

Maasai Pastoralists: diversification and poverty

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Questions

- How do Maasai households diversify in terms of
 - Activity/ occupation
 - Primary source of income
 - Location/ residence

“What do people do?”

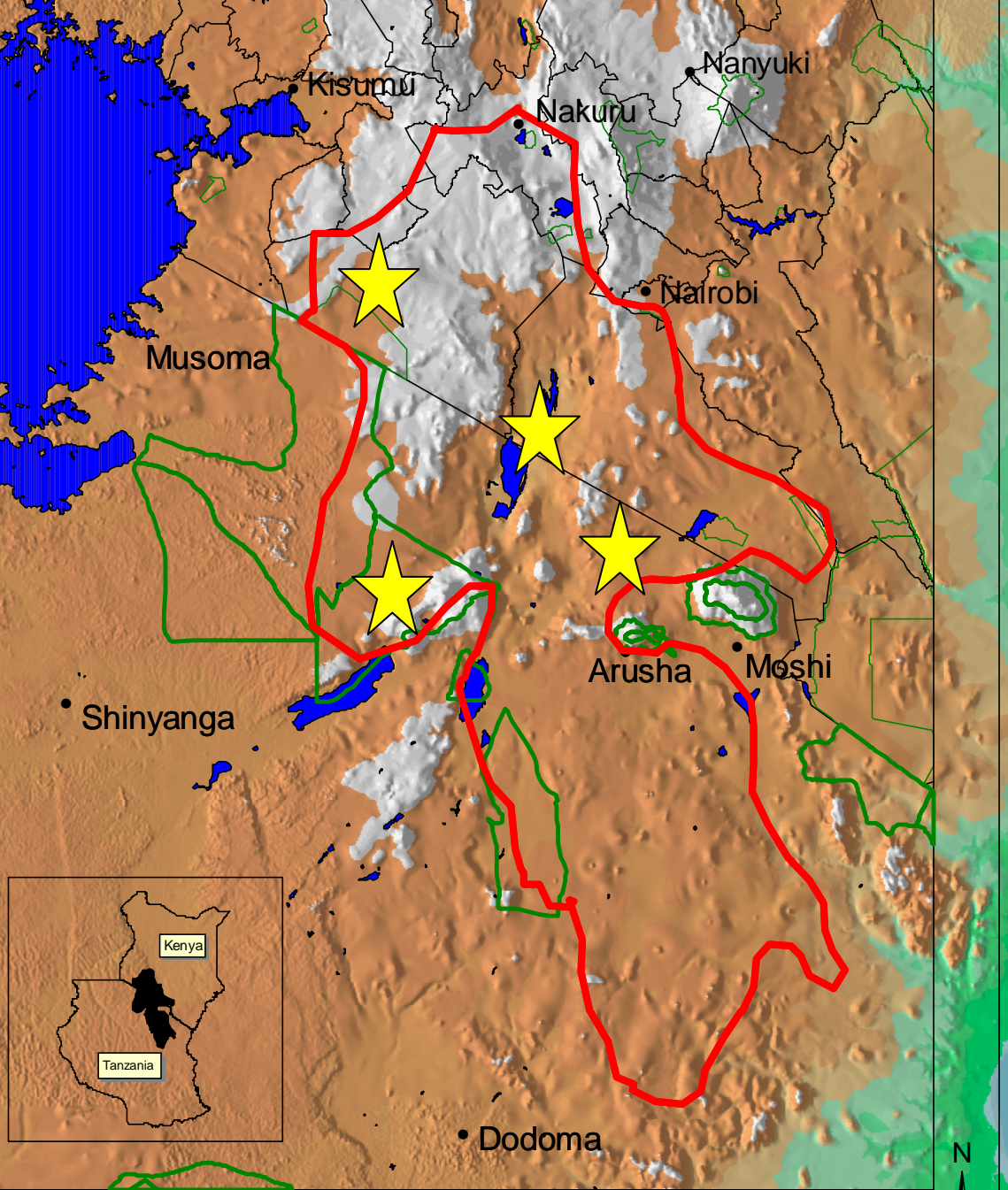
- Are there differences in diversification by wealth group?

