

Climate Variability and Climate Change in Pastoral Systems

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Herrero, A. Ayantunde,



ILRI

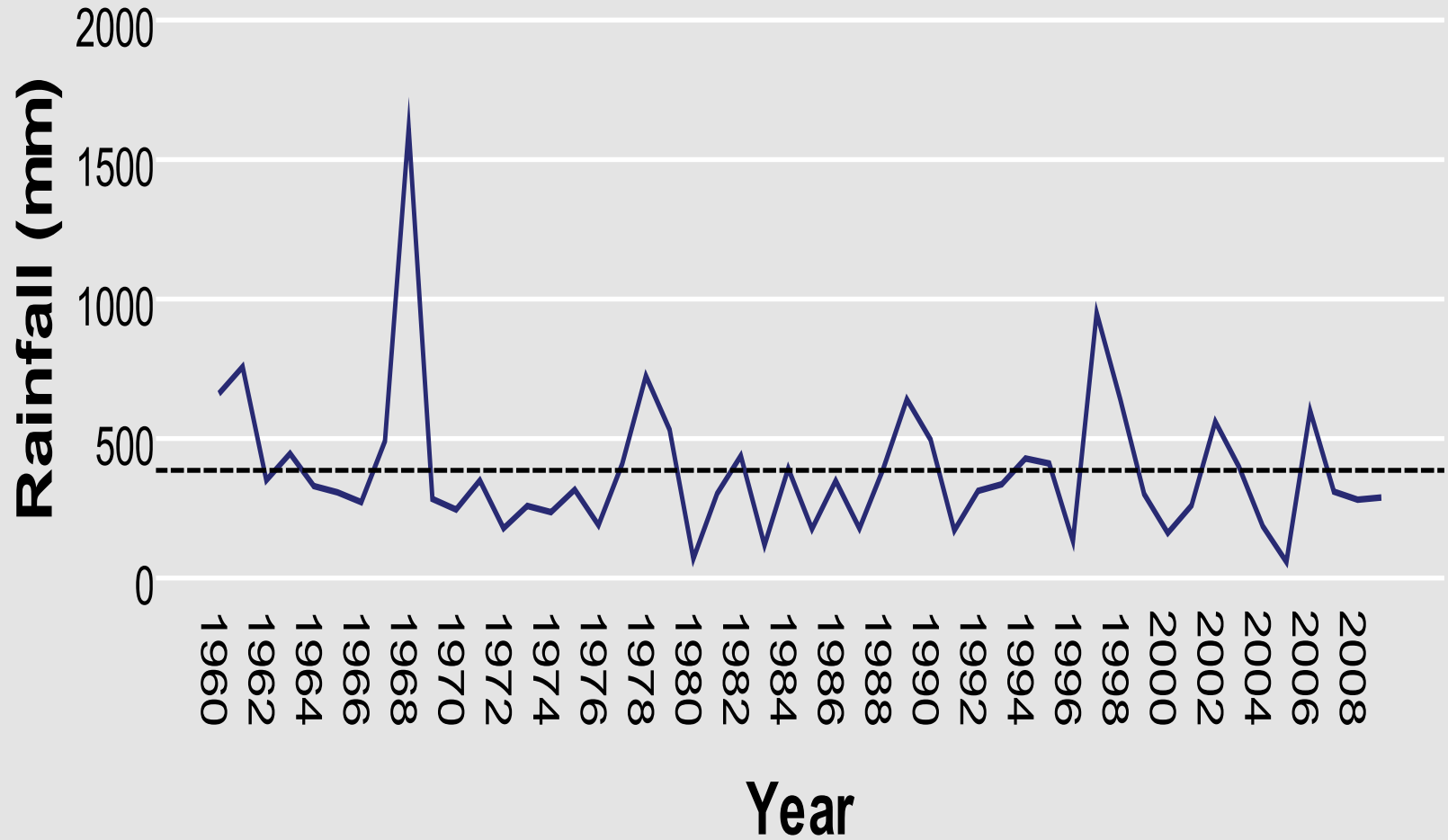
International Livestock Research Institute

