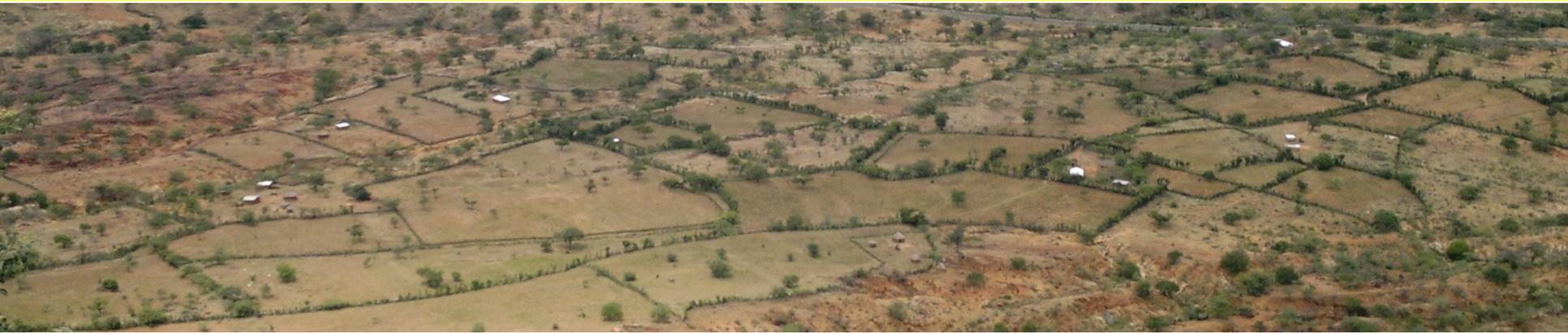
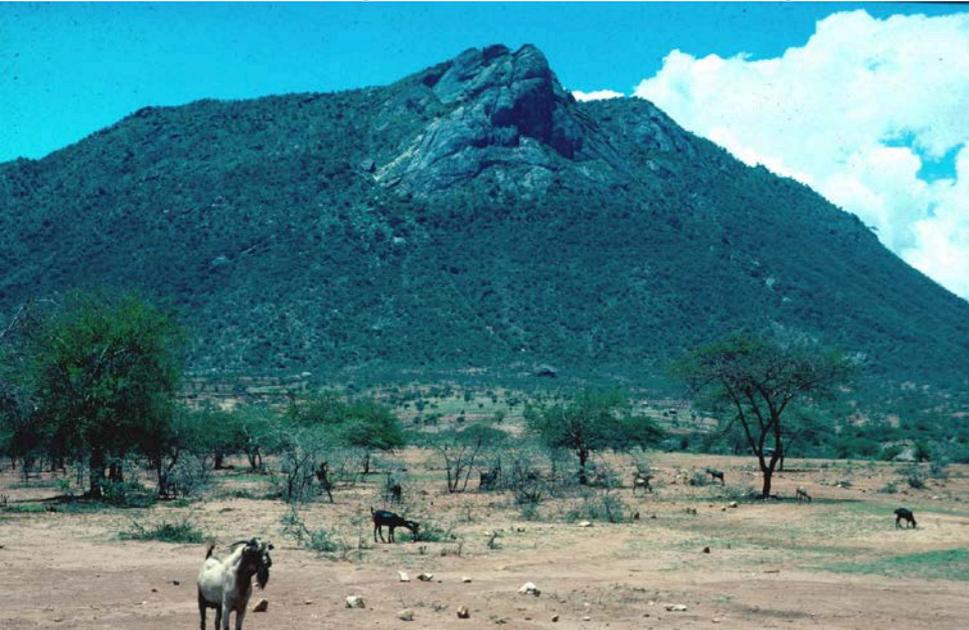


