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The Consequences of Emerging Cash Crops on Small-Scale Rural Farmers' Livelihoods:

A Case Study of the Energy Crop, Jatropha Curcas L, In Kenya



A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Philosophy in Development Studies at Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

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Abstract

This thesis investigates claims that growing of drought resistant cash crops such as Jatropha Curcas L (Jatropha) by small-scale rural farmers living in arid and semi-arid regions is an effective way to improve their livelihoods through increased income and improved food security. One school of thought supports this claim – often made by proponents of the bio-fuel industry - and another is sceptical about the claim. This research used the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework to evaluate the impact of growing Jatropha on the livelihoods of small-scale rural farmers in the Meru North district in Kenya. The findings revealed that, some elements of Jatropha farming as an agricultural strategy could be capable of improving rural livelihoods.

Interviews carried out with farmers showed that Jatropha growing has had positive and negative impacts on the farmers' livelihoods. Farmers - especially those who were also traders in Jatropha - noted significant positive impacts in their financial, physical, human, and natural capital domains as demonstrated in the asset pentagon. However, the impacts were far less positive for those farmers who only produced Jatropha. Positive impacts of Jatropha were also noted amongst the wider rural communities. Local people interviewed indicated that Jatropha growing has increased their access to job opportunities as farmers were now employing local people on a casual basis to help out on the Jatropha farms. The local people including farmers have also used the Jatropha plant as a soil protector in places where land is susceptible to soil erosion and mud slides in the region.

There were some fundamentals of rural livelihoods that did not experience any immediate impact as a result of Jatropha farming. For instance, food production has not been impacted upon negatively as expected. Food supply in the region has remained constant due to the modes of Jatropha production adopted by farmers that do not interfere with the production of food crops. Similarly, no evidence was found that Jatropha growing had impacted positively or negatively on communal or state-owned physical capital assets.

Negative impacts were however noted in the social capital domains of farmers, as many farmers who produced Jatropha but did not trade it themselves have lost trust in their neighbours who acted as their middlemen or traders. More so, this study concludes that the expansion of the Jatropha trade has increased inequality among farmers. Farmers who are

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presumed to be the poorest in the region are not taking up the growing of Jatropha, therefore the benefits of growing Jatropha are only being tapped by the richer farmers. In addition this thesis concludes that growing of Jatropha has increased labour demand for family members and particularly women are bearing much of the heavy labour impact in households in rural areas.

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	Participatory	
	Sustainable	
	Empowering	
	Conducted in partnership	
	Multi-level and Holistic	
	Disaggregated	
	Long term and flexible	
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	Natural capital (land, water and, forests),	
	Financial capital (savings, credit and/or, remittances)	
	Physical capital (roads, buildings and, energy)	40
	Social capital (networks, informal safety nets and, membership of organisations)	4 1
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Abbreviations and Glossaries

ADB Asian Development Bank

ADC Agriculture Development Corporation

AGR Asian Green Revolution
ASALs Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

CARE Canada America Relief Everywhere

CDM Clean Development Mechanism

DFID Department for International Development

ERC Energy Regulatory Commission

FELISA Farming for Energy Better Livelihoods in Southern Africa

GAF Green Africa Foundation
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GFC Global Forest Coalition

IDS Institute of Development Studies
IMF International Monetary Fund

IRD Integrated Rural Development

KEFRI Kenya Forestry Research Institute

MOA Ministry of Agriculture

MOE Ministry of Energy

NGO Non-governmental Organisation

SAPs Structural Adjustment Programmes

SLA Sustainable Livelihoods Approach

SLF Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

UN United Nations

UNCED United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNFAO United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

USA United States of America

WB World Bank