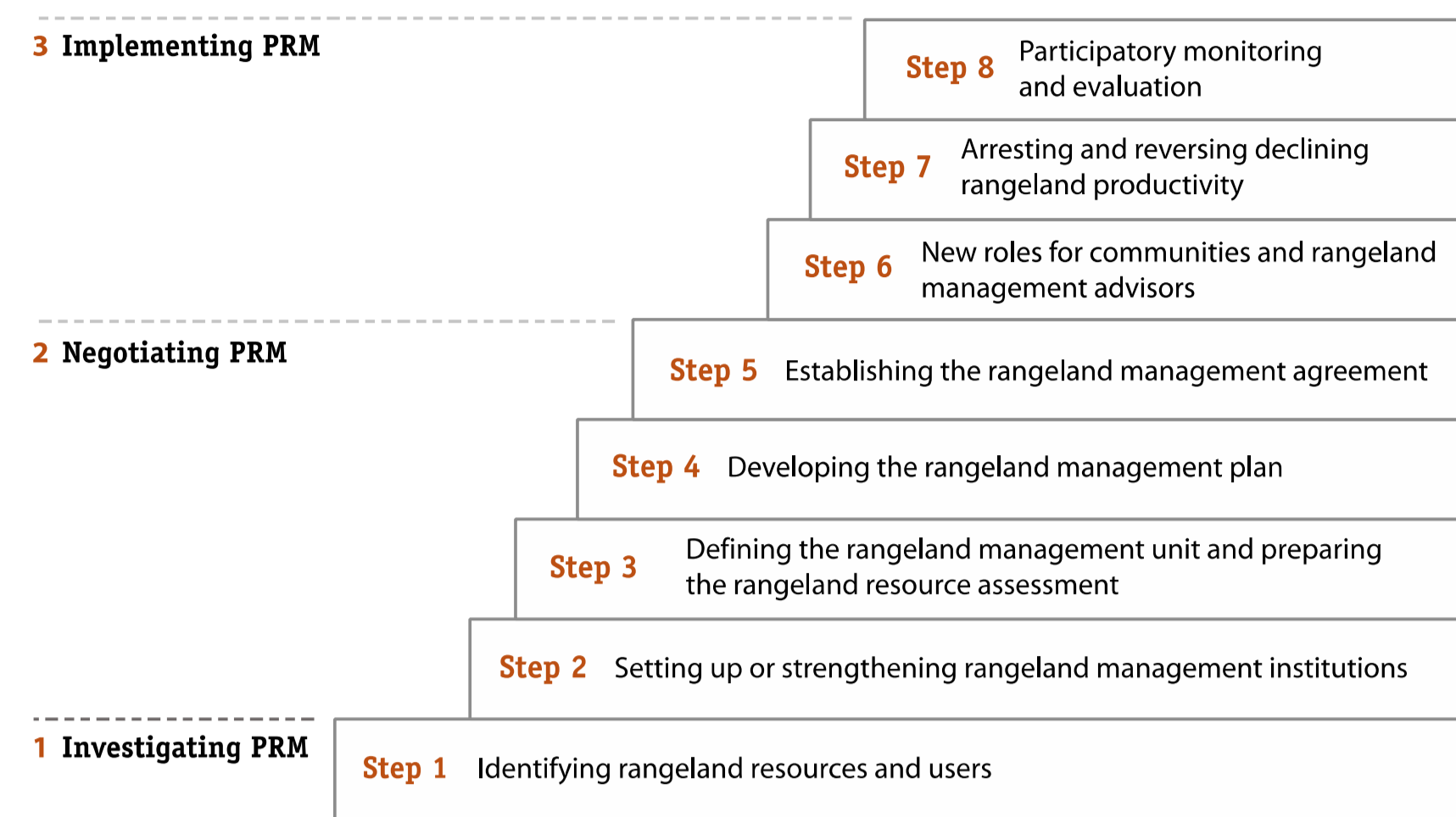
