

SCENARIOS FOR DRYLAND DEVELOPMENT IN WEST POKOT, KENYA

- EXPLORING RESEARCH AND POLICY NEEDS

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EXPLORING RESEARCH AND POLICY NEEDS

**Need for stakeholder
communication**

- to feed research results into policy process
- to get research needs, questions and feed-back from stakeholders



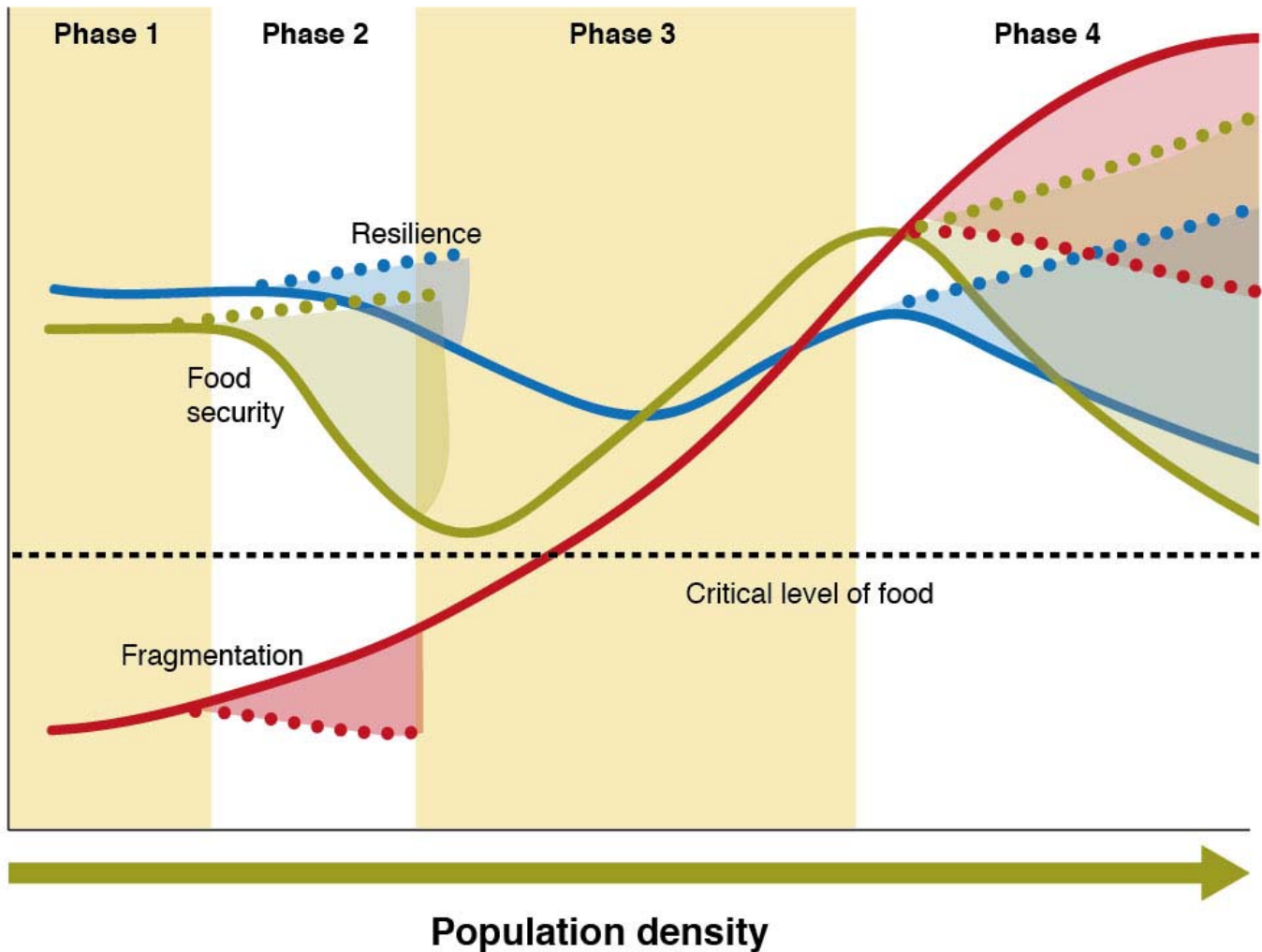
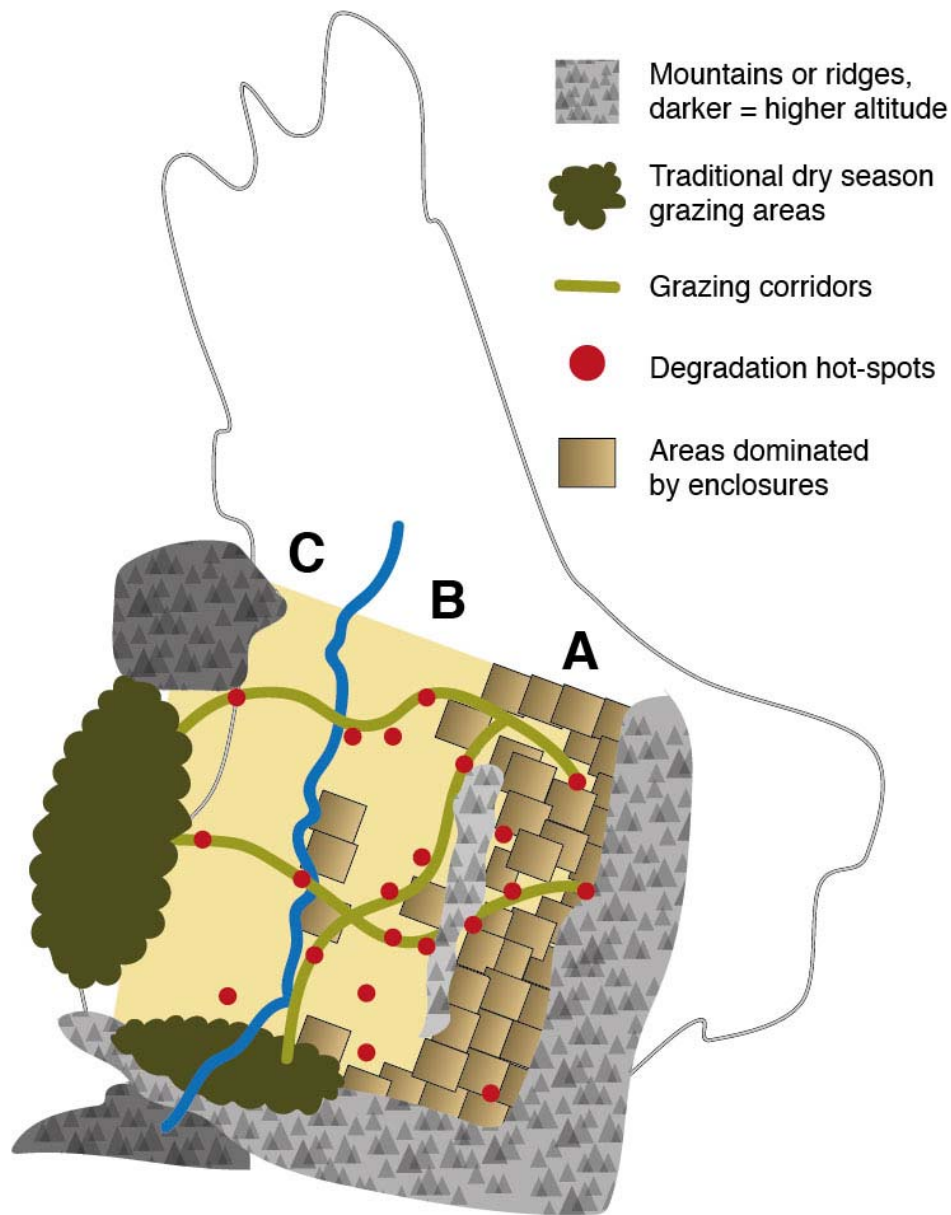


