

Participatory Rangeland Management Learning Kit



ICONS DEFINED



Instruction:
How to use PRM
dialogue cards



Questions:
Use the cards to
guide discussions



Purpose:
Communicate
PRM messages
with simplicity



Learning aids:
Train & adapt to
community needs



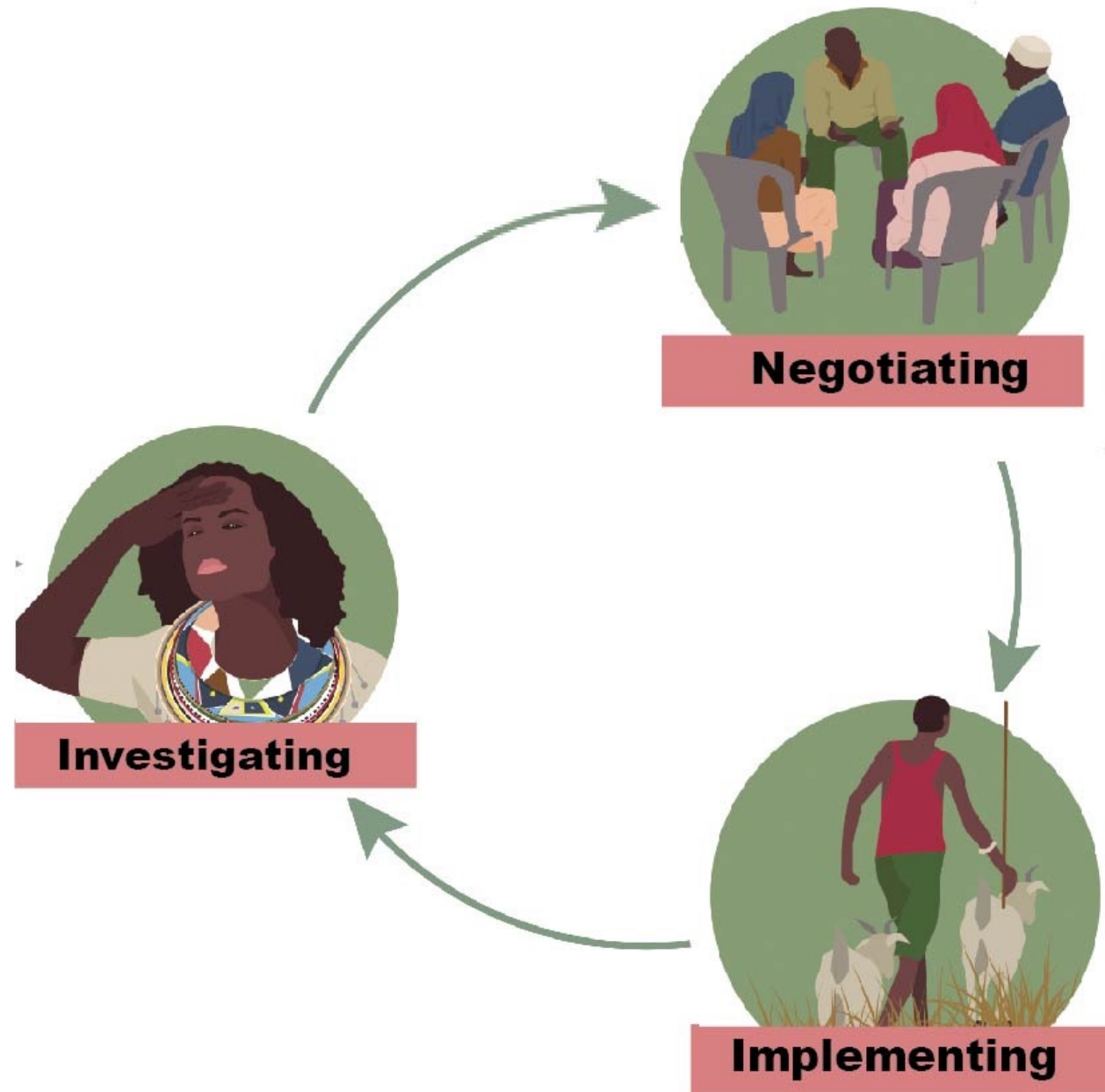
Key message:
Explain concept
of PRM



Practical application:
Fit application to
unique community
characteristics

What is the PRM process?