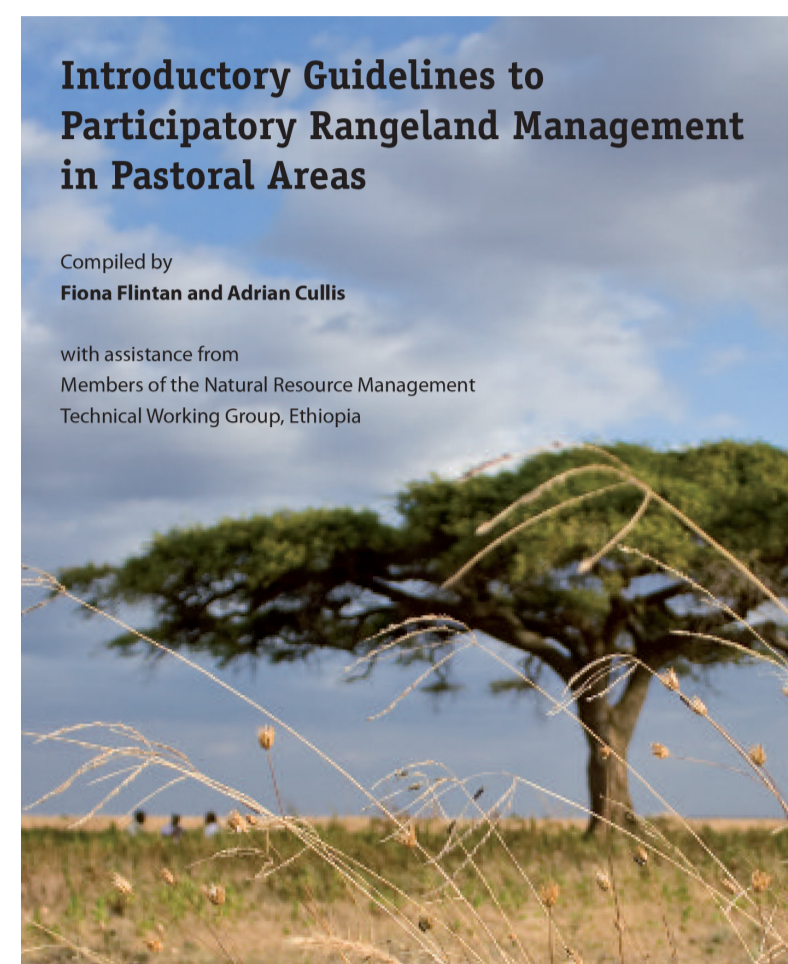


