

***Power Points
presented in panel:***

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*Pastoralism, sustainability and the
complexity of humanitarian crisis in
Africa: comparative analyses and
case studies (February 6th, 2009)*

World conference of Humanitarian Studies
4-7 February 2009
Groningen, the Netherlands

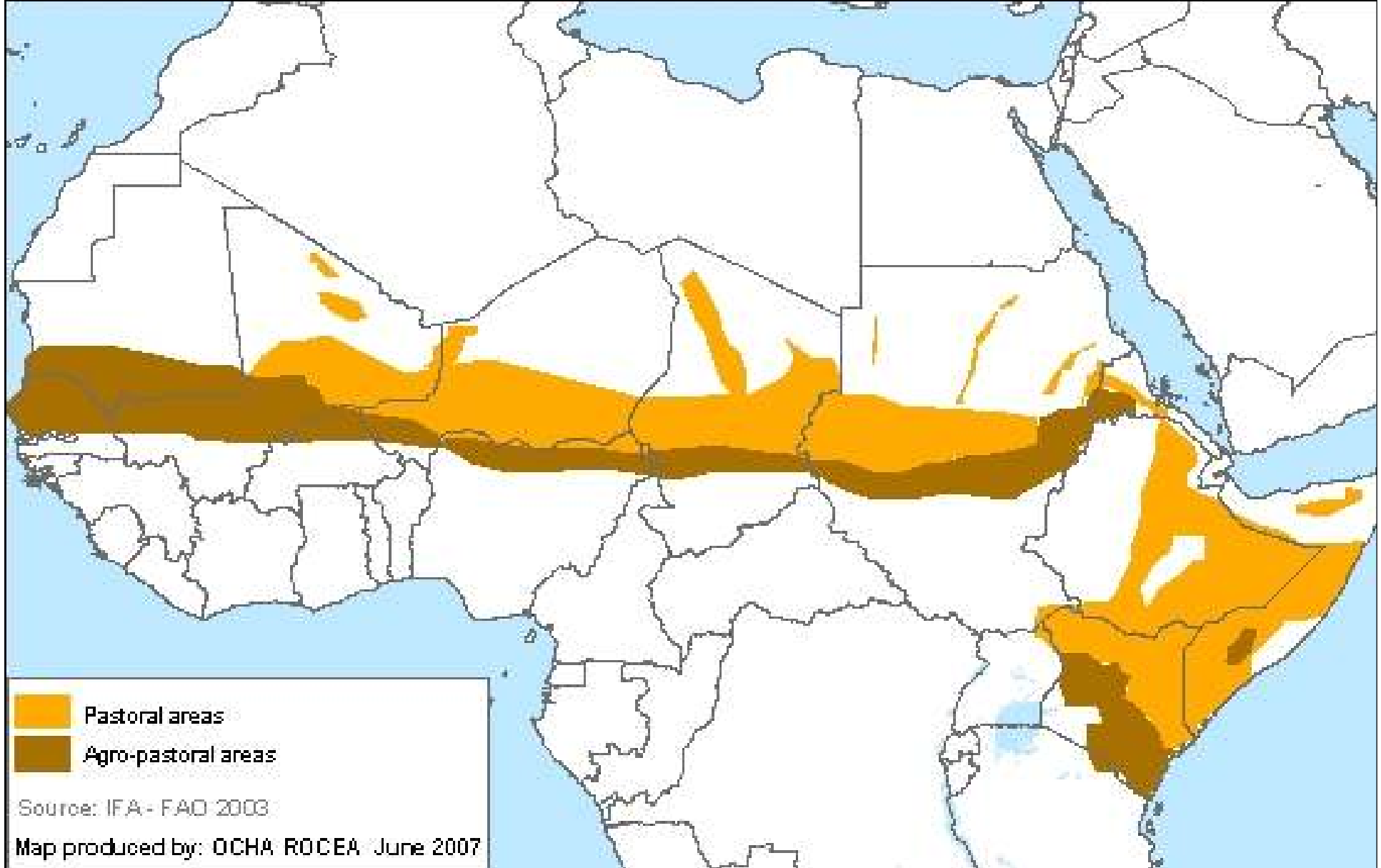
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DAVID KNAUTE

Humanitarian crisis in pastoralist areas of East Africa:

Introducing issues of global interconnectedness

In panel: Pastoralism, sustainability and the complexity of humanitarian crisis in Africa: comparative analyses and case studies (February 6th, 2009)



 Pastoral areas
 Agro-pastoral areas

Source: IFA - FAO 2003

Map produced by: OCHA ROCEA June 2007

Is climate change really sufficient to explain food insecurity in the region?

A little bit of history

- Colonial past
- Myths and misconceptions
- ... and history repeats itself

Misleading solutions

- Intensive livestock production
- Limits to pastoralist representation
- Education

Pastoralism in context

- Harsh environments
- Adaptation and flexibility
- Mobility as key element

Advantages of pastoralism

- Production system
- Biodiversity

Impact of globalization

- Too rapid socio-economic transformations
- Climate change
- Arms trafficking

Why marginalization?

- Cultural prejudice
- Corruption
- Exploitation

Conclusion

- Sharing responsibilities: African governments, international community, media, pastoralists
- Pastoral policy framework for Africa: from policy to implementation

Thank you!

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SACHA KAGAN

Sacha Kagan

(IKKK, Leuphana Universität Lüneburg)

The Karamoja Syndrome

*Transdisciplinary systems
research informing policy and
advocacy*

Outline

- The syndrome approach
- From Sahel to Karamoja syndrome
- Basic structure of the Karamoja syndrome
- Further dimensions of the syndrome
- Concluding remarks

The syndrome approach

- The need for inter- and transdisciplinary, action-oriented research
- The syndrome approach: clinical pictures of unsustainable development

From Sahel to Karamoja syndrome

- The Sahel syndrome in short
- The Sahel syndrome and Karamoja
- Exploratory search for a Karamoja syndrome...