Pastoralists and climate risk

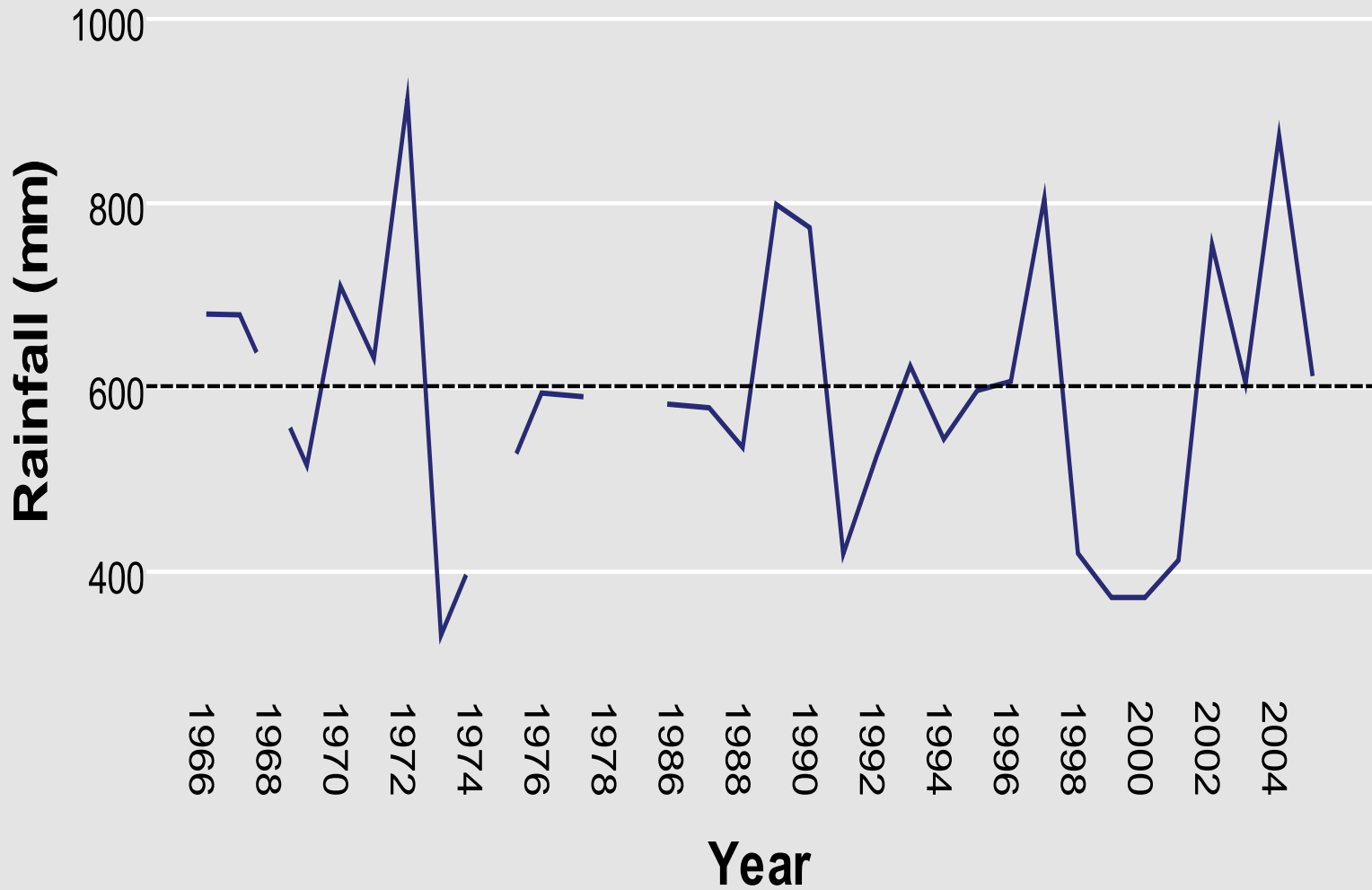


Oromiya Region, Ethiopia by Andrew Heavens

Annual rainfall in Garissa, Kenya, 1960 to 2009



Annual rainfall, Yabello, Ethiopia, 1966 to 2005



Rainfall and NDVI

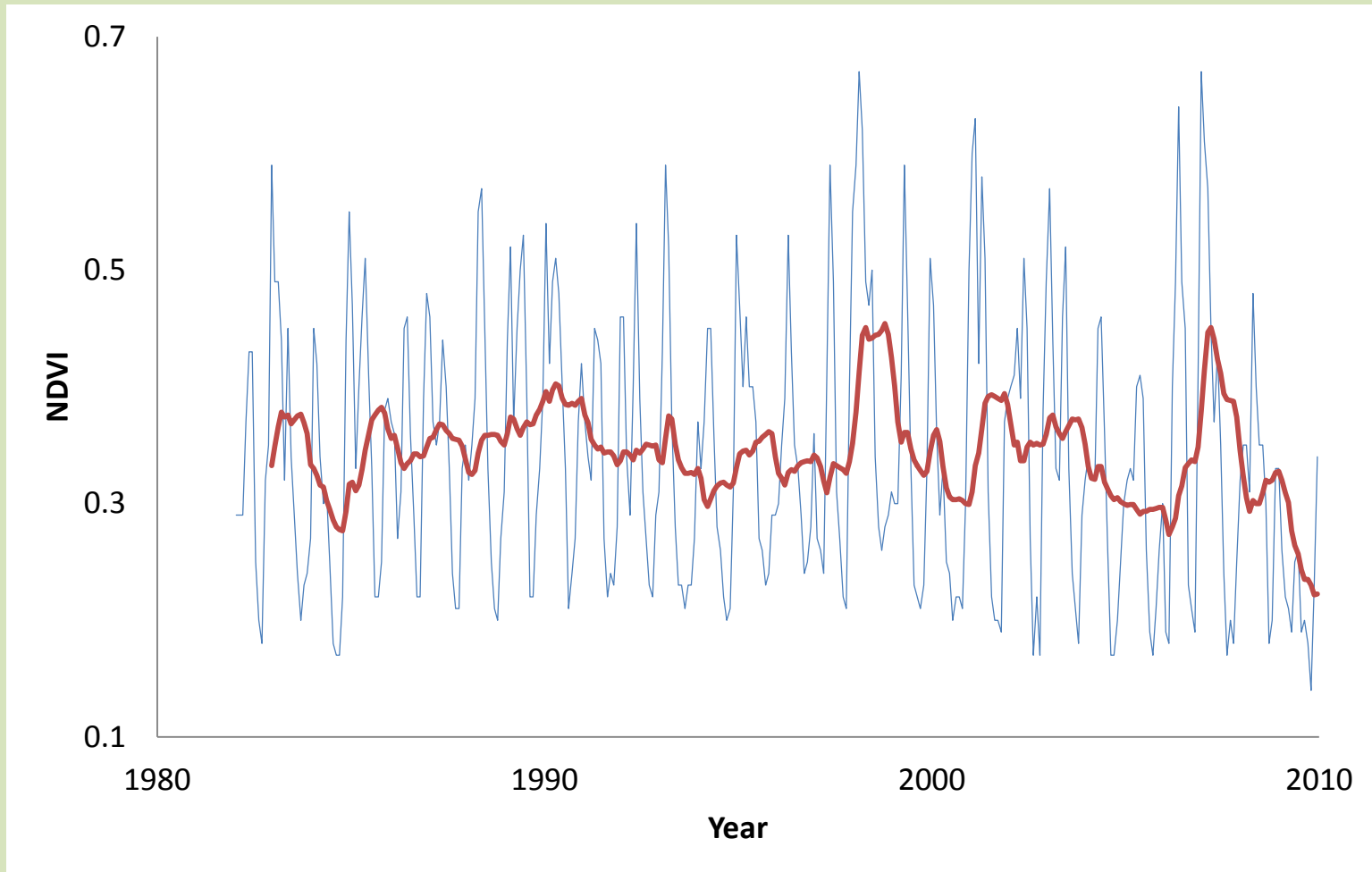
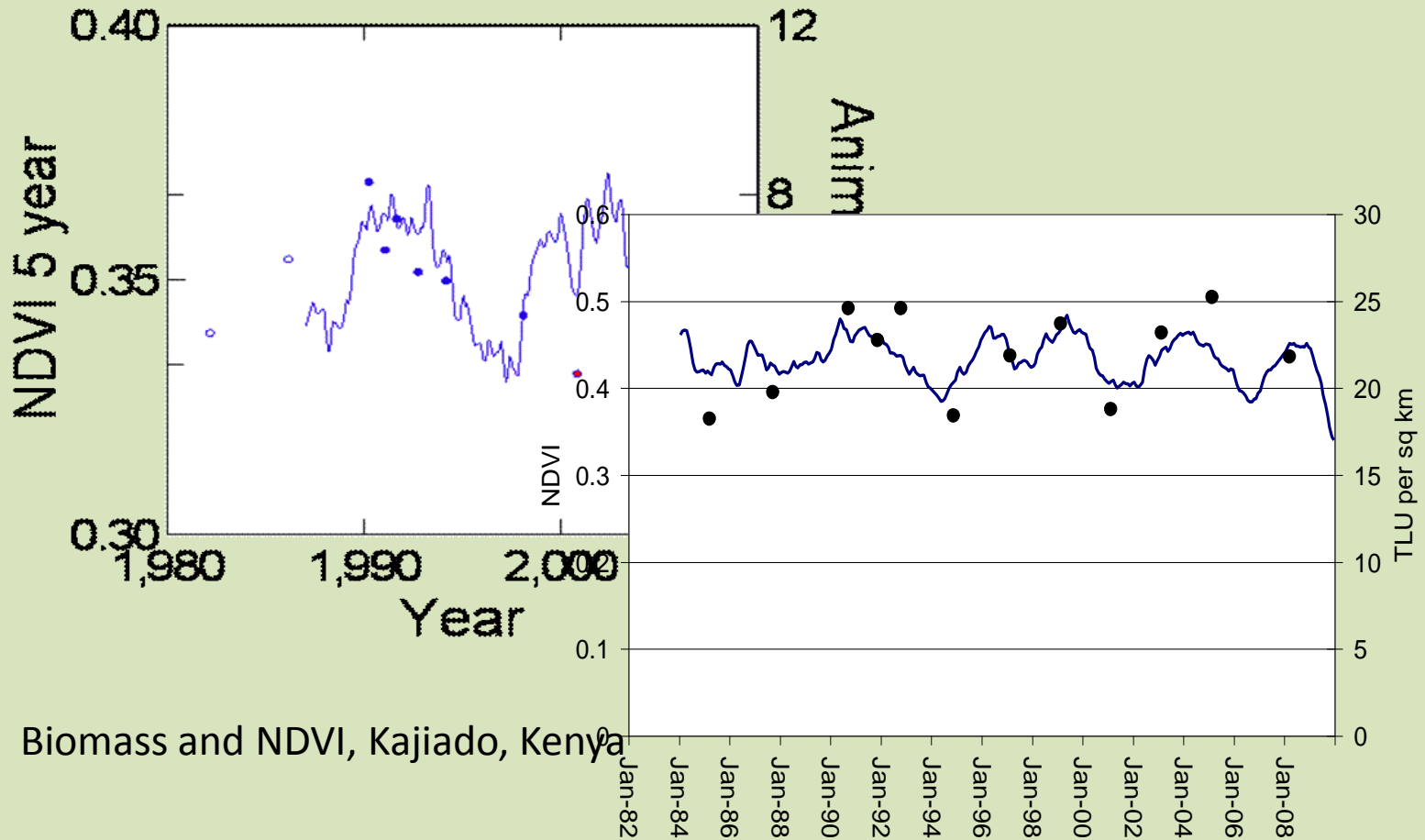


