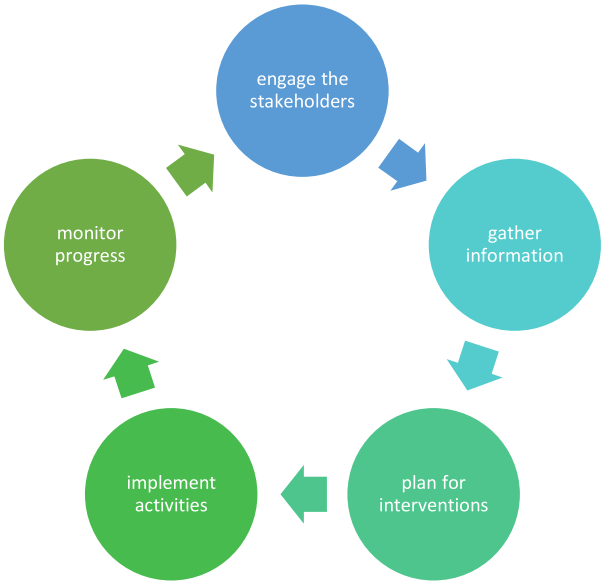


Figure 1: Steps in engaging stakeholders in Participatory Natural Resource Management

4.2 Engaging the stakeholders in Participatory Natural resource management

4.2.1 Why is it important to engage stakeholders?

Effective stakeholder engagement promises to yield better decision-making, increased social learning, and clearer communication in the management of natural resources. Natural resource managers frequently face difficult decisions, many of which involve diverse stakeholders, competing objectives, multiple management options, and uncertainty of outcomes. Participatory decision-making has emerged as an effective approach for addressing such decisions. This approach hinges on stakeholder engagement-a process that includes fostering a shared understanding of the issue, stakeholder buy-in, and co-creation of solutions as an effective means to address the issue. Effective engagement of stakeholders requires that organizers of the decision-making process have ample knowledge of relationships between stakeholders and the natural resource issue, strategic communication and trust within the community. This provides for the understanding of the local context; sharing of information on the importance of NRM and explore opportunities in NRM.

4.2.2 How are stakeholders engaged?

Stakeholders can be engaged through many ways such as meetings

During a community meeting the following information is gathered;

a. Understanding the main natural resources in the area
b. Understanding how the local people use their natural resources
c. Understand the local socio-economic conditions that affect natural resources and peoples' livelihoods

d. Identify key organizations that are already active in the area
e. Identify key stakeholders
f. Understand the power dynamics – who has the ultimate power on the use of the different important resources

Methods of community engagements

- Talking to local people – Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
- Undertake participatory resource appraisal
- Secondary information – learning from other initiatives

Key concepts in community engagement

- Learning from other initiatives
- Building on local knowledge
- Sustainability and community ownership

4.3 Guidelines for Stakeholders' Engagement and Participation

1. ***Master the stakeholders.*** A fundamental step in engaging stakeholders in NRM is to master their nature, interests and positions. This can be done only through stakeholder analysis and mapping. This allows for better understanding of the stakeholders in terms of their legitimacy, power and interest on the issues at hand.
2. ***Make use of existing structures.*** As far as possible, avoid re-organizing structures that are already there. Analyse the strengths, weakness, gaps and improvements needed within existing working structures, and introduce new structures only where necessary---innovate, rather than re-invent. ***Allow time for trust building.*** Trust building and relationships do not happen just magically. It needs to start from proper cultivation.
3. ***Ensure clarity of goals, costs and benefits.*** Work towards defining a clear set of goals and identifying the costs and benefits of the engagement—Build consensus on the terms of engagement, rather than push on external rules-- making false hopes is dangerous.
4. ***Transparency.*** Work on maintaining transparency at all times. Coming to terms with what is available and doable at the onset is practical and beneficial to all stakeholders. Although the sky is the limit when it comes to opportunities in engaging stakeholders, it is better to be transparent about the potential constraints so that early or mid-course actions can be easily detected.
5. ***Knowledge management.*** Be clear about what needs to be monitored, assessed/evaluated and or documented at the onset. Stakeholder engagement is a journey of complex processes—without learning from it, is a wasteful endeavour.

Principles of effective stakeholder participation

The following five principles underpin and guide the implementation of stakeholder participation, especially where the guidance provides flexibility. It is a *key recommendation* to base stakeholder participation on the principles of inclusiveness, transparency, responsiveness, accountability and respect for rights:

- **Inclusiveness.** All stakeholders have opportunities and the capacity to participate effectively and equitably, including both men and women, with special attention to stakeholder groups that may be marginalized and that may be directly affected by the policy
- **Transparency.** Information relevant to making an informed decision is disseminated to all stakeholders and publicly accessible, in a format that can be understood, and provided in advance to enable effective participation.
- **Responsiveness.** Changes are made in response to stakeholders' input, as appropriate; stakeholders are informed how their input has been addressed; and stakeholder requests for information and for resolution of grievances are resolved impartially and promptly.
- **Accountability.** Clear governance structures and processes are established, including for decision-making and oversight, and for resolution of grievances with appropriate redress.
- **Respect for rights.** Stakeholders' rights relating to natural resource management and their impacts are recognized and respected, with special attention to stakeholder groups that may be marginalized and directly affected. Rights include procedural rights, such as the right to information, participation and access to justice; and substantive rights, including both customary rights and statutory rights.

5 INFORMATION GATHERING IN PNRM

Objective: to interact with and understand different tools for information gathering in NRM

This step is informed by a number of processes namely; mapping of natural resources, stakeholders mapping and analysis, conflict analysis, gender analysis and climate change analysis.

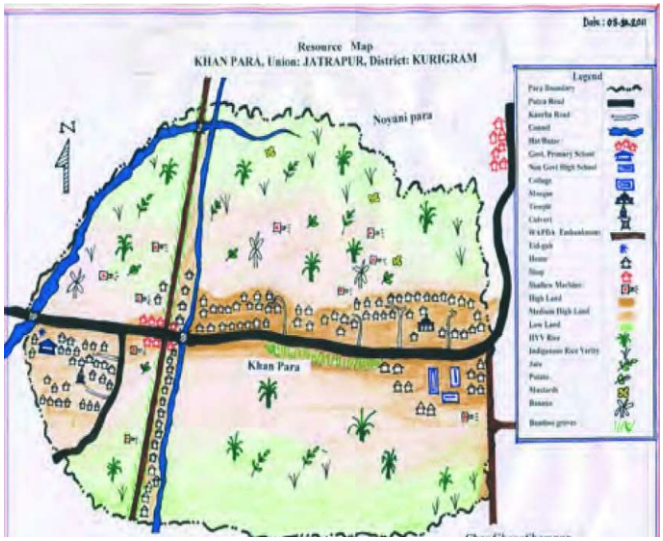
Each of these processes are discussed below:

5.1 Mapping of natural resource

Mapping of natural resources enables stakeholders to visualize land and natural resource issues and understand competing interests within a territory. It generates a fundamental knowledge, built collectively, so concrete solutions can be proposed.