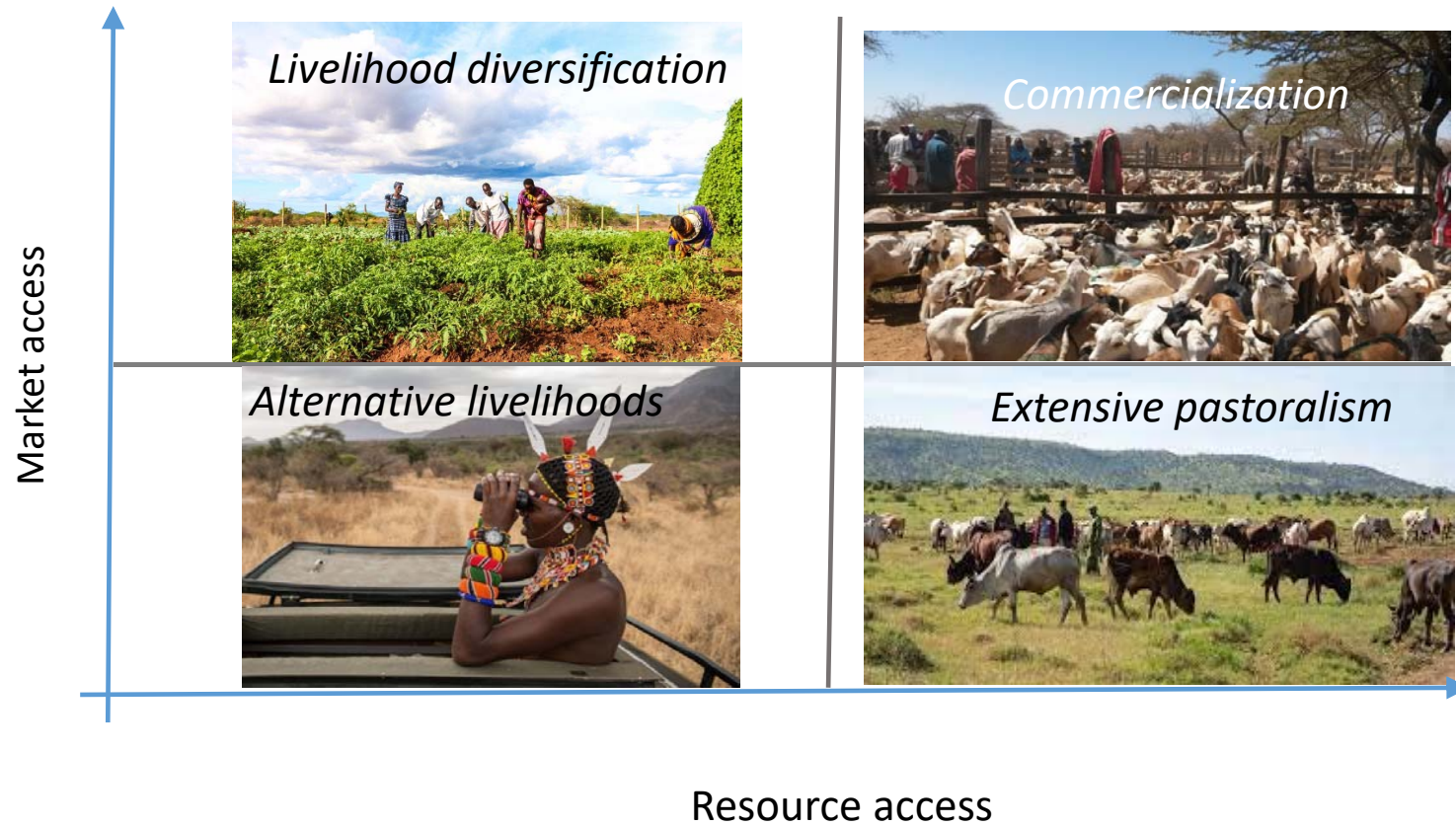
Figure 2. Conceptual diagram of the relationship between climate, food security, landscape fragmentation, resilience, and population density (adapted from Burian et al., 2019). The X-axis is of course finite, but not likely to change in the near future. Globally, population increase is expected to level off somewhere around 2100, at a global population of around 11 billion. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the population is expected to double, to over 4 billion (UN, 2017).