An evaluation of participatory rangeland management in Ethiopia: its impact on land security and land use planning, rangeland governance and productivity

Fiona Flintan¹, Abule Ebro¹, Bedasa Eba¹, Katie Reyta² and Zelalem Gebreyohannes³
¹International Livestock Research Institute; ²World Resources Institute; ³Haramaya University

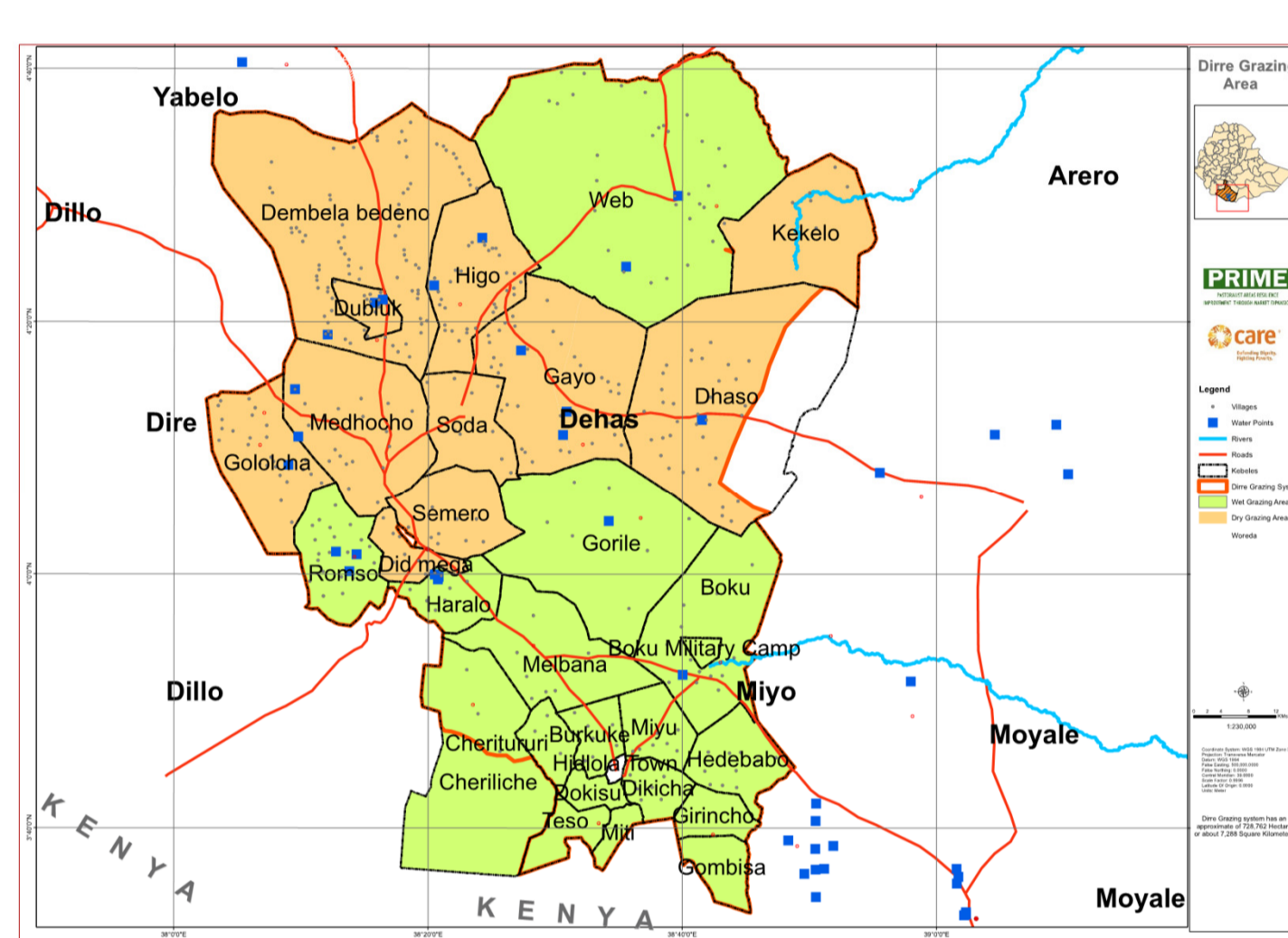
Participatory rangeland management (PRM) was developed in Ethiopia as a tool for strengthening rangeland management, and the tenure and resource security of pastoralists. Introductory guidelines set out three stages of PRM and eight steps.



In 2017/18, a review of the process and impact of PRM was undertaken to understand its application in different contexts, and its impact on rangeland management and tenure security.

Results

Rangeland resource mapping is an important tool for understanding rangeland resources, whilst contributing to a formal recognition of pastoral land use through the documentation process.



Credit: CARE Ethiopia/Kelley Lynch

Communities have faced a number of challenges in PRM.

