

# **ADDRESSING HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT THROUGH COMMUNITY- BASED CONSERVATION**

**David Western**

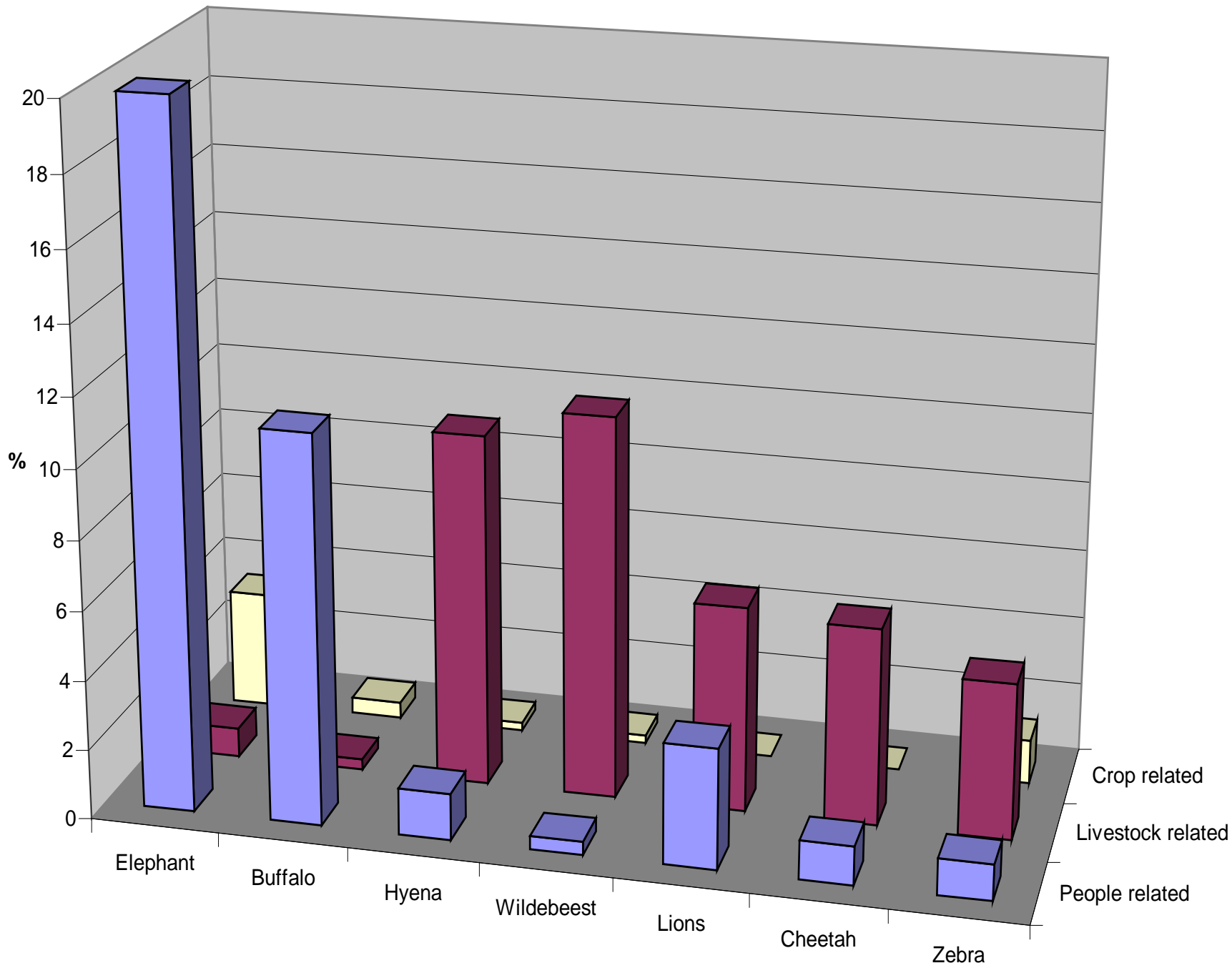
**John Waithaka**

**John Kamanga**

# A COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACH

- IDENTIFY SOURCES OF CONFLICT
- ASSESS RELATIVE IMPORTANCE
  - QUANTITATIVE VALUATION
  - CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS
- MAKE WILDLIFE AN ASSET
  - WILDLIFE ENTERPRISES
  - CONSERVATION OFFSETS
- LAND PLANNING
- EDUCATION AND COEXISTENCE PRACTICES
- DETERRENCE AND CONTROL
  - LOCALIZE AND INTERNALIZE