It is a community-owned and participatory process where Participatory rangeland management (PRM) learning takes place through implementation at community level and the lessons and insights feed back into further investigating and planning



The PRM cycle

- Investigating — Step 1
- Negotiating — Steps 2, 3, 4, 5
- Implementing — Steps 6, 7, 8





Step 1: Identify rangeland resources and users

Step 1-Presenter notes



Purpose: To gather information on different resources in rangelands, their uses, users and other stakeholders



Practical application: Resource mapping & stakeholder analysis

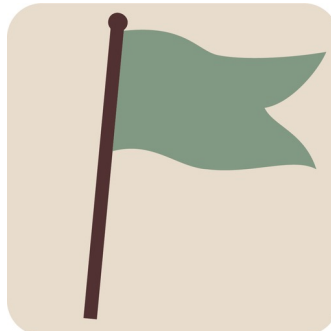


Step 2: Set up and/or strengthen
rangeland management institutions

Step 2-Presenter notes



Purpose: To identify the appropriate community-led group or the institution to manage the process



Key message: The selected group or institution will play a central role in the management of rangeland resources and their access

Step 3-Presenter notes



Purpose: To negotiate and appoint the rangeland management unit and define the area under their responsibility

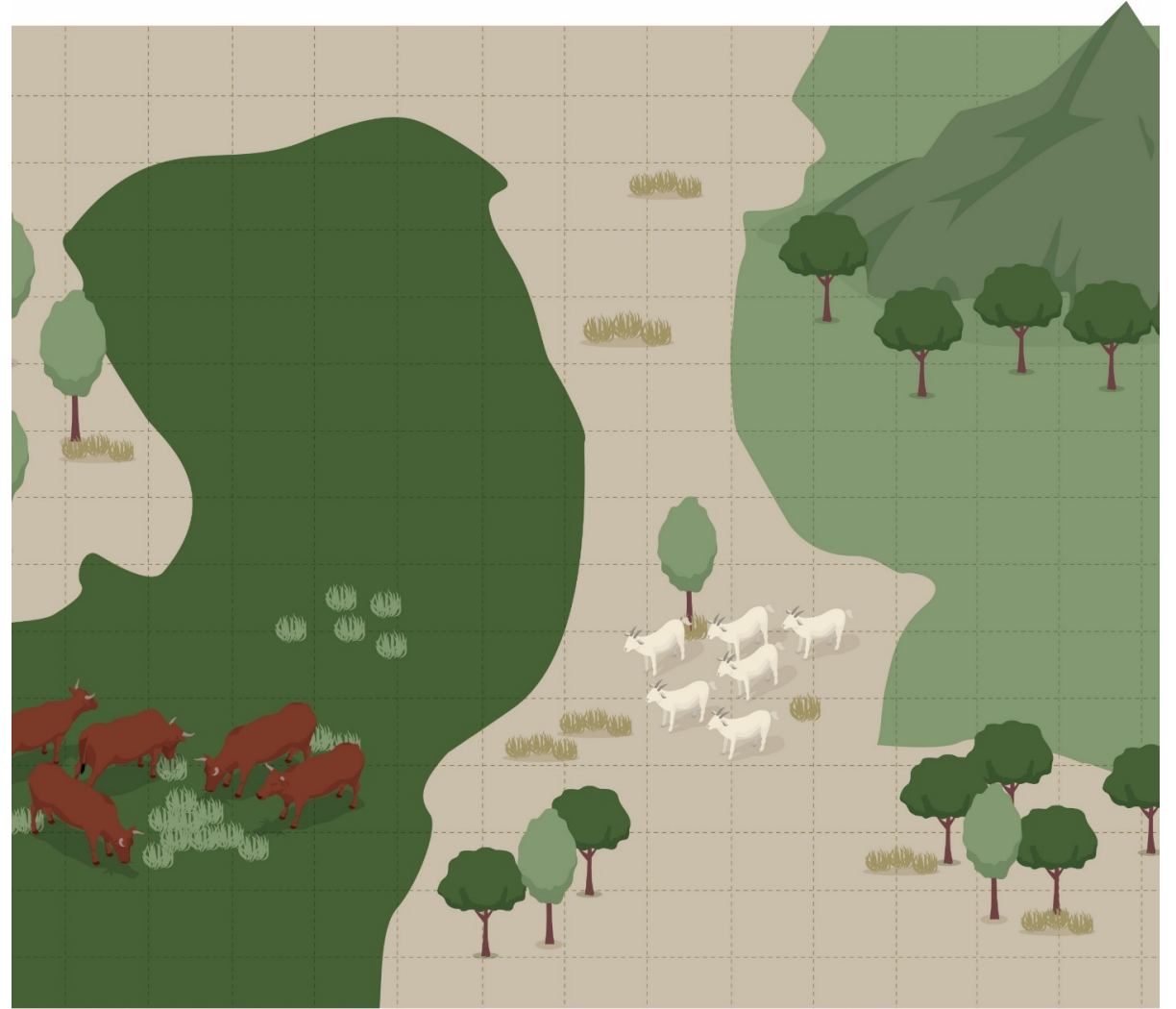


Key message: The rangeland management unit can consist of **one** or **several** communities that agree to work together
Reaching an agreement may require involving neighbors and other stakeholders