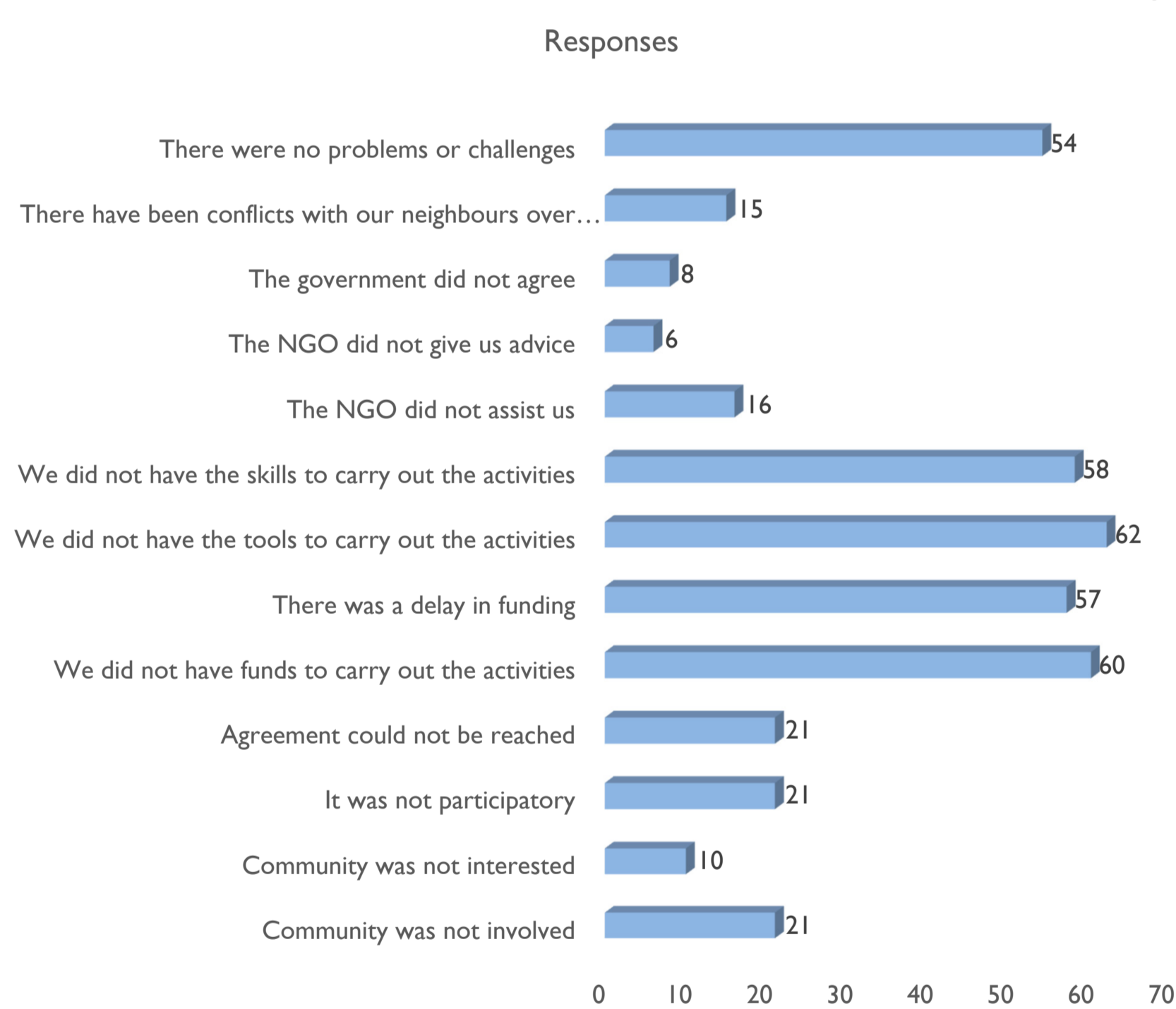


Figure: Challenges faced in the implementation of the plan – focused on lack of tools, skills and funding

