



Centre for Environmental
and Resource Economics

Pastoralist preferences – Results from a survey study in four counties



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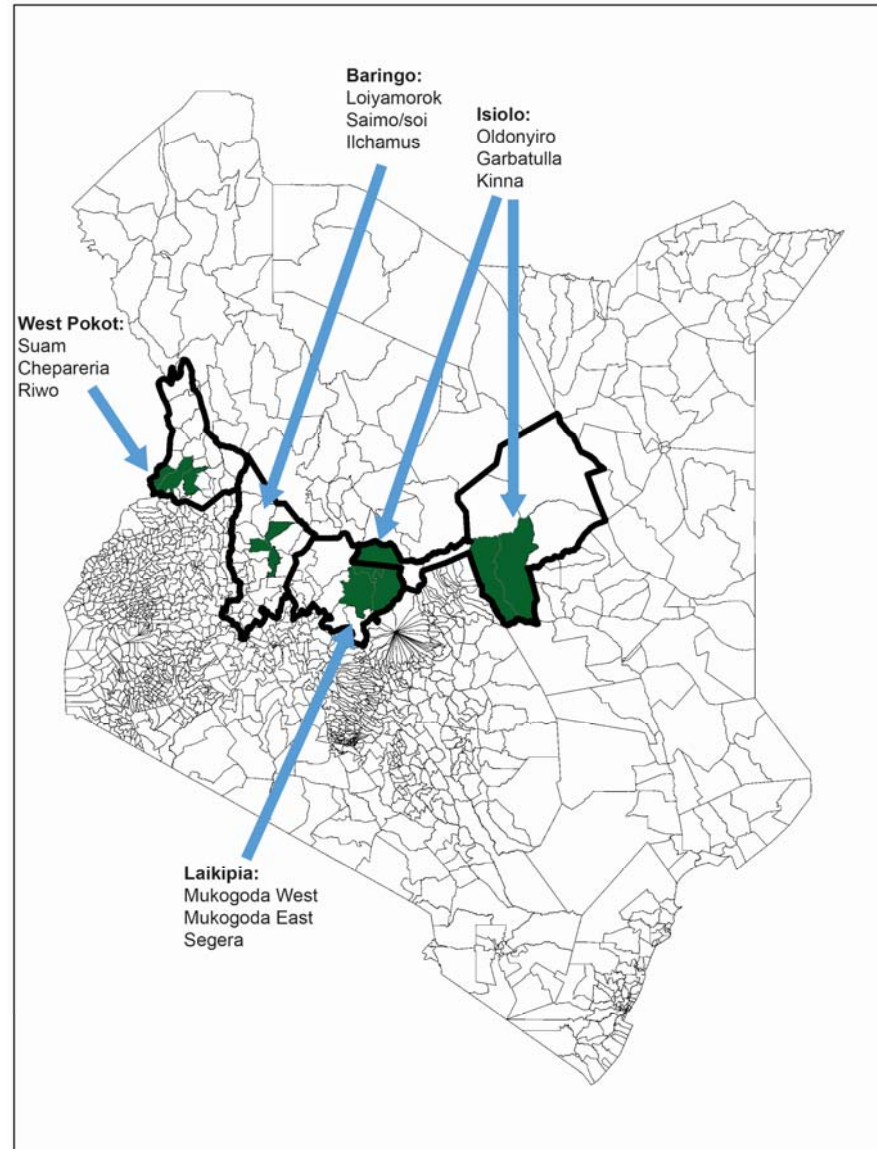
The purpose of the survey

- To make a comparative study of coping behaviour and the relationship between land tenure and capacity for climate adaption in four semi-arid, pastoralist regions in Kenya.
- What coping/adaptation and fodder management strategies are used by the pastoralists in the region?
- What do pastoralists **prefer** when it comes to the tradeoff between tenure security and flexibility?
- Is it more important to have secure tenure rights, even if it involves a fragmented and privatized landscape with long migration routes?

The case study areas

- The four Kenyan counties chosen as case study areas are: **West Pokot, Baringo, Laikipia and Isiolo.**
- Are all dominated by semi-arid land where pastoralism is or has been the dominating livelihood.
- 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, and surveyed wards



The survey

- Where made in the form of personal interviews in all four counties.
- Focus group meetings were held in November 2018.
- Pilot study in April/May 2019, 122 responses.
- Final survey implementation in the spring of 2020, 491 responses.





