

Feedback from students field work in the PhD course **Restoration of degraded semi-arid landscapes - Livelihoods, Livestock and Land use**

**Factors for Adoption of Enclosures in the Pastoralist Community of West Pokot, Kenya**  
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This study was conducted in the Kitakalakapele sub-location in Kongelai. The area was selected due to available information about slow adoption of enclosures among pastoralist community. We wanted to know the current status of adoption of enclosures in the villages and the factors for adoption and against adoption.

**Methods:**

- Interview with sub-location assistant chief about various village aspects such as the size, population, land tenure, trends in livestock, number and location of enclosures.
- In-depth interviews with four households that have adopted enclosures and two households that have not adopted enclosures.
- Focus group interviews. The group was composed of four household members with enclosures and two without.

**Findings:**

We have found that the number of households with enclosures is increasing. The increase was in response to growing number of livestock migrating in Uganda during dry season and so some have to be left at home (enclosures) for provision of milk and meat. Other reasons given are to get thatching grass for houses and fodder sale during dry season. Households without enclosures were constrained by knowledge, labor and land but also they had access to free grazing areas in Uganda and within the sub-location.

**Challenges:**

Porous fence that allow neighbors livestock, ants and profuse germination of *Acacia nilotica* that require frequent maintenance.

**Conclusion:**

The number of households with enclosures is increasing faster now than ever. Households against enclosures are motivated by free available fodder in Uganda and nearby large villages, however due to increase in conflicts in Uganda and cattle raiding, the future pasture banks will be the enclosures in the Kitakalakapele sub-locations.



***We are grateful the farmers who  
volunteered information to this study.  
Charles & Robert***