ACCOUNTING FOR PASTORALISTS OF KENYA AND UGANDA

A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE PUBLISHED DATA SETS

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Email: jacobwanyama12@gmail.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>580,367 sq kms</td>
<td>47.6 mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>241,038</td>
<td>43 mill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PASTORALIST AREAS
UGANDA AND KENYA
DESCRIBING PASTORALISTS

KENYA

ETHNIC GROUPS:
- Borana*, Gabra, Maasai*, Pokot*, Rendille, Samburu*, Somali Turkana and smaller groups.

LOCALITY:
- 13 Arid & Semi-Arid (ASAL) Counties.

NUMBERS:
- 8.8 mill people (1.73 mill HHs) “ethnic” pastoralists
- Many moved to towns and cities
- 4.0 mill individuals (0.8 mill HHs) dependent on livestock (57%)

UGANDA

ETHNIC GROUPS:
- Bahima/Abanyankole, Karamojong, Basongora, Itesot, Baruli, Banyarwanda.

LOCALITY:
- 24 Districts in the Cattle Corridor.

NUMBERS:
- Vary widely (1 to 10 million) - actual number around 5 million (1.1 million HHs).
DESCRIBING PASTORALISTS

KENYA

- Cattle and camel Cultures
- An economic & cultural identity
- Production System: Intensive, semi-intensive & extensive
- Livelihoods: Farmers, Agro-pastoralists, Pastoralists & ranchers

- 70% cattle, 87% sheep, 81% goats, 88% donkeys, all camels & 74% beehives.
- Milk, beef, chevron, mutton, camel meat, honey, beeswax, donkey skins.
- Attraction as a tourist destination
- Local breeds adapted to harsh conditions – Cross-breeding – Red Maasai sheep x Dorper

UGANDA

- Cattle Cultures
- An economic & cultural identity
- Production system: Intensive, semi-intensive & extensive
- Livelihoods: Farmers, Agro-pastoralists, Pastoralists & ranchers

- 19% of the country’s agricultural GDP, 90% of livestock products
- 95% of the indigenous cattle, and 85% of the milk.
- Milk, beef, chevron, mutton, camel meat, honey and beeswax and donkey skins and meat.
- Local breed adapted to harsh conditions - Cross-breeding – Ankole x Friesian
## ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

### LIVESTOCKS PRODUCT BASED ESTIMATION

( Behnke et al 2011/12-IGAD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETERS</th>
<th>VALUE IN US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KENYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.4 billion (National: 5.1 billion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>1.08 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live animals &amp; Meat</td>
<td>0.64 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manure</td>
<td>0.31 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services</td>
<td>0.42 billion</td>
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</table>
ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION CONT..

TOTAL ECONOMIC VALUATION OF PASTORALISM
(Nyariki et al 2019)

<table>
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<th>PARAMETERS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.13 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>1.04 billion (92%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other products (honey, services etc.)</td>
<td>0.09 billion (8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOURISM

KENYA

Pastoralism

• 0.29 billion

Wildlife Biodiversity, Cultural identity

• 2.5 billion

National Total

• Country's Attractiveness as Tourist destination

UGANDA

Tourist attraction.

• Ankole cattle => National symbol

• Culture

But great potential for tourism growth

No accurate figures

Nyariki et al 2019 – Quoting 2016 figures
ECOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION

LIMITED DATA
Ecosystem Services & Biodiversity

PASTORALISM
- Selective grazing
- Seed dispersal
- Bush burning (growth)
- *Bomas* (thorn fenced Corral) => Manure

LIMITED DATA

• Biodiversity hot spot
• Attracts Herbivores

Wildlife Iconic Tourist Attraction Areas

*Marshal et al 2018 & Byakagaba et al 2018*
DEFINITIONS OF PASTORALISM

KENYA

Government of Kenya Draft National Livestock Policy 2019 official definition:

“an economic activity and a cultural identity that takes advantage of the characteristic instability of rangeland environments through strategic mobility, where key resources such as pastures, nutrients and water for livestock becomes available in short-lived and largely unpredictable concentrations”.

