



Community rangeland mapping in Baringo, Kenya. Female County staff PRM facilitators motivate women to be active participants in community decision-making. Photo: M. Buemi/ILRI

The context

- **Pastoralist areas often suffer** from weak land tenure security, and growing pressures make it difficult to govern and manage these lands, at times leading to degradation.
- **Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM)** aims to reverse these trends, by facilitating strengthening of local governance and institutions, development of management plans, and government agreements where needed.
- **Over 2.7 million hectares** in East Africa have had PRM implemented since 2010, and scalability appears strong.

Our innovative approach

Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM):

- **Builds capacities of communities** to improve rangeland management, good governance and the technical and planning capacities of government to support them.
- Guides communities to **coordinate and implement management** practices they already use.
- Encourages communities to **reflect on and improve management** practices and make decision processes more equitable and gender inclusive.



Regenerating rangelands through Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM)



ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH &
BIODIVERSITY



CLIMATE
ADAPTATION &
MITIGATION

- **PRM regenerates rangelands and improves livestock productivity** by strengthening the governance and management of communal rangelands.
- **PRM improves relationships** between pastoralists, other land users and local government by enhancing the visibility of pastoralist land use, reducing conflicts and incentivizing investments into restoration.
- **The PRM process ensures women are included** in community decision-making and granted equitable access to and control over rangeland resources.
- **Rangeland management plans** encourage pro-active community action such as planned grazing, resting, and intensive restoration of degraded rangelands.

Jason Sircely, ILRI
j.sircely@cgiar.org

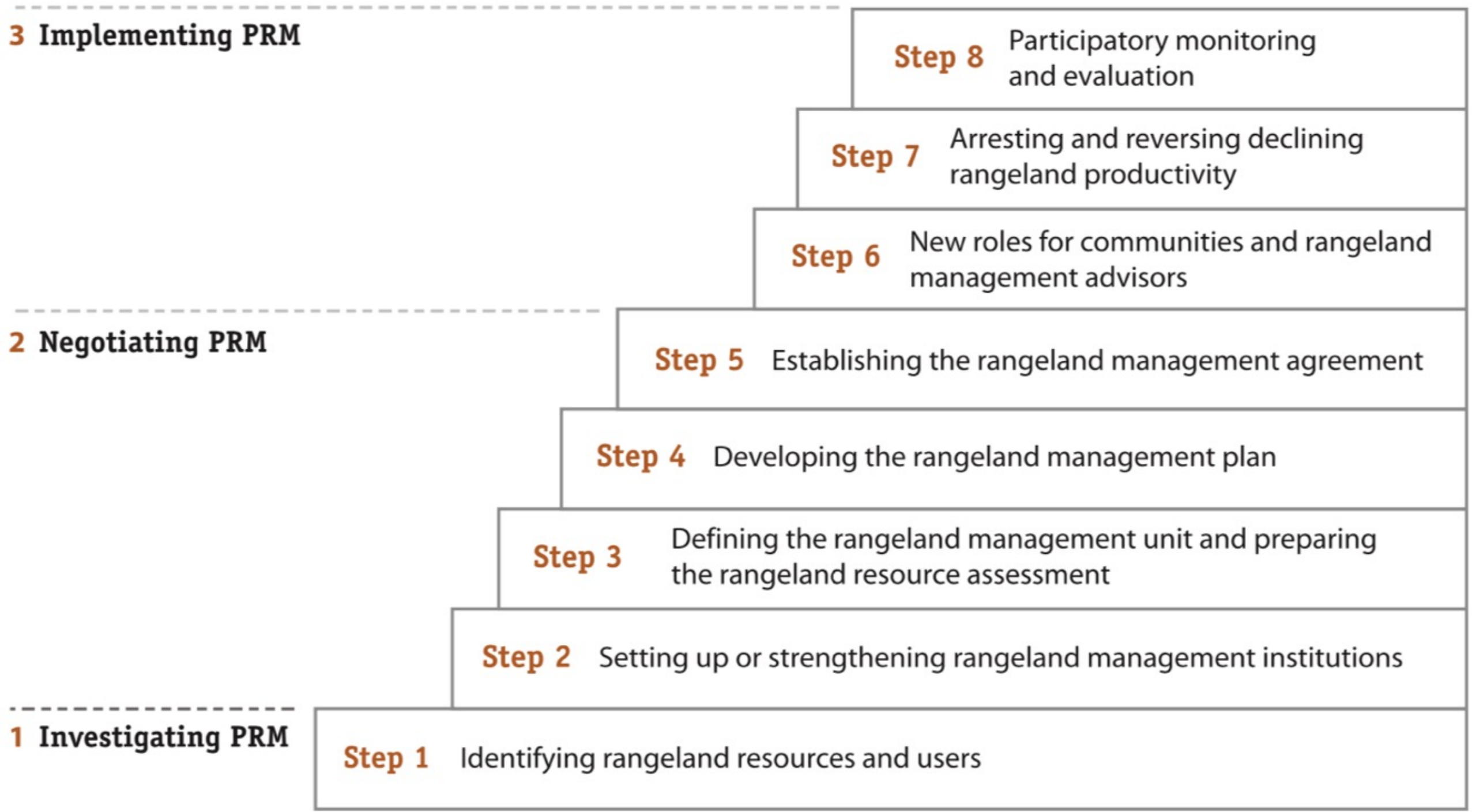
Fiona Flintan, ILRI
f.flintan@cgiar.org

Outcomes

- PRM was first piloted and then scaled over **1 million hectares** in Ethiopia from 2014 onward.
- Piloting of PRM in Tanzania (2017) and Kenya (2019) has now scaled over **1.7 million hectares**.
- Impact assessments found that PRM:
 - Improved local planning and governance;
 - Increased the roles of women in governance;
 - Helped communities improve rangeland condition (though greater investment in cost-effective restoration is needed).

Next steps

- **We plan to scale PRM** by adapting it in West Africa, initially in Mali and Senegal, and throughout the IGAD region in partnership with ICPALD.
- **We integrate PRM with** livestock breeding, One Health, land use planning, and land rights registration.



Source: Flintan and Cullis (2010)

Partners

RECONCILE reconcile-ea.org | KINNAPA kinnapa.or.tz
CARE | Mercy Corps | Baringo and Wajir Counties, Kenya
Kiteto District, Tanzania | Oromia and Somali Region woreda governments, Ethiopia