

Changes in societal time use as a consequence of development interventions in Turkana County, Kenya

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- Research questions:
 - How has water availability through the intervention of a water pump affected the daily life and societal time use of the community of Locher Edoot? How is this reflected across age and gender? What are the trade-offs involved?
 - How does the time use of a pastoral community compare with other subsistence production systems?
- Material and methods:
 - Quantitative: Household visits, mapping and direct observation about activities carried out per person in 24h, demographic situation, livelihood strategies, composition of household and movements
 - Qualitative: Interviews and focus group discussions about culture, history, characteristics of the area and self reported assessment of changes in time use
 - Data from 2010 – 2013 (Baseline-End-line) and 2013 (Time allocation study) combined

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- Important results:
 - Social changes at community and age-group level (activities), changes related to the availability and accessibility of water (colonization), changes in the time budget of age groups (shifts)
 - Main beneficiaries: women (increase of FDT), men profited through them
 - Reduction of time spent on HS, time shift to ES (food prod.) and PS (education)
 - Improvement of time efficiency of the traditional culture through technology and time reduction strategies
 - Pastoralists work long hours (depending on resource situation)
- Who should read my thesis and why?
 - Scholars interested in time allocation studies, cultural ecology, human ecology, development studies, and pastoralism (describes Turkana culture as adaption to the local resource situation, first TAs in the social ecology tradition to generate TAs on pastoralists, comparable to other production systems)
 - People working in development cooperation/humanitarian aid sector, people working with pastoralists (reflects impacts of intervention at local scale, beneficiaries perspectives)