Practical application: Detailed participatory rangeland resource assessment for use and status of different rangeland resources

Step 4:
Develop the rangeland
management plan



Step 4-Presenter notes



Purpose: To outline the rangeland unit, rangeland condition, rangeland resources, management processes to be followed

To specify the roles and responsibilities of rangeland management institution



Practical application:

- Develop/strengthen rangeland management plan
- Monitoring, evaluation and adapting management to the socio-ecological context

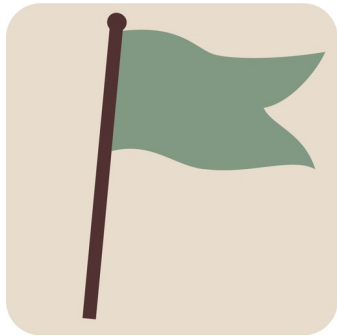
Step 5:
Establish the
rangeland
management
agreement



Step 5-Presenters notes



Purpose: To specify the level of support government partners will commit to community landholders and the rangeland management institution



Key message: The agreement will strengthen the lawful authority of communities through their rangeland management institution



Practical application: One or more agreements are drawn, approved and signed by rangeland management institution & relevant government department or agency

Step 6:
Agree on new roles
for communities &
rangeland
management
advisors



Step 6-Presenter notes



Purpose: To collectively agree upon new roles and new ways of working that are adapted to the partnerships between communities, government agencies and departments



Key messages:

- The rangeland management institution is responsible for adhering to the rangeland management agreement
- Government agencies need to provide necessary technical advice and legal backing

Step 7:
Arrest & reverse
declining
rangeland
productivity



Step 7-Presenter notes



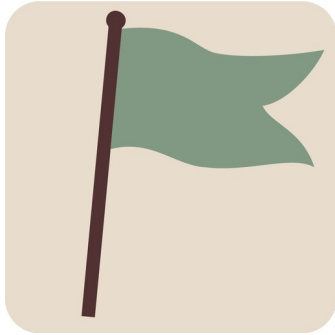
Practical application:

- Strengthen grazing zones and grazing planning
- Address degradation
- Land restoration activities

Step 8:
Participatory
monitoring &
evaluation



Step 8-Presenter notes



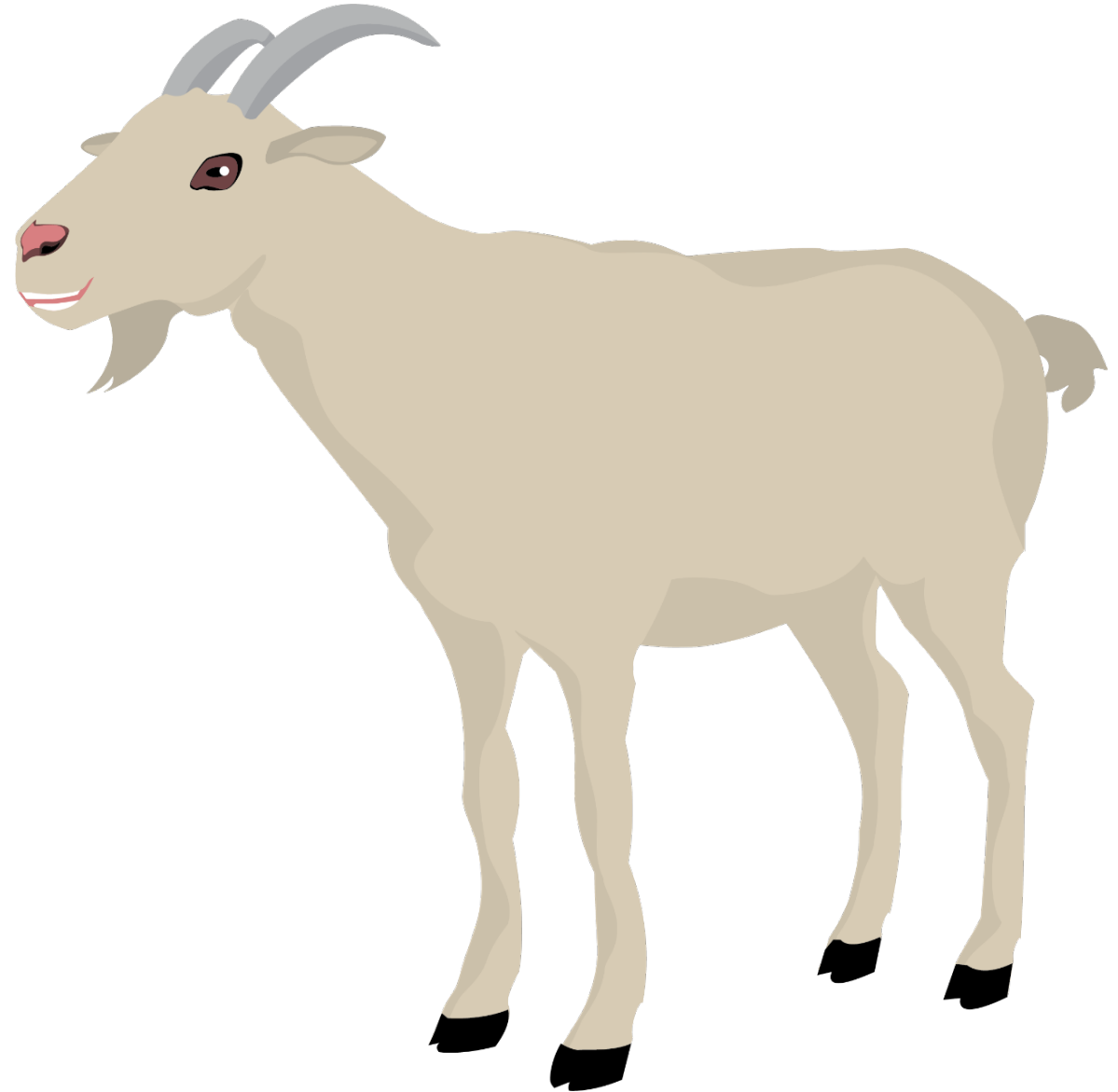
Key message: *Participatory* in PRM refers to the ownership and control of the process by communities, with support and facilitation provided by external agencies