The Sahel syndrome

The Sahel syndrome

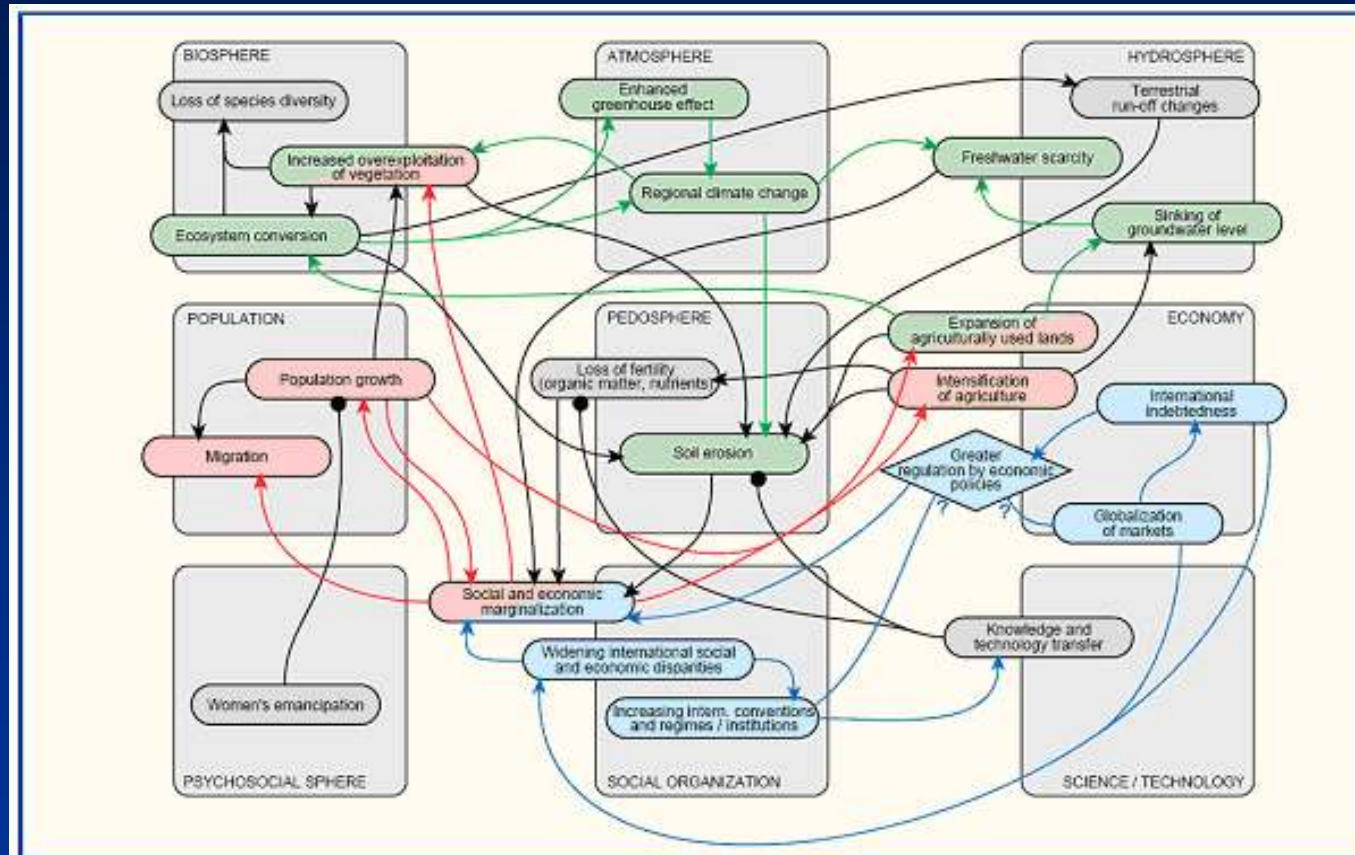


Figure 2
Syndrome-specific network of interrelations of the *Sahel Syndrome*. The three sub-networks from which the complexes of issues are derived are marked red, green and blue.
Source: WBGU

Basic structure of the Karamoja syndrome

See www.karamoja.eu
(download available)

Further dimensions of the syndrome

- Focus on sociocultural changes
- Focus on political processes
- Focus on historical background

Focus on sociocultural changes

Concluding remarks

- The syndrome approach and the 'Karamoja campaign'
- The syndrome approach and policy: The transdisciplinary Sustainability imperative (transversality, resilience)
- The Karamoja syndrome: which relevance to other regions?

Thank you for your
attention !

Further info:

www.karamoja.eu

Contact:

kagan@leuphana.de

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ADANO W. ROBA

Development policies, reactive aid and livestock trust system of social insurance among East African pastoralists

Adano W. Roba

Max Planck Institute, Germany & School of Environmental Studies, Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya

World Conference of Humanitarian Studies,
Groningen-Netherlands, 4-7th February 2009

Outline

- Brief review of development projects and reactive aid
- Indigenous institutions of herd sharing
 - Forms of animal ownership rights
 - Conditions of herd transfers
 - Herd tenure diversity across wealth levels, settlement types and agro-ecological zones
- Relevance of herd sharing for pastoral sector intervention efforts and insurance

Background info

- Livestock is main asset
- Climate: erratic and unreliable rainfall exposes herders to production risks
- insurance strategy: use indigenous institution to pool and spread risks

