

ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANTS OF AGRO-PASTORALISTS' PARTICIPATION IN EMERGING LAND MARKETS AND ITS EFFECTS ON THEIR LIVELIHOODS IN WEST POKOT AND LAIKIPIA COUNTIES, KENYA

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INTRODUCTION

- Land access is crucial for households survival.
 - Land in pastoral areas managed through communal property rights-based land tenure system.
 - Situation changing from communal towards individualization of tenure.
 - Land is now used as a tradable commodity
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Land markets overview

- ▶ Emerged after land privatization.
 - ▶ Avenue through which rural households can access land.
 - ▶ Mostly informal and operate in customary settings.
 - ▶ More spread in African countries than earlier expected
 - ▶ However, the types of exchange, contractual arrangements, and the extent of land market activity vary considerably from country to country
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Research Problem and Justification

- Tenure changes has brought about lifestyle changes.
- New development given rise to land markets.
- Some studies(Jabu et al.,2017,Jin and Jayne 2013) have sited the presence of informal land markets in Kenya but little has been said about the chosen counties.
- Study fills in the gap to find out the common form of participation practiced in the areas.

Objectives

The main objective of this study is to analyze the determinants of agro-pastoralists participation in emerging land markets and its effects on their livelihoods in Laikipia and West Pokot Counties.

The specific objectives are to:

- i. Characterize forms of land market participation and land-based livelihood enterprises.
- ii. Analyze the determinants of renting, selling, buying and leasing of land by agro- pastoralists.
- iii. Determine the effect of renting, selling, buying and leasing of land on household total income.
- iv. Assess the effect of land-related conflicts and institutional factors on household total income.

Methodology

STUDY AREA

- Study was conducted in West Pokot and Laikipia counties

Sampling

- Multistage sampling technique was used to obtain a sample size of 336 agro-pastoralists.
- The first stage, West Pokot, and Laikipia counties were chosen. In the second stage, Chepareria and Rumuruti wards in Pokot South constituency and Laikipia West Sub County respectively, were selected from each county.
- Ywalateke, Kipkomo, Chepkopegh and Shelpogh locations in West Pokot and Matigari, Thome, Kandutura and Salama locations of Rumuruti were chosen.
- Purposive and simple random sampling was used to select respondent household.

Data collection

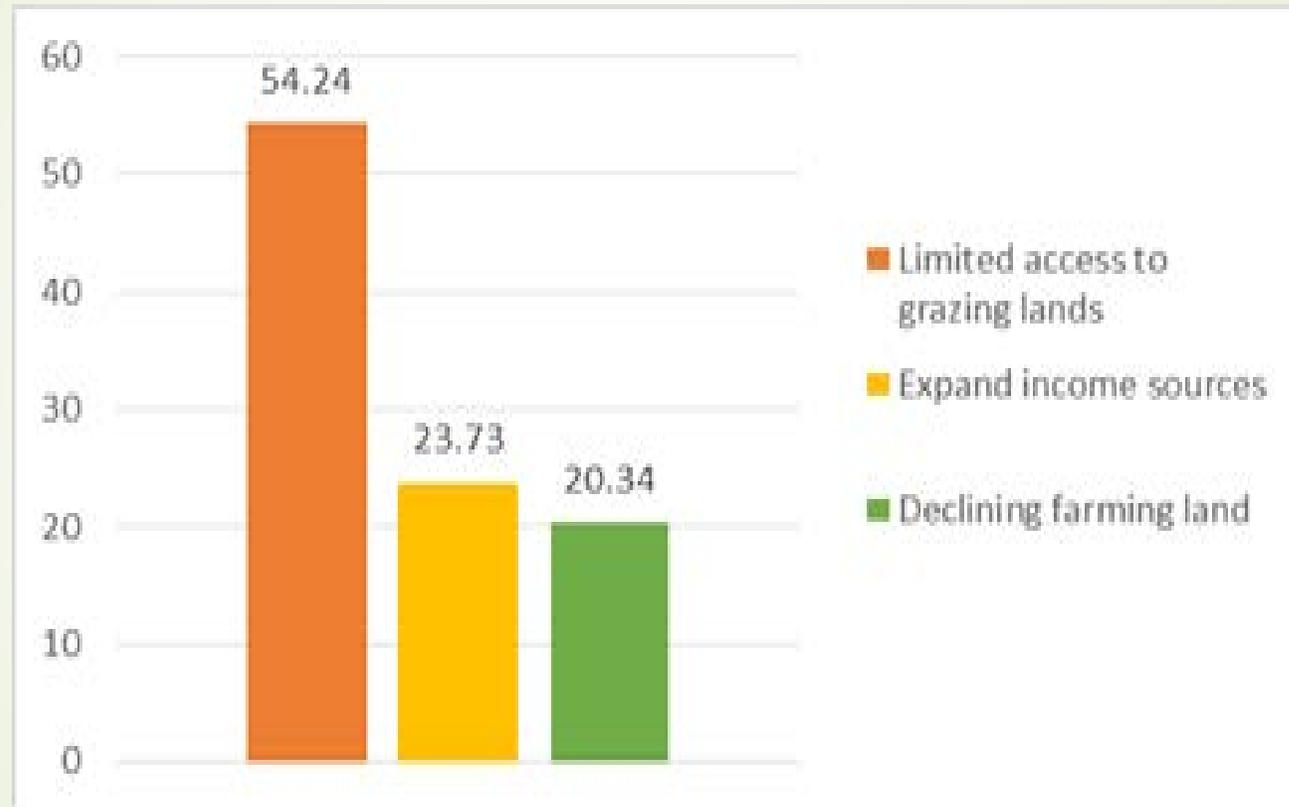
- Primary data on households was collected using semi structured questionnaires, and focus group discussions.