<b>SOURCE OF CONFLICT</b>	<b>WILDLIFE LOSS %</b>	<b>STOCK LOSS %</b>
<b>Forage</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Displacement</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Disease</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Direct killing</b>	<b>&lt;3</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>



# TRADITIONAL CO-EXISTENCE

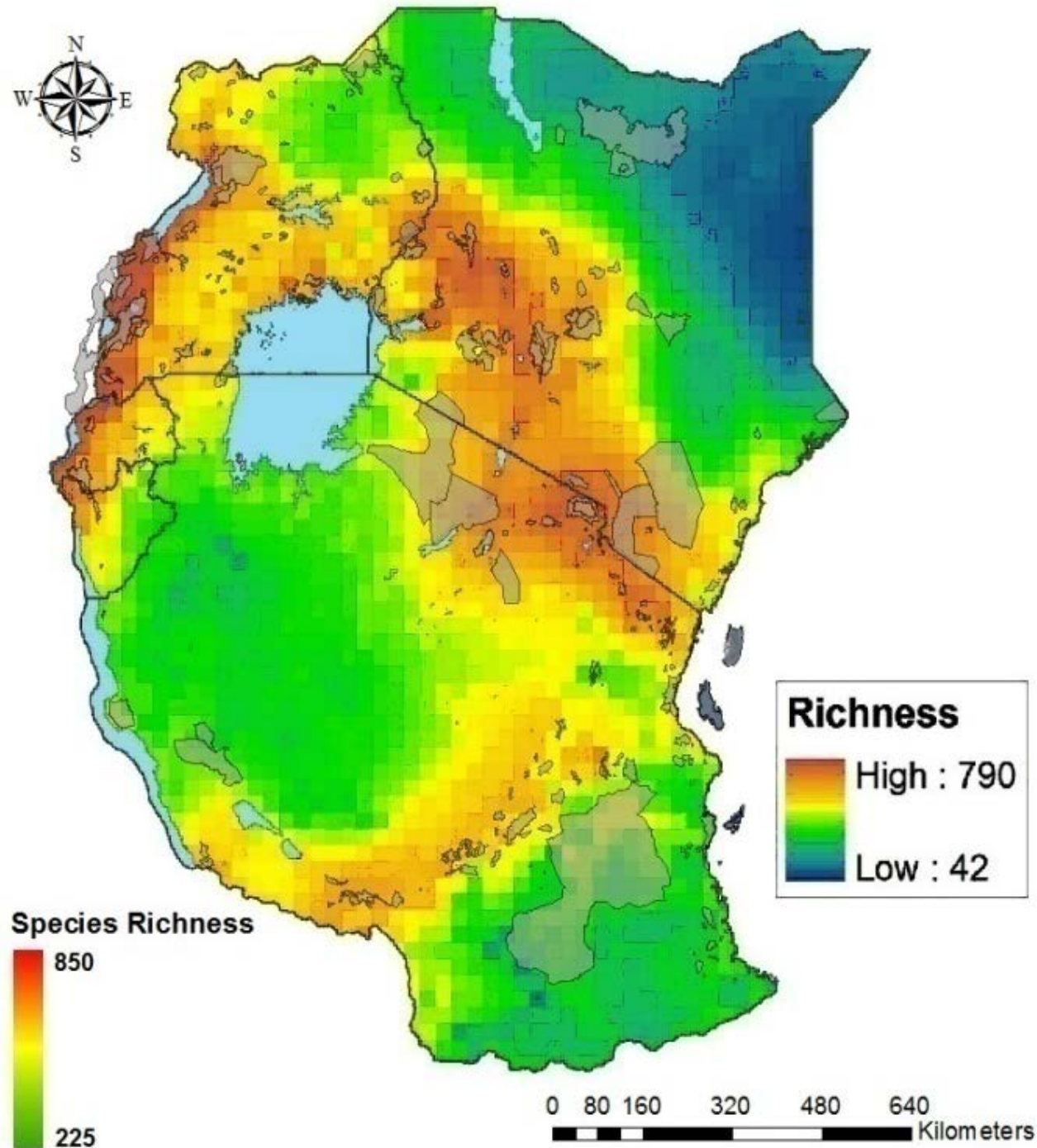
- SPACE
- MOBILITY
- UTILITY
- CULTURAL VALUES
- AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR
- ECOLOGY OF FEAR

