Addressing Common Resource Use Conflicts in the Rangelands Through Land Use Planning

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1. Introduction
   • Highlight Of The Main Issues Of Resource Conflict Mitigation In Kenya
2. Pastoral Movement Corridors And Resource Distribution
3. Institutional And Policy Context
4. Existing Spatial Structure
   • Case Of Turkana County
5. Development Challenges
6. Long Term Spatial Strategy

Presentation outline
INTRODUCTION

• Over 80% of Kenya’s land mass is categorized ASAL (Rangelands)
• The land tenure type is largely communal.
• Resource use is based on the commons
Challenges Facing the Commons in Kenya

• Changes in land tenure rights and land use systems.
• climate change phenomenon
• changing land control systems, actors and institutional mechanisms for managing resources
• Increased Resources Based Conflicts in rangelands is an endemic phenomenon. It arises as a result of:
  • Competition over access and control of scarce resources,
  • climate change and emerging phenomena of sedentarization.
To mitigate conflicts;

- Kenya has adopted appropriate land policies and land use planning to address livelihood zones management for self-sustenance.
- The policies aim at reforming rather than modernizing the livelihood systems and balancing of various competing land uses.
Pastoral Movement
Corridors and Resource Distribution
Movement Patterns and Conflict Epicenters
• Residual sedentarization (RS) exiting nomadism and settling around water points, food relief distribution centers
• (IS) Induced Sedentarization. Demand-driven encouraged by governments and NGOs
• About 30% of the population has settled
Some new developments and institutional frameworks specific to the ASALs:

- Vision 2030 Annex for Northern Kenyan and Other arid Lands
- National Land Policy
- National Disaster Policy
ASALs Development & Institutional Framework
Cont.

- National Policy on Peace Building and Conflict Management
- National Livestock Policy
- The County Governments Act, 2012
- Community Land Act 2016
THE TURKANA CASE STUDY: LIVELIHOOD ZONES

- The county is divided into six livelihood zones namely:
  - Central Pastoral Livelihood Zone,
  - Turkwell Riverine Agro-pastoral Zone,
  - Lake Turkana Fishing Zone,
  - Kerio Riverine Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zone,
  - Lodwar urban livelihood zone and
  - Border Pastoral Livelihood Zone
Turkana Resource Dispute

- Trans-boundary Conflict between the Turkana and Pokot due to boundary demarcation and the recent discovery of significant oil reserves.
- Conflict has caused displacement of people,
- prevented agro-pastoral communities from accessing pasture and water,
- hindered the mobility of migratory herders (a crucial drought coping mechanism).
### Major Issues that Trigger Conflicts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Territorial control and tenure claims over key resources</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial expansion</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought / lack of pasture and water</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic polarisation and Turkana/South Pokot</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger poverty</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclear land and policies</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Conflict Casualties Turkana County

Kakong Lomedo Silale and Kulal

- Deaths
- Injuries
- Displacements
Paradigm Shift In ASAL Development Planning and Conflict Management

Past conflict management efforts has focused more on conflict resolution rather than:

- Analysis of conflict occurrence,
- Impacts of the conflicts,
- Main characteristics,
- Spatial and landscape considerations of conflicts, and
- Conflict trends.
The land-use planning approach to commons conflict resolution is to:

- holistically and sustainably manage land and changes in a community
- encompassing societal and ecological needs.
- continuously balance competing land uses
- anticipating conflicts and developing land-use regulation to forestall occurrence.
• using land use zoning and regulations instruments are to identify and separate potentially incompatible uses
• preparing comprehensive plans to identify broad future allocations to harmonize expectations
• developing sound plans and planning schemes that react to anticipated disagreements
• mapping conflict potential areas in the context of competing landscape services
Interventions

- Development of inter-community land use,
- grazing management land use plans
- inter-community reciprocal grazing agreements between pastoral communities
- Organized access to pasture and water
- Enhanced mobility and sharing of resources across territorial boundaries
- Mainstreaming of communal land tenure in the national land policy
• Devolved resource governance and secure land rights
• Enforcement of customary resources use regulations leading to sustainable resource management
• Promotion of livelihood diversification options compatible with livestock-based livelihoods
Lessons learned and strategy

Spatial integrity

Focus on spatial equilibrium and spatial equity to drive a balanced ASAL development.

Economy

Enhancing competitiveness specialization and demand driven growth.

Local Resource base focus

Mapping and zoning local critical resource area with regional focus; Minerals

Public Sector

• Focus on spatial equilibrium and spatial equity especially in the areas of infrastructure (social and physical) to drive a balanced ASAL development.
Reflections and way forward

- what structures are required land use systems for viable Plan
- Can the current institutional set up deliver effective plan
- Should local initiatives in plan implementation sector
Thank you for your attention