Figure 1: Variation of monthly (blue) and 12 month running average (red) of NDVI for Kajiado district from 1982 to end of 2009. Source: unpublished ILRI analysis.

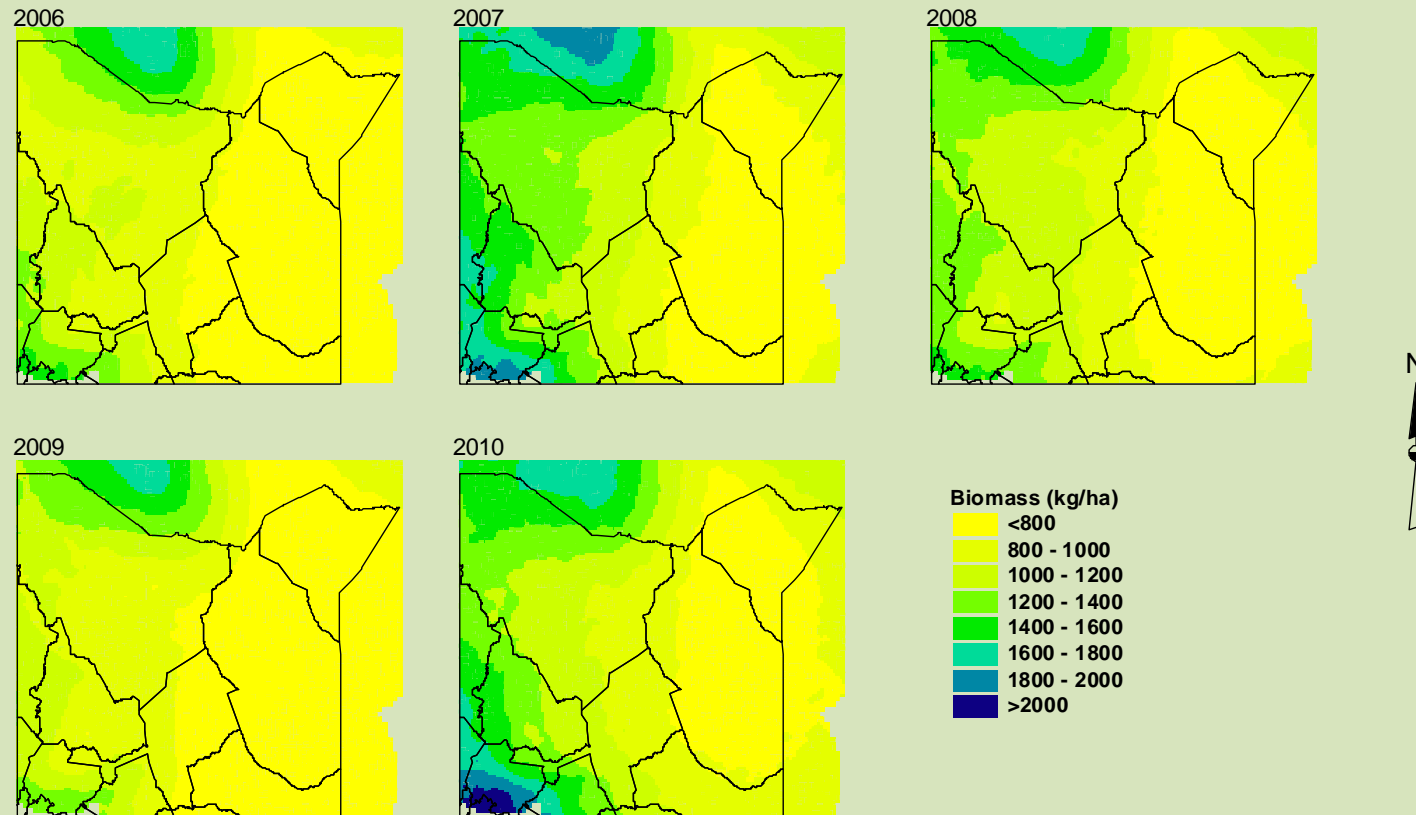
Vegetation biomass and livestock mortality



Biomass and NDVI, Kajiado, Kenya

Biomass and NDVI, Laikipia, Kenya

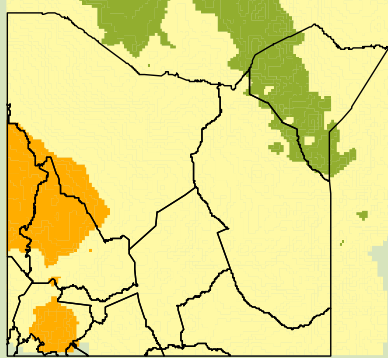
Forage available (kg/ha) for Kenya northern arid lands (2006-2010). Source of information: GL CRSP LEWS



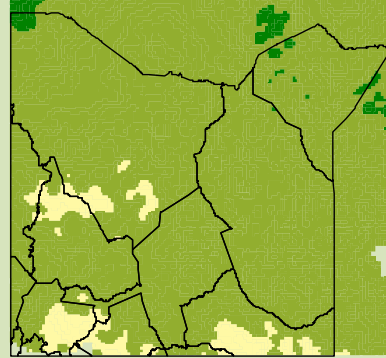
300 0 300 600 Kilometers

Forage deviation (%) for Kenya northern arid lands (2006-2010). Source of information: GL CRSP LEWS

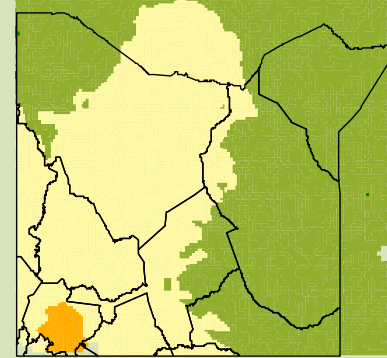
2006



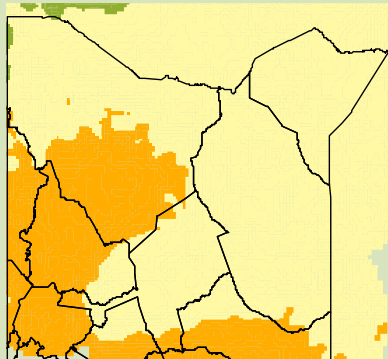
2007



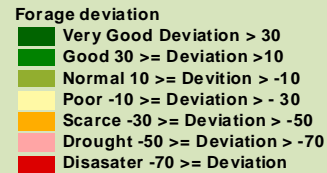
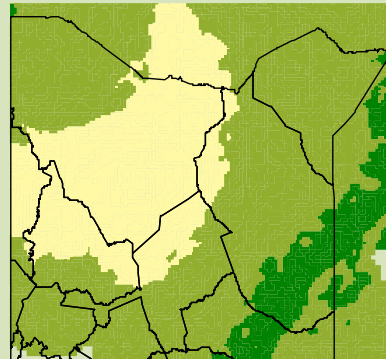
2008



