

One of the most pressing issues in the world, both for present and future generations, is natural resource management. With a growing population and the threat of climate change, the issues relating to natural resource management will only grow in importance with time. One fundamental aspect of natural resource management is how people perceive and value the environment. Often, the environment will have different values to different people.

This thesis focuses on various ways of valuing the environment. It considers six wetlands in Kenya, with different management strategies and with multiple users, to study how local communities, governmental authorities, industry and tourists perceive the value of the wetlands. It starts with a discussion regarding the economic value of the environment, and applies other methods, such as emergy analysis, stakeholder analysis, cultural theory and risk analysis, to further study the valuation of environment.





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