# **PROFILE OF CBC CONFLICT MITIGATION**

- AMBOSELI PILOT 1975**
- ECOSYSTEM AND CBC POLICY 1977**
- KWS COMMUNITY WILDLIFE SERVICE 1990s**
- PARKS BEYOND PARKS**
  - MINIMUM VIABLE CONSERVATION AREA**
  - ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR COMMUNITIES**
  - VOLUNTARY COLLABORATIONS**
  - VOLUNTARY CONFLICT MITIGATION EXPERIMENTS**

# **PARKS BEYOND PARKS CAMPAIGN**

- PROMOTING ECOTOURISM**
- WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES**
- FORMATION OF WILDLIFE ASSOCIATIONS**
- COMMUNITY SCOUTS**
- KWS AND TRUST FUND SUPPPORT**
- VARIED APPROACHES AND COLLABORATIONS**
- LARGELY KWS AND NGO DRIVEN**



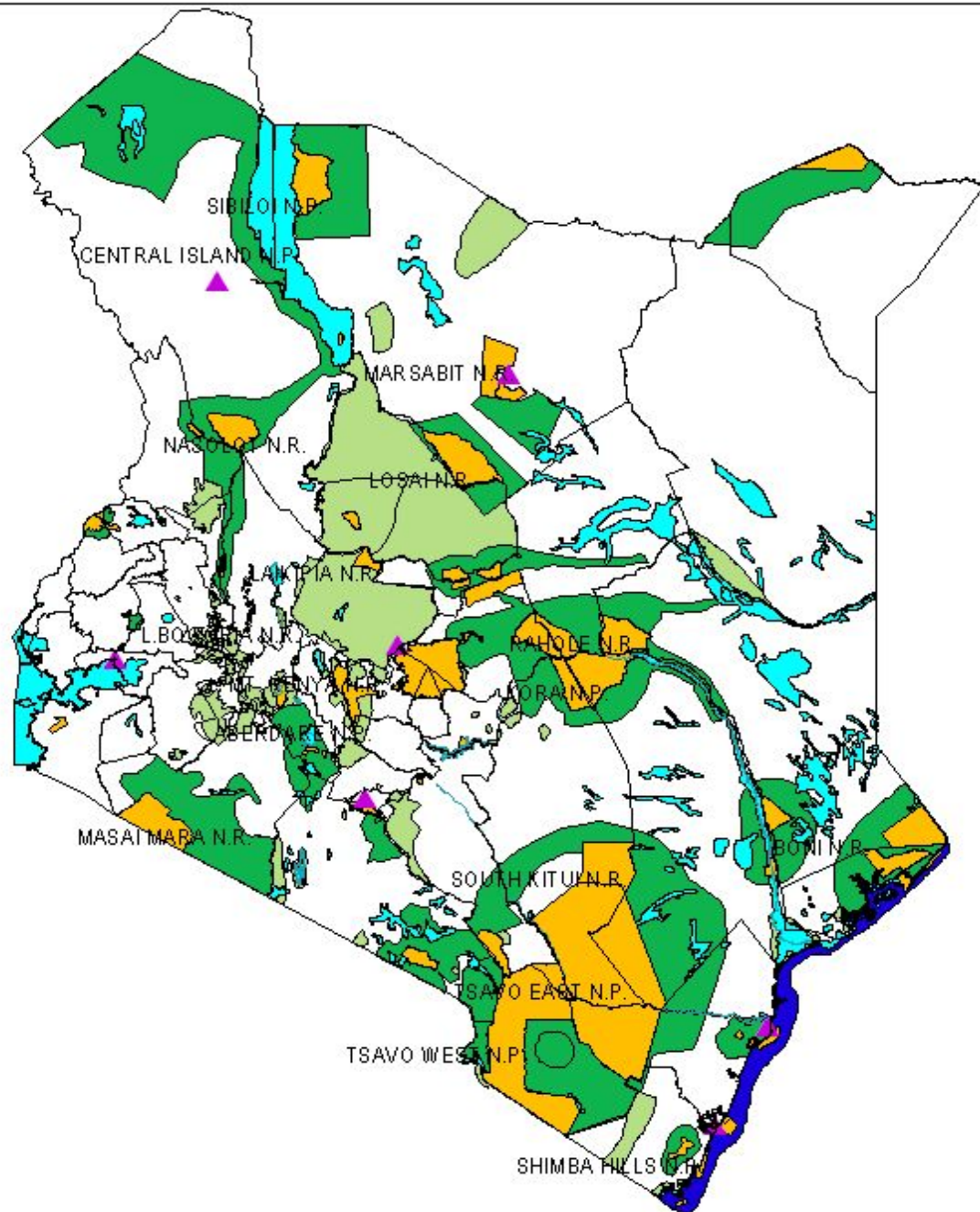


# KENYA

## Minimum Viable Conservation Area

### KEY

- Administrative Boundary
- Rivers
- Towns
- Wildlife protected areas
- Terrestrial dispersal area
- Other biodiversity important areas
- Marine dispersal area
- Wetlands