The survey execution

- Data was collected through face-to-face interviews by trained local enumerators and encoded on tablets.
- Enumerators – eight for each county - were university students from Kenyan universities with fluency in the local languages.
- Barely finished before Kenya stopped domestic travel due to Covid-19.
- Sample size: about 120-130 respondents per county.

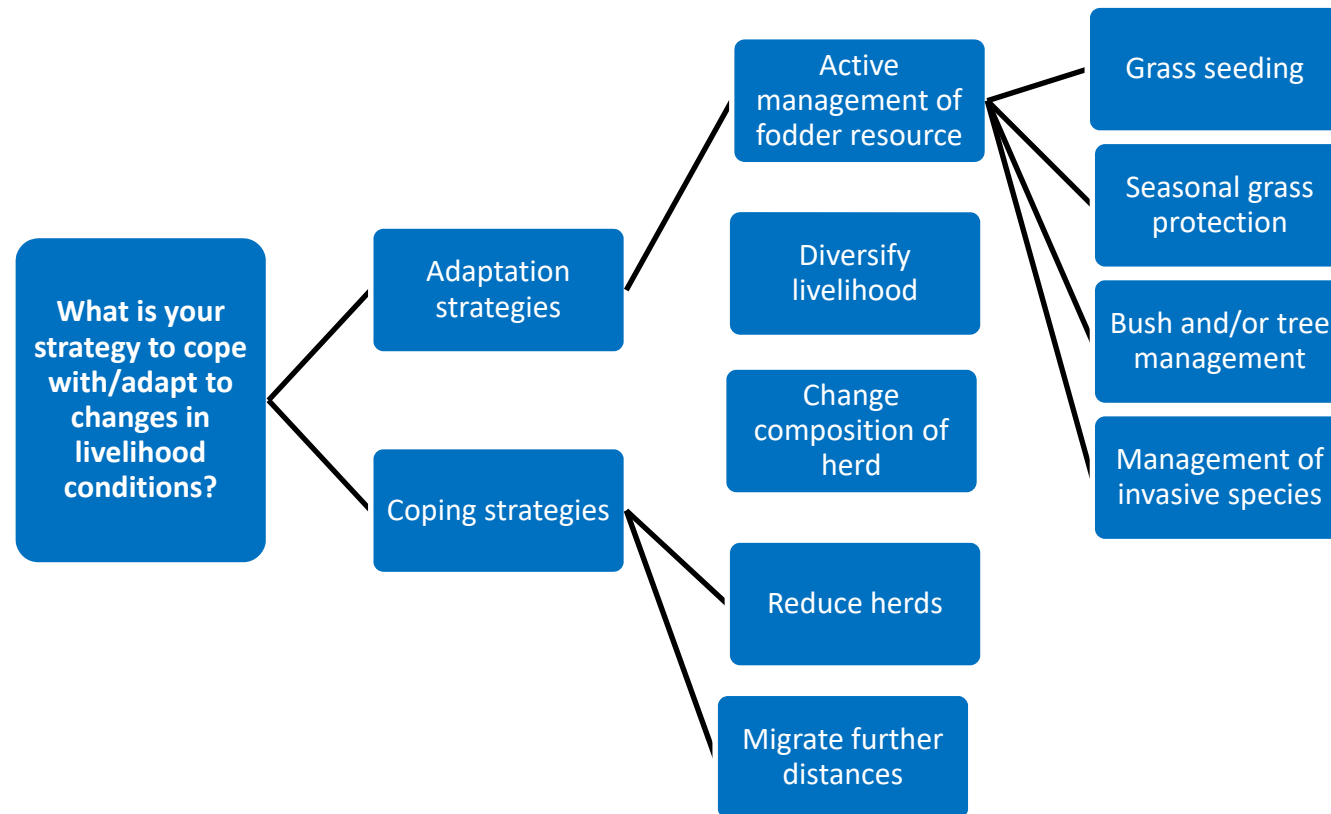
Sections of the survey

- Questions about land ownership and how tenure rights have changed.
- Questions about the importance of attributes of the choice experiment section.
- Choice experiment section.
- Questions about livestock and livestock health.
- Questions about coping/adaptation and fodder management techniques.
- Demographic questions