Maps are important means to illustrate resources, socio-economic features, movements and outside contacts of local groups or communities. They can provide an overview of an area, show the local situation as perceived by different interest groups, and provide a good starting point for discussions with local people about their problems, potentials and needs. (Source adopted from FAO, *Introducing Participatory Approaches, Methods and Tools*).

Participatory training should provide an opportunity for participants to become familiar with different mapping techniques and to learn about the potential of maps to help analyse complex situations. In the following, we describe some of the most important mapping tools.



Example of a natural resource map: Source https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Resource-map-of-Khanpara-the-base-village

5.2 Developing a resource map

Resource Map (*Source: FAO, Introducing Participatory Approaches, Methods and Tools)*

Description	A Resource Map is a map showing a community's or group's living environment, natural resources, social facilities and infrastructure
Objectives	• To gain an overview on the situation in the area as perceived by the people living there • To find out and discuss different perceptions of various groups on problems connected to their living environment • To learn about access and control over resources • To discuss potentials, problems, needs, and visions arising from the analysis and discussion processes while drawing the map
Key Questions	- which resources exist, which ones are rare or missing? - where are resources and social facilities located? - who can use which resources?

- which resources, facilities, places, infrastructural items are known and important for the group?
- which are the main problems and potentials as perceived by different interest groups in the area?

Remarks/Hints The Resource Map is a good tool which to begin with. It is easy and fun for local people to do. It helps initiate discussion amongst the group members themselves and with the PRA/PLA-team. Apart from starting a joint process of information gathering and analysis, the Resource Mapping is also a helpful tool to make outsiders familiar with the people and their area, because it provides an overall orientation to the features of the group and its resources.

In most cases, it will make a lot of sense, to go through this map with separate sub-groups, e.g., men and women in the village. This is because women and men often do different work and use different resources, which results in a different focus on what are important features. Resource Maps may include: water sources, firewood sources, grazing land, infrastructure (e.g., roads, buildings, bridges), shops, markets, health clinics, schools, mosques, churches, special places (sacred sites, cemeteries, shrines, etc)

Facilitation

1. find a large place, if possible, with soft and sandy ground easy to draw on
2. start by placing a rock or leaf to represent a central and important landmark
3. ask participants to draw a map of the area they are living in, showing all important items (according to their perception), such as natural resources, buildings, infrastructure etc.
4. encourage them to use symbols or natural materials to visualise the different items
5. take care, that once somebody has made a statement, you ask the others, whether they agree, disagree or want to add something - encourage again and again the participation of all persons present
6. Once they stop, you can ask whether there is anything else of importance that should be added
7. when people stop working on the map, ask them first, if all participants feel, that the map is complete and shows all important things in their living environment
8. then start asking questions like: "which of the things we can see on this map are helpful for you" - "which ones are bothering you" - "to whom belongs this" - "who decides how to use this and that resource" - "where are the problems in your area" etc.
9. after having discussed the characteristics of the area and the actual conditions of living there, ask people to show you, how they would like it to look like after 5 years, what could be done to reach such a situation, who would be the persons/groups to decide upon and enhance such changes.
10. make sure to note down carefully all-important points of discussion and any other additional information.
11. don't forget to draw a copy of the map before leaving - insert the legend and cardinal points (i.e., North, South, East, West).
12. before closing the session, thank participants for their contributions
13. it can be very helpful, if facilitator and note-taker sit together after the session and compare their observations in order to complete the notes

Participatory mapping can:

- Resolve conflicts and generate agreements for access to natural resources by indigenous communities and other rural families.
- Provide valuable inputs for decision-making processes and public policies.

5.3 Stakeholders Mapping and Analysis

It is important to start the stakeholder engagement planning process as early as possible in the project cycle.. At this step, it is important to define and understand the purpose of stakeholders' mapping, namely, how will the information and findings generated from the analysis be used to inform natural resource management, as well as benefit the stakeholders themselves.

The following questions will have to be answered at this step:

- What is it that needs to be accomplished?
- Which stakeholders will need to be consulted?
- What is needed from specific stakeholders?
- Who will use the information? and
- In which ways they will use it to benefit the project?

5.3.1 Identifying Stakeholders

Stakeholder Identification consists of listing groups known to influence or be impacted by the use and management of the resources. This process will provide an important basis from which to expand the number of known stakeholders as well as begin to analyse those listed. Next, a literature review needs to be conducted to survey the range of stakeholders involved or impacted or impacting the use of the resources. This takes place through searching and reviewing online and print documents related to the issue: websites, media sources, government reports, NGO reports, scholarly reports, legal briefings, company profiles, similar projects, etc.

At the outset, all stakeholder groups with a potential interest should be listed, without limiting the list based on whether it is known the group will have a stake or not. Later, during analysis and stakeholder engagement, the groups having a relevant stake in the use and management of the natural resources will be confirmed, ensuring that stakeholders who may not typically have a voice on the discussions and decisions are included in outreach.

5.3.2 Stakeholders Analysis

It is important to undertake a stakeholder's analysis in NRM because communities share resources and they also use resources differently. Other groups and organizations outside the community may also have interest in the resources or they may influence it.

Purpose of stakeholders' analysis

To determine;

- Who has interest in or influence over the resources?
- Who is affected by changes in the different resource uses?
- Location of the different stakeholders
- The use of resources
- Need for stakeholders' involvement

Table 2: Template for stakeholders' analysis

Stakeholder	Characteristics	How they use the resources	Influence over resources	When and how stakeholders can be involved
Smallholder farmer	Farm1–2ha each Organized in production groups	Grow crops Collect firewood Use water for irrigation	Control erosion on own land	Actively involved throughout
Herders	Keep 5 cattle And 10 goats	Herd animals On harvested fields and common lands Use water for animals	Agree to restrict grazing	Actively involved in dry season
Ministry of Water	Office at the county office	Water for downstream users	Approve plans to protect resources	Consulted approval required

Engaging multiple stakeholders in all stages of natural resource management requires that the concept of 'stakeholder engagement' is thought of as a process rather than an activity with a clear beginning and end. That is mostly due to the fact that most stakeholders are interacting with natural resources prior to, during, and after the proposed interventions, and as a result their stakes in the issues go far beyond the implications of one single project or initiative. It is also most often the case that there may exist arrangements, conflicts, and issues between various actors engaged in natural resource management that need to be carefully recognized and acknowledged prior to proposing a new course of action. Thus, the process of engaging stakeholders in natural resource management and policymaking is iterative and cyclical, requiring that the outcomes and decisions reached in previous iterations be revised frequently to ensure management interventions are addressing changes in evolving socio-ecological conditions. (Source: Adopted from *GEF LME: LEARN. 2018. Stakeholder Participation in Environmental Policy Toolkit*)

The process of participation in natural resource management and policy primarily seeks to increase understanding about and among stakeholders, while leveraging knowledge and gaining support and commitment from key players. This process eases the adoption of joint resource management between resource users and their institutions to preserve valuable natural capital, strengthen environmental governance, and foster sustainable production.