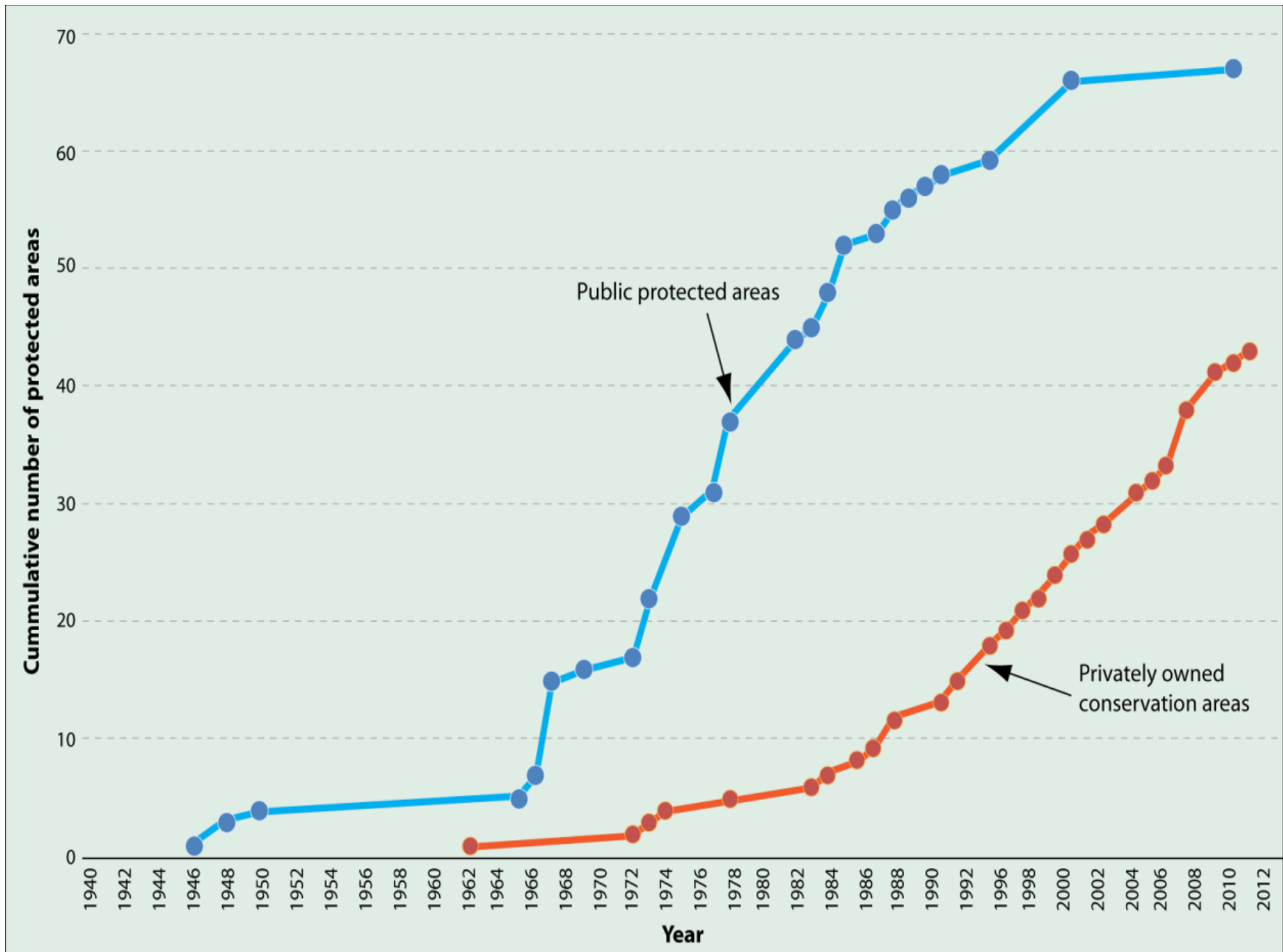


# **EMERGENCE OF CONSERVANCIES**

- LANDOWNER ASSOCIATIONS AND GOVERNANCE**
- CONSERVANCIES BASED ON COEXISTENCE**
- PROFESSIONAL SCOUTS ASSOCIATIONS**
- CBNRM ENTERPRISES**
- NATIONAL CONSERVANCY ASSOCIATION**
- RANGELAND COALITION**

