

# Experience of SAPA in Kenya: Ol Pejeta Conservancy

Fauna & Flora International

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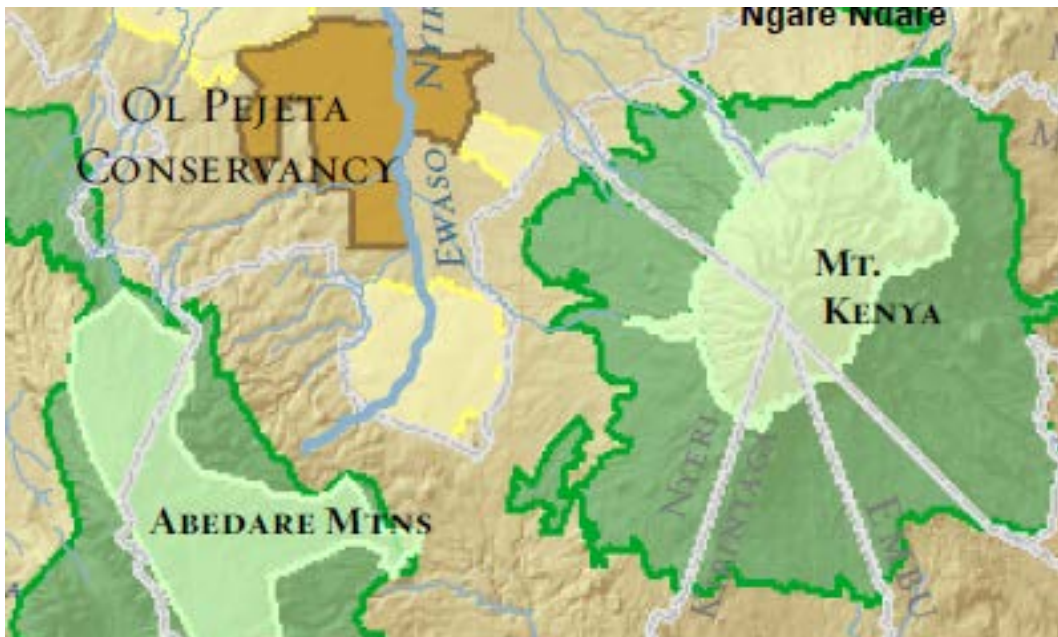
Ol Pejeta Conservancy

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With sincere thanks to the women and men of the communities around  
OPC who generously contributed their time and perspectives

# Ol Pejeta Conservancy

- 37,000 ha not-for-profit private conservancy in Laikipia County, Kenya (pre-1970s a cattle ranch)
- Home to 'The Big 5' and the largest Black Rhino sanctuary in East Africa (100)