Results and discussion

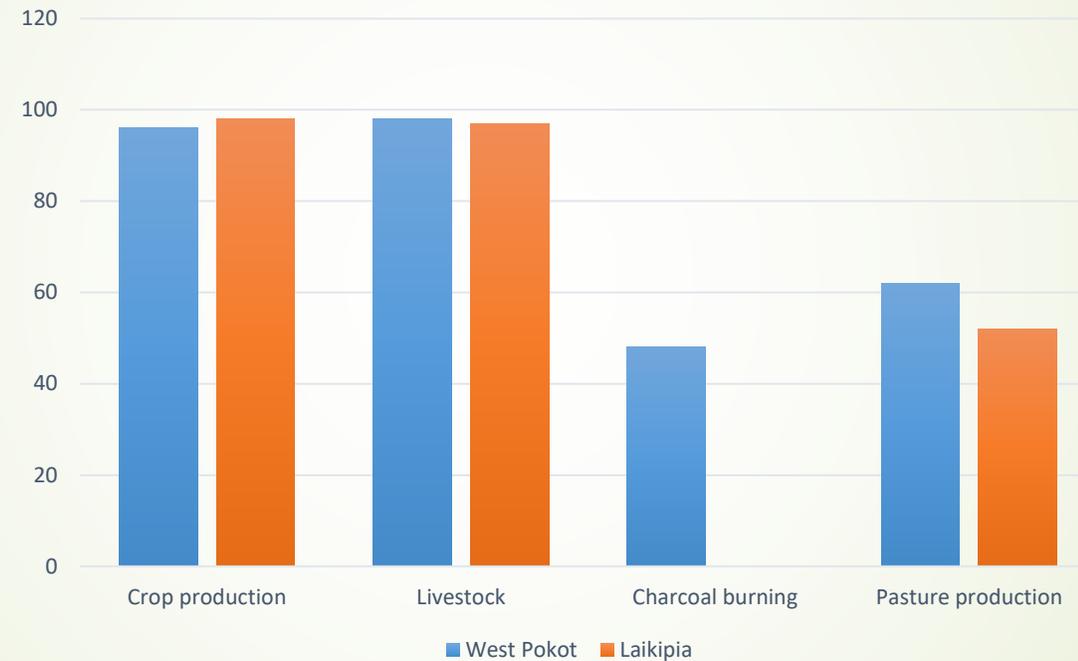
Objective one: Characterize forms of land market participation and land-based livelihood enterprises

	West Pokot	Laikipia
Percentage of participants	62.86%	70.81%
Rentals	49.71%	55.28%
Sales	36%	43.48%
Contracts involved		
Rentals(Informal agreements)	79.78%	80.68%
Sales(Informal with witnesses)	50.82%	56.34%
Timeline for renting land		
Cultivation(One year)	55.13%	45.45%
Grazing(Less than one year)	34.09%	51.14%
Challenges(Default and breach of contract)	53.13%	43.10%
Institutional right over land		
Sales agreement	54%	30.88%
Title deeds	24%	36.7%
Tenure system(Ownership without title deeds)	68%	53.32%

Reasons for renting in land



Land-based livelihoods





Conclusions

- ▶ From the findings, rental markets are most preferred due to its less demands. Therefore, the key policy thrust will be to facilitate operation of the land rental markets.
 - ▶ Land sales are picking up but at a slower rate since it mostly happen as a response to negative shocks.
 - ▶ Tenure security still an issue. The county government should improve on title deeds issuance to provide the guarantee of ownership and they will be more secure even after renting out land for agricultural production.
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