Communities stated women are a key part of the decision-making process

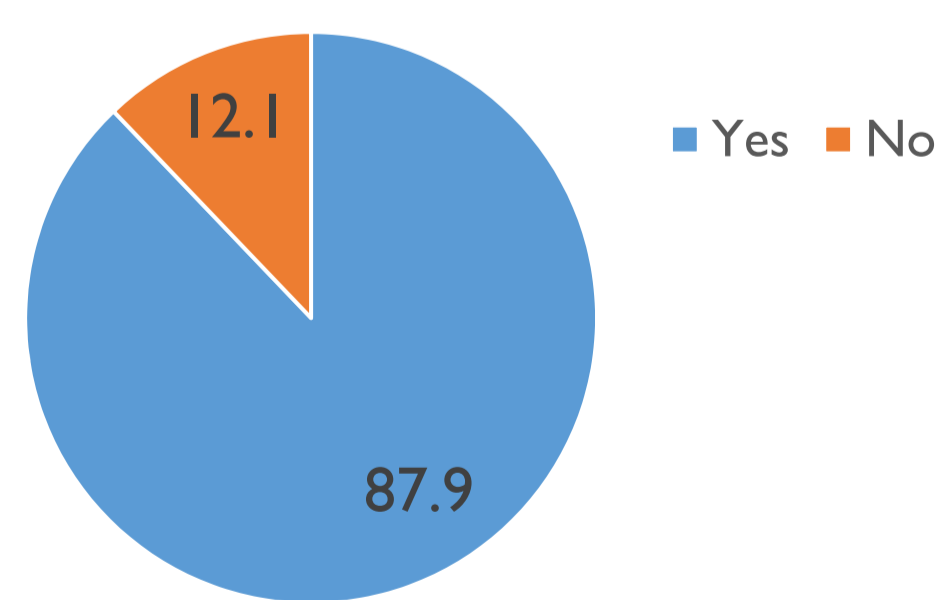


Figure: %age responses to the question "Can women make contributions to decisions made?"