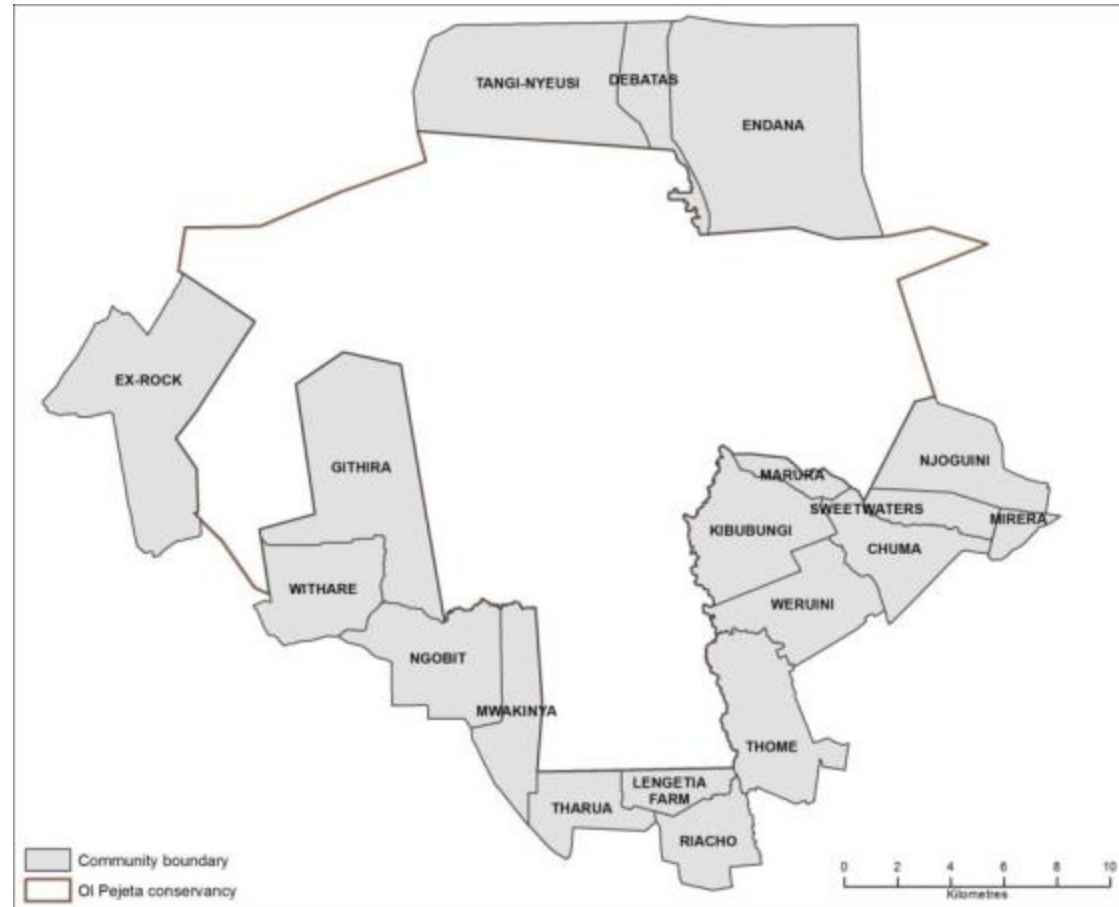


## Revenue generation:

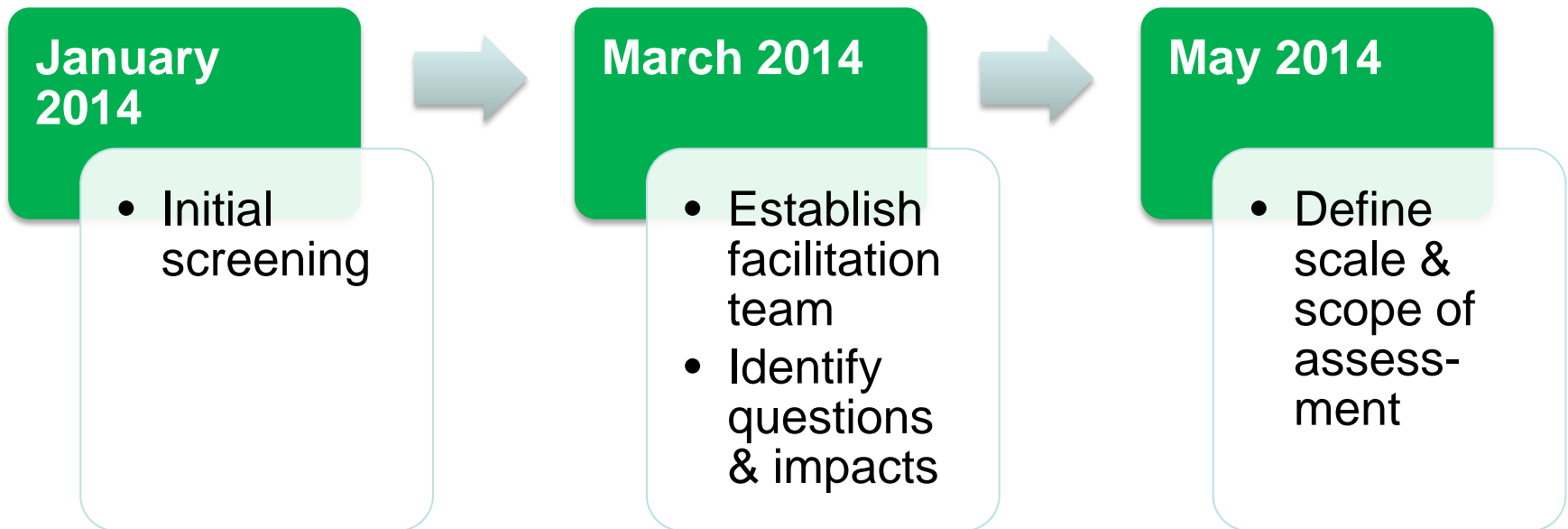
- Tourism
- Cattle (integrated with wildlife)
- Wheat (conservation agriculture system)

# OI Pejeta Conservancy

- 18 community areas surround the conservancy (estimated pop. 20,000)
- 1 rep from each sits on the PA-Community advisory platform
- Community Development Programme: Health, Education and Agricultural projects
- Community perception surveys conducted by OPC & FFI in 2005, 2007, 2009