Summary statistics

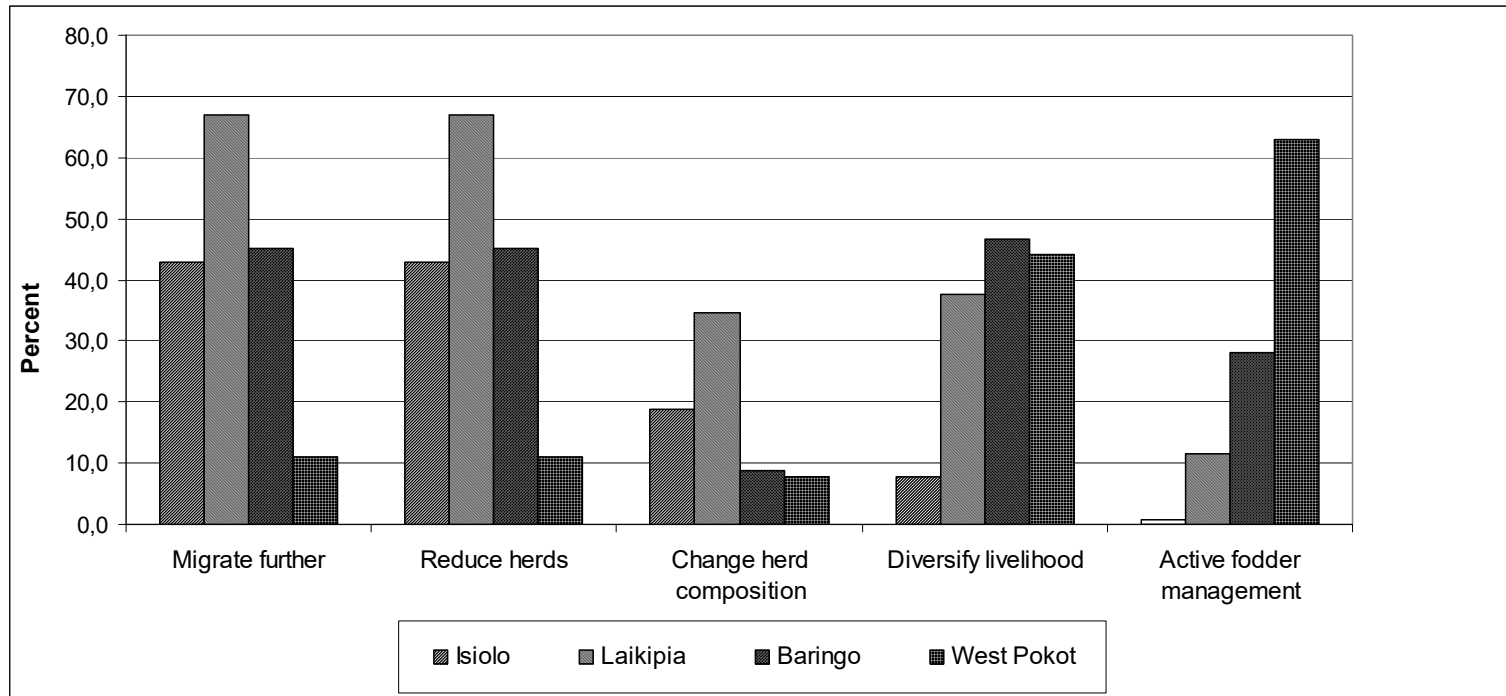
County	Ward	No title deed	Group title deed	Private title deed	Insurance	Distance (drought, km)	N
Isiolo	Garbatulla	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	31.9	50
Isiolo	Kinna	94.87%	0.00%	5.13%	7.69%	85.5	39
Isiolo	Oldonyiro	87.50%	0.00%	12.50%	21.88%	31.5	32
Laikipia	Mukogodo East	17.50%	80.00%	2.50%	12.50%	58.1	40
Laikipia	Mukogodo West	25.00%	65.00%	10.00%	2.50%	69.9	40
Laikipia	Segera	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.50%	6.4	40
Baringo	Saimo/soi	46.43%	53.57%	0.00%	0.00%	43	28
Baringo	Ilchamus	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14	52
Baringo	Loiyamorok	97.50%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	63.1	40
West Pokot	Suam	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	82.2	30
West Pokot	Chepareria	4.76%	71.43%	23.81%	1.59%	50.7	63
West Pokot	Riwo	0.00%	96.77%	3.23%	3.23%	64.1	31