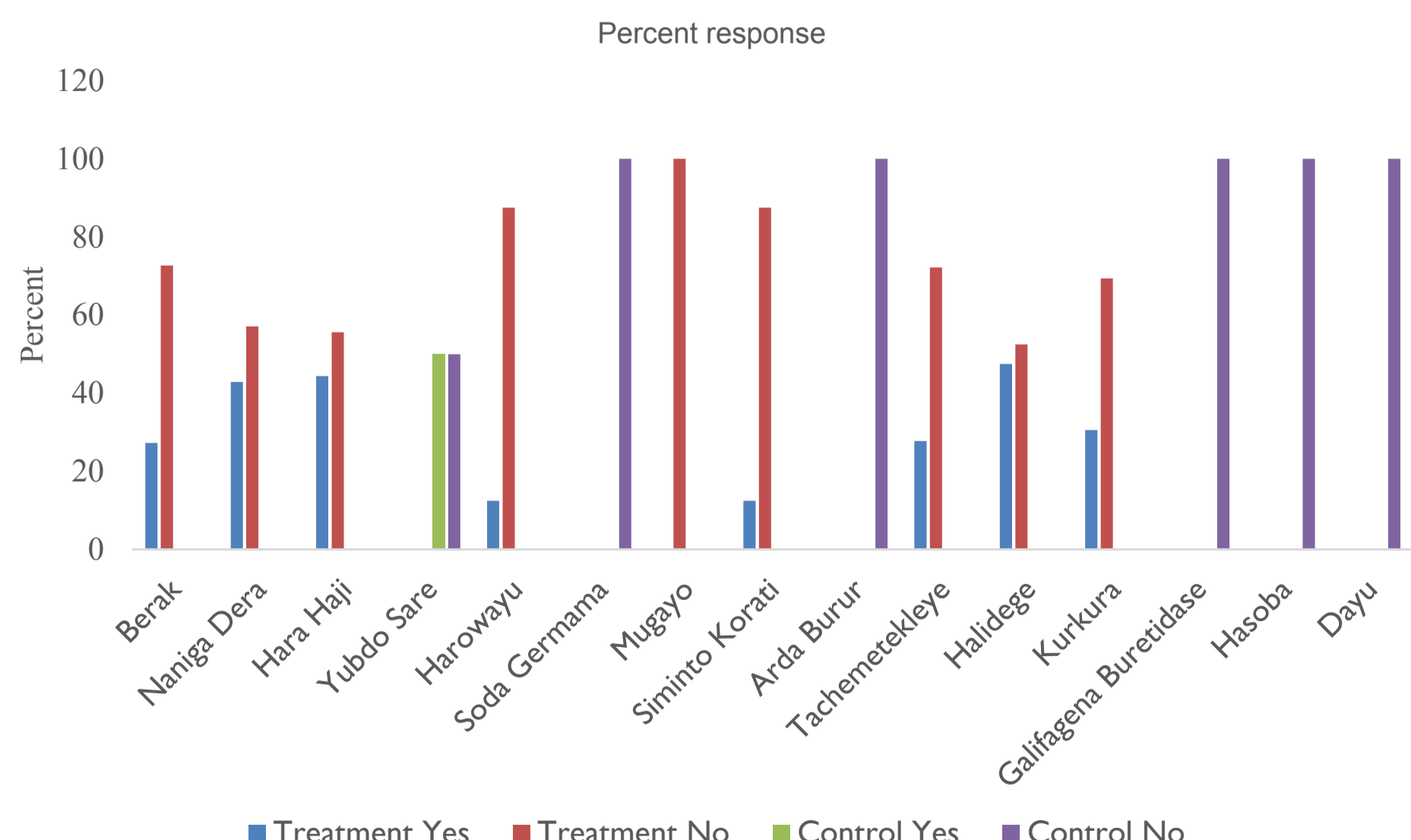


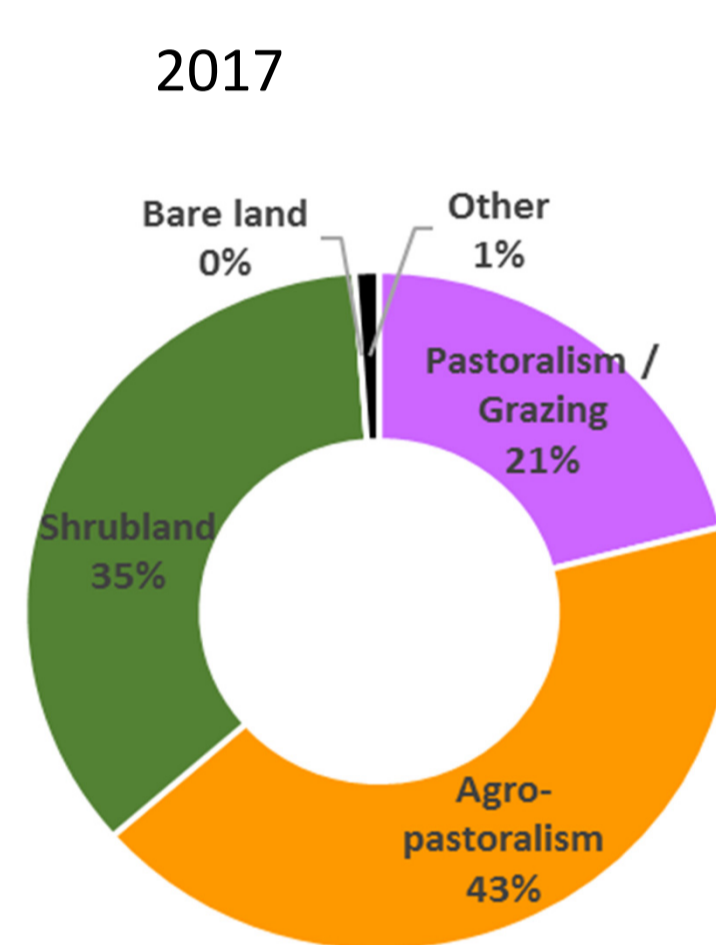