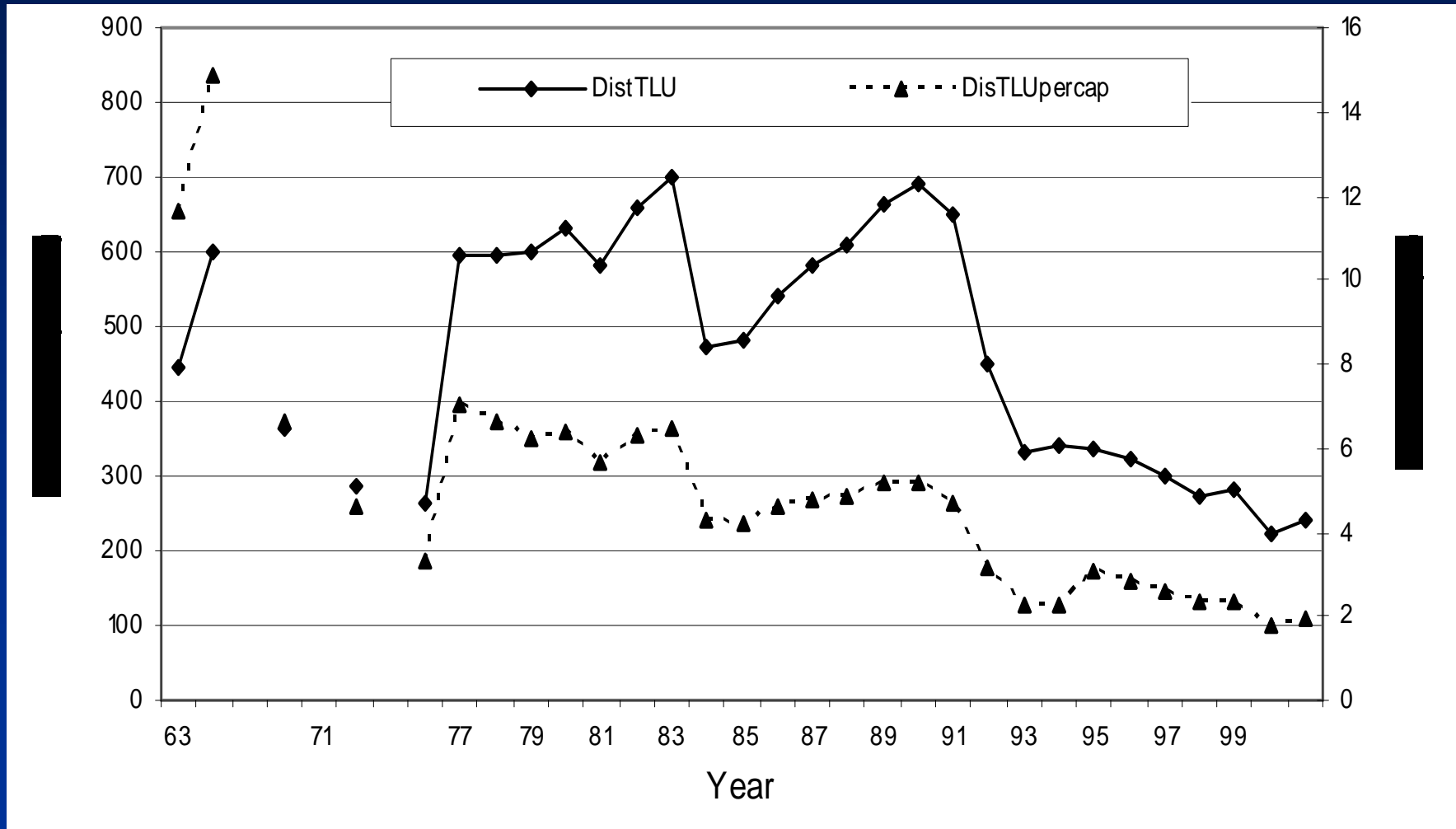
Survival of pastoralism depends on:

- Pastoralists keep different livestock species that directly use heterogeneous rangeland resources
- Subsistence production and livelihood based livestock
- social security systems of herd sharing and diversification of herd tenure
- livestock sharing cushion herders against climatic variability and the effects of variable shocks

Constraints to pastoral production system

- Variable factors of droughts and periodic shocks, disease epidemics, frequent raids and ethnic conflicts negatively affect the pastoral economy
- A general decline in per capita herd sizes that reduces herd transfer capacity
- Heavy livestock losses face households with the need to insure against risks

Changes in livestock wealth in Marsabit



Responses to decline in per capita livestock wealth

- external approach
- internal (indigenous) approach

External responses

- external approach: this response involves
 - increased marketed livestock off-takes through distressed sales
 - investment in formal education and
 - diversification into non-livestock strategies
- Direct intervention efforts

Internal responses

- indigenous approach: community-level response
 - herd transfers and pseudo animal ownership rights
 - indigenous institutions of social security and networks that result from inter-households herd transfers

Questions :

- What are lessons learnt from past development interventions and projects in the dry land pastoral areas?
- What is animal trust system, and its importance as a strategy of social insurance and networks in mitigating and adapting to unpredictable exposure to risks

Methods and techniques

Methods

- Review of past projects in ASAL
- Household surveys

Analysis

- Herd sharing and herd tenure diversity across mobile and semi-settled pastoral households, and across agro-ecozones
- household herd wealth ranks

Past projects in ASAL areas ...1

- Large-scale projects include grazing bloc, fishing, irrigation scheme and group ranches
- Aims: settling of nomads, limit stock movement in certain areas, titling of pastoral land for development, provide alternative means of earning income
- Weakness:
 - ”...the pastoral way of life was subordinated ... the human factor was almost completely absent in the policies, and the local peoples’ concerns were not properly considered”

Past projects in ASAL areas

- o Further excerpt:

- *In the Kajiado area, when the question of group ranches was first debated in the public, ... the majority of the elders maintained that only the traditional form of land use allowed individuals to take advantage of the fluctuating ecological conditions ...*
- ... the majority of the projects introduced among pastoralists tended to reproduce the modern models of commercial enterprise No modern model or institution, ..., can be transplanted

Reactive aid or relief assistance

- Aim: rehabilitate impoverished pastoralists, address chronic food shortages and acute malnutrition of the vulnerable pastoral households in the drought-related crisis
- Humanitarian aid on emergency response and relief include providing water, food, basic healthcare and support for livestock
- Challenge: reducing the vulnerability of the pastoralists to confront future exposure to risks and risk-inducing factors, and to

The concept of animal ownership rights

- The animal transfers under certain conditions give rise to different forms of rights to animals between parties
 - ,rightful ownership,
 - ,animals on short-term,
 - ,long-term loan,
 - ,animals temporarily in one's kraal, or animals in custody,

Conditions of herd transfers

- Normative behaviour and social norms between contracting individuals, mutual trust and shared cultural values, interpersonal (repeated) interactions
- All animals have matrilineal names, earmarks and branding that are not permitted to change, irrespective of tenure rights

The role of herd transfers

- This depends on the direction of transfers
 - provide private insurance when animals are received into own herds
 - provide social insurance when animals are given away from own herd
 - thus, livestock sharing serves as an *ex ante* and *ex post* strategy, conditional upon the terms of the animal transfer

Importance of herd transfers ...