“What factors influence how well people do?”

- Diversification widespread
 - More critical for poorer
- Regardless of the level of diversification, livestock fundamental for secure livelihoods
 - control
- Conservation income performs poorly

Policy implications

- Develop opportunities for diversification
- Support the pastoral enterprise
- Limited livelihood benefits of conservation interventions
 - Assumption that CBC is pro-poor



Continuities:

Ecological,
Ethnic
Micro-economic

Contrasts:

Macro- economic
Political
Tenurial

 Park and Game Reserves
 Lake

Study sites

	Sites	Households	Dates
Kenya			
Mara	5	288	1998
	5	219	2004
Narok/Kajiado	2	634	1998
Tanzania			
Longido	3	920	1998
Ngorongoro	6	229	2004

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Data

- Comparability
- Generalisability
- Complete enumeration

- But,
 - Shallowness

Livelihood clusters

- Cluster analysis: creates groups within complex datasets
- Households clustered on economic variables
 - Livestock(3)
 - Crops (4)
 - Conservation (1)
 - Non-farm (3)
- Clusters represent livelihood strategies

1998 Data: Kenya-TZ comparison

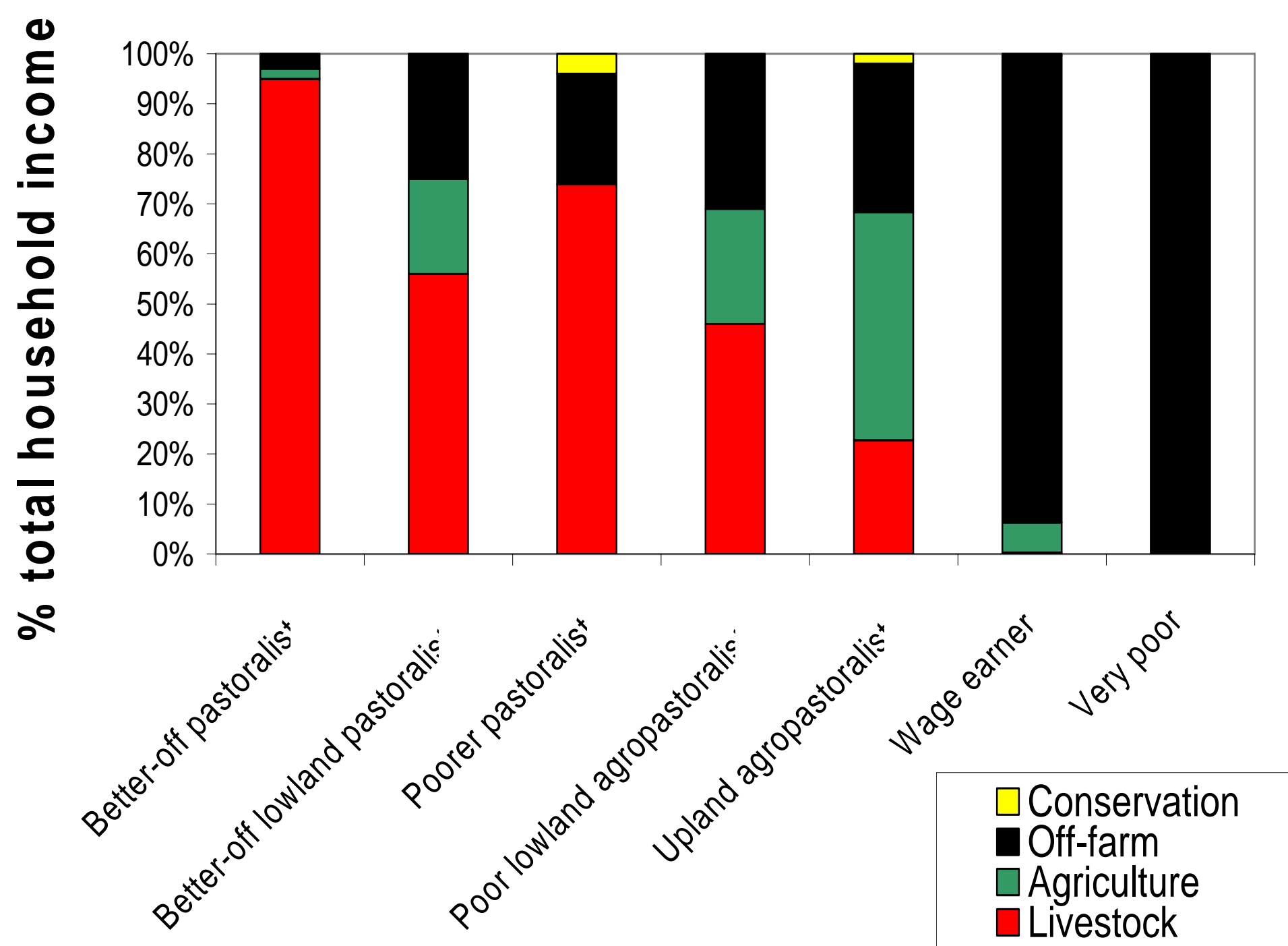
- Process of diversification already well underway
- Migration