Coping/adaptation grouping of choices the respondents could select





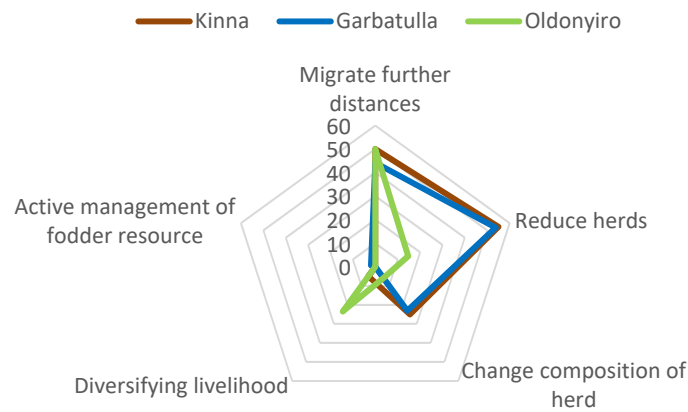
Coping/adaptation strategies on the county level.



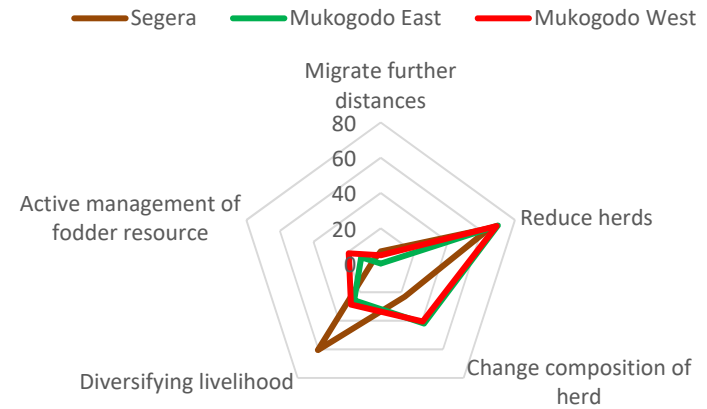


Coping/adaptation strategies on the ward level.