Triple L Research Initiative

Land, Livestock and Livelihoods in Drylands



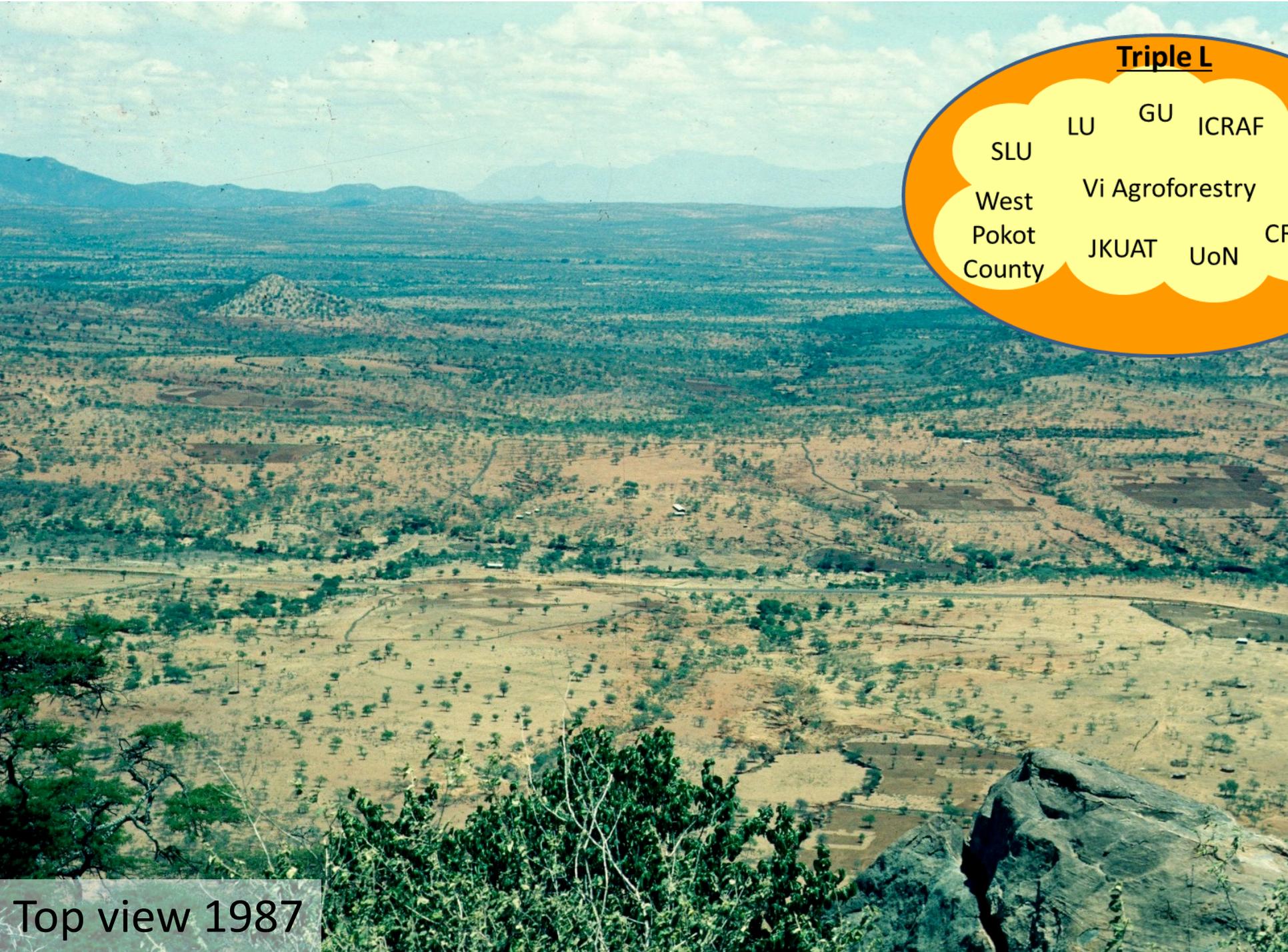
The Triple L research initiative is a multidisciplinary research initiative taking its base in the land-use and livelihood transformations that has taken place in West Pokot, Kenya, during the last three decades. These transformations are relevant and common to vast areas of drylands in Sub-Saharan Africa. We aim to analyse, understand and learn from this development.



Dryland livestock production systems are changing in many parts of the world, as a result of growing human populations and associated pressure on water and land.

Based on a combination of social and natural science methods, we ***studied a 30-year transformation process*** from pastoralism to a livestock-based agro-pastoral system in northwestern Kenya, with the overall aim to increase the understanding of the ***ongoing transition*** towards intensified agro-pastoralist production systems in dryland East Africa.

Key to this transformation was the use of enclosures for land rehabilitation, fodder production, and land and livestock management.