- herd sharing is well suited to herders' circumstances
- a strategy for pooling livestock-based resources, spreading risks and resolving shortfalls in current consumption (i.e. support human welfare)
- The system compensates for missing formal insurance and credit markets to cushion households against precarious events

Composition of herd tenure

- Animals in pseudo ownership rights (in %)

Animal type	In relatively wet region (agro-pastoralists)	In relatively dry region (nomadic herders)
Cattle	10	20
Camel	30	< 30
Small stock	> 4	> 2

Measuring herd tenure diversity based on herd transfers

- Indexes of herd tenure diversity using
 - Herfindahl index of mix of commodity in industry
 - the Shannon-Weiner index of species diversity

Herd tenure diversity based on ecological zones and livestock types

Site	Time *	Herfindahl index			Shannon-Weiner index		
		Cattle	Camel	Small stock	Cattle	Camel	Small stock
a. On the mountain							
	1998	0.120	0.281	0.037	0.131	0.256	0.045
	2000	0.170	0.414	0.076	0.166	0.263	0.079
b. In the lowlands							
	1998	0.412	0.554	0.022	0.319	0.411	0.032
	2000	0.173	0.393	0.007	0.157	0.272	0.011

Herd tenure diversity of wealth ranks

Nomadic households

SITE I		All	Cattle	Camel	Small stock	N	All	Cattle	Camel	Small stock
1	1.0 – 8.0	4	0.12	--	0.178	29	0.15	0.201	0.298	0.037
		4			0.038		2			
2	8.1 – 16.0	5	0.31	0.413	0.406	10	0.11	0.0	0.282	0.007
		4			0.051		9			
3	16.1 – 40.0	19	0.33	0.298	0.386	4	0.15	0.206	0.217	0.0
		2			0.011		9			
4	40.1 and +	12	0.35	0.334	0.463	6	0.36	0.408	0.292	0.013
		8			0.037		2			
SITE II		All	Cattle	Camel	Small stock	N	All	Cattle	Camel	Small stock
1	1.0 – 8.0	9	0.18	0.244	0.202	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		9			0.039					
2	8.1 – 16.0	8	0.24	0.121	0.337	8	0.18	0.418	0.165	0.0
		6			0.018		9			
3	16.1 – 40.0	11	0.26	0.099	0.377	12	0.14	0.0	0.231	0.0
		8			0.046		3			
4	40.1 and +	9	0.33	0.230	0.392	4	0.13	0.074	0.229	0.0
		9			0.010		4			

Key findings

- herd tenure diversity
 - The relatively rich herders have more diversified herd tenure than the poor
 - raises issues of polarisation based on the livestock assets along wealth levels
 - raises an important equity concern

Livestock wealth and social insurance

- the large herd owners are more likely to show high diversification of herd tenure based the social insurance arrangements
- Ownership of large herds reflect wider social networks and thus necessary conditions for social insurance

Livestock in social relations

- The poor herd owners have naturally limited lending capacities for establishing social networks and for taking social insurance cover

BUT: does not quite mean the poor have no social networks

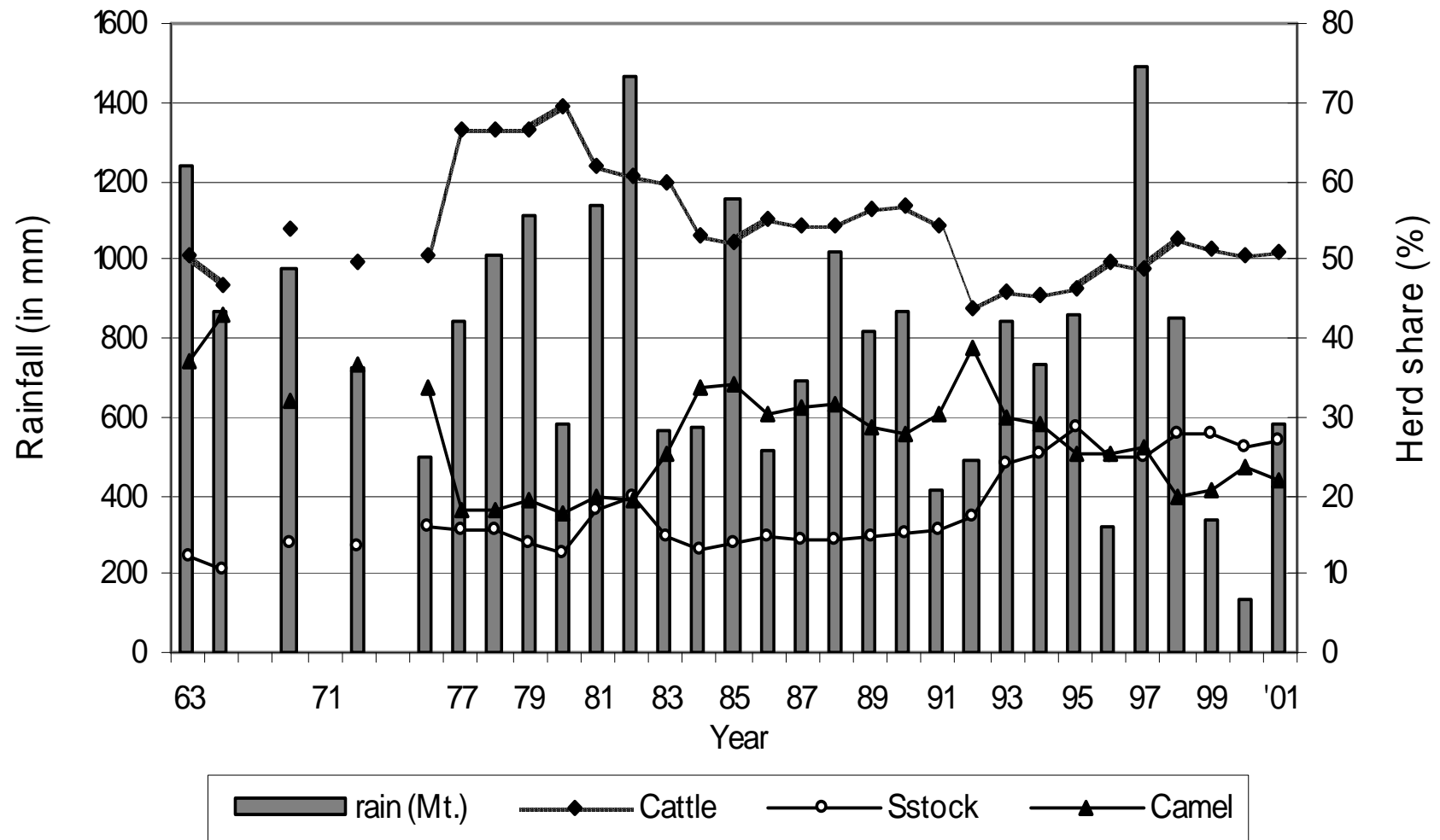
Does imply

- the poor lack livestock assets to affirm and re-enforce social relations and thus create social capital to have recourse to in time of difficulty