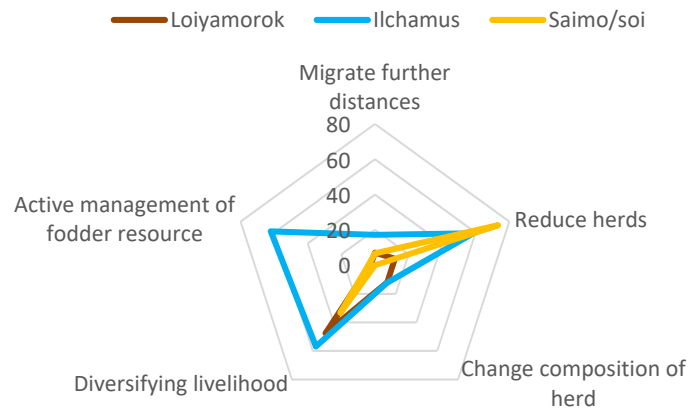
Isiolo wards



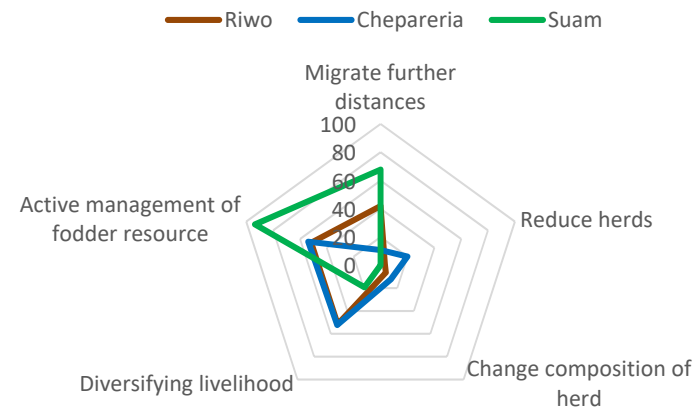
Laikipia wards



Baringo wards

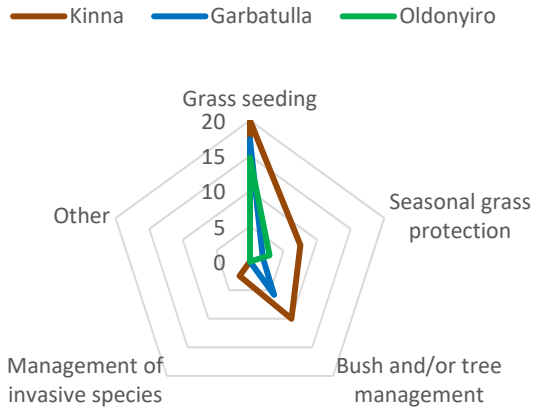


West Pokot wards

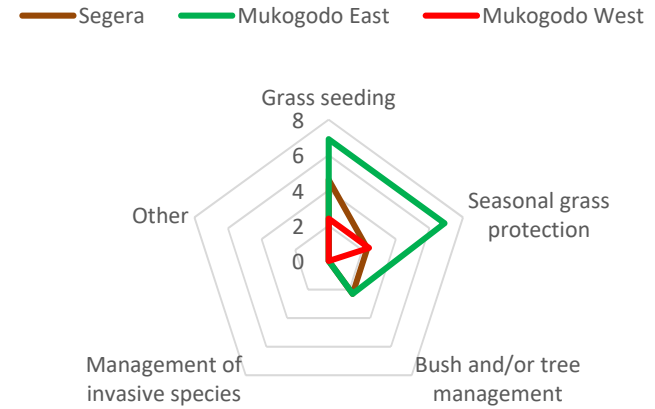


Fodder management strategies on the ward level

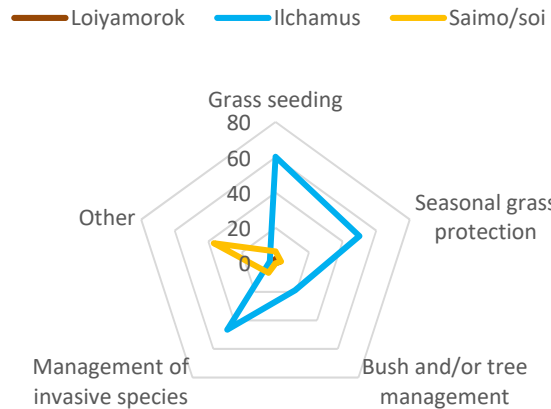
Isiolo wards



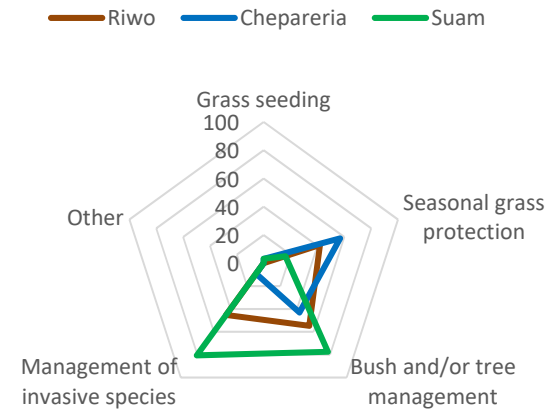
Laikipia wards



Baringo wards



West Pokot wards



The choice experiment

- Respondents choose their preferred alternative from a set of hypothetical “bundles”. In the survey they were defined by:
 - Type of tenure regime
 - Distance to emergency grazing grounds
 - Availability of livestock insurance
 - Cost of tenure registration and land surveying
- Makes it possible to understand the importance of these attributes.

Results from choice experiment

- There is one group of respondents – about 58 % - who are desperate for change and seem to prefer either a group or private title deed to their current situation.
- The second, smaller, group – about 42 % - has strong preference for the status quo, which could be driven by their relatively short migration distances.
- Ongoing fragmentation and informal individualization of group ranches in rural Kenya raise the question if group ranches and collective titles ultimately are sustainable long-term solutions.
- Livestock insurance is no panacea. The remaining basis risk due to underprediction is high, causing the valuation of livestock insurance to be too low relative to insurance premiums.



Thank you!