# SUCCESS INDICATORS

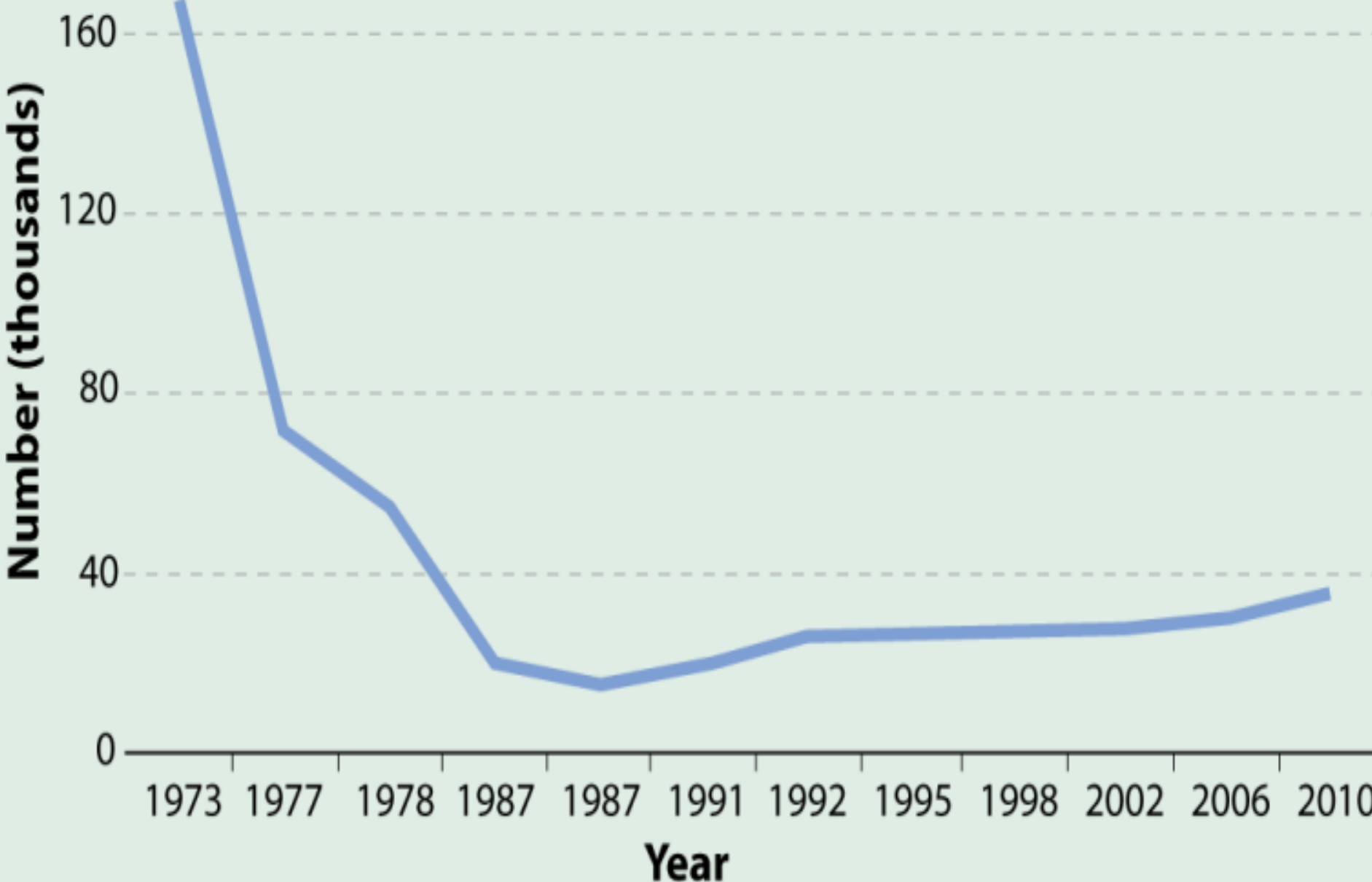
- GROWTH OF CONSERVANCIES
- STATUS OF WILDLIFE IN CONSERVANCIES
- VOLUNTARY CONFLICT MITIGATION
  - ELEPHANTS: NRT, AET, SORALO
  - LIONS: LION GUARDIANS, REBUILDING THE PRIDE
  - PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY SCOUTS
- AMBOSELEI ECOSYSTEM PLAN
  - STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSEMENT GAZETTED
- NATURAL CAPITAL VALUATION AND AUDITING
  - NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY MAPPING
  - VIABLE CONSERVATION NETWORK
  - NATURAL CAPITAL AUDIT AND MONITORING



# STATUS OF WILDLIFE IN KENYA

<b>CONSERVATION STATUS</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>
<b>NATIONAL PARKS</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>NATIONAL RESERVES</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>NATIONALLY PROTECTED AREAS</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>PRIVATELY PROTECTED AREAS</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>NATIONAL AND PRIVATE</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>NON-PROTECTED AREAS</b>	<b>25</b>

# Trends in elephant numbers (1973 - 2010)



# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❑ Policies for conflict mitigation should be based on clear conservation goals and specific strategies for reconciling the positive and negative impact of high-conflict species among interest groups.
- ❑ Such policies should incorporate a hierarchy of strategies, measures and tools for conflict-mitigation, ranging from a national to local level aimed at increasing the values to and reducing the suffering by communities living with wildlife.
- ❑ Policies and strategies of conflict resolution should recognize both the biological and economic importance of species nationally, and the degree of threat they pose locally, as the basis of devolving and delegating the rights and responsibilities of management to the lowest and most effective and verifiable level.
- ❑ Mitigation measure should encourage an array of measures tailored to specific circumstances of conflict and be based on humane and cost-effective measures.