Mara-Longido: 2004

	Mara	Longido
Livestock/person (TLU/AE)	12.8	4.2
Mean annual income/household \$	2495	809
Adult equivalents/ household	7.4	8.9
% households + livestock	98	95
% households cultivating	20	67
% income from livestock	70	43

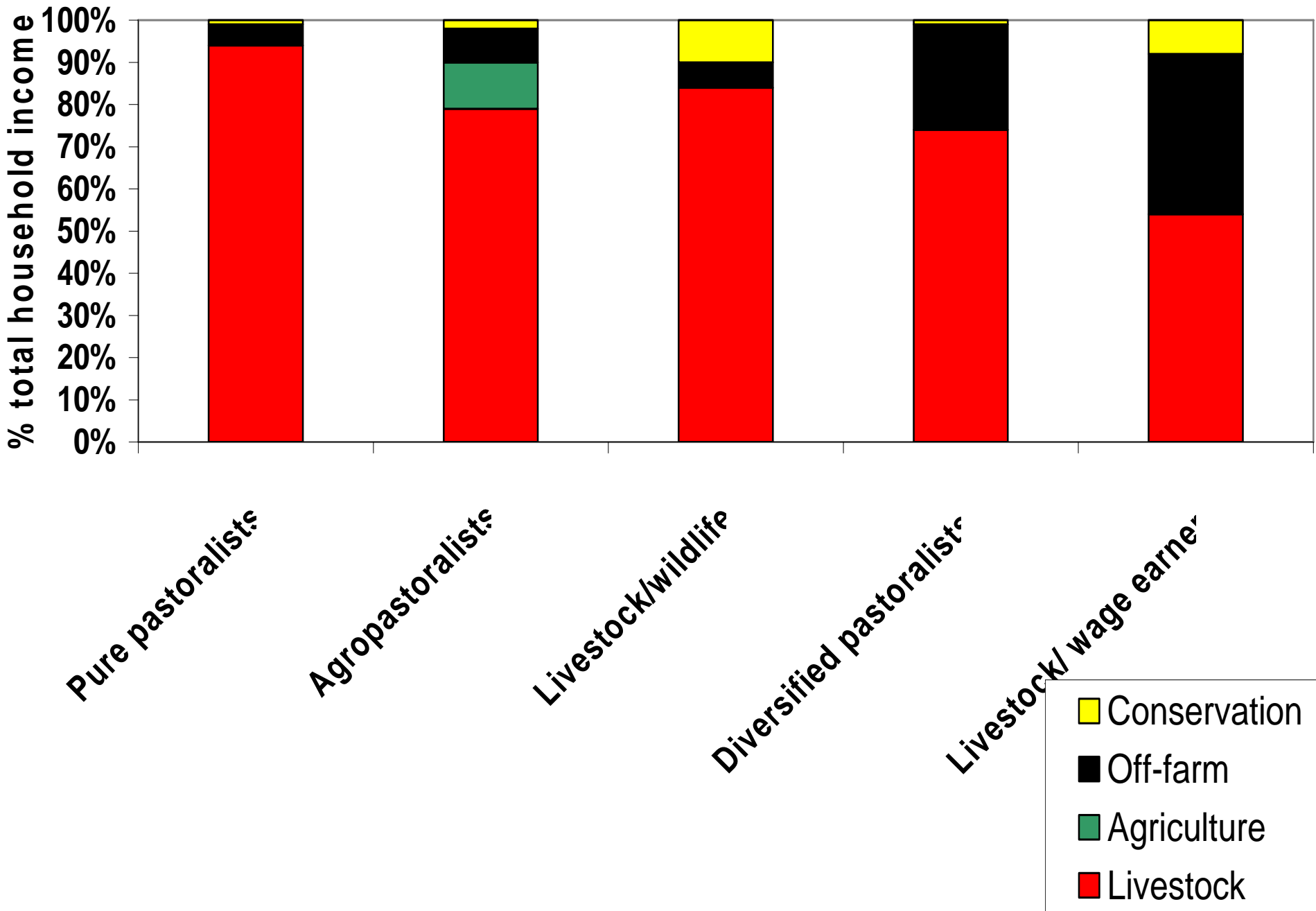
1. Diversification widespread: more critical for poorer

