NOMADIC PASTORALISM, DEVOLUTION AND CONFLICT IN NORTHERN KENYA

And Issues Threatening their livelihood.

Mohamud S Adan

Prevailing Poverty/Vulnerability



- Highest levels of poverty e.g.
- High illiteracy levels, conflicts and diseases
- Serious cases of Environmental degradation &drought.

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- Poor infrastructure
- Nascent governance structures and eroded traditional structures

Increasing Insecurity

> Conflict which normally is a traditional restocking mechanism (using simple weapons) have become violent and destructive to human life.



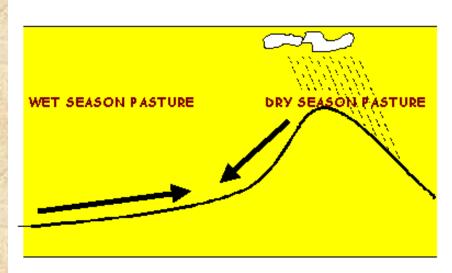
Increased insecurity

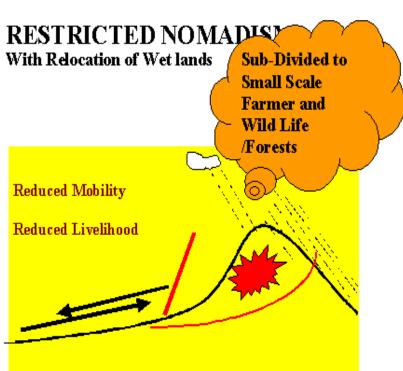
- Massive losses of livestock from raids
- Insecurity and rapid increase in banditry and crime
- Rape and spread of HIV/Aids.

Changing Land use system and devolution

Free Nomadism

NORMAL FREE NOMADISM

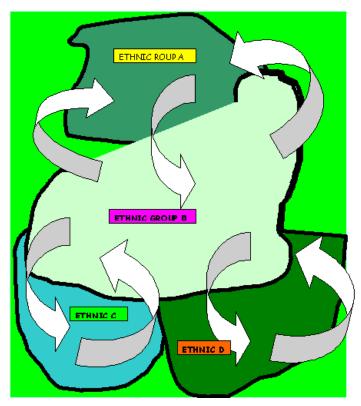




Free Nomadism – A Friendly Livelihood System

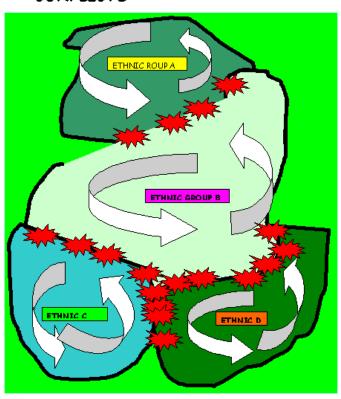
- Sharing of pasture supports resource generation
- Communitiesworking together in managing resources
- Improved drought circle management and Range recovery.

FREE MOVEMET BETWEEN DIFFERENT ETHNIC BOUNDARIES



Restricted Nomadism/devolution – Reducing livelihoods

RESTRICTED MOVEMENT DUE TO CONFLICTS



- Increased land degradation
- Lower livelihoods
- Poor drought cycle management
- Resulting conflicts.

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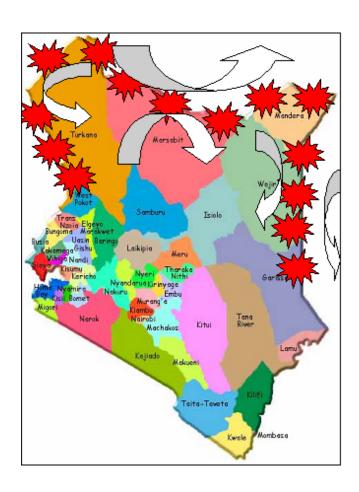
- Militarization of conflict
- Absence of security measures and administration of justice
- Worsening HIV/AIDS
- *This is a common trend in most pastoralist areas.

COTINUED.....

BEFORE CONFLICT:

Free Movement, Trade and Sharing of pastures.



