### Study #3945

**Contributing Projects:**
- P662 - 5.2.1 Governing Shared Landscapes

**Part I: Public communications**

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report  
**Status:** On-going  
**Year:** 2020

**Title:** Use of the Multistakeholder Dialogue Platform approach for effective participation of local communities in interventions for biodiversity conservation and enhanced livelihoods across the Kenya-Somalia border

**Short outcome/impact statement:**
PIM researchers developed a toolkit to facilitate and strengthen a Multistakeholder Dialogue Platform to guide design and implementation of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development of the Horn of Africa’s cross border Biodiversity Management Programme in Kenya-Somalia, delivering biodiversity and livelihood benefits to local communities and benefitting roughly 3,000 farmers.
Outcome story for communications use:
At the Kenya-Somalia border, the Tana-Kipini Laga Badana bushland and seascape area is prone to political instability and conflicts related to natural resources. Its remarkable ecosystems, home to several endangered species, are threatened by unsustainable exploitation triggered by lack of regulations and low levels of institutional support. In 2014, this area was selected as a demonstration site for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development of the Horn of Africa (IGAD)’s regional Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) funded by the European Union ([1], [2]).

At the onset of the project, the lack of trust among stakeholders of different countries (Kenya/Somalia), levels of governance, clans, and community groupings was identified as an impeding factor. In 2016, the project started to use a multistakeholder policy dialogue (MSP) toolkit developed by PIM, aimed at creating space for trust building and community participation in decision making. The use of this approach led to improved understanding of the local knowledge and socio-cultural links between people and nature and highlighted the need for an inclusive spatial Lamu County land and seascape plan and for a mutually agreed cross-border governance mechanism. Annual MSP workshops were organized with government officials, NGOs and local community leaders [3]. MSP partners developed action plans implemented with technical support from PIM/World Agroforestry researchers.

The MSP activities have resulted in significant advances in site-specific conservation plans. The Community Development Management Plan for the Hanshak Nyongoro community conservancy [4] (77,896 hectares with a population of 16,000 predominantly engaged in agriculture, pastoralism and fishing) has been developed in partnership with the Kenya Wildlife Services and the NGO Northern Rangeland Trust, with secured funding for 2016-2020. The Northern Rangelands Trust reports an increase in wildlife numbers (Topi, Giraffe, Tana River Mangabey and Plain Zebra) and less human-wildlife conflict in the area. A road map for re-establishing the Laga Badana National Park in Somalia has been set up.

The MSP approach has also led to development of biodiversity-based value chains which provide diversified livelihoods options, thereby contributing to improved coexistence and peace among local communities. For instance, honey and horticultural crop production have been strengthened through water harvesting and setting up honey processing facilities.

Finally, the MSP activities have influenced the design of the second phase of the BMP (starting in 2021) [5], with a proposal for transboundary management plans to safeguard border-crossing wildlife and inclusion of lessons learned through the MSP [6] into IGAD’s regional policies on biodiversity management.

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:
- https://www.worldagroforestry.org/output/bmp-newsletter-issue-1

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting
Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies : Yes

Policies contribution:
- 677 - Community Development Management Plan for Hanshak Nyongoro community conservancy, Kenya
Stage of maturity of change reported: Stage 2

Links to the Strategic Results Framework:
Sub-IDOs:
- Land, water and forest degradation (Including deforestation) minimized and reversed
- Increased livelihood opportunities
- Enrichment of plant and animal biodiversity for multiple goods and services

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Yes

SRF 2022/2030 targets:
- # of people, of which 50% are women, assisted to exit poverty
- # of hectares degraded land area restored

Description of activity / study: <Not Defined>

Geographic scope:
- Multi-national

Country(ies):
- Somalia
- Kenya

Comments: <Not Defined>

Key Contributors:
Contributing CRPs/Platforms:
- PIM - Policies, Institutions, and Markets

Contributing Flagships:
- F5: Governance of Natural Resources

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners:
- NRT - Northern Rangelands Trust
- IGAD - Intergovernmental Authority on Development
- GoK - Government of the Republic of Kenya
- EU - European Union
- Somali Federal Government

CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

Innovations:
- 321 - Multistakeholder dialogue tool for cross-border integrated landscape management in Kenya and Somalia
Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:

At the Kenya-Somalia border, the Tana-Kipini Laga Badana bushland and seascape area is prone to political instability and conflicts. Its remarkable ecosystems and endangered species are threatened by unsustainable exploitation triggered by low levels of institutional support.

In 2014, this area was selected as a demonstration site for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development of the Horn of Africa (IGAD)'s regional Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) funded by the European Union ([1], [2]). The BMP aims to enhance governance for natural resources and people and establish collaborative trans-boundary management of protected areas. World Agroforestry is the implementing agency for the Kenya-Somalia site.

At the onset, the lack of trust among stakeholders of different countries (Kenya/Somalia), levels of governance, clans, and community groupings was identified as an impeding factor. In 2016, the project started to use a multistakeholder policy dialogue (MSP) toolkit developed by PIM, including landscape analysis, policy dialogues, and capacity and livelihoods needs assessments. This approach led to improved understanding of the local knowledge and socio-cultural links between people and nature and highlighted the need for an inclusive spatial Lamu County land and seascape plan and for a cross-border governance mechanism. Annual MSP workshops were organized with government officials, NGOs and community leaders [3]. MSP partners developed action plans, implemented with technical support from PIM/World Agroforestry researchers.

As a result, the Community Development Management Plan for the Hanshak Nyongoro community conservancy [4] has been developed in partnership with the Kenya Wildlife Services and the NGO Northern Rangeland Trust. The Northern Rangelands Trust reports an increase in wildlife numbers and less human-wildlife conflict in the area due to continued community participation in the conservancy’s governance. A road map for re-establishing the Laga Badana National Park (Somalia) has been set up.

The approach has also led to development of biodiversity-based value chains providing diversified livelihoods options, thereby contributing to improved coexistence of communities. For instance, honey and horticultural crop production have been strengthened through water harvesting and setting up honey-processing facilities. The rainwater harvesting technologies adopted through the MSP have been picked up outside of the project zone.

In addition to facilitating effective implementation of the BMP Phase 1, the MSP activities have influenced the design of the BMP Phase 2 [5], with a proposal for the development of transboundary management plans to safeguard border-crossing wildlife and inclusion of lessons learned through the MSP [6] into the IGAD regional policies on biodiversity management.
References cited:

Quantification: <Not Defined>

Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:
Gender relevance: 0 - Not Targeted
Youth relevance: 0 - Not Targeted
CapDev relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific CapDev relevance: The toolkit on developing the Multistakeholder Dialogue Platform includes a capacity needs assessment. Five annual MSP meetings were held, building the capacity of 166 participants [2]. The project built the capacity of local communities on rainwater harvesting and biodiversity conservation [2].

Climate Change relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

Other cross-cutting dimensions: No

Other cross-cutting dimensions description: <Not Defined>

Outcome Impact Case Report link: Study #3945

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