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Background

- Pastoralists utilize extensive areas of range land
  - Have developed rules for access and use
  - System has provided livelihood for centuries
- Since 1980s, some demand for privatization of range land
  - Alternative uses like farming or tourism
  - Perception that private = modern
- What is the impact of privatization on pastoralist livelihoods?
Aims of Presentation

• Discuss research findings on Samburu livelihoods from 2000-2005
  – Comparison of privatized and communal area
    • Wealth, Income, Stratification
    • Livelihood strategies
    • Emergence of land inheritance norms

• Policy recommendations
Three Questions

• How have wealth and income distributions changed over last five years?
• What are the livelihood strategies of better off and worse off households—have these changed since 2000?
• Is there consensus on social norms related to land inheritance in (privatized) Siambu?
Samburu Pastoralism

- Population about 200,000
- Cattle, sheep, goats, some camels
- Highland and lowland resources
- Privatization occurred in Siambu in late 1980s
- Mbaringon: group ranch, use communal
Land Uses

- Game Reserves
- Agriculture-Siambu
- Government Forests
Household Economic Survey: Sample and Methods

- Part of larger project on changing property rights and social norms
- **First phase: 2000-2001**
  - 100 randomly selected households each from Siambu and Mbaringon
  - Demographic variables, wealth (livestock), income, expenditure, food consumption, agriculture/land use

- **Second Phase: 2005**
  - Repeat survey—reached 70 households in Siambu, 89 in Mbaringon
  - New questions on land inheritance and education
Wealth: Recovery and Continued Stratification

Table 1: Per Capita TLU 2000 and 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Capita TLU</th>
<th>Siambu 2000 n=70</th>
<th>Mbaringon 2000 n=89</th>
<th>Siambu 2005 n=70</th>
<th>Mbaringon 2005 n=89</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>4.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Deviation</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>4.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wealth changes

- Increases in wealth in both communities
- Increase greater in Mbaringon
- Reflects recovery from 2000 drought (Mbaringon experienced greater losses)
- Less change in median wealth levels
- Differences in wealth not significant at .05 level
  - Increase from 2000-2005 for whole sample is significant
- Privatization does not appear to have led to greater poverty
Stratification

- Ranked households according to wealth
- Compare quintiles by share of livestock owned
- Richest quintile owns about 50%
- Poorest quintile owns about 2%
- Considerable stratification in both communities--mitigated by mobility
Chart 1: Share of TLU by Quintile

Share of TLU owned by Quintile

Percent of Total TLU

0.00 10.00 20.00 30.00 40.00 50.00 60.00 70.00

Q1M Q1S Q2M Q2S Q3M Q3S Q4M Q4S Q5M Q5S

Wealth Quintile

2000 2005

Washington University in St. Louis
George Warren Brown School of Social Work
Income: Diverse Sources

• Most households rely on non-livestock sources of income in addition to livestock and livestock product sales
• Wage labor (watchmen, casual, civ serv)
• Trade (livestock, hides/skins, tobacco, timber, small dukas, brewing)
• Crops and leasing (Siambu)
• Gifts and remittances
Table 2: Per Capita Income 2000 and 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>16311</td>
<td>21658</td>
<td>22056</td>
<td>20622</td>
<td>-2.32*</td>
<td>.377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>14524</td>
<td>16936</td>
<td>14704</td>
<td>16262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>10914</td>
<td>17918</td>
<td>29409</td>
<td>13666</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Different Livelihood Strategies

• 2000 survey showed wealthier households rely more on livestock sales and home consumption of crops and milk
• Poorer households rely more on wage labor and trade
• Agriculture important in Siambu
Chart 2: Income Shares by Quintile

Income Shares by Quintile

Percent of total Income

Wealth Quintile

Q1M00  Q1M05  Q1S00  Q1S05  Q5M00  Q5M05  Q5S00  Q5S05

SHRHOMCON  SHRWAGE  SHRAGR  SHRTRADE  SHRLIV  SHRGIFT
Signs of drought recovery?

• Mbaringon:
  – Richer quintile preserving livestock and gaining home consumption from more milk
  – Poorer quintile increasing sales, increasing home consumption, reducing wage labor

• Siambu:
  – Richer quintile: little change-- less home consumption due to recent poor harvests
  – Poorer quintile: more sales, less crops
Land Inheritance Norms

• With private land, inheritance becomes an issue with consequences for access to key resources.

• Earlier research suggested three competing norms for inheriting father’s land:
  – Oldest son inherits (livestock norm)
  – Youngest son inherits
  – All sons inherit equally
## Norm rankings in 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norm/Rank</th>
<th>1 (n=69)</th>
<th>2 (n=66)</th>
<th>3 (n=65)</th>
<th>4 (n=5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oldest son inherits</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youngest son inherits</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All sons inherit equally</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Policy Implications

• Tailor policies to needs of various groups
  – Wealthier:
    • Livestock marketing, animal health
  – Poorer:
    • Asset building (restocking, improved breeds)
    • Quality education and skill training for employment and trade
  – Employment opportunities needed in area
  – Need for agencies to understand intra-community diversity
Land Tenure

- Privatization not necessarily disastrous
  - Equal sub-division has worked reasonably well in Siambu
    - Remain pastoralists but diversify into crop production
    - Few sales of land (less than 2% of area)
  - Communities develop new norms and practices to deal with change
  - Need to understand how changing tenure affects access to resources for various groups
More investment needed

- Overall poverty in area requires greater investment in basic infrastructure
- Problems of drought and insecurity continue to be inadequately addressed, yet are preconditions for poverty reduction
Acknowledgements

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