6 NATURAL RESOURCE BASED CONFLICTS

Objective: understand natural resource-based conflicts

Interact with and understand tools for conflict mapping and analysis

6.1 What is natural resource-based conflicts?

Natural Resource Conflicts are disagreements and disputes over access to, and control and use of, natural resources. These conflicts often emerge because people have different uses for resources such as forests, water, pastures and land, or want to manage them in different ways. Disagreements also arise when these interests and needs are incompatible, or when the priorities of some user groups are not considered in policies, programmes and projects. Such conflicts of interest are an inevitable feature of all societies. In recent years, the scope and magnitude of natural resource conflicts have increased and intensified. These conflicts, if not addressed, can escalate into violence, cause environmental degradation, disrupt projects and undermine livelihoods. Acknowledging that conflict is a common feature of any resource use, system is a prerequisite for sustainable management that is participatory and equitable. **Source FAO 2000,** *Conflict and Natural Resource Management)*

6.2 How to conduct a conflict analysis in natural resource management?

When developing a natural resource management intervention, it is important to undertake a conflict analysis to understand the nature and extent of existing conflict and conflict dynamics or the potential for future conflict. Conflict analysis is a structured process aimed at identifying and analysing conflict issues, patterns and trends in order to determine the appropriate response. It is important to consider the need for external expertise when completing a conflict analysis.

There are four elements to undertaking a conflict analysis: analysing the external context and identifying issues; identifying causes, drivers, and triggers; analysing the parties to the conflict; and identifying conflict dynamics. These are depicted in figure 3 as show below

Components of a conflict analysis (Sources: Source: *Anglo-American Social Way Toolkit accesses online 16th January 2023)*
https://socialway.angloamerican.com/en/toolkit/impact-and-risk-prevention-and-management/conflict-management/guidance/plan/task-1-undertake-a-conflict-analysis)

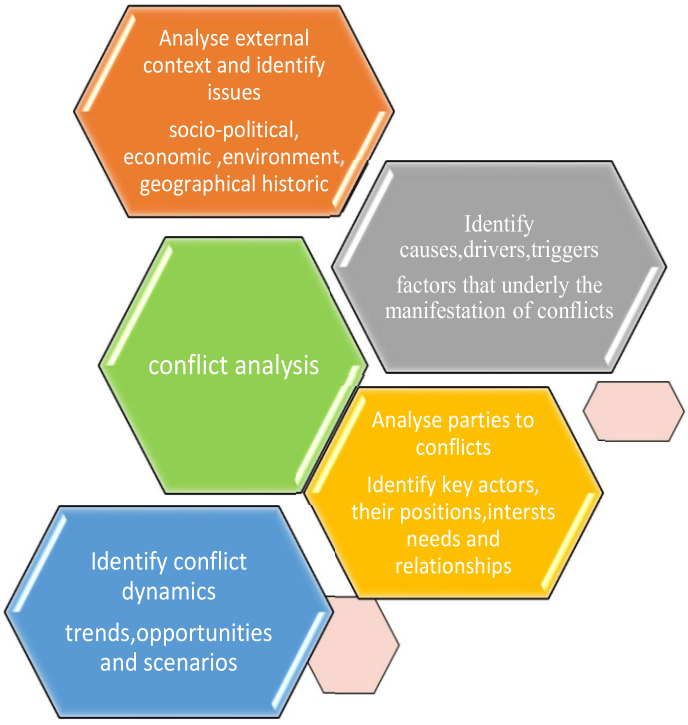


Figure 2: Components of conflict analysis

6.2.1 Analyse the external context and identify issues

In conducting PNRM analyse the external context to establish if there are any issues that may cause, drive or trigger conflict. The table below explains the concepts of root causes, drivers, triggers and manifestations of conflict.

Table 3: Conflict causes, drivers, triggers and manifestations

Category	Description	Examples
Structural or root causes	Pervasive factors that have become built into the policies, structures and fabric of a society based on underlying social interests, rights, values, information, relationships and institutional structures.	Illegitimate or weak governance Lack of political participation (or specific exclusion) of particular groups Lack of (or inequality in) economic and social opportunities Marginalisation of women or minority ethnic groups Inequitable access to land and resources Systemic corruption
Drivers of conflicts	Factors (relating to the immediate social, political or economic environment) that are symptomatic of the root causes and contribute to a climate conducive to conflict or its escalation.	Lack of effective engagement and communication Poor or contested leadership Community disunity Human rights abuses Availability of light weapons Self-interest of political actors

Triggers	Single acts, events, or their anticipation that will set off or escalate conflict – these may be a) political, b) environmental, c) operational, d) economic e) demographic	**Political**: elections/change of government, arrest of key leader, behaviour of political actors. **Environmental**: competing access to land or water; increased access to area; environmental disaster; increased food scarcity. **Operational**: expansions, downsizing or contracting-out **Economic**: scarcity of basic commodities, capital flight, unemployment, disputes over distribution of benefits **Demographic**: growing population, out- and in-migration **Site related impacts**: security arrangements, resettlement and compensation policies
Manifestation /effects	The (visible) expression of conflict	Police, military or security action Violent and non-violent protests Boycotts Petitions

In undertaking PNRM projects it important to review the external context to identify issues associated with conflict. In doing so, the following questions should guide in considering whether the issues have or could lead to fundamental disagreements between two or more parties within the context of the site.

6.2.2 External expertise may be required to complete this task

a) What are the existing or emerging political, economic, environmental, or social issues or events that may cause, drive or trigger conflict? These could include, for example, elections, government-reform processes, leadership contestation, economic recession, unemployment, in-migration, drought and flooding. Can these issues lead to fundamental disagreements between two or more parties? If so, how might this manifest?
b) Are there specific geographical areas relevant to the site prone to conflict? If so, describe these. These could, for example, include areas around the location of natural resources, key infrastructure and lines of communication, pockets of socially marginalised or excluded populations.
c) Can disagreements about these areas cause fundamental conflict between two or more parties? If so, how might this manifest?
d) Is there a history of conflict, or current manifestations of conflict? If so, describe these and how they were responded to.
e) What were the significant events in the conflict, what were the manifestations of the conflict, is it possible to discern the underlying causes, drivers and triggers of the conflict, and what methods were used to respond to the conflict?

Compile an overview of conflict and potential for conflict in the external context, highlighting the issues and how they may cause, drive or trigger conflict.

