



## **Escaping the pastoralist paradox in the face of climate change:**

**A comparative analysis of different tenure systems and their implications for climate vulnerability in semi-arid Sub-Saharan African**



# Plan for today

- Introduction
- Presentation on land productivity research
- Presentation on tenure research
- Presentation on household survey results
- Intro to breakout discussions on pastoralist pathways
- Break
- Breakout discussion, focusing on:
  - Likelihood of pathways
  - Desirability of pathways
  - Concrete policies to influence pathways
- Break
- Summary of discussions by group secretaries

The logo for CERE, consisting of the word "CERE" in white, bold, uppercase letters on a black rectangular background.

# About the project

- The funding agency: Vetenskapsrådet (the Swedish Research Council)
- Has been a three year research project.
- Here to report results and discuss some future scenarios.



# The applicants

- Göran Bostedt, Dept. of forest economics, SLU, and Umeå School of Business and Economics (project leader)
- Gert Nyberg, Dept. of forest ecology and management, SLU
- Ewa Wredle, Dept. of animal nutrition and management, SLU
- Per Knutsson, Dept. of global studies, Gothenburg University
- Stephen Mureithi, Department of land resource management and agricultural technology, University of Nairobi
- Several masters students have been connected to the project

# The underlying hypothesis

- The long-term resilience of the transition from traditional pastoralist livelihood strategies to more sedentary and market-oriented livelihoods rests on the capacity to provide **secure** but still **flexible** access to land.
- This is sometimes referred to as the **paradox of pastoralist land tenure**.
- So far, innovative solutions to the paradox in the face of climate change have been rare due to two main obstacles.

## The obstacles

- Firstly, most of the existing research on pastoralist land tenure is situated within a polarized debate on the sustainability outcomes of **private versus collective** tenure systems.
- Secondly, even though the scientific literature often mentions land tenure as an important factor in relation to climate vulnerability and adaptation, there have been few empirical studies on the topic.

# What we aimed to do

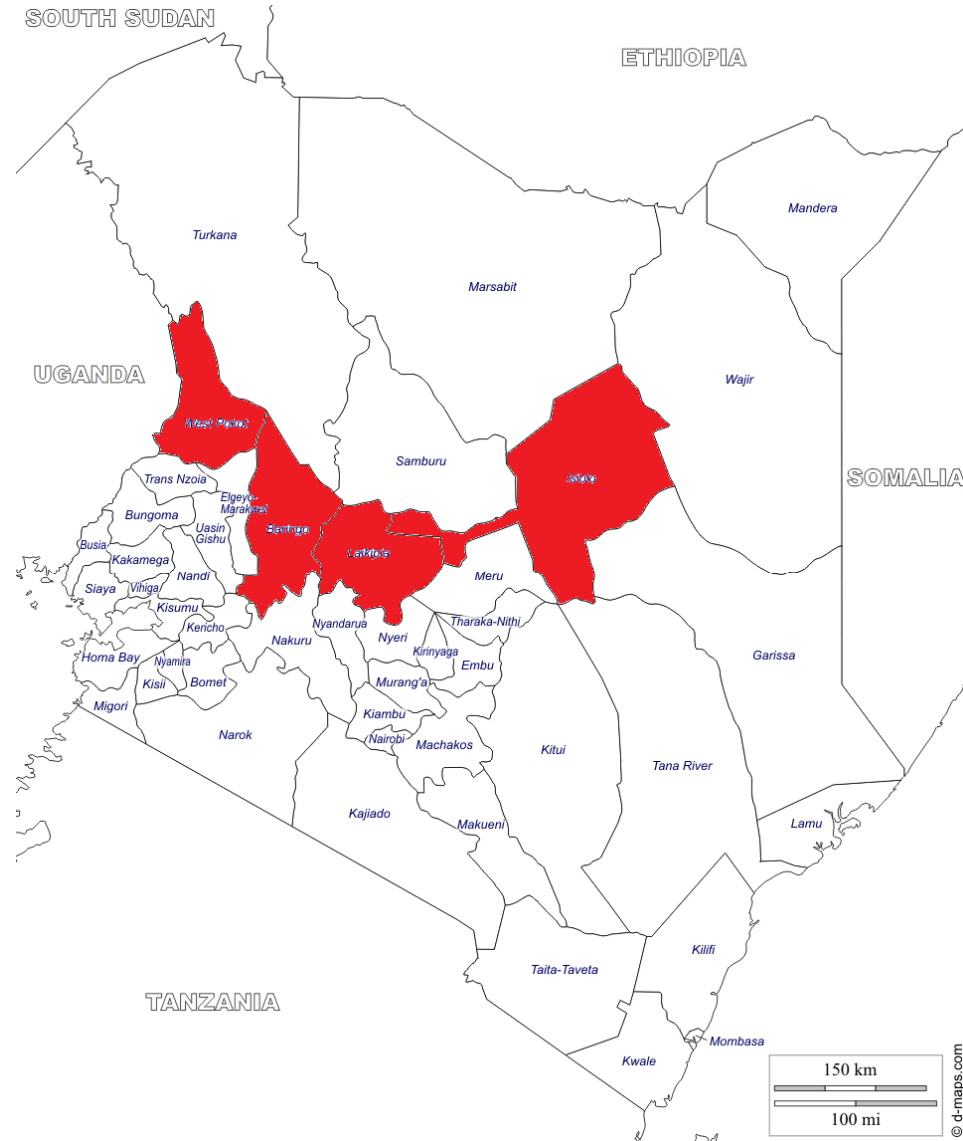
1. **Identify** and **categorize** land tenure systems and their associated land use practices within and across four pastoralist areas in Kenya.
2. **Analyze** how incentives created by land tenure systems affect pastoralist land use practices, management of land and livestock, as well as broader livelihood strategies.
3. **Assess** the relationship between pastoralist land tenure and climate vulnerability.
4. **Synthesize** the results of 1 – 3, and identify pathways towards climate resilient, pastoralist, land tenure systems.

## The case study areas

- The four Kenyan counties chosen as case study areas are: **West Pokot, Baringo, Laikipia and Isiolo.**
- They are all dominated by semi-arid land where pastoralism is or has been the dominating livelihood.
- Within and in a comparison between the counties, the transition towards a more sedentary, privatized and commercialized agro-pastoralism land use practices are in different phases and has taken different forms.



# The four counties



# Characteristics

- **West Pokot:** part is dominated by enclosures individually managed for fodder and crop production, other parts of the County is dominated by pastoralism and open access grazing.
- **Baringo County:** in parts there is continually increasing number of both communal and individual enclosures managed for increased fodder production.
- **Laikipia County:** areas under permanent crop agriculture and both private and communal wildlife sanctuaries are expanding, restricting the possibilities for traditional pastoralism.
- **Isiolo County:** still dominated by more traditional pastoralist land-use, but is faced by changing conditions due to the development of a planned large scale infrastructure development programme.

# Project plan

- Started with an introductory workshop in Nairobi that assembled researchers from the project and relevant experts in the autumn of 2018. That workshop was made in collaboration with FAO.
- The initial research tasks was to:
  - (1) identify and categorize land tenure systems and their associated land use practices within and across the four pastoralist areas in Kenya.
  - (2) analyze how incentives and restrictions created by land tenure systems affect pastoralist land use, management of land and livestock, as well as broader livelihood strategies.