Comparative analysis of CBRM cases in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Tunisia

- Comparative case study on community-based rangeland management (CBRM) in Ethiopia (Naniga-Dera case), Kenya (Shompole-Olkiramatian & ILNgwesi cases) and Tunisia (Chenini case)

- Objective to identify CBRM strategies and methods for different social and ecological contexts

Context
- Addressing social and ecological conditions in pastoral rangelands to guide implementation of natural resource management approaches.
- Explore the influence of contextual factors on implementation and success of CBRM interventions.
- Cases selected to capture diversity in pastoral communities being supported by different sets of external development agents.

Our approach
- Cases analyzed using “options by context” strategy following a common protocol.
- Option refers to the CBRM approach implemented.
- Context refers to social, economic, political and biophysical aspects of the case.

Role of landscape circumscription in CBRM
- Conventional CBNRM approaches that rely on strategy of clearly defined territory will be more effective in circumscribed contexts such as Shompole-Olkiramatian case.

Addressing multi-level dynamics
- Strengthening horizontal and vertical relationships of implementing development agents, communities, neighboring herders, and government or state authorities.
- Multi-level interventions and local level decision-making should be nested in processes of negotiation, joint planning or shared rules at larger landscape.

Future steps
- Conventional community-based approaches need modification to be effective in open landscapes.

Partners
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