Conceptual figure of suggested systematic co-existence between pastoral and agro-pastoral strategies, and between different land use and land tenure systems.

For geographical and scale reference, the contours of West Pokot County, Kenya, is inserted in the background.

(Knutsson et al 2021. World Development Perspectives 23)



- Where in the previous picture is the county or specific ward now?
- Where do you want it to be in 2050?
- How to get there?

Land uses, market systems, resource access, tenure systems, infrastructure, population/urbanisation, livelihoods & development, policies needed

- Where do you not want it to be in 2050?
- How to avoid getting there?

Scenario 1: Livelihood diversification

Characteristics

- **Market access - *enhanced*** through:
 - Population increase
 - Urbanization
 - Infrastructure investments
 - Improved value-chains and institutional support (regulations that improve access to and efficiency of markets).
- **Natural resource access - *low or is decreased*** through:
 - Sub-division (privatization) of land resources
 - Weak communal resource rights.
- Leads to increased per capita income, but also decreased per capita access to natural resources, which in turn leads to an increase in resource conflicts.
- Leads to a need for diversification of pastoralist livelihoods through agricultural practices, more intensive livestock production, alternative livelihoods, human migration etc.

Scenario 2: Alternative livelihoods

Characteristics

- **Market access - *low*** due to:
 - Reduced levels of population growth
 - Slow urbanization
 - Infrastructure investments that are not directed towards pastoralist communities
 - Constrains in value-chains and limited institutional support.
- **Natural resource access - *low or is decreased*** through:
 - Sub-division (privatization) of land resources
 - Weak communal resource rights.
- Market access for alternative modes of production, services and land-uses - for example tourism, energy production, mining etc. - is increased.
- Leads to increased resource conflicts, but also to the promotion of and need for alternative livelihoods, for instance in tourism or mining.

Scenario 3: Commercialization

Characteristics

- **Market access - *enhanced*** through:
 - Population increase
 - Urbanization
 - Infrastructure investments
 - Improved value-chains and institutional support (regulations that improve access to and efficiency of markets).
- **Natural resource access - *high*** through:
 - Either communal or private resource rights.
 - Technical innovation, or increased value of land-based resources.
- Leads to improved conditions for increased commercialization of pastoralist livestock and/or agricultural production.
- Leads to reduced resource conflicts.

Scenario 4: Extensive pastoralism

Characteristics

- **Market access - *low*** due to:
 - Reduced levels of population growth
 - Slow urbanization
 - Infrastructure investments that are not directed towards pastoralist communities
 - Constrains in value-chains and limited institutional support (or alternatively, strong institutional support for customary pastoralist institutions and practices).
- **Natural resource access - *high*** through:
 - Either protection of customary communal, or private resource rights.
 - Technical innovation, or increased value of land-based resources.
- Leads to low pressure on dryland resources, and relatively high access to natural resources, since market access for livestock production, dryland resources and alternative practices and livelihoods remains low.
- Leads to mobile and flexible pastoralist livestock production remaining the principle strategy for pastoralist communities.