The relevance of herd tenure diversity for interventions

- The low herd tenure diversity shows a poor means of spreading risks and in tackling risk exposures
- The low livestock wealth and the low herd tenure diversity; the poor have a weak capacity to bear risks in terms of social capital that livestock provides
- The rich and the poor would require a differentiated approach to providing

Rainfall pattern and changes in composition of livestock species, Marsabit



Herd sharing and interventions

- Low diversity of herd tenure and low herd holdings can be a good indicator for targeting the vulnerable households: the selection of poor families for restocking, for instance
- Proposition: could the limited success rates of restocking programmes probably due to their inability to create community-level social networks and related social

Some observations

- The internal and external means of addressing institution failures may help in emergency assistance to a varying degree

BUT

- they may separately or complementarily play a role in tackling production failures in the pastoral system

Concerns for interventions

- The internal means of herd redistribution is today unable to support the pastoral economy because of livestock losses and considerable decline in per capita livestock over time
- Neither have rehabilitation programmes like restocking of impoverished or relatively herd-poor pastoral households attempted to build on such local institutions

Finally ...

- the traditional herd-sharing practices are today unable to bail out poor herders from production and consumption failures
- What are potential alternative allocation mechanisms for redistributing assets and assisting the relatively poor livestock keepers?

Thank you all

Further questions and/or comments to:

email: roba@eth.mpg.de

Suggestive propositions

- Why do institutions failure, and what are the necessary conditions for institutions to successfully adapt to changing circumstances?
- Is the State able to develop, and effectively enforce contractual law, for example, to create insurance markets for livestock herders?

Results: diversification strategies

- ownership of large herds may be used to create a wider social networks and basis for social insurance because of a high chance of future reciprocation
- Herd diversification adds a new dimension to conventional strategies: rearing of multiple livestock species, spatial herd mobility and pastoralists use of heterogeneous range units

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JESSICA BOWERS

**KARAMOJA:
Humanitarian Outlook and
Challenges for Sustainable Improvement**

**UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) UGANDA
For WCHS, Groningen, The Netherlands, 4-7 February 2009**

Situation Overview

1. Extreme vulnerability due to marginalization (since colonial times)
 - Little or no access to basic services (WASH, Health, Education)
 - Worst performance on humanitarian and development indicators in Uganda
 - Livelihoods
2. Security and Protection: proliferation of small arms and associated disarmament campaign
3. Current Response

Population

- The Karamojong are Nilotics and ethnic groups include: Matheniko, Bokora, Pian, Pokot, Tepeth, Jie, Dodoth, Ik, Thur/Labwor
 - 1980 estimate: 350,086; famine '79/'80 killed 20%
 - 1991 estimate: 370,423
 - 2002 Census: 920,498
 - 2008 estimate: 1.1 million
 - Average annual growth rate of 7.2%
 - HH size ranges from 6.3 – 7.5 persons

1. Basic Services

- Low staffing capacity of local government
 - Extremely poor infrastructure and access; 2.5km of tarmac road in entire region
 - Chronic under investment: public and private
 - Lack of recognition by central and local governments of traditional admin structures/leadership
-
- —
 - At start of 2008, WFP and partners were targeting 400,000 Karimojong for food aid; up to 700,000 March; and in 2009, some 970,000 beneficiaries are expected until next harvest in October November
 - Nutrition interventions in June August 2008 brought regional global acute malnutrition average down from 10.8% to 9.5%

1. Comparative Humanitarian and Development Indicators

Comparative Humanitarian and development indicators	National	Karamoja
Estimated population [UBOS]	28.9 million	1.1 million
Life expectancy [UNDP 2007]	50.4 years	47.7 years
Population living below poverty line [World Bank 2006, OCHA/ OPM 2008]	31%	82%
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) [UDHS 2006, WHO 2008]	435	750
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) [UNICEF/ WHO 2008]	76	105
Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) [UNICEF/ WHO 2008]	134	174
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate [UNICEF/ WHO 2008]	6%	9.5%
Immunization (Children 12 to 23 months, fully immunized) [UDHS 2006]	46%	48%
Access to sanitation units [UNICEF 2008]	62%	9%
Access to safe water [UNICEF 2008]	63%	30%
Literacy rate [UNDP HDR 2006, UDHS 2006]	67%	11%
HIV AIDS prevalence rate [HSBS 2005, WHO 2008]	6.40%	3.9%*

*up from less than % 10 years ago

SOURCE: UNOCHA Focus on Karamoja: Special Report – Urgent Humanitarian needs from August to October 2008; and 2009 CAP Uganda

1. Livelihoods

- Livestock wealth - 2008 estimate of 1.2 million cattle and 2.4 million sheep and goats impacted by disease outbreaks
 - PPR killed up to 25% of sheep and goats since 2007
 - CBPP killed up to 7% of cattle
 - Foot and Mouth: outbreak reported in Abim, quarantines imposed by government
 - Drought has led to poor pastures and water for livestock
 - UPDF National Drought Strategic Plan/protected kraals and the embargo on inter-district cattle movements since December 2007
 - As livestock health is jeopardized, so is human health and food security
-
- The region has one rainy season (March – May) and one cropping season (April – September); and three agricultural zones.
 - Shorter cycles between drought years (from 10yrs in '90s to 5 yrs to 2 yrs)
 - Severe drought in 2006
 - Combination prolonged dry spell, followed by flooding in 2007
 - Prolonged dry spell and 70% crop failure in 2008
 - Environmental degradation (charcoal burning, wood collection); lack of re-forestation
 - Natural resources: gold, marble, copper
 - Resettlement programs and plans

2. Security and Protection

- Small arms trafficking - the gun as a way of sustaining life
- Chronic insecurity, cattle rustling and raids
- Disarmament program by Uganda government: phase I 2001–2002, voluntary; phase II 2002–2005 forceful; phase III 2006–present, cordon and search/voluntary disarmament
- UPDF reports between Dec 2001 – Jan 2009 a total of 26,540 guns or 85 percent total in region have been recovered.
- National vs regional disarmament policies
- Protection paradox- traditional values accepting rape, domestic violence and corporal punishment
- Out migration