6.2.3 Analyse causes, drivers and triggers

While preparing for PNRM it is important to identify initial potential conflict issues and conduct an exercise to better understand the root causes, drivers, triggers and manifestations of the conflict. Getting to the root causes of a conflict is key to understanding and responding to it. To do these visual tools such as the Iceberg (see figure 4) or the Conflict Tree (see figure 5) as part of the exercise. This exercise to analyse drivers, root causes and triggers should be repeated as needed to understand different conflict situations and/or to understand conflict between multiple groups.

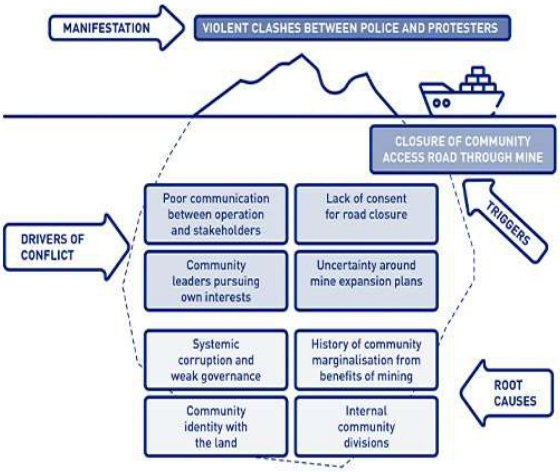
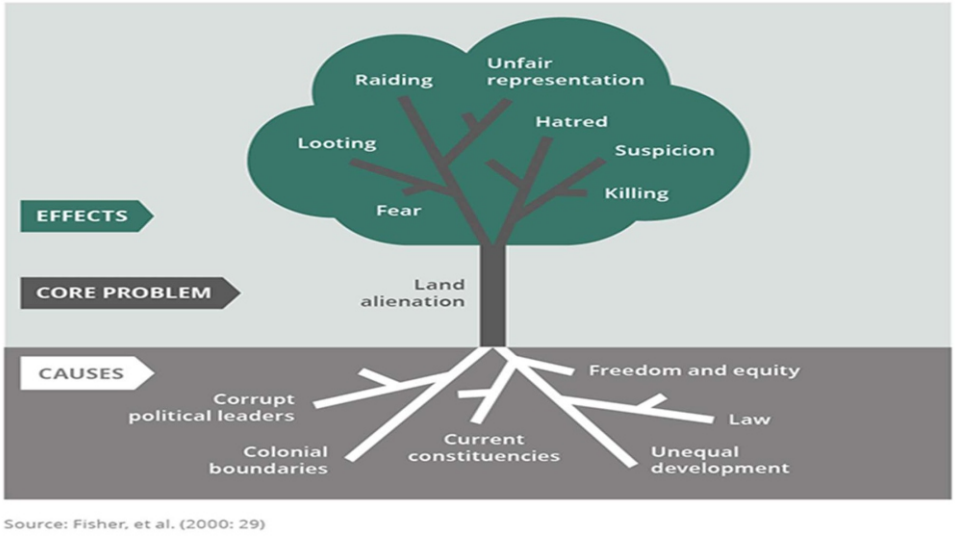


Figure 3:The Conflict Iceberg

Source: Anglo-American Social Way Toolkit accesses online 16th January 2023 at https://socialway.angloamerican.com/en/toolkit/impact-and-risk-prevention-and-management/conflict-management/guidance/plan/task-1-undertake-a-conflict-analysis

6.2.4 The Conflict Tree

Conflict Tree[1] is a visual tool to facilitate an exercise to identify the root cause(s) and manifestations of conflict. The Conflict Tree exercise is ideally conducted in a group, which can include members of both parties to a conflict.



Source: Fisher, et al. (2000: 29)

Figure 4: Conflict Tree
Source: Conflict analysis accessed at https://gsdrc.org/topic-guides/conflict-analysis/core-elements/

6.3 Analyse parties to conflict

The following steps should be applied when identifying and analysing the parties to existing or potential conflict in natural resource management. The parties to conflict can include communities, interested stakeholders, government agencies.

6.3.1 Identify parties

The identification and analysis of the parties to conflict should build on the initial identification of stakeholders conducted as part of the stakeholder mapping process. The results should be integrated into the stakeholder register and be considered during Stakeholder Engagement Plan and natural resource management plan.

The following questions should guide in the analysis of parties to conflicts:

- Who are the main stakeholders in conflict, and what are the relationships between them? Divide the parties into the following categories:
    - Primary parties: these parties oppose one another, are hostile and have a direct interest in the outcome of the conflict.
    - Secondary parties: these parties have an indirect interest in the outcome, are often allied or sympathetic with primary parties, but they are not direct adversaries.
    - Third parties: these are players such as facilitators, mediators, arbitrators or adjudicators who might intervene to facilitate resolution of one form or another.
    - Which actors can be identified as possible spoilers; namely, individuals who actively seek to cause conflict or undermine efforts at conflict management? Why? What are their incentives; e.g., groups benefiting from a lack of change, leaders or authority figures who may feel undermined?

6.3.2 Understand positions, interests, needs and capacities

In undertaking a conflict analysis in natural resource management, it is critical to clarify and document the positions, interests, needs and capacities of each of the parties to a conflict, and identify differences and areas of overlap:

- **Positions:** These are the demands parties make or the outcomes they seek. For example, a proposal may be made to resettle a community in order to expand to establish an industry. This is the investors/governments position. The community, in turn, may not wish to move. This is the community's position.
- **Interests:** These are what the parties want to achieve to meet their respective needs. In the resettlement example, the investor's/government interests include expanding operations and securing access to the land they require to achieve this. The interests of the community include retaining their connection to the land and the economic, social, cultural and psychological benefits it provides.
- **Needs:** These are what each party requires to sustain itself. Needs can be objective or subjective. In the resettlement example, the investor's needs include maintaining a certain return on investment. The community's needs include sustaining their livelihoods and a sense of community.
- **Capacities:** In this context, capacity refers to the party's potential to influence whether violence occurs or not. Consider their economic resources, access to power, social networks, and cultural barriers. Consider gender dynamics and whether men and women have different capacities in this regard.

The positions, needs and interests of the parties can be mapped to show where the parties diverge and where they have commonalities. While parties may differ in their positions, they might have certain interests or needs in common. Understanding what the commonalities are forms the basis of pursuing resolution of differences.