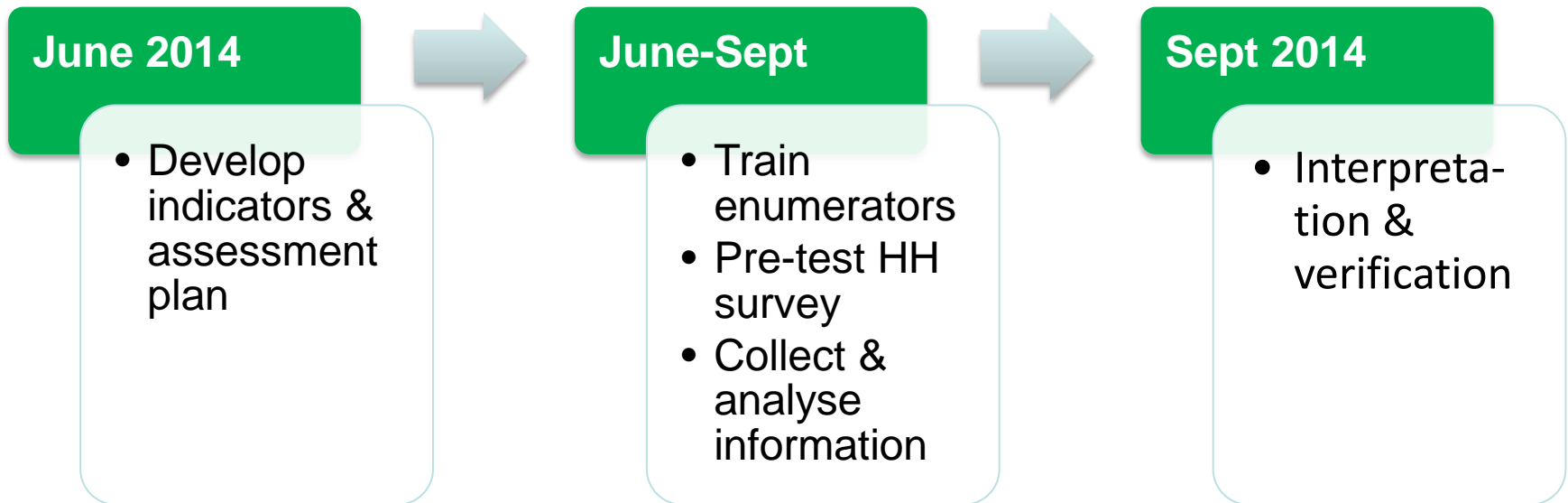
# SAPA timeline



April-June:

- GIS datasets & grey literature review (FFI)
- Community boundary mapping exercise (OPC and community representatives)

# SAPA timeline



Action planning and communication – on-going since Sept



# Household survey

- 18 communities = c.4000 households
- 52 x 800m<sup>2</sup> grids surveyed (10% community area)
- n=230 households (c.5% population)
- Ethnicity
  - Northern zone: Samburu 60%, Masai 35%, other 5%
  - Southeast & Southwest zones: predominately Kikuyu



# Results: General change in wellbeing

- Change in well-being over the last 6 years
  - Improved 15%; No change 44%; Worse 41%
- Reasons for increased wellbeing
  - Improved agriculture 48%
  - Employment 26%
- Reasons for decreased wellbeing
  - Environmental change (mainly weather/climate) 38%
  - Health problems 15%
  - Human wildlife conflict 12%
  - Loss of employment 11%
  - Other 18%

## Main **positive** social impacts of OPC?

1. **Fence** (reduced HWC) and **security** (reduced crime) felt to provide most significant benefits – more than the activities of the Community Development Programme (CDP)
2. **Women** give more priority to **bursaries** and slightly more priority to **fence** and **security** than men
3. Poorer give **less priority to security** but otherwise no difference by well-being status
4. Social impact and goodwill towards OPC generated by CDP activities is undermined by:
  - frustration over **uneven distribution** of projects (all zones)
  - perception that **benefits are not going** to those who experience the **highest negative impacts** (crop raiding)