3. Current Response

Organisations Present in Karamoja		
United Nations		NGOs and CBOs
FAO	IOM	ACF, ADRA, ACTED, ARELIMOK, AWE, CARDO, C&D, CARITAS, CESVI, CLIDE, COU/KDDS, CUAAM, DADO, DOCAHWA, FOC-REV, Happy Cow, HAR, IRC, JICAHWA, KADP (PIAN), KAFARO, KAPEPS, KAWUO, Kid's League, KOPEIN, Kotido Centre Vet Care, Kotido NGO Forum, MADEFO, Malaria Consortium, Medair, MSF-Holland, MSF-Spain, MWSL, OLQP&JA, Oxfam GB, RIAMRIAM CN, Samaritan's Purse, SCiU, SVI, TKL, TOBARI, UHRC, URCS, VSF-B, WVI, YAK
OCHA	OHCHR	
UNDP	UNDSS	
UNFPA	UNICEF	
WFP	WHO	

- Monthly District Disaster Management Committees as main coordination forums on disaster prep/response; operational in all five districts
- Hybrid coordination mechanisms at Regional, Sub-region and District levels on quarterly or monthly basis (Education, Food Security/Livelihoods, Health/Nutrition/HIV, Protection/HR and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)
- Uganda CAP 2009 provides response plan and financial requirements specifically for Karamoja; US\$ 77 million (34% of total US\$ 225 million requested) is for the region, of which US\$ 52 million is for food aid

2. Major Hazards

- Major hazards identified/ranked in order of severity during an OCHA/Oxfam GB inter-agency disaster response workshop for Karamoja region held in Moroto in Aug 2008.
 1. Drought : estimated affect 80% of the population
 2. Insecurity: estimated affect 75% of the population
 3. Epidemics/ Epizootics: estimated affect 30% of human population and 60% of the livestock
 4. Floods: estimated affect 40% of the population
- Next steps: finalization of Regional and District level Disaster Response Plans

3. Priorities

- **Food and Nutritional Security**
 - Food Aid
 - Therapeutic and Supplementary Feeding
- **Animal Health**
 - Vaccination of animals against PPR, CBPP and FMD
 - Ensure animals access to water and pasture
- **Livelihood Diversification**
 - Agriculture where possible, other alternative livelihoods
- **Access to Basic Services**
 - Increased access to health care, water, sanitation and education
- **Protection**
 - Support District and Community Committees on Human Rights, Child Protection and Sexual/Gender Based Violence

Alakara Noi!

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CHRISTINA YEUNG

Burying the Gun: Policy Alternatives for Armed Violence Reduction in Karamoja, Uganda

Christina M. Yeung
World Conference of Humanitarian
Studies
6 February 2009
Groningen, The Netherlands

Project Summary

- To examine what policy alternatives exist besides the disarmament of small arms for communities in Karamoja, Uganda (with implications for other pastoralist communities in East Africa, and int'l policy debates on 'Armed Violence Reduction').

Village consultation in Rengen sub-county

The Karamoja Region

- Located in North Eastern Uganda, bordering Kenya and the Sudan
- Semi-arid climate, limited annual rainfall
- Divided into 5 districts
- Subdivided into counties which correspond to the clans of the Karamojong
- Population: approx. 1,000,000

Agro-Pastoralist Lifestyle

Coming into town

Young women involved in quarries

Herding and protecting the cattle

Fetching precious water

Conflicts in Karamoja

1. Intra tribal: between the various clans of the Karamojong
2. Inter tribal: with their Ugandan, Kenyan and Sudanese neighbours
3. With the state: periodic clashes with the UPDF army

Recent weapons collection programs in Karamoja, Uganda

- 2001-2002
 - Voluntary Phase
 - Forceful Phase
 - Incomplete disarmament due to the civil war against the LRA

Recent weapons collection programs in Karamoja, Uganda

- 2006 – ongoing
 - Initial UNDP funding
 - “Cordon and Search” method

Jimos village, razed during disarmament

Warriors during a cordon and search operation

Unintended Effects of WCPs

- Has not improve security for individuals or the community.
 - Reduction of weapons is reversible
 - Worsened international relations and conflict
- Distrust of the government.
 - Human rights abuses
 - Inability of the gov't to protect citizens and property
- Negative attitude towards any future attempts at disarmament.

Critiques of the WCP in Karamoja

- Motive to disarm the Karamojong was to avoid an internal political crisis, not sustainable development, thus contributing to a pattern of relations between the Karamojong and the state.
- Unclear *who* was to be rendered secure by the WCP and *how*.
- Little attempt to address the material and security needs of the various stakeholders.
- The gov't has chosen to enact a highly visible, short term *reactive* approach to disarmament. A more sustainable, gradual *preventive* approach would have been a more appropriate strategy.

Policy Debates on Armed Violence and Illicit Small Arms

- International debates on the illicit small arms use and proliferation:
 - supply vs demand solutions
- Armed Violence Reduction
 - 2006 Geneva Declaration
 - Holistic Approach: instruments; agents; institutional environment; people;

Policy Alternatives to Disarmament

- Viable pastoralism
- Arms Control, not disarmament
- Alternative livelihoods
- Community-based security initiatives
- Govt initiatives to improve security

Local Defence Unit members in Matheniko County

Back to Basics: A paradigm shift

- Ideational vs Behavioural vs **Relational** interpretations of the policy challenges.
- Raise civic awareness amongst the Karamojong:
 - Rights and duties of a citizen
 - Belonging to a national collective
- Change gov't attitudes and initiatives:
 - End the policy of containment and pacification
 - Confidence building and service delivery
 - Reduced role of the UPDF as the “face of gov't”

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ELIZABETH STITES

**A Struggle for Rites:
Masculinity, Power and
Livelihoods in Karamoja,
Uganda**

Elizabeth Stites, Tufts University

Overview

- Background and methods
- Livelihoods and violence
- Violence in context of male youth
- Humanitarian implications

Background and Methods

- **Tufts research from 2005-2008**
- **Qualitative methods**
- **>1000 people interviewed**