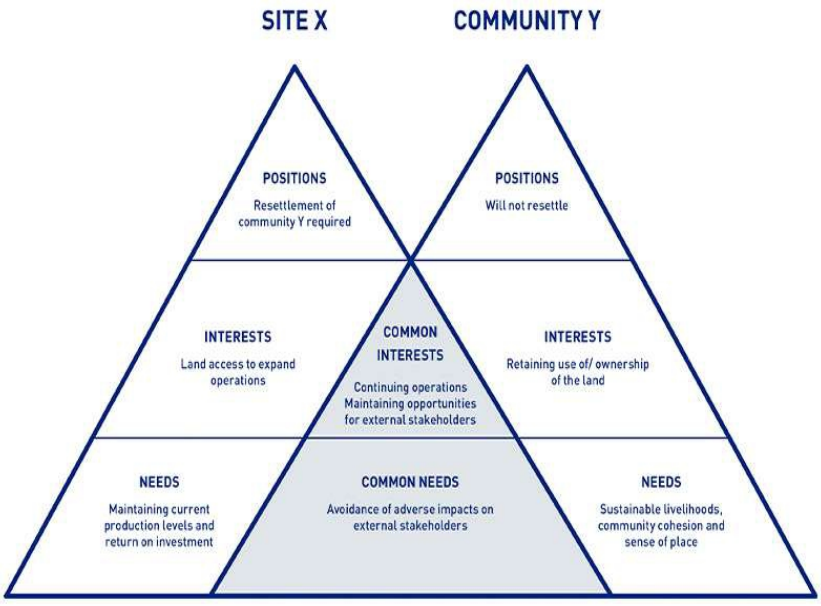


Figure 5: Understanding positions, interests and needs of contending parties

Source: Anglo-American Social Way Toolkit accesses online 16th January 2023 at https://socialway.angloamerican.com/en/toolkit/impact-and-risk-prevention-and-management/conflict-management/guidance/plan/task-1-undertake-a-conflict-analysis

6.3.3 Identify conflict dynamics

Another aspect of conflict analysis is to understand the character and trends, or dynamics, of the conflict, which can change over time. The dynamics of conflict are the result of the interaction of the issues identified in the external context analysis; causes, drivers and triggers analysis; and analysis of parties. Understanding the dynamics enables the identification of different scenarios of (violent) conflict occurring.

The key questions to answer are:

1. What are the current trends? Is there an escalation or de-escalation of tensions? Are major changes in the context background, causes/drivers/triggers, actors or interaction between them positive or negative?
2. What factors are likely to prolong violence/conflict if it occurs? e.g., potential for radicalisation, involvement of the Armed Forces, lack of outside intervention.

Based on the analysis, scenarios can be built:
1) The best case, where the current situation leads to a positive outcome;
2) A middle ground where the status quo is maintained without significantly positive or negative changes,
3) A worst case, where current trends develop into a negative outcome.

These should be an assessment of likely developments based on what is known about the current context from the conflict analysis. Dynamics are likely to be affected by trends going back many years (the conflict timeline) and in certain cases a historical analysis may be useful to gain a deeper understanding of current developments.

A conflict timeline and conflict path are tools that can be used to help identify the conflict trends and opportunities for resolving conflict.

6.3.4 Conflict timeline

The conflict timeline can help to illustrate historical phases of a conflict and can be used to facilitate understanding of the conflict dynamics over time. In undertaking a conflict analysis under the natural

resource management framework, it is important to outline the perspectives of each of the parties to a conflict over time and in relation to specific events in order to understand the different perceptions on the course of events, and to clarify what are seen as the most significant events by each of the parties. An example is provided in figure8. Where possible, bringing external stakeholders associated with the conflict in to generate and discuss the timeline, with the help of a neutral third party if needed, can help in building a common understanding and basis for managing conflict and resolving disputes.

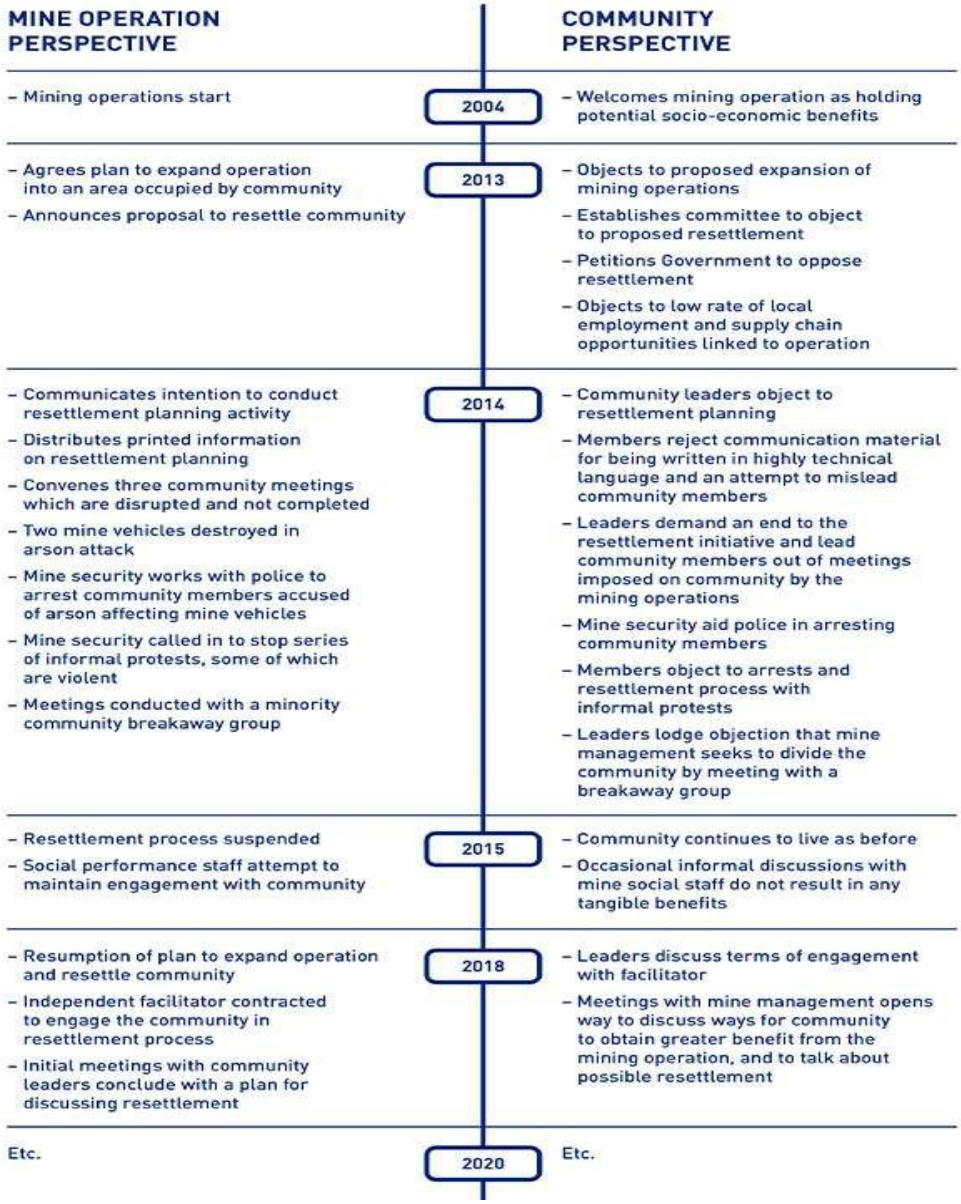


Figure 6: Example of a conflict timeline

Source: Anglo-American Social Way Toolkit accesses online 16th January 2023 at https://socialway.angloamerican.com/en/toolkit/impact-and-risk-prevention-and-management/conflict-management/guidance/plan/task-1-undertake-a-conflict-analysis

6.3.5 Identify the conflict path

The conflict path describes the level of intensity the conflict goes through over time from its causes, to factors that may aggravate it, those that may moderate it and to its outcome, either positive or negative. A conflict path can be used as an illustrative tool to plot how conflict increases or decreases in intensity along a timescale and can help structure planning around the conflict management approach. Sites should draw the conflict path of the conflict(s) they are a party to in order to understand where in the process of conflict development and resolution they potentially find themselves. This understanding will assist in developing their strategy to respond to the conflict.