Triple L

SLU

LU

GU

ICRAF

West
Pokot
County

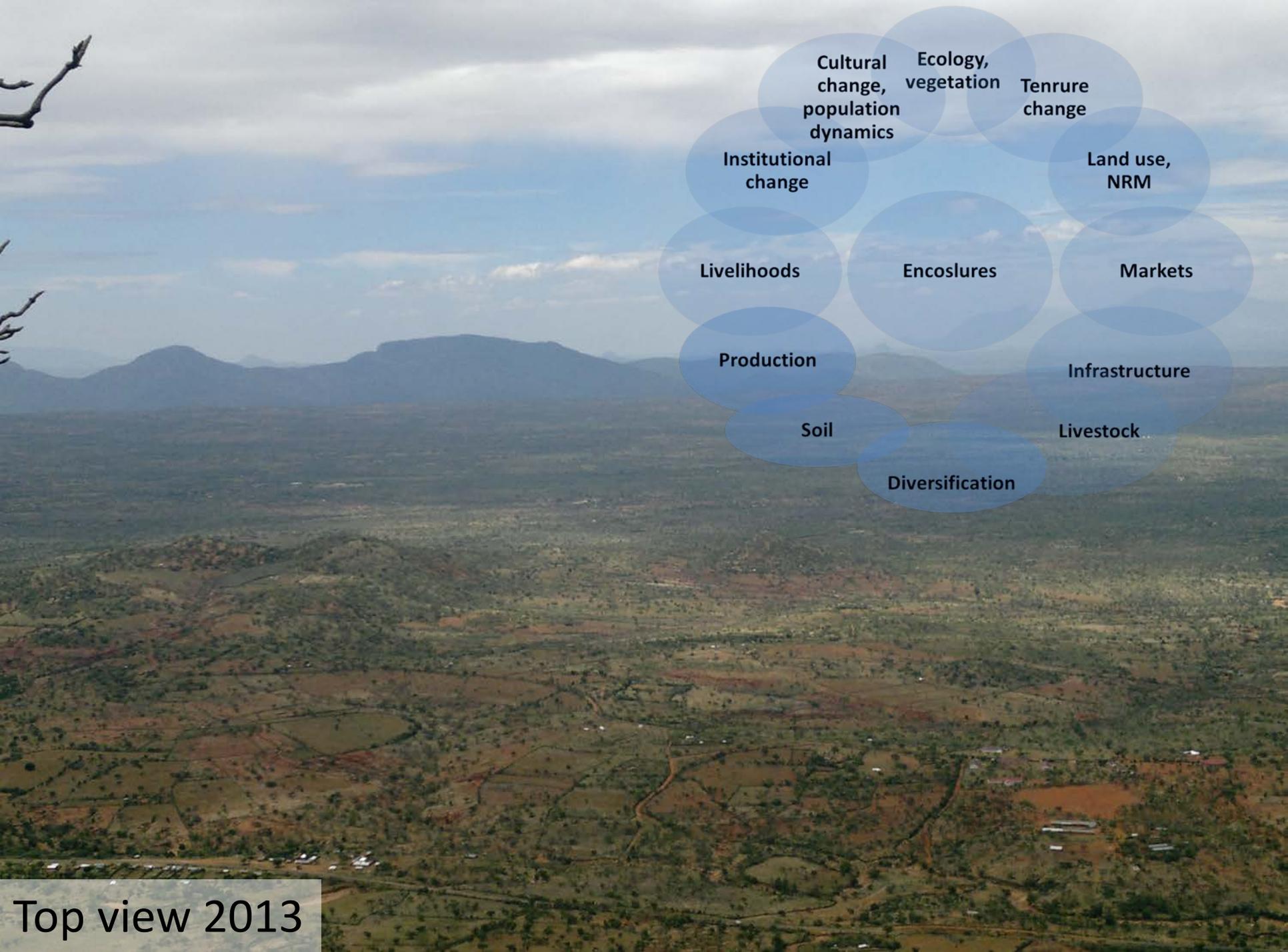
Vi Agroforestry

JKUAT

UoN

CP

Top view 1987



Cultural change, population dynamics

Ecology, vegetation

Tenrre change

Institutional change

Land use, NRM

Livelihoods

Encoslures

Markets

Production

Infrastructure

Soil

Livestock

Diversification

Top view 2013



Triple L so far:

9 MSC thesis

7 scientifically published articles

3 reports

PhD course

Briefs (one-pagers) from all studies and student projects

Annual workshop





Enclosures have more soil carbon and a higher vegetation cover than adjacent areas with open grazing.

The level of adoption of enclosures as a management tool has been very high, and their use has enabled agricultural diversification, e.g. increased crop agriculture, poultry production and the inclusion of improved livestock.

Following the use of enclosures, livelihoods have become less dependent on livestock migration, are increasingly directed towards agribusinesses and present new opportunities and constraints for women.

These livelihood changes are closely associated with, and depend on, an ongoing privatization of land under different tenure regimes.



Enclosures provides opportunities for a more productive and profitable livestock production where diversified income streams are possible, and at the same time contribute to increased vegetation cover and soil organic carbon.

Enclosures seem to form part of rapid and, in most parts, positive change in gender relations.

On the other hand, the practice of enclosures is also related to emerging conflicts and inequalities in relation to land.



The transformation from pastoralism to a ***livestock-based agro-pastoral system***, where enclosures are an integrated part of the land use management, may represent a sustainable and productive development and transformation that could be a valid way forward in many dryland areas, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.



"The fattest bulls comes from Pserum"

Some conclusions

- The perceived trajectory from pastoralism to sedentary crop based agriculture does not apply.
- Traditional knowledge does not automatically include knowledge for the "new" system
- Management of enclosures in these system is largely unknown and under-researched.
- Parallel to this knowledge gap there is also a policy gap on agropastoral systems, especially on livestock based

Thank you for your attention.

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