2009

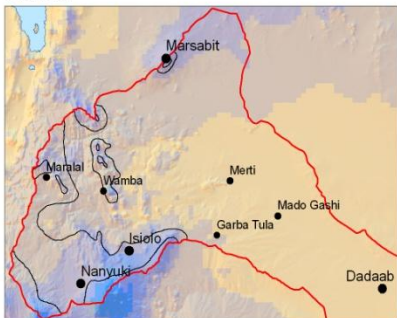


2010

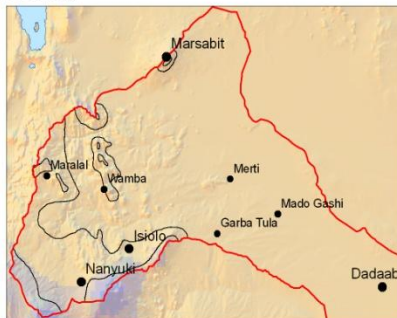


Monthly aridity index

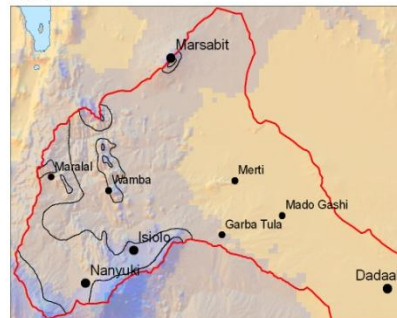
January



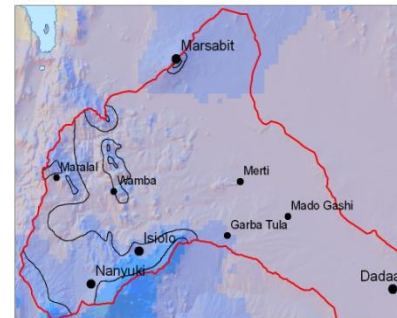
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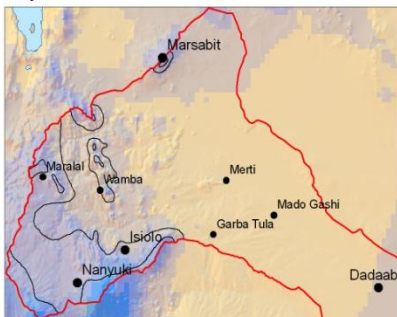
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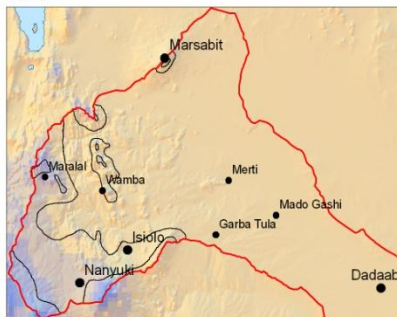
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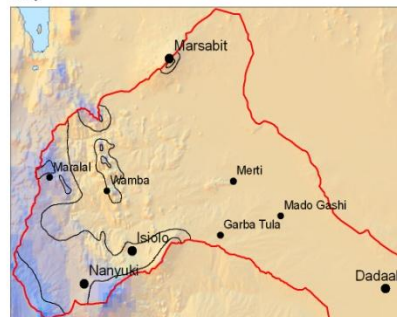
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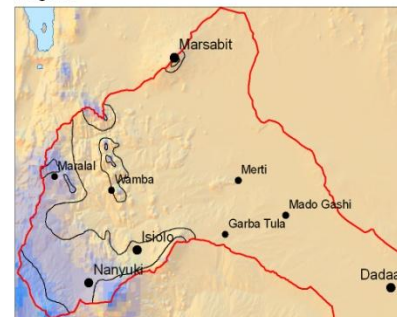
June