An example of a conflict path is provided in Figure9 , illustrating a positive outcome, which may not always be the case.

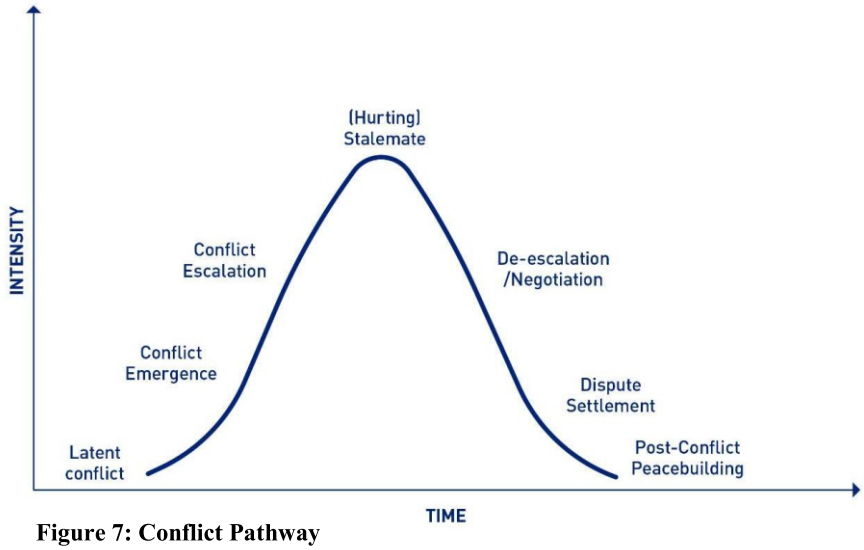


Figure 7: Conflict Pathway

Source: Anglo-American Social Way Toolkit accesses online 16th January 2023 at https://socialway.angloamerican.com/en/toolkit/impact-and-risk-prevention-and-management/conflict-management/guidance/plan/task-1-undertake-a-conflict-analysis

6.4 Gender analysis

6.4.1 What is gender analysis?

Men and women often have different roles and are responsible for different things in NRM. They may have different skills and opinions as to what is important but it is often the men who make the major decisions. It is important to understand these perspectives to ensure that both men and women benefit from NRM activities. Gender considerations should be sustained throughout the project implementation (Adopted from: Oxfam GB January 2014: Quick Guide to Gender Analysis).

We all live and work in societies that are permeated by gender differences and gender inequalities, which shape the way that decisions get made, resources get allocated, and people interact with the world. A gender analysis explores the relationships of women and men in society, and the unequal power in those relationships. It brings inequalities to the surface and to the attention of people who can make a difference.

Conducting a gender analysis allows us to understand how natural resources management affect men, women, boys and girls differently, and the differences between poor men's and women's needs and concerns. Once this information is in place, we then identify gender equality goals and this should be designed in a manner that is sensitive to and reflects the different experiences and needs of women and men. This is important, first of all, because women and men engage with natural resources differently

and are affected differently by the degradation of natural resources. Secondly, being aware of the distinct needs and concerns of men and women, and acting on this awareness, means that we can address participation in natural resource management more effectively. Failing to base NRM work on gender analysis and just assume that interventions will benefit men and women equally, will reflect and probably reinforce the imbalances that exist.

6.4.2 What information should a good gender analysis provide?

The purpose of conducting a gender analysis is to identify the specific aspects of gender relations and inequalities that are present in your existing context, and to examine their implications for programme design and implementation. It should explore the following areas:

- The differences in the lives of poor men and women;
- The barriers that unequal gender relations present to women's development;
- The status of women and their ability to exercise their human rights;
- The different skills, capacities and aspirations of women and men;
- The division of labour: men's and women's different activities, and their access to and control of resources.

6.4.3 What does gender analysis involve?

There are some basic things that you can do to highlight gender concerns in any analysis you do:

- Disaggregate and analyse the data you collect by sex;
- Actively involve women, men, girls and boys in data collection, to ensure that different opinions are heard;
- Identify existing sources of information and analysis (e.g., women's groups, past evaluations);
- Include gender analysis in terms of reference, and ensure researchers have the necessary skills.
- Mapping climate trends in the context of participatory natural resource management

7 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Objective:	understand the different approaches to NRM
	Understand planning in NRM

7.1 How is NRM implemented?

What options are there for managing natural resources? Ask participants to suggest what comprises natural resource management and what options there are to implement it. Guide the discussion by drawing the following diagram on a flipchart sheet.

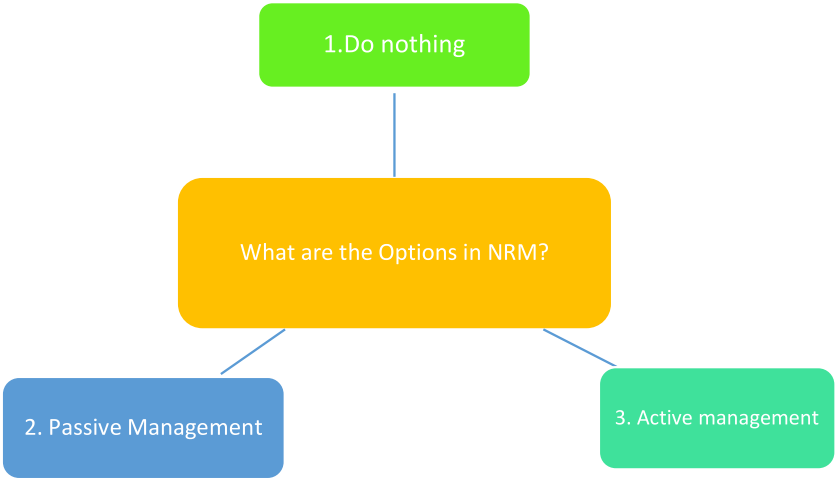


Figure 8: Options for Natural Resource Management

7.2 What do these three options means?

Participants should say what they think is meant by the three options indicated on the diagram you have just drawn. On the diagram under each option, summarise its meaning based on the suggestions of the participants.