UGANDA

No country specific definition for pastoralists - many authors quoting general global definitions

“as people for whom livestock traditionally contribute significantly to their livelihoods and incomes.

“mainly extensive livestock production system with or without mobility”

“almost exclusively cattle herders occupying the “Cattle Corridor” rangelands

“more than just Karamojong and Bahima/Banyankole”
DATA ON PASTORALISM

• Official surveys do not use a ‘pastoralism’ category, but distinguish between intensive, semi-intensive and extensive livestock production systems.

• In Kenya, 13 ASAL counties are populated by pastoralists and numbers can serve as proxy for estimating number of pastoralists.

• In Uganda, 24 districts of cattle corridor can do the same.

• Livestock censuses are carried out very irregularly - latest 2009 in Kenya and 2008 in Uganda.

• Livestock numbers often fluctuate very much due to frequent droughts and raiding.

• Human population & Housing census do not provide data on pastoralists household economics from livestock.
HOW TO IMPROVE THE DATA SITUATION

To improve
Segregating data between Pastoralists, Agro-pastoralists and Farmers on a national level

Difficult to assess and appreciate the economic importance of pastoralism from national economic data.

- Do not use pastoralism as a category
- Those that do are project and location specific

Institutions to take lead

National Bureaus of Statics
Relevant State Ministries:
Institutions: NEMA
County/District Authorities
Research institutions: & Universities
NGOs working in Pastoral areas
## DATA SOURCES

### Kenya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Area covered</th>
<th>Years covered</th>
<th>Accessibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya National Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>2019, every year</td>
<td>Bureau website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Livestock Population Census</td>
<td>Number of cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, chickens</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>2009, very irregular</td>
<td>Ministry website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>Index based livestock insurance</td>
<td>Sampled counties</td>
<td>2010-18, piloted by International Livestock Research Institute</td>
<td>LRI and ministry websites Grey data from ministry library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
<td>Number of cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, chickens</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>2015, yearly</td>
<td>FAO website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>Economic contribution of livestock</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>2011, one-off</td>
<td>IGAD website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td>Value of pastoralism in Kenya using total economic value approach</td>
<td>Pastoral regions</td>
<td>2019, one-off</td>
<td>Online, Springer Open Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kithi and Swift</td>
<td>Counting pastoralists in Kenya</td>
<td>Mandera, Marabit, Turkana and Wair</td>
<td>2014, one-off</td>
<td>Online, Researchgate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Pastoralists' household incomes</td>
<td>Project areas</td>
<td>Project-dependent</td>
<td>Grey literature from NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Drought Management Authority</td>
<td>Livestock holding and mobility</td>
<td>Turkana, Wajir, Mandera and Marabit</td>
<td>2013-19 after droughts</td>
<td>NOMA website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early warning household surveys</td>
<td>Sources of income and mobility</td>
<td>All and semi-urban counties</td>
<td>&gt;13 years, historical data, monthly</td>
<td>NOMA website</td>
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### Uganda

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<tr>
<td>Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)</td>
<td>National population and housing census</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>2014, every 10 years, fairly regular</td>
<td>UBOS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integrated household surveys or national household surveys</td>
<td>Key outcome indicators for National Development Programme, including land use, livestock rearing and farming</td>
<td>Sample districts</td>
<td>2014, twice yearly, fairly regular since 2013</td>
<td>UBOS and MAAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBOS and Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAF)</td>
<td>Livestock census 2008</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>2008, every 10 years, very irregular</td>
<td>UBOS and MAAF</td>
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<td>IGAD LPI Working Paper No. 02-12 (Behnke and Nakirya 2012)</td>
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VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF PASTORALISM

- Change the negative public narrative of pastoralists as problem to as part of the solution.

- Improve data collection using pastoralism as a category could bring out its significance for national economy.

- Incorporate more recent and innovative economic estimation such “Total Economic Valuation” or Production based”

- Take advantage of pastoralists resilience and adaptability to shocks such as climate change & pandemics.
Thank you!

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