Livelihoods and Violence

- **Erosion of long-standing coping mechanisms**
- **New adaptations are often violent and exacerbate vulnerability**
- **Cyclical relationship between livelihoods and violence**

Power in Karamoja

***Erosion of authority
of the elders***

- **Power vested in generation-sets**
- **Only two generation-sets at once: *No hand over since late 1950s***
- **Adulthood: Initiation and marriage**
- **Reluctance to cede power → violence and raiding**
- **Easy access to small arms**

Humanitarian Implications

- **Protection challenges**
 - asset-stripping, indiscriminate violence
 - uneven disarmament; no protection
 - no institutions of rule of law
- **Assets = liabilities**
- **Conflict analysis essential**
- **Information collection:**
 - Physical access
 - Young men
- **Government partnership**



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Strengthening the humanity and dignity of people in crisis through knowledge and practice

Tufts
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7/7

HELEN YOUNG

Pastoralism, Power and Choice

The Vulnerability of the
Northern Rizaygat

Darfur Region, Sudan

Helen Young

Exclusion from International Processes

- Politicized image & demonization
- Lack of knowledge and bias
- Broader regional discrimination against pastoralists
- Less vulnerable??
- Access; hard-to-reach, scattered

The Chief at the wedding party....

“Since the problems began people say Arabs are the source of all the problems, they say the Arabs have driven people from their homes – they blame them for the problem, the NGOs have changed their approach – why do they only work with one side and why do they blame us?”

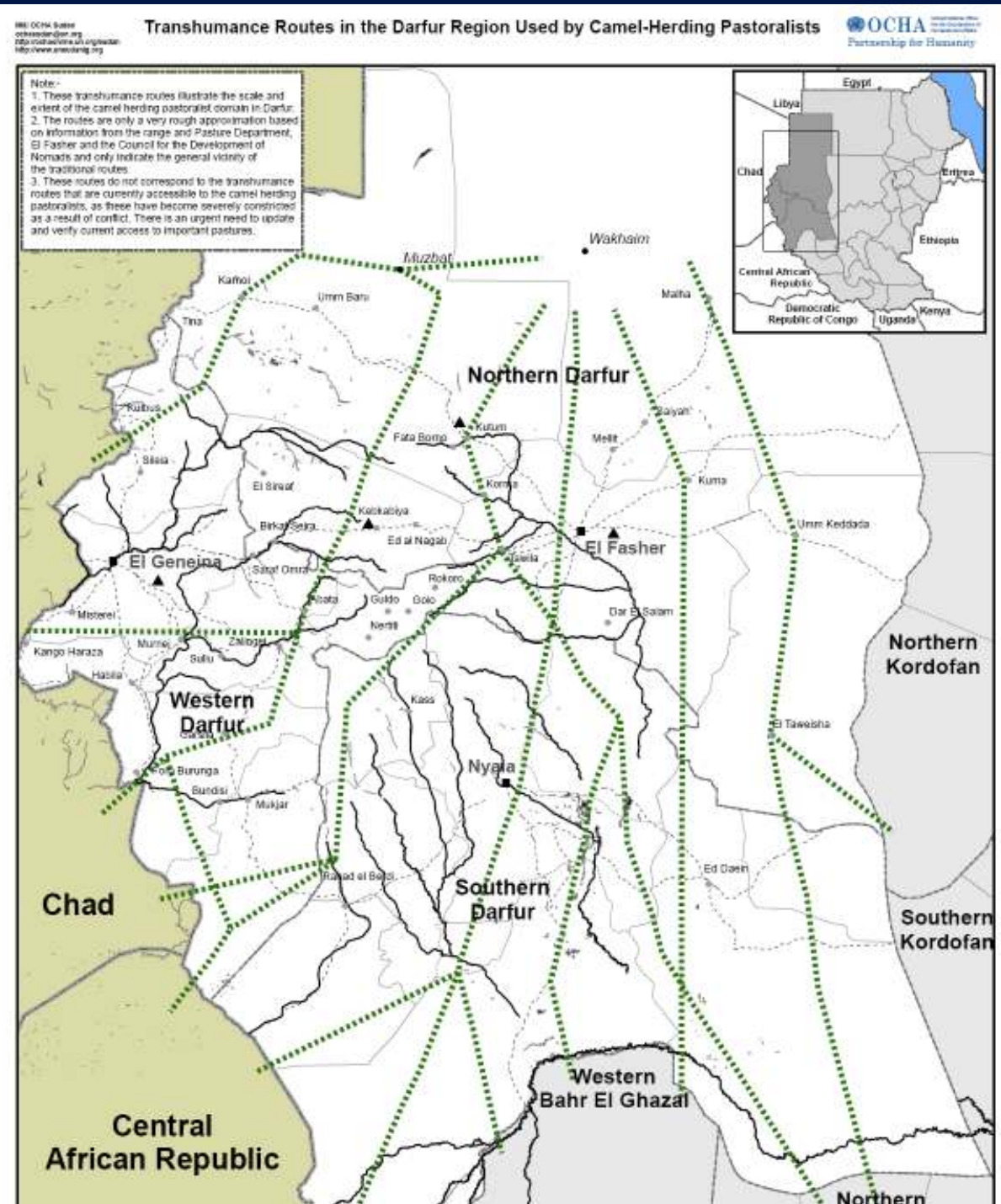
Livelihood Vulnerability

- *What are the historical and prevailing institutional, environmental and policy processes that are shaping and driving livelihood vulnerability, and how does this play out in terms of livelihood adaptations, and (power) relations between groups'?*

Northern & Southern Rizayg

- **Abbala (camel herders) & Baqqara (cattle herders)**
 - Mahriyya - *abbala & baggara*,
 - Nu'ayba, - *abbala & baggara*
 - Mahamid - *abbala & baggara*
 - Ireyyat - *abbala*
 - Iteyyat - *abbala*
- **200,000 to 350,000 Northern Rizaygat**

The Pastoralist Domain & Migration Routes



Direct Impact of the conflict

- Government mobilization and militia recruitment
- Targeted attacks, kidnappings and killings, forced displacement and livestock raiding
- Lack of visibility of the losses of the Northern Rizaygat