7.2.1 Trainer explanation and elaboration

1. Doing nothing
   - Simply carry on with what is happening now (status quo)
2. Passive management
   - Stop negative practices (e.g., charcoal burning, deforestation);
   - Utilise whatever is available;
   - Monitor;
   - Plan;
   - Wait for investors or non-governmental organisations to intervene
3. Active management
   - Land -use zonation
   - Game introductions
   - Active law enforcement (e.g., patrols and forest guarding)
   - Human wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation
   - Water protection/development
   - Monitoring data used for management decisions

- Active marketing to investors
- Working with both government and non-government entities on environment and natural resource management.

7.2.2 Planning for NRM

This step enables stakeholders to identify the natural resources issues they would like to focus on. This will be based on the goals they have chosen in NRM, informed by the problems and support identified. Using information from the mapping of resources, physical and socio characteristics, knowledge and information gained, a package of appropriate management interventions for the different issues can be put together. Planning for NRM is anchored on three main factors; setting the goals, identifying and prioritizing the issues to be addressed, providing for and choosing solutions.

a) Setting goals

Setting goals will be informed by a number of factors and answering these two major questions is necessary;

1. Where do the communities want to be?
2. What do they want to see with regards to their land and natural resources?

How to do it

Divide the participants into groups (men/Women)
Ask them to look at their current map of existing natural resources
Pose the following questions

- What are your main goals for your natural resources and livelihoods?
- What would you like your natural resources to look like in the future?
- What are the key changes that would need to take place in order to achieve your goals?

b) Identifying and prioritizing problems

- Ask the participants to name the various resources – related to the problems they identify
- Ask them to discuss which are the most serious problems and most urgent
- Which can they solve easily (by themselves) and which ones do they need outside intervention – how and by whom?
- Build consensus on the issues

c) Identifying causes of problems

Causes of problems are the immediate contributors to a resource problem. In many contexts however, it is important to look at other contributing factors that add to the source of the problem as its often necessary to address those root causes of the problem rather that the problem itself. These are factors that can be addressed as part of a management plan.

In identifying the causes to problems in NRM, the following questions are critical to ask

- Why are communities currently not reaching their goals?
- What are the causes /factors that hinder the optimal production of land and natural resources?

c) Providing and choosing solutions

The best solutions might not be involving any physical labour at all. A management solution is a social and legal policy, management decision or directive that aims to change people's behaviour. The kind of behaviour change can occur through community-led behaviour change messages, social pressure or even official legal policies.

Examples may include;

- Area closure for protection of resources
- Management of common grazing areas and forests
- Protection of catchment areas
- Establishment of conservancies etc.

7.3 Choosing solutions: suggested procedure

For each of the priority issues identified,

- Develop a list of possible solutions
- Review and prioritize the proposed interventions
- Identify interventions that can be addressed at the community level and those that need other stakeholders to intervene
- Discuss the type of resources that may be required.

7.3.1 Developing a natural resource management plan

- Developing a natural resource management plan is the ultimate exercise in NRM
- Use the information gathered in the participatory resource mapping, appraisal and stakeholders' analysis.

Key steps in developing a management plan

- Phases and steps in developing a natural resource management plan
- Planning phase
- Authorization phase
- Pre-implementation phase

Phases	Activities
Preparatory phase	• Start a brainstorming roundtable discussion with different stakeholders such as government agencies, community representatives' organizations working in the communities • Organize a working committee for NRM planning • Expose the NRM working committee to appropriate technical and institutional innovations • Together with the NRM working committee, assess the NRM conditions, related initiatives, key actors and relevant stakeholders
Planning phase	• Facilitate the NRM planning workshop • Facilitate the first write shop to develop the NRM plan • Validate the NRM plan
Authorization phase	• Present the NRM plan to different stakeholders for verification and consultation • Submit the NRM plan for adoption to the relevant authority • Implement the second write shop to finalize the NRM plan • Formulate the Implementing Rules and Regulations • Develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) method
Pre-implementation phase	• Organize/source local manpower to implement the NRM plan • Obtain support from partners and execute Memorandum of Agreements

Making an NRM Action Plan

Using the information gathered from the first few steps, now you can write it all down in a plan to address problems and help natural resources reach their potential. Literate farmers can write out their own resource management plans. Illiterate or semi-literate farmers may choose to simply revise the goal-setting map they've drawn earlier, or draw a new plan.

An NRM plan should include:

- Problems. The list of priority problems the group decides to solve (such as "gully growing quickly").
- Solutions. The general strategy to overcome each problem (such as "slow down water in gully" and "reduce amount of runoff").
- Activities. The specific activities needed to put the solutions into effect (such as "build 3 check dams").
- Inputs. The cash, materials, labour and other inputs needed.
- Location. Where the activities will take place. You can show this on your community social-resource map, or another map of the community or watershed.
- Person(s) responsible. The names of the individuals who will lead the work, and everyone who will participate, along with their roles (such as "Claudia will bring sand," "Tom will provide refreshments").
- Timing. The date the activity will begin, how long it will take, and when it will end. You can draw up a calendar to show the timing of the various activities.
- Budget. A good estimate of the costs or resources required to achieve the activities, and where the resources will come from to implement them.
- Monitoring. How to make sure that the work is progressing – and if not, why not.

Both farm-level and watershed or community-level plans can use similar formats. for how to help people make an NRM plan. Plans can be drawn as maps, written as charts, written as a narrative – or a combination of these. When plans have been finalized and agreed, consider covering them in plastic and hanging them on the wall of the homestead or community common area. This is a way for farmers to monitor their own progress towards their goals. If the participants are not literate, consider using a sketch map or other visual plan instead, like the one below.

Table 4: Example of part of a natural resource management plan

Problem	Solution a	activities	Inputs	location	Person responsible	Timing
Why?	How?	What?	What with?	Where?	Who?	When
Gully growing quickly	Slow down water in gully	Build 3 check dams in gully	Stones/ refreshment provided	Gully at xx site		

8 IMPLEMENTING ACTIVITIES

Implementation of activities may take different trajectories and interventions. These may include;

- Training of communities
- Establishment of demo plots
- Testing of new ideas in selected areas
- Institutional capacity development- leadership training
- Regular meetings
- Organizing community work
- Providing inputs as and when necessary
- Monitoring and adjusting interventions.

8.1 Monitoring Progress

Monitoring and evaluation is something that we do all the time

- Developing a good NRM strategy is the first step. implementing the NRM plan is the second. Checking up on the results and adjusting our activities is the last step
- For best results, the tools to monitor the implementation of the plan are usually developed as part of the strategy.

8.2 Monitoring progress

To monitor progress there are different indicators at different levels

- Output indicator: the output indicator show work done. For instance, technology built or a practice adopted
- Impact indicator- output indicator is measurable. It shows an improvement or positive change of the situation

9 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PNRM IN KENYA

Objective: understand the legal provision for PNRM in Kenya

Kenya boasts a long history of policy and law making on land, environment and natural resource management. This session provides an overview of key relevant policies and laws, which are:

- Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- National Land Policy
- National Environment Policy
- Wildlife Policy
- National Forest Policy
- Community Land Act 2016
- Environment Management and Coordination Act
- Forests Act
- Wildlife Conservation and Management Act
- Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions Act, 2016.

