

# Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

## CBRM Database

<b>Date:</b>	<b>December 16, 2011</b>	<b>Entry Number:</b>	<b>1179</b>
<b>Case Study Name:</b>	Transboundary Biodiversity Management: Institutions, Local Stakeholders, and Protected Areas: A Case Study From Mt. Elgon, Uganda and Kenya		
<b>Author:</b>	Petursson, J.G., Vedeld, P. & Kaboggoza, J.		
<b>Document Type:</b>	Paper in scientific journal		
<b>Year:</b>	2011		
<b>Language:</b>	English		
<b>Document Location:</b>	Society & Natural Resources		
<b>Full Citation:</b>	Petursson, J.G., Vedeld, P. & Kaboggoza, J. 2011. Transboundary Biodiversity Management: Institutions, Local Stakeholders, and Protected Areas: A Case Study From Mt. Elgon, Uganda and Kenya. <i>Society &amp; Natural Resources</i> , 24(12), 1304-1321.		
<b>Region:</b>	Africa – south of the Sahara		
<b>Country:</b>	Uganda & Kenya		
<b>Ecosystem Type:</b>	Volcano		
<b>Social Characteristics:</b>	Communities inside/bordering protected areas		
<b>Scale of Study:</b>	Community/ household		
<b>Resource Type:</b>	Protected areas		
<b>Type of Initiative:</b>	Research driven project		

<b>Community Based Work:</b>	Resource management
<b>Keywords:</b>	Institutions, Kenya, local stakeholders, Mt. Elgon, protected areas, resource regimes, stakeholder analyses, transboundary conservation, Uganda
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Transboundary protected area governance is on the rise in Africa. There is still a scarcity of well-documented success stories on how to design and deliver institutionally consistent transboundary outcomes concerning biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods. This article focuses on institutional challenges of such governance at the local stakeholder level on Mt. Elgon in Uganda and Kenya. A stakeholder analysis was conducted in border communities to analyze institutional frameworks of different protected area regimes coordinating local people's forest resources access, focusing on rights, returns, relationships, and responsibilities at the local stakeholder level. On the basis of the analyses we find that institutional complexities constrain an ideal of joint transboundary protected area management regime with a joint approach to local livelihood improvements. If institutional complexities lead to a lower priority on other concerns than biodiversity conservation in transboundary protected area programs in Africa, there may be an erosion of future support for such programs.</p>