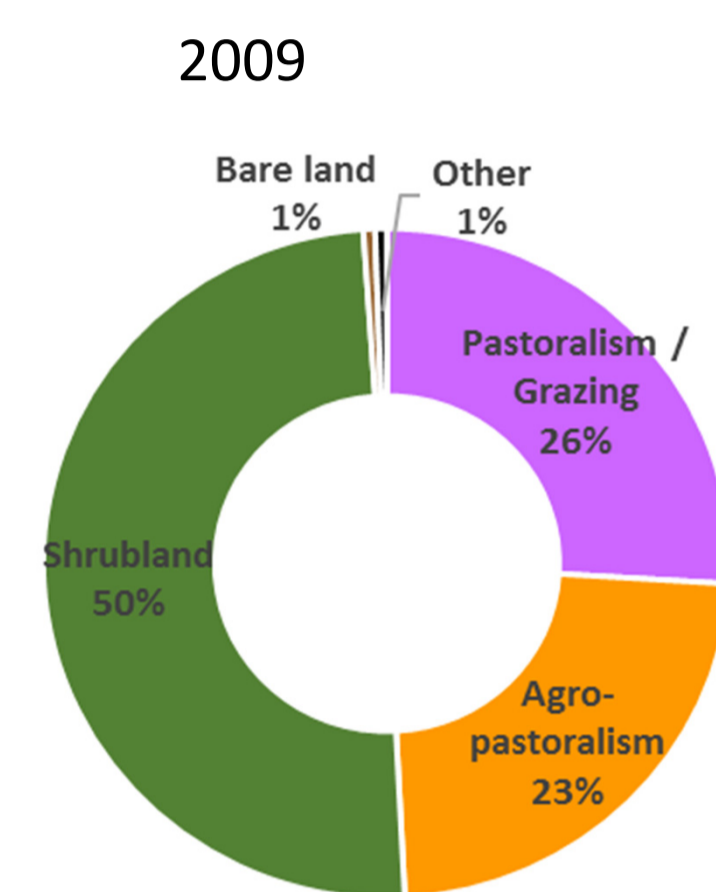
Figure: % age response to carrying out SLM activities in communal grazing areas