9.1 Constitution of Kenya (2010) and participatory natural resource management

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) acknowledges and highlights the importance of the environment and natural resources. From the preamble, the people of Kenya pledge to be respectful of the environment, as their heritage, and determine to sustain it for the benefit of future generations. Land and natural resources have always been very important to the Kenyan people.

PNRM is about public participation, the Constitution explicitly provides for public participation and involvement in the legislative process at the national level (Art 118) and at the county level (Art 196). It further provides every person with the right to petition Parliament to consider any matter including to enact, amend or repeal any legislation (Art 119). The constitutional right for citizens to participate in the legislative process is important as one of the roles of the national government is protection of the environment and natural resources with a view to establishing a durable and sustainable system of development (4th Schedule (22)) and the county government is mandated to implement specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation (5th Schedule Part 2 (10) and to receive and approve plans and policies for the management and exploitation of the county's resources (Art 185 (4) a).

The constitution provides every citizen with the right of access to information held by the State and information held by another person and required for the exercise or protection of any right (Art 35 (1)). PNRM requires that all stakeholders, especially communities participate from an informed point of view. Freedom of association is guaranteed in Art 36 (1) which includes the right to form, join or participate in the activities of an association of any kind. This right is critical for successful PNRM as local community institutions are the basis by which communities can participate.

The constitution outlines various principles that are critical for effective PNRM. These include equitable access to land and security of land rights (Art 60 (1) a and b), sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation and equitable haring of accruing benefits (Art 69 (1) a. It also mandates the State to encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment (Art 69 (1) d) and utilise the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya (Art 69 (1) h).

For CBNRM, the issue of property rights with respect to land and natural resources is critical and the constitution makes clear definition of where the rights lie. Under the constitution, natural resources and the land on which they lie, including forests, game reserves, water catchment areas, national parks,

animal sanctuaries and specially protected areas; all rivers' lakes and other water bodies; territorial sea, and all land between high and low water mark are classified as public land (Art 62 (1)). This public land, where natural resources of interest in CBNRM are found, is held by the national government in trust for the people of Kenya and administered by the National Land Commission (NLC). The constitution also classifies land as community land and private land. Community land is land vested in and held by communities identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture or similar community of interest (Art 63 (1)). The right of ownership of natural resources found on community land including forests and grazing areas is guaranteed (Art 63 (1) d).

9.2 Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999

EMCA (1999) is Kenya's framework environmental law whose aim is to provide a coordinated approach to environmental management in Kenya. It established a number of institutions including the National Environment Council (NEC) as the highest policy formulation organ, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the principal government institution for the general supervision and coordination over matters relating to the environment. In addition to these institutions, EMCA, 1999 provides for NEMA to discharge some of its mandate through lead agencies. These include government ministries, departments, parastatals and local government bodies who have mandates in the environment sector such as water, forests and wildlife.

The Act also sets out the principles of environmental management and sustainable development as a conceptual basis for the measures to be taken by the above-mentioned institutions and by citizens in the management of the environment. One of the principles is the principle of public participation. EMCA, 1999 prominently promotes the maximum participation of people in the development of policies, plans and processes for the management of the environment. This principle is further complimented by two other principles, that is, the principle of environmental awareness and education and the principle of access to information (EMCA Sec 5(a), 9(l),(h),(m), (n) and (p). The Act provides that environmental awareness is treated as an integral part of education at all levels and makes publishing information on environmental quality and resource use a legal requirement.

9.3 Forest Policy and Law

9.3.1 Forest Policy

Kenya's Forest Policy (2007) aims at improving livelihoods through sustainable use, conservation and management of forests and promoting the participation of communities and other stakeholders in forest management. It also aims to conserve water catchment areas, create employment, reduce poverty and ensure the sustainability of the forest sector. Through specific policy statements the policy provides for the empowerment of local communities to manage forests through;

- community forest associations.
- the promotion of participatory forest management approaches in the management of indigenous forests
- support to community forest associations to rehabilitate degraded and over-exploited forests
- support to communities to develop and implement forest management plans and to manage community forests.

9.3.2 Forest Act

The Forest Act 2005 takes a different approach for forest management giving prominence to the role of communities in sustainable forest management and laying a framework for community-based forest management. The Forest Act (2005) established the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) as the primary institution mandated with forest management and governance in Kenya. The Act specifically mandates KFS to collaborate with other organisations and communities in the management and conservation of forests and for the utilisation and of biodiversity and to promote the empowerment of associations and communities in the control and management of forests (Sec 4 (l) & (m)).

The Forest Act 2005 is a one of the most progressive legislations with regard to PNRM. Section 45 - 48 empowers persons who are members of forest communities or persons resident in the same area to register a community forest association under the Societies Act. Forest Associations permitted by the Director of KFS to participate in the management and conservation of forests have specific statutory functions which are:

- protect, conserve and manage such forest or part thereof pursuant to an approved management agreement entered into under this Act and the provisions of the management plan for the forest;
- formulate and implement forest programmes consistent with the traditional forest use rights of the community concerned in accordance with sustainable use criteria;
- protect sacred groves and protected trees;
- assist the Service in enforcing the provisions of this Act and any rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, in particular in relation to illegal harvesting of forest produce;
- with the approval of the Board enter into partnerships with other persons for the purposes of ensuring the efficient and sustainable conservation and management of forests;
- keep the Service informed of any developments, changes and occurrences within the forest which are critical for the conservation of biodiversity;
- help in firefighting; and
- do any other that is necessary for the efficient conservation and management of the forest.

9.4 The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 201360 is an Act of Parliament to provide for the protection, conservation, sustainable use and management of wildlife in Kenya and for connected purposes. This Act applies to all wildlife resources on public, community and private land, and Kenya territorial waters and thus has potential to result in many decisions that require public participation. The Act defines public participation to mean active involvement by the citizenry in decision making processes through, inter alia, use of the national media, relevant consultative mechanisms and public hearings.

The Act provides for communities, landowners, groups of landowners and existing representative organizations to establish a community wildlife association and register under the appropriate law or in the case of an individual owner, be registered as a recognized wildlife manager by the County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee, with the object and purpose of facilitating conflict resolution and cooperative management of wildlife within a specified geographic region or sub-region.68 Such an association or wildlife manager approved by the Cabinet Secretary on the recommendation of the service in consultation with the county wildlife conservation committees is to inter alia do any other act that is necessary to enhance community participation in wildlife protection, conservation and management.

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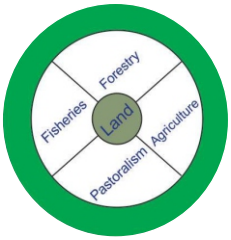
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