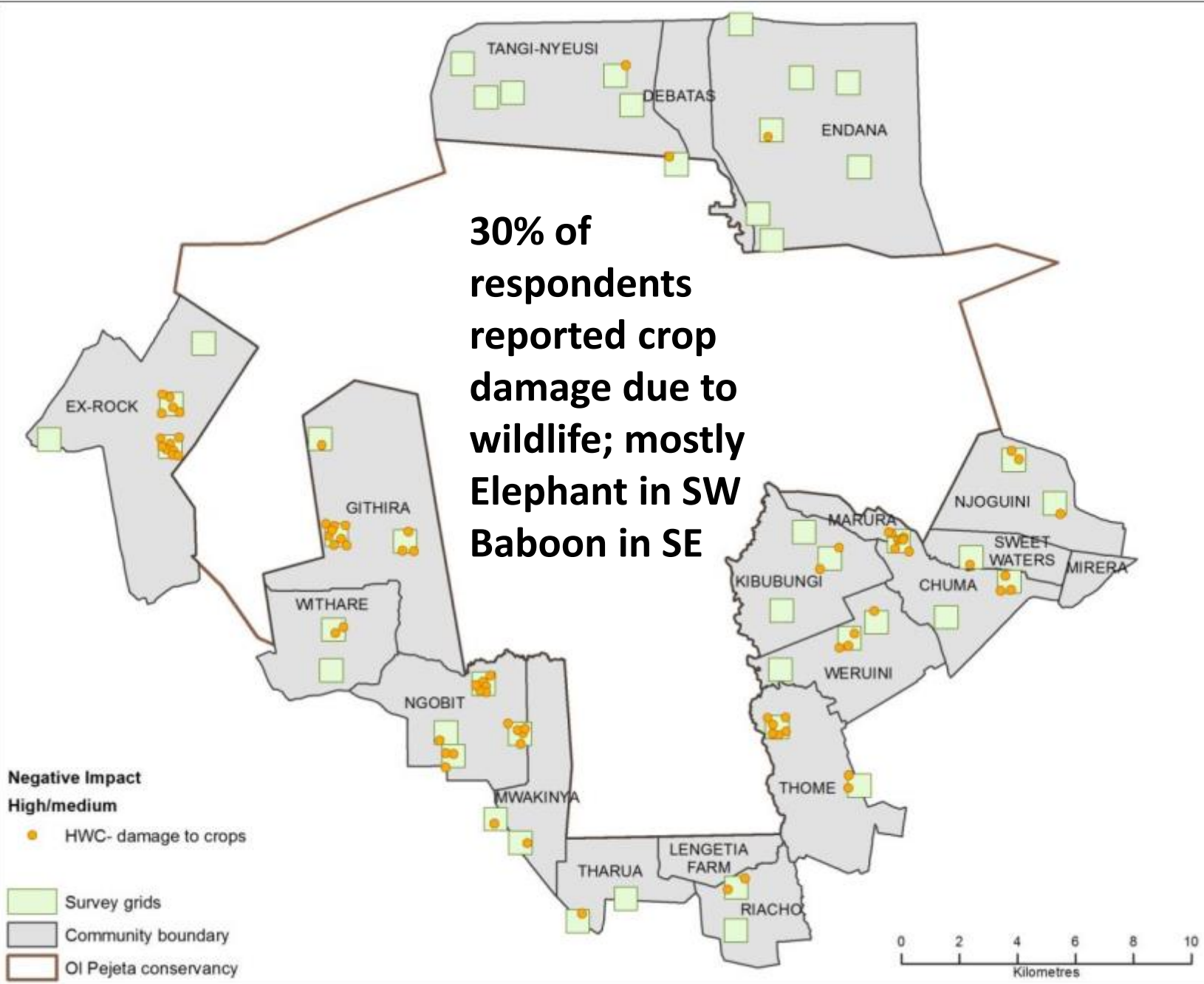


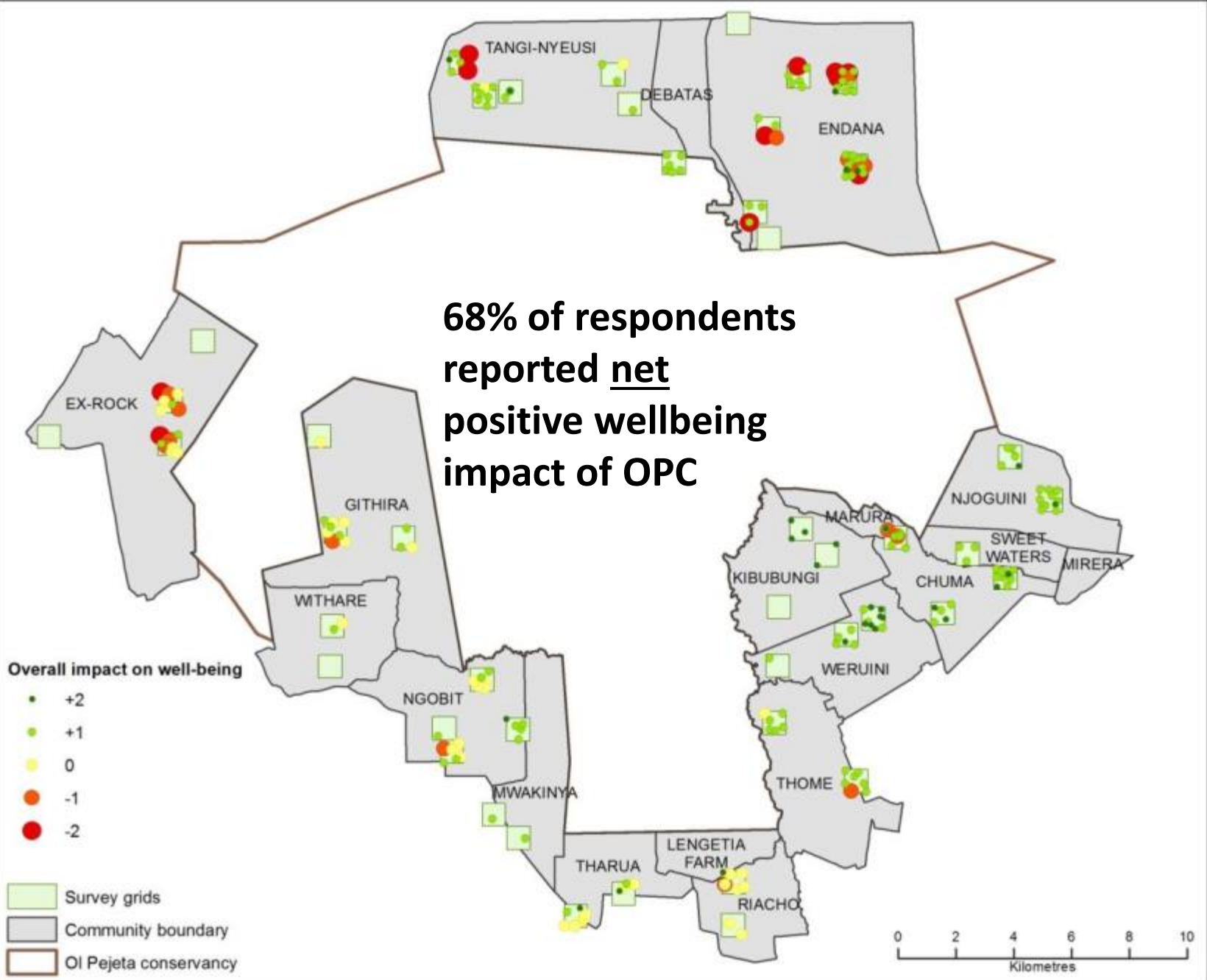
## Main **negative** social impacts?

- 1. Crop damage (HWC)** = most significant negative impact but significance varies by and within zones.  
All problem animals considered to be from OPC
- 2. Exclusion from jobs:** too many jobs go to “outsiders” (not clear if this means from other OPC communities or from non-OPC communities)
- 3. Women** give slightly higher priority to **crop damage**.  
**Men** give slightly higher priority to **jobs** and distribution of **CD projects**
- 4. Poorer** give higher priority to all negative impacts



**30% of respondents reported crop damage due to wildlife; mostly Elephant in SW Baboon in SE**





## Relationships with OPC?

<b>Relationship issue</b>	<b>Average</b>
Don't know who owns OPC	68%
Don't know name of OPC community representative	52%
Never get information on OPC from community rep	55%
Relationship with security staff : % "not so good"/"bad"	10%
Relationship with CDP staff : % "not so good" /"bad"	14%

## Relationships with OPC?

1. Lack of knowledge of OPC ownership may be indicative of broader issues with communication and information sharing
2. Many community representatives are not well known to the communities
3. Relationship with OPC security and CDP staff is generally good though slightly less so in SE and SW
4. Women are less likely to know OPC ownership and community reps name. Otherwise no significant differences by gender

# Feedback from OPC on SAPA



*(How) has SAPA already helped to strengthen the work of the Community Development Programme (CDP)?*

- Improved the CDP staff's understanding of community needs
- Illustrated how different information can be collected through more participatory approaches



# Feedback from OPC on SAPA

*How do you expect the SAPA process and findings will help strengthen the work of the CDP in the coming year?*



- Aim to improve information exchange systems with communities
- Findings will inform the implementation and M&E of OPC's 2015-2020 strategic plan

# Feedback from OPC on SAPA

## *Reflections on SAPA process*

- A participatory approach is powerful BUT demands expertise that isn't readily available to PA managers
- Successful engagement of a broader set of stakeholders (who aren't involved in direct management) requires time and planning
- Locally based enumerators were effective and helped ensure participation but require a higher level of support than full-time staff



# Wider reflections