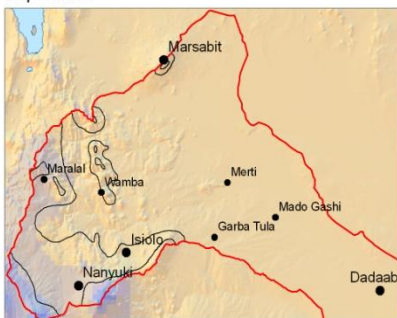
July



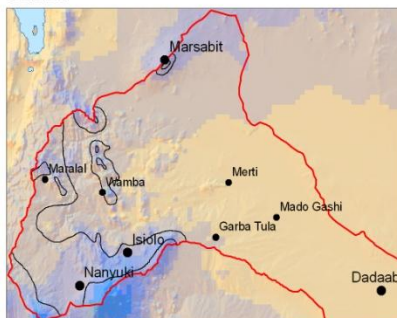
August



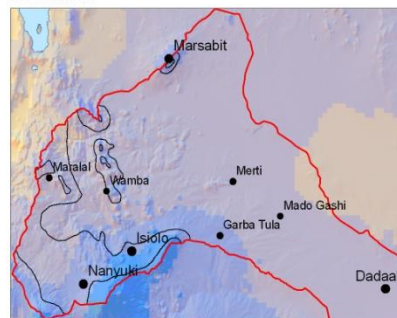
September



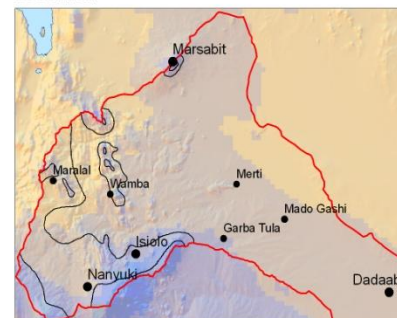
October



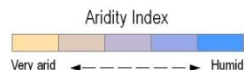
November



December



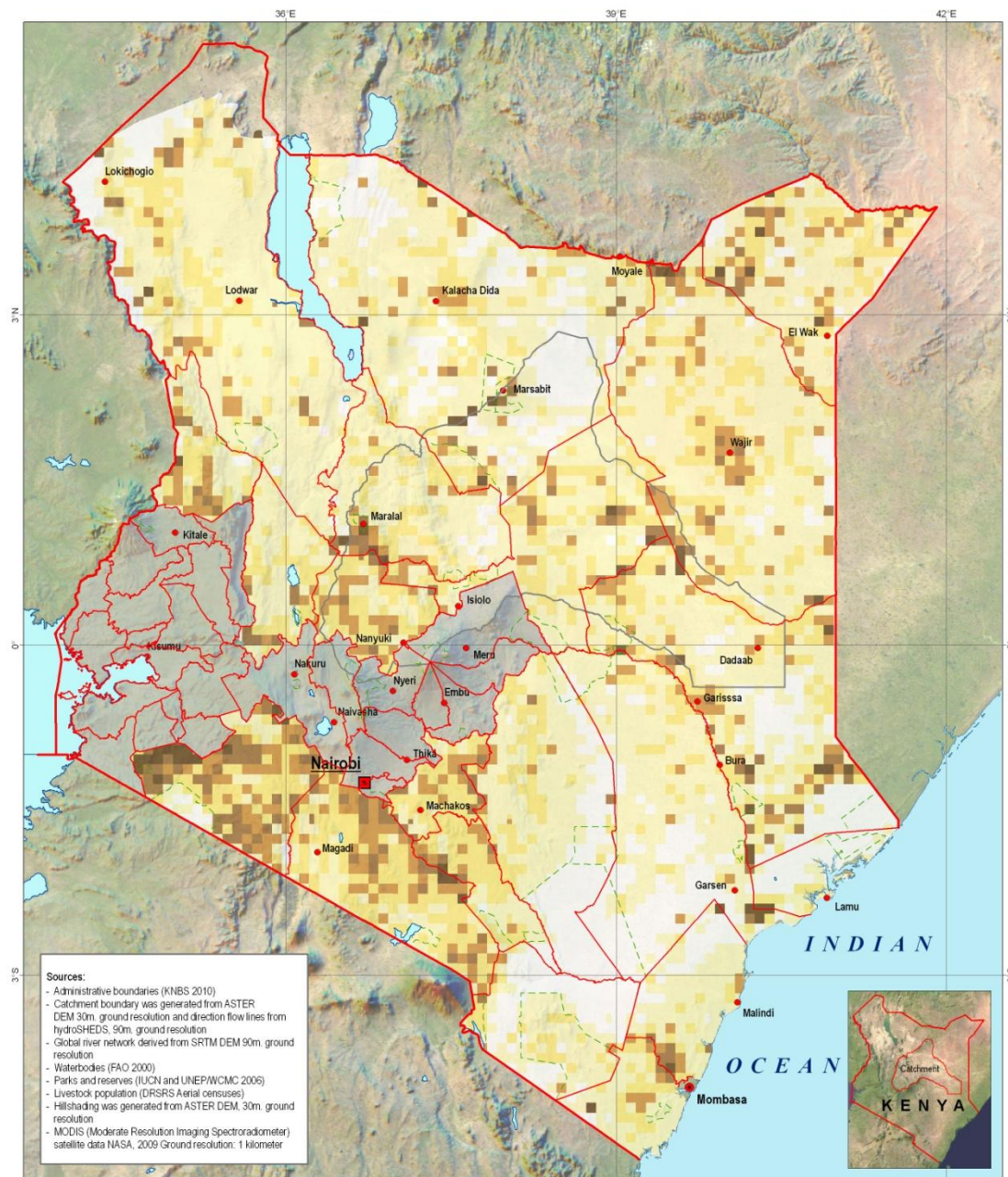
— Catchment boundary
 — Agro-climatic zones boundary



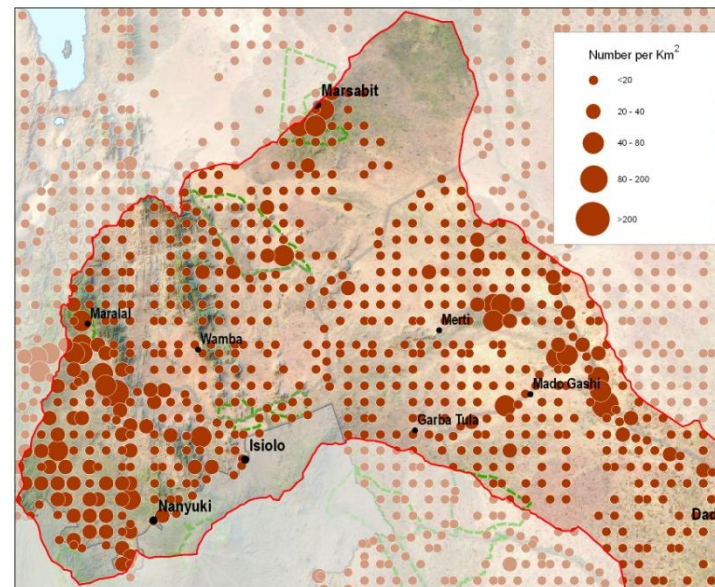
Sources:

- Catchment boundary was generated from ASTER DEM 30m, ground resolution and direction flow lines from hydroSHEDS, 90m, ground resolution
- Towns (SoK topographic maps scale 1:50,000)
- Waterbodies (FAO 2000)
- Aridity index (Mud Springs Geographers, Inc. 2002 AWhere-ACT Database, Kenya 2002)
- Agro-climatic zones (KSS, Sombroek 1982)
- Hillshading was generated from GTOPO30, ground resolution 1 Kilometer