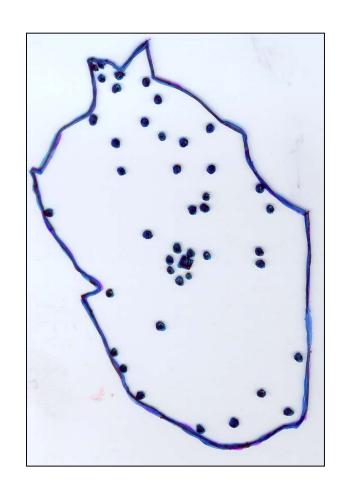


From nomadism to urbanization The challenge of the 21the Century and Beyond

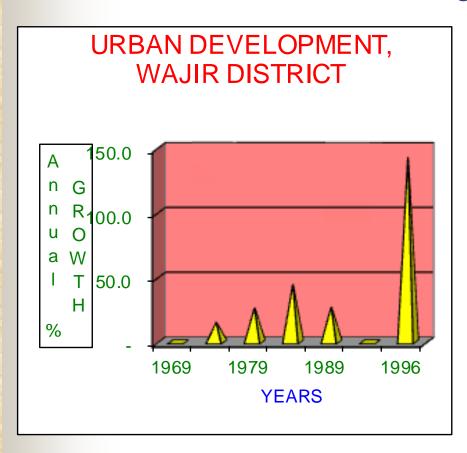
Wajir 1940

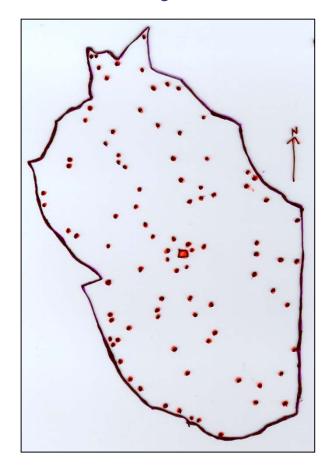


Wajir 1996



Urban Stir – Wajir County





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- Competition among groups.
- Territorial encroachment and triggering hostilities among groups.
- Loss of prime grazing land to large Agricultural schemes and National Parks.(Tana Delta).
- This has caused drastic changes in Traditional resource use patterns and intergroup conflicts over life sustaining resources likely to intensify in the region.

Weak Policy



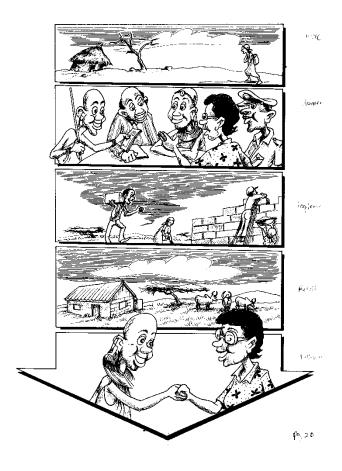
- Weak policy on pastoralism and pastoral development more so on human rights.
- Conflict prevention and peace building.
- Weak regional pastoral policy

Continued...

- Human-wildlife conflicts
- Land tenure policy
- Marketing policy

Way Forward

- Recognizing and supporting pastoralism as a productive system as the best system that works in drylands of Kenya.
- Demobilize, Disarm and compensate



Strengthening Participatory Process in Policy Reform at county level



An advocacy process that starts with research priorities, community consultation,

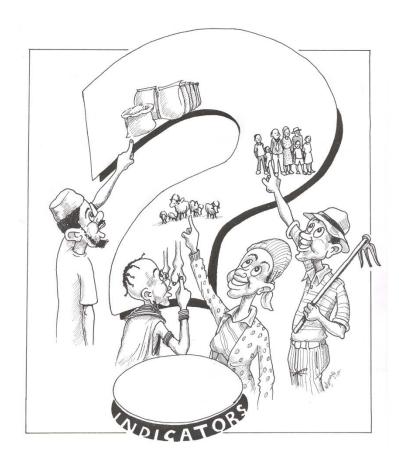
 Training, information management on prioritized issues – land, conflict resolution,

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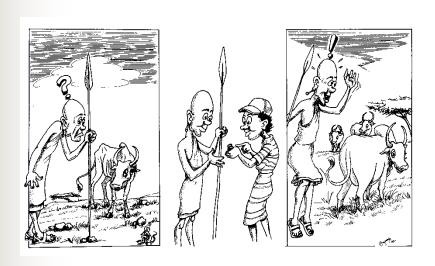
- pastoral rights, women's and children's rights, human wild life conflicts, regional perspectives to pastoral policy, Internally Displaced.
- Improve Education and Facilities.

Planning from their Perception of expected Change

- Every community has
 its priorities and we
 should plan with these
 priorities in mind
- They should also be involved in monitoring the achievement of change as per their perceptions and indicators



Equipping Dry land Communities



With Skills on modern livestock management, marketing, drought cycle management, water and sanitation and other Livelihoods options.

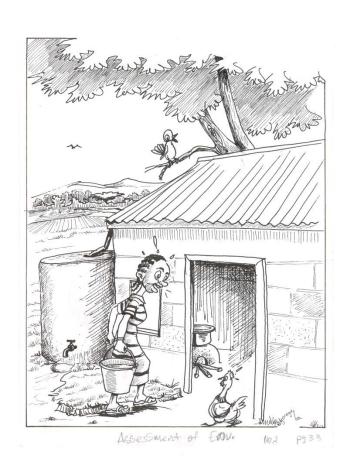
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- Strengthen the Traditional institution in food production system including irrigation.
- Conflict prevention and HIV/AIDS.
- Improve Infrastructure

Consider the needs of Women and the Girl Child

- Girl child education
- Women's entrepreneurship
- Women's

 participation in
 decision-making,
 at county level and
 national level



Building Bridges

- Between pastoral livelihoods and market economy
- Between pastoralist culture and other cultures
- Between men and women



Continued.....

- Between girls and boys
- Between county government and national Government.

Participation of minorities in decision making at county level

- Involvement of minority groups in decision making at county levels as well as access to resources is crucial in the development of the region
- Involving minorities in peacebuilding processes

LEARNING LESSONS

- From existing local knowledge and Research.
- From past experience of pastoral development
- From on-going partnership and devolution
- From experiences across the borders



Continued.....

- Commercialization of livestock and Improve cross border market facilities.
- Strengthening access to justice and effective administration of justice mechanisms through legitimization of mainstream and traditional systems.
- Community Policing and security.
- Women's desk to mediate GBV issues (pre-police intervention)