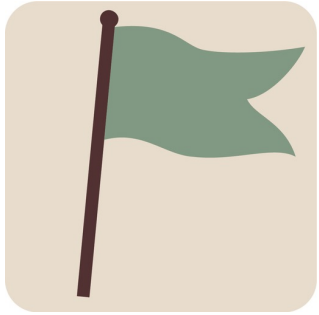
Practical application:

- Review the monitoring and evaluation results
- Identify and investigate new challenges that emerge
- If needed, resume stage 1 of the cycle

The four 'Legs' of PRM



4 'Legs'-Presenter notes



Key messages: Effective PRM can be achieved through:

- Establishment and governance of the rangeland unit
- Management of the rangeland unit
- Adoption of a landscape approach
- Strong relationships with government and customary institutions



Learning aids:
Role play/skits



Practical application: Discuss what happens when one, two or three of the goat legs is/are injured

'Leg' 1:
Establishment
& governance
of rangeland
unit



'Leg 1'-Presenter notes



Key message: Community has the primary right to manage rangeland



Purpose: To assist government personnel & facilitating organizations to appreciate fundamental principles for governance of community rangelands



Practical application: Develop annual work plan/review existing work plan

Key principles for governance of community rangelands



Presenter notes



PRM is built on foundation of representation and accountable community governance structures and processes



Emphasize importance of principles of accountability, ownership, inclusivity, learning & capacity building



Questions:

- How can we ensure we follow the 4 principles?
- What are challenges associated with implementation of the 4 principles?

'Leg' 2:
Management of
rangeland unit



'Leg 2'-Presenter notes



Key messages:

- Create a suitable grazing plan that follows interest of community
- Need for feasible rangeland management options



Practical application:

- Work within existing seasonal grazing patterns (note positives & negatives)
- Design/Improve grazing plan (may change as conditions and objectives change)
- Outline by-laws and actions for implementing and enforcing grazing plans (Start with most feasible steps first)
- Prepare a management plan with grazing at its centre (about 3-5 years)
- Prepare action plan (about 6-12 months) to implement the management plan

What are the causes of degradation?

Use local knowledge, experience
& rangeland monitoring



'Leg' 3:
Using a
landscape
approach



'Leg 3'-Presenter notes



Key messages:

- Rangeland management institution works with other communities beyond the rangeland unit
- Coordinate grazing, prevent and reduce conflict



Instructions:

- Ensure that neighbouring communities are aware of the rangeland management institution and its plans
- Involve neighbours in planning, decisions & activities to encourage good relations and generate mutual understanding and benefits



Learning aid:

Conduct role play that demonstrates good/bad relations with herders from neighbouring areas

What factors drive pastoralists to access resources in different areas and mobility?

What does this mean for planning and practice of rangeland management?



'Leg' 4:
Relations with
government
and customary
institutions



'Leg 4'-Presenter notes



Key message:

Clear and constructive relationships between community and government and/or customary institutions are key to legitimizing the process and agreements.



Instruction:

Work to secure formal recognition for rangeland management institution based on existing local and national policies



Learning aid:

Conduct role play or develop a skit that demonstrates the importance of legitimization of community work by higher/official authority

How can communities
gain formal recognition
and build constructive
informal relationships
with authorities?



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