Average livestock density in Kenya, 1978 - 2010

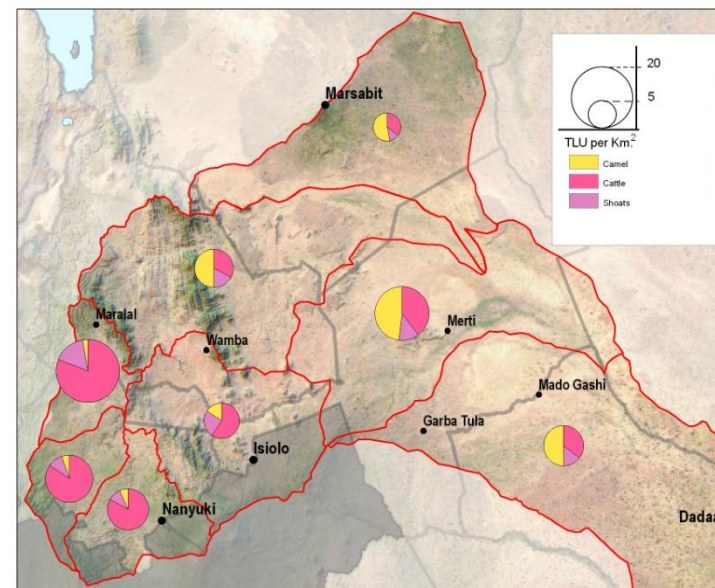


Average cattle density in the catchment



--- Park Not surveyed

Average livestock density per sub-catchment

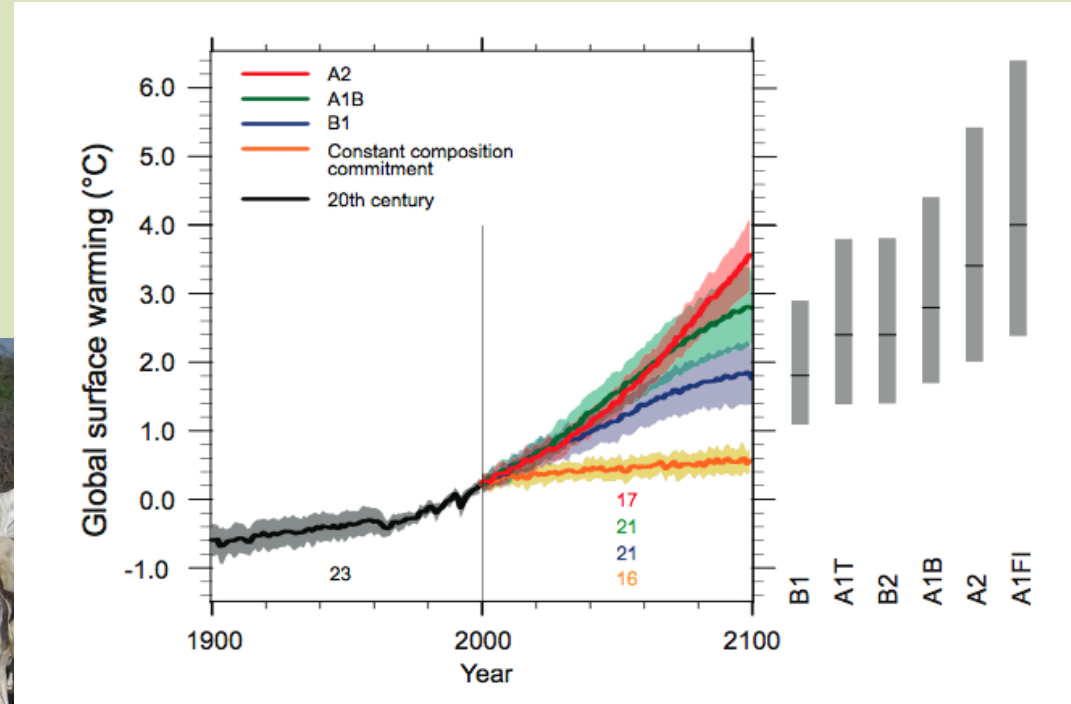
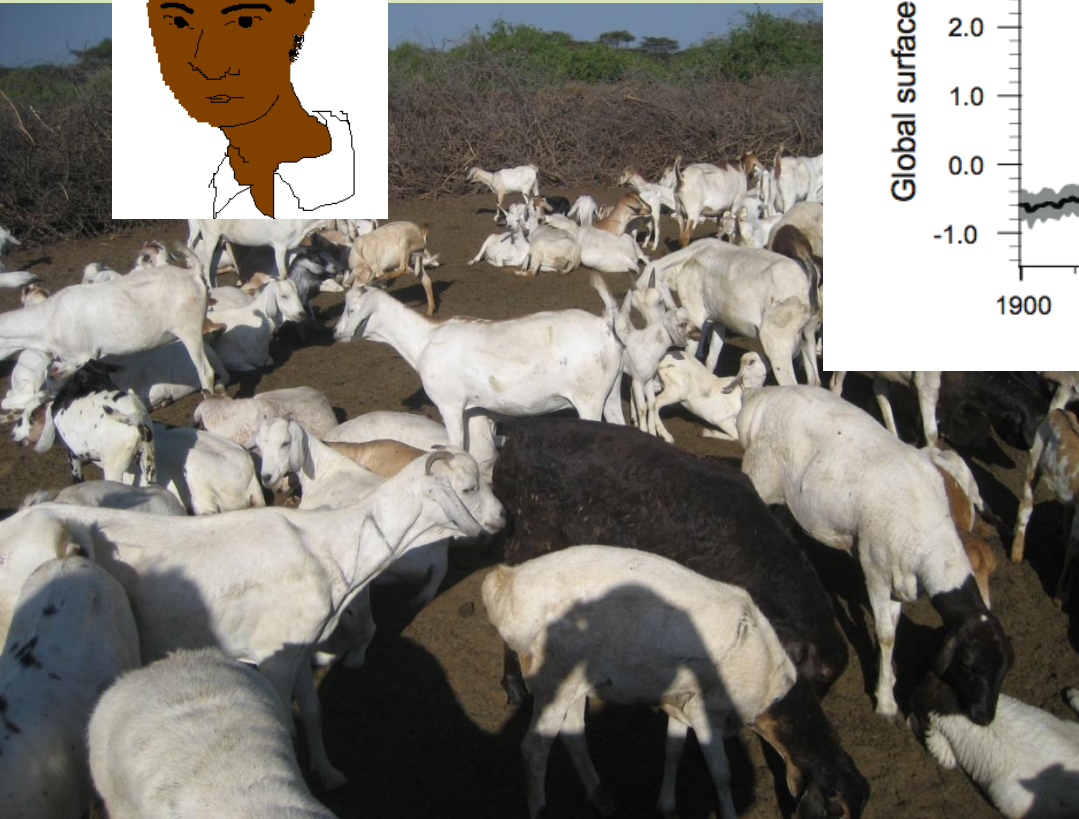


Scale 1:3,000,000

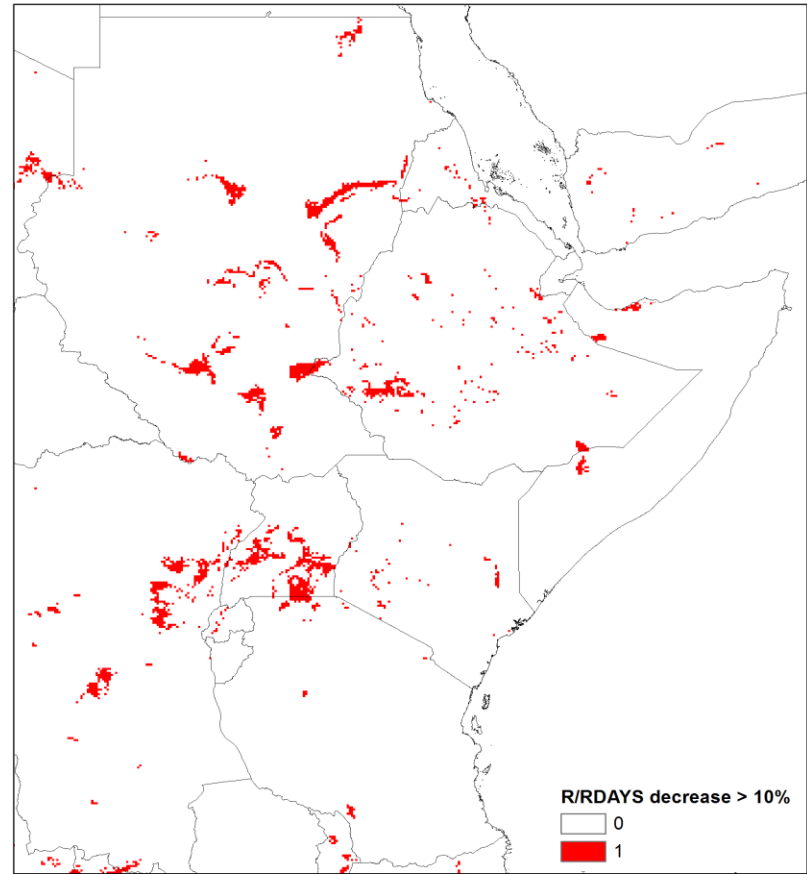
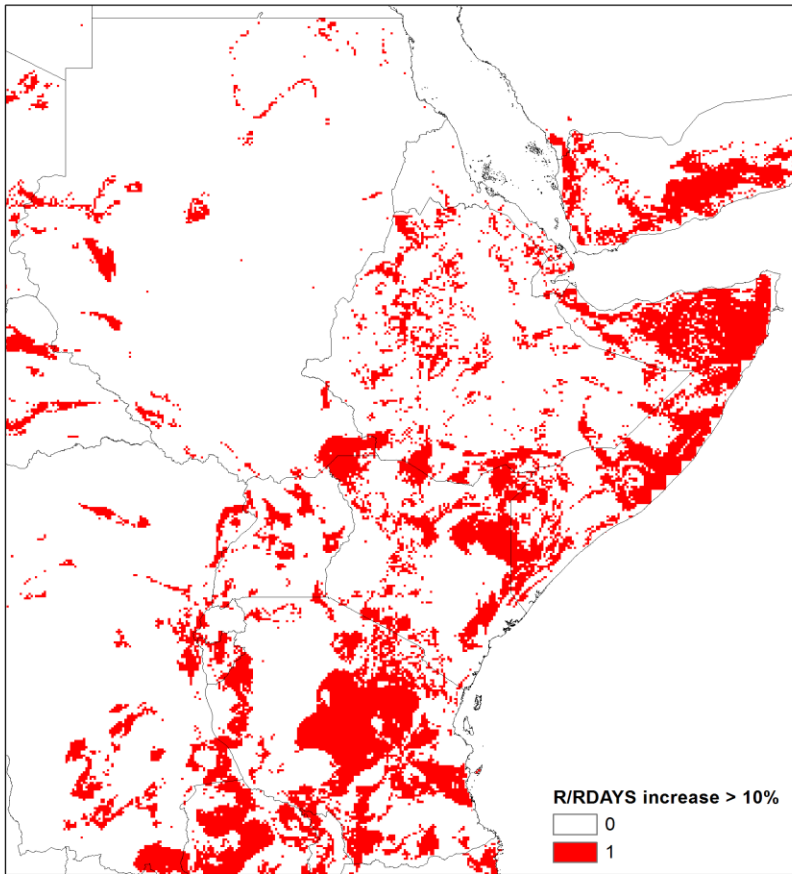
Not surveyed

