

Building on illegal value chains to achieve sustainable management of natural resources?

The case of aloe exploitation and trade in Baringo, Kenya

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Elements of context

- Externally designed & funded interventions in developing countries
 - Short-term, externally funded projects which inject much necessary financial
 & human resources on a topic / region
 - Weak accountability towards beneficiaries
 - Interventions frequently dropped on the local landscape
 - Mitigated or short term effects
- Participatory approaches based on local & traditional knowledge are an option:
 - For sustainable use of biodiversity (CBD, 1992)
 - If sustainability and development goals are to be reached (IAASTD, 2008)
- But lack of hindsight on local knowledge based approaches

Research question

What are the implications and limits of external interventions based on local knowledge approaches?

Objectives

- Analyzing the effects of a 6 years external intervention...
- ... in Baringo (Kenya)...
- ... aiming at promoting regulated exploitation and trade of aloe



Location of Kenya in Africa



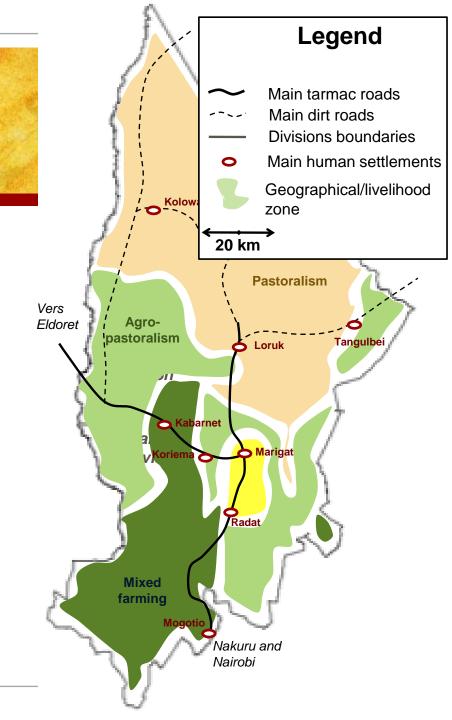
Location of Baringo in Kenya



Aloe secundiflora

Baringo

- Semi arid area
- High poverty level
- South-North inequalities
 - Rainfall
 - Livelihood sources
 - Market access
 - Poverty



Methods

- The Baringo external intervention seen as an innovation process
- Analytical framework derived from the Innovation system perspective
 - Innovation: type, nature, domain
 - Stakeholders' roles & interactions
 - Role of local knowledge
 - Innovation triggers & drivers
 - Innovation dynamics over several decades
 - Results and "impact" obtained



Multistakeholder workshop

Data collection procedure

- Participative approach
- Data sources = bibliography, interviews, (focus) group discussions, workshops
- Guideline and tools derived from research questions
- Opened and flexible sampling rules





Triggers of external intervention

- From the 60s: Unchecked exploitation of wild aloe through informal channels
- 1986: Aloes protected by a presidential decree
- 1990s : growing interest on aloe as a resource
- 2004: Elaboration of a national regulatory framework
- A local knowledge based pilot project in Baringo
 - Ethno pharmaceutical use of aloe
 - Prior existing commercial exploitation
 - Problems of overexploitation of Aloe
 - Willingness of local leaders



Harvest of Aloe secundiflora leaves

External intervention

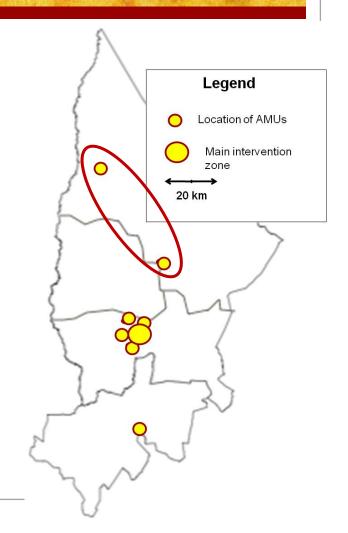
External R&D intervention 2004-2010

- Objective : Exploitation and regulated aloe trade
- Trainings and promotion of aloe cultivation
- Construction of a central processing unit
- Setting up of an organizational device
 - Empowerment of a farmer organization
 - Public-private partnership for commercialization
 - Establishment of decentralized aloe management units

Activities concentrated in the south

Mitigated results as of 2012

- Logistical & capacity challenges
- Internal conflicts leading to standstill
- Spatial disparities in innovation adoption



Aloe cultivation



Aloe nursery in project area



Plantation of aloe in Baringo



Aloe processing plant in project area

A prior existing network

1980s: Starting of Exploitation of Wild Aloe

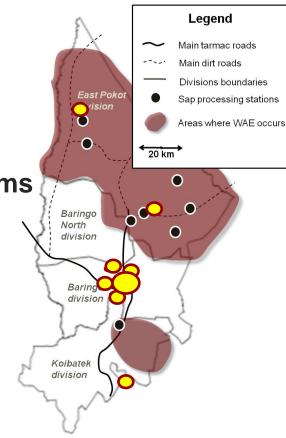
- Demand of traders for aloe sap
- Exploitation of wild aloe concentrated in the north
- Low opportunity cost of wild aloe exploitation

Traders set up networks and productive systems

- Enrollment of marginalized communities
- Knowledge development & diffusion
- Logistical arrangements along the supply chain
- Network of buyers/processors

Unmet Challenges

- Degradation of natural resources
- Unstable, conflictual, and fragile livelihood source



Exploitation of Wild Aloe



Transformation of aloe sap into gum



Solidification of aloe gum



Storage of aloe gum

Networks interactions

Traders intervention 1980s-2012

Public intervention 2004-2009

Weak organizational device

| | Non official network | Interactions | Official network |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| Achievement | Efficient logistical and organizational device | // | Empowerment of community |
| | Livelihood source for marginalized households | // | Public private partnership |
| | Anchorage of aloe-related activities in livelihood strategies | // | Bases to export according to CITES |
| | Knowledge accumulation on aloe commercial exploitation | // Interest in aloe cultivation and certified commercial outlet | requirement |
| | | Aloe cultivation as a risk reduction strategy | |
| | | Informal supply chain reduces market uncertainties | |
| Challenge | Exploitation of wild aloe as a fragile | Price competition between official/non official stakeholders leading to increased exploitation of wild aloe | Low interest in aloe cultivation and sap selling |
| | and unstable livelihood source Natural resource depletion | | Market uncertainties Logistical challenge |

Discussion

What are the implications and limits of external interventions based on local knowledge approaches?

- External interventions can fail in identifying and mobilizing pertinent local knowledge and socio technical networks
 - Lack of appropriate mind sets & frameworks to identify & understand informal dynamics
 - Lack of resources and time to identify and work with the most directly concerned stakeholders
 - Blindness vis-à-vis knowledge brought by some local stakeholders (innovation under the radar)
 - Disqualification of knowledge embedded in non legitimate stakeholder networks or because of negative perceptions by outsiders on its link with sustainability
 - Missing key types of knowledge (marketing)

Consequences of such failures

- Low interest of beneficiaries
- Mistakes in implementation
- Innovation quickly abandoned
- Unexpected & undesirable results
- A solution: proper hybridization between existing and new networks?





Thank you for your attention