According to communities, neither landholding certificates nor other written agreements resulted from the PRM process. Nevertheless, communities are investing in sustainable land management (SLM) activities, with significantly more being done by villagers implementing PRM than those that are not – 100% of households in some cases.

We thank all donors that globally support our work through their contributions to the CGIAR system. This poster is licensed for use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence (March 2018)

A remote-sensing based analysis of the change in biophysical conditions in the village lands was undertaken by comparing land use/land cover from the period near or just before the development of the PRM plan (circa 2008) with the land use/land cover from the most recent imagery available (circa 2017).

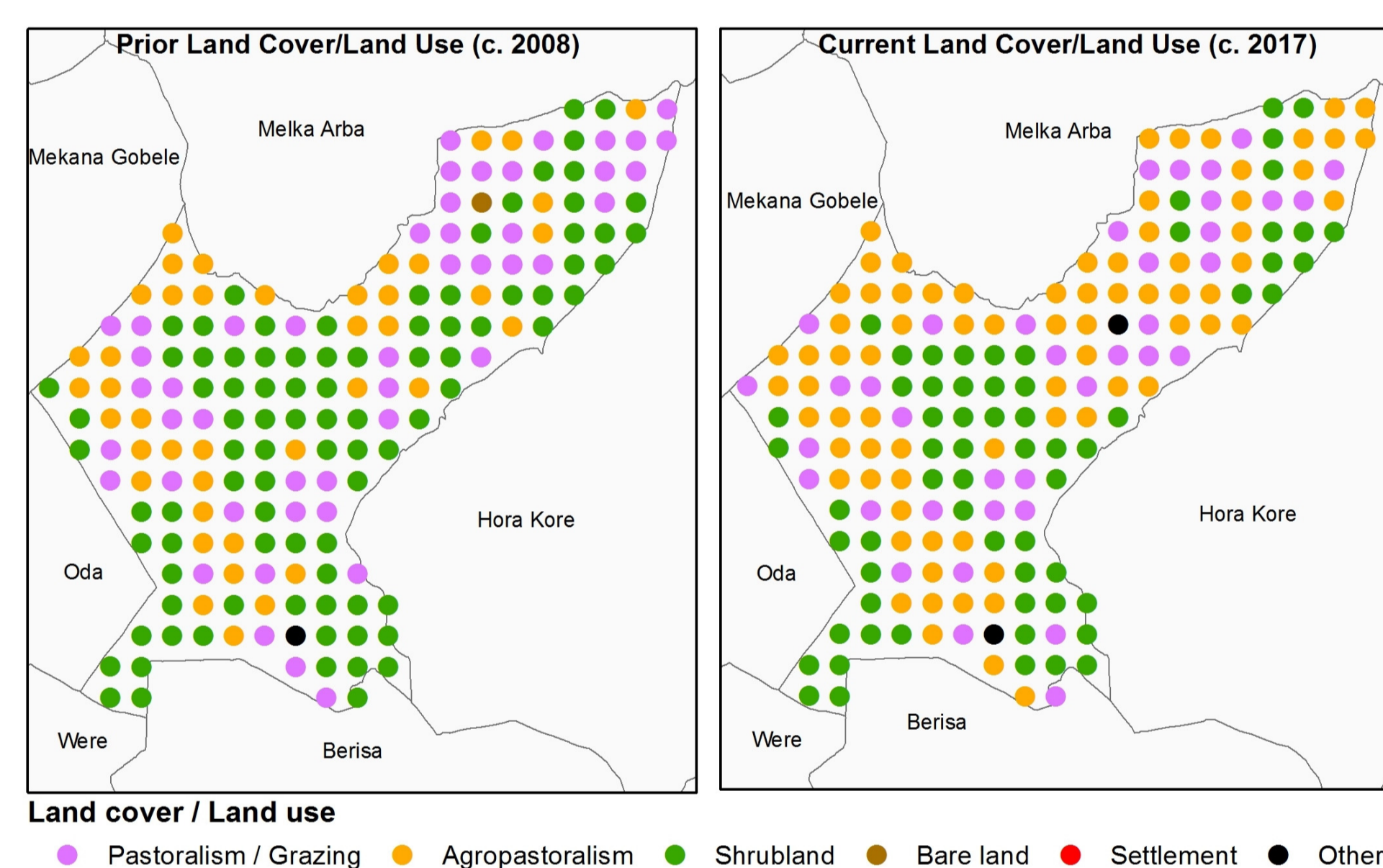
The tool used in this analysis was Collect Earth, a free and open source tool developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in cooperation with Google Earth. All images had a maximum resolution of 50 cm. Systematic grids were created to visually interpret sample plots of 1 ha every 1 km. A sample of results are shown as follows.



Comparisons across four kebeles show that in all but one there had been:

- an increased amount of pastoralism/grazing and agropastoralism;
- an increased number of exclosures established (keeping livestock out); and
- a reduction in unpalatable bush.

This indicates that PRM has had a positive influence on SLM interventions.



This was particularly clear in villages where PRM had been introduced only 3-4 years ago such as Hara Haji kebele, Bale zone.

Conclusions

1. The application of PRM has demonstrated encouraging results in strengthening multi-stakeholder planning processes, management bodies and processes, and SLM investments including rangeland rehabilitation, for example through bush clearing and communal exclosures.
2. However, organisations supporting PRM application have failed to invest in strengthening an enabling environment in terms of the development of supporting policy and legislation. PRM is not well integrated within government structures and public support for the process remains weak.
3. Organizations implementing PRM have failed to adequately measure impacts or provide baselines from which impact can be measured. Unless this is addressed it will be challenging to assess whether PRM has been successful.
4. A combination of research tools are important in the analysis of PRM-like processes that may have both social and environmental impacts. With high resolution remote sensing images, it is possible to identify local-level land-use change and SLM investments.

Contact

Fiona Flintan
 ILRI, Ethiopia
 f.flintan@cigar.org

Prepared for the World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty "Land Governance in an Interconnected World," 19-23 March 2018, Washington DC.



We thank all donors that globally support our work through their contributions to the CGIAR system. This poster is licensed for use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence (March 2018)