- Evidence
 - Proportional composition of household income



Longido

- 5 poorest clusters <\$1 per person per day
- A few very wealthy households
- Poor completely dependent on off-farm income



BUT

- Comparisons in % contributions from different income streams not reflected in actual income levels
- Longido mean annual incomes average $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of Mara

Livestock for secure livelihoods

- Evidence
 - Regression analysis of household income

What factors influence how well people do?

	Longido	Mara
Variability in biomass	Yes	Yes
Number of off-farm activities	Yes	
% income from livestock	Yes	
Livestock holdings		Yes
Livestock density		Yes

Agro-climatic potential

	Longido	Mara
Variability in biomass	Yes	Yes
Number of off-farm activities	Yes	
% income from livestock	Yes	
Livestock holdings		Yes
Livestock density		Yes

Longido: Diversification

	Longido	Mara
Variability in biomass	Yes	Yes
Number of off-farm activities	Yes	
% income from livestock	Yes	
Livestock holdings		Yes
Livestock density		Yes

Mara: Livestock holdings

	Longido	Mara
Variability in biomass	Yes	Yes
Number of off-farm activities	Yes	
% income from livestock	Yes	
Livestock holdings		Yes
Livestock density		Yes

What factors influence how well people do?

- **Not significant**
 - Education
- **Almost significant**
 - Mara - household size
 - Longido - distance to major town

3. Limited livelihood outcomes

- Conservation income performing poorly for poverty reduction
 - Evidence:
 - Mara 1998-2004
 - Longido WMA

Change through time: Mara 1998-2004

- Immediately post-subdivision/titling
- Changes in
 - Livestock
 - Cultivation
 - Conservation

Conservation income from

- Wildlife Association
 - declines in 60% sites
- Campsite shares
 - declines in 75% sites

- Diversification widespread
 - migration
- Regardless of the level of diversification, livestock fundamental for secure livelihoods
- Conservation income performs poorly

Policy implications

- Develop opportunities for diversification
- Support the pastoral enterprise
 - Ecological and economic rationality
 - Store of wealth
- Limited livelihood benefits of conservation interventions
 - Assumption that CBC is pro-poor