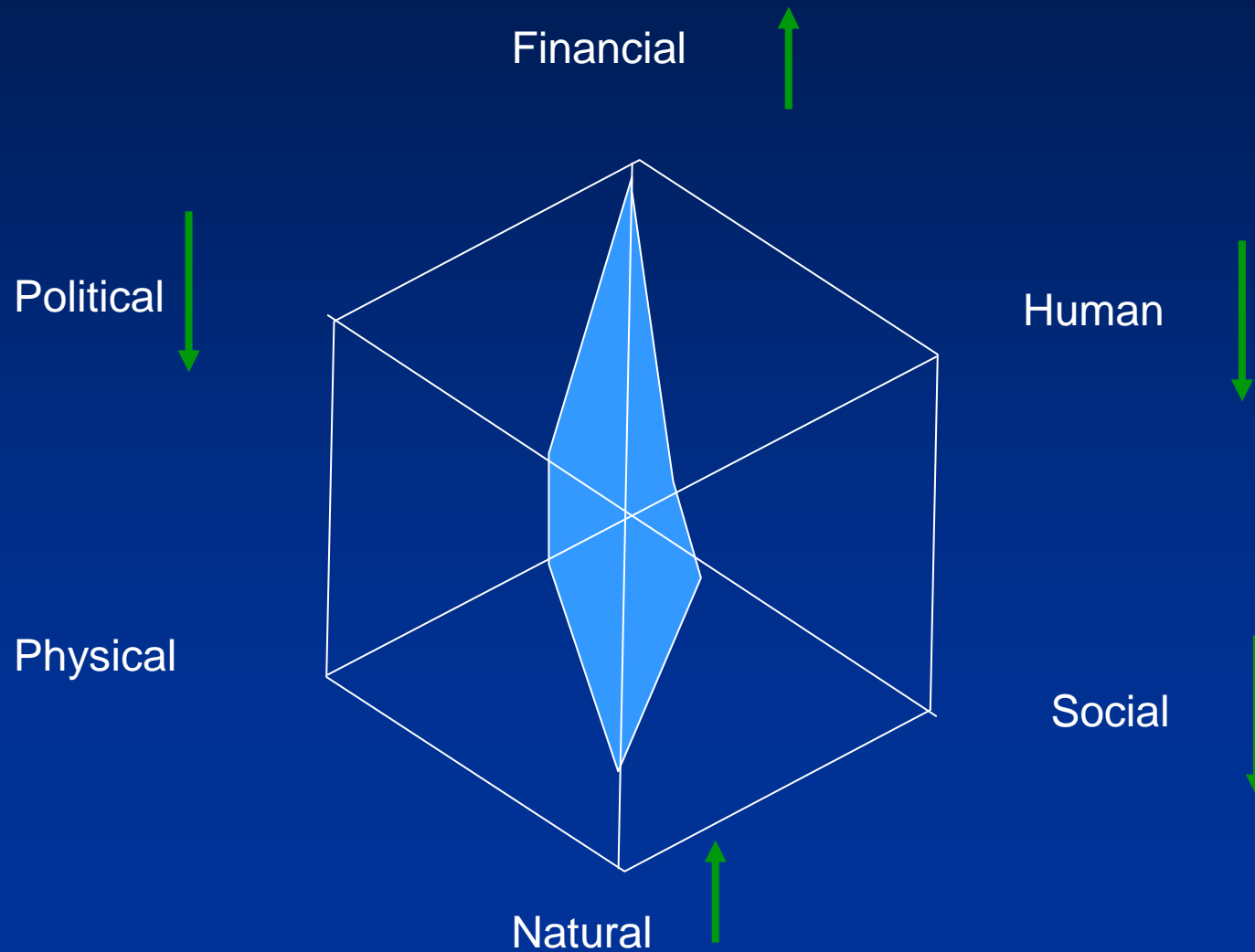
Livelihoods in Transition: From Marginalization to “ Mal- adaptation”

- Traditional nomadic systems rapidly changing
 - Severe contraction of pastoralist domain & concentration of nomads within safe areas
 - Blocked livestock trade & labour migration/ remittances
 - Cultivation increasing
- Mal-adaptive strategies
 - Military salaries (\$150 pcm)
 - Firewood and grass collection

Vulnerability qualitatively different from IDPs...

- Broadened livelihood options
- Greater access to certain assets
 - Natural
 - Financial
- Depleted other assets
 - Social
 - Human
 - Political
- Skewed assets portfolio

Vulnerability of Camel Nomads



Exclusion, Marginalization and Misrepresentation

Ongoing processes shaping vulnerability:

- Constriction of the pastoralist domain and processes of encouraged sedentarization
- Militarization of youth
- Social polarization
- Loss of local & transnational markets
- Lack of representation, leadership & voice

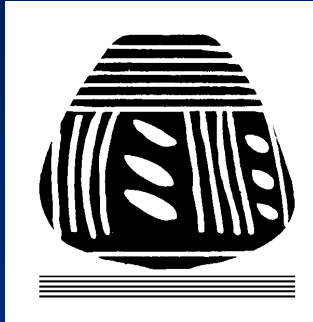
Conclusions: no 'quick-fix'

- Rights to pastoralist domain --importance of the far north (*Jizzu*) and also far south
- International peace processes risk reinforcing power imbalances e.g. 'by respecting the *hakura*'
- Need to challenge western models of humanitarian, recovery and development
 - Narrow view on vulnerability (based on food security/ displacement to camps and towns) – how to integrate conflict and vulnerability
 - Narrow range of hum interventions dominated by food
 - Short timeframes for analysis & response
 - Poor understanding of pastoralism as an

Recommendations

1. Participatory **policy review** of pastoralism
2. Local civil society **advocacy** on the *abbala* & their situation
3. **Localising the peace process** and linking this to international processes
4. Human and social development **adapted to pastoralist systems**
5. Improving accountability, transparency, responsiveness of **governance** – see 1, 2, 4, 6, 8
6. Encouraging a new generation of **leadership**
7. **Reversing militarization** as a livelihoods strategy
8. **Best practice** programs

Thank you



Feinstein International Famine Center
Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy
Tufts University
200 Boston Ave, Suite 4800
Medford MA 02155, USA
<http://fic.tufts.edu/>



Tufts University
Medford, MA 02155, USA
www.tufts.edu

Friedman School
of Nutrition Science and Policy

150 Harrison Ave.
Boston, MA 02111, USA
<http://nutrition.tufts.edu/>

Helen.Young@Tufts.edu