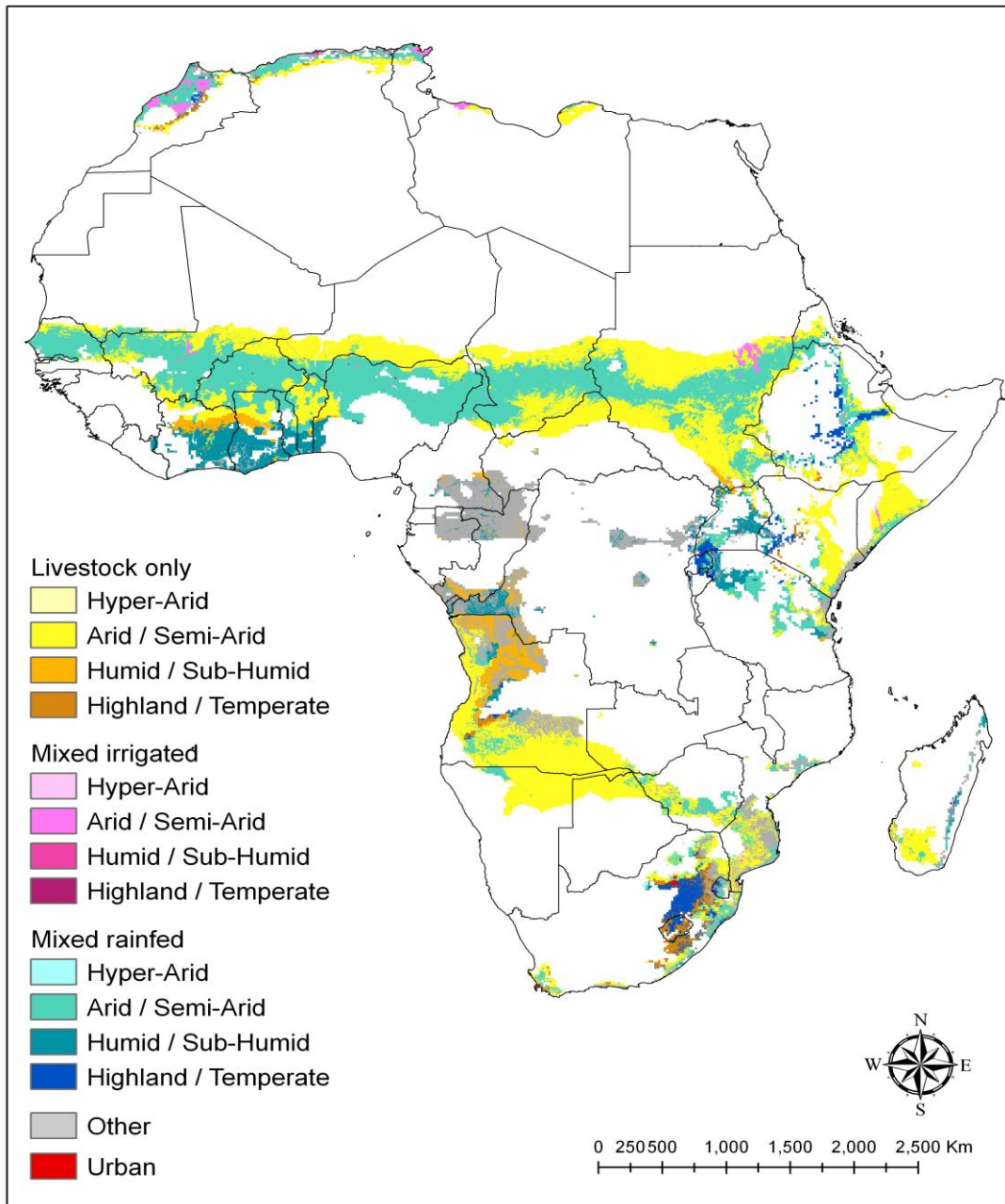
Climate Change

Image of the Future



Climate change exposure: changes in rain per rainfall event

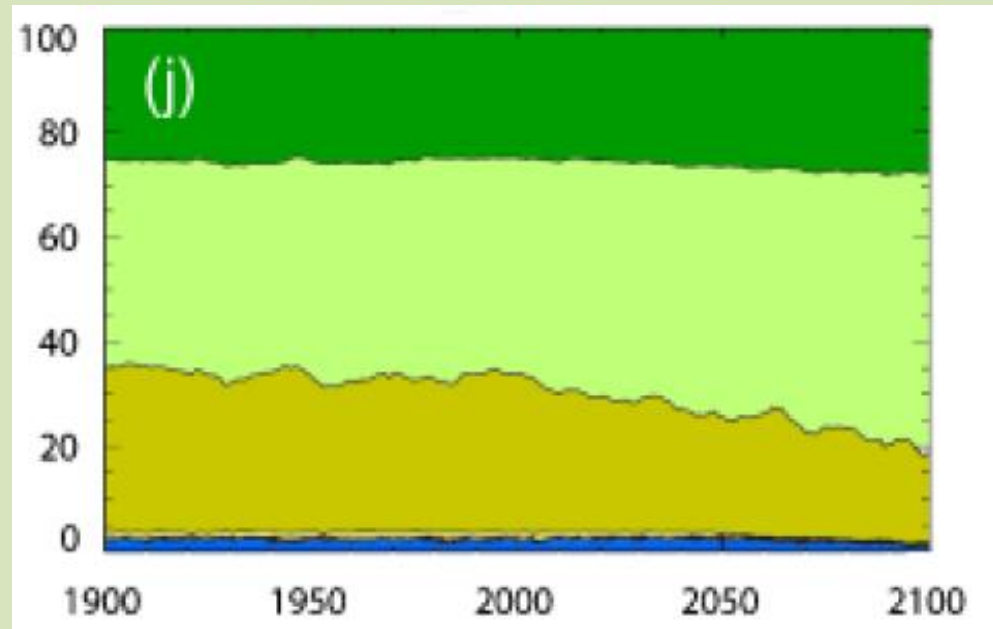
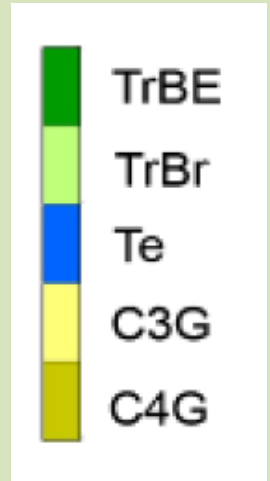
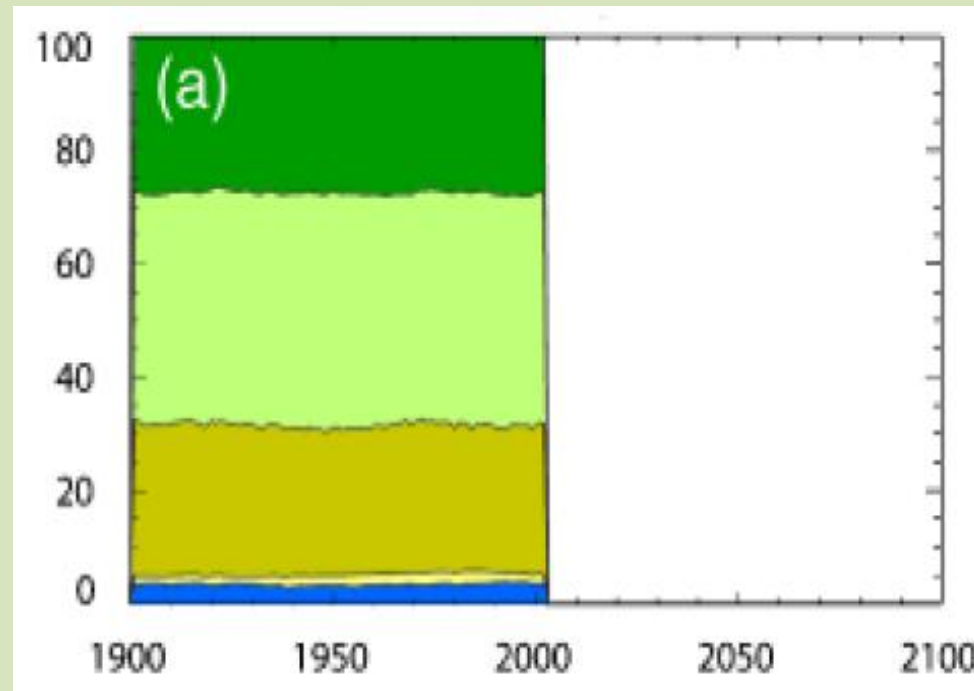




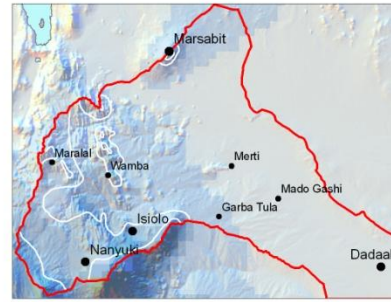
East Africa:
Simulated plant
functional types:

(top) 20th
century

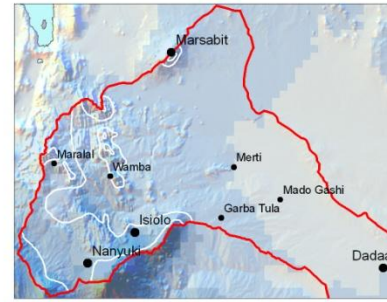
(bottom) 20th
and 21st
centuries (one
climate model)



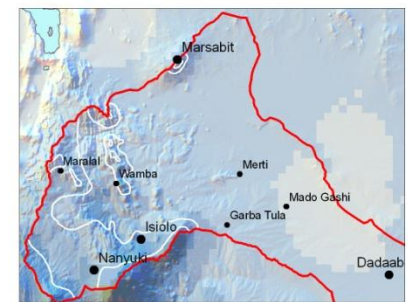
Climate change: rainfall and temperature



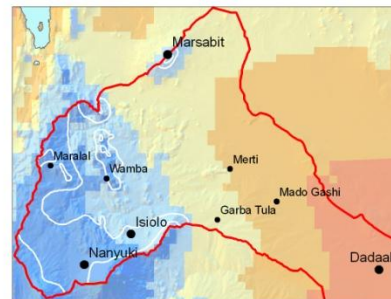
2000



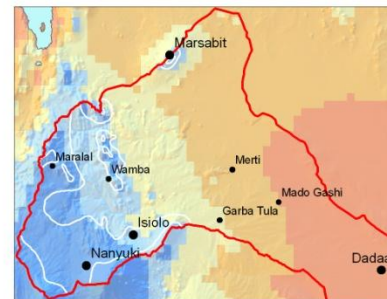
2030*



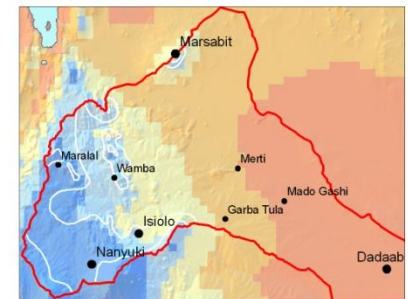
2050*



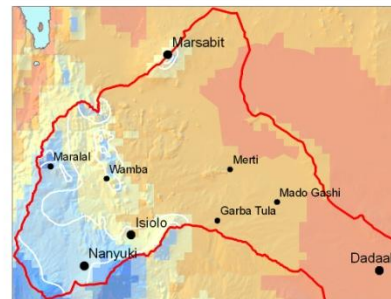
2000



2030*



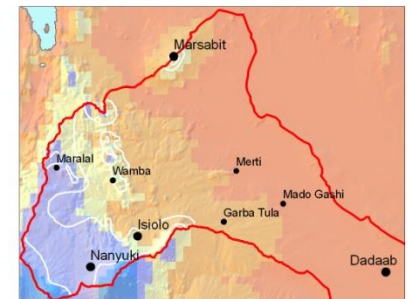
2050*



2000



2030*



2050*

* Predicted

Scale 1:5,500,000



Sources:

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- Towns (Sokl topographic maps scale 1:50,000)
- Waterbodies (FAO 2000)
- Agro-climatic zones (KSS, Sombroek et al. 1982)
- Rainfall and temperature changes (Jones et al. <http://futureclim.info/>)
- Hillshading was generated from ASTER DEM, 30m ground resolution
- MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) satellite data NASA, 2009 Ground resolution: 1 kilometer

Adaptation research priorities

- Context of rapidly changing production systems and livelihood strategies
- Will CC mean more or less livestock production in marginal areas (CC to Livestock keepers)?
 - What do the exposure thresholds mean for dryland areas?
- Constraints on social/ econ/ institutional issues of adaptive capacity
 - Safety nets
 - Markets
 - Land tenure
- SCENARIOS as a planning tool



Thank you...

Photo: P. Little 2011