

# Sharpening the Strategic Focus of Livelihoods Programming in the Darfur Region

A report of four livelihoods workshops in the Darfur region (June 30 to July 11, 2007)



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## Acronyms

ACF	Action Contre le Faim
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEAP	Community Environmental Action Plan
CEMP	Community Environmental Management Plan
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DAI	Development Alternatives International
DFID	Department for International Development (British Government)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
KSCS	Kebkabiya Smallholders Charitable Society
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Non Government Organization
PIPs	Processes, Institutions and Policies (part of the Livelihoods Conceptual Framework)
RCO	Resident Coordinators Office
SRM	Sustainable Resource Management
UNAMID	the hybrid UN and AU Mission in Darfur
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID/OTI	U.S. Agency for International Development/ Office for Transitional Initiatives

## Summary

It is well known in the Darfur region that peoples' livelihoods have been devastated as a result of the conflict, both as a result of the direct asset-stripping of conflict affected households, but also as a result of the continuous erosion of the livelihood asset base of all groups in Darfur – even those who have not been directly affected by conflict.

Growing recognition among the national and international humanitarian community of the importance of supporting livelihoods in the current context has been offset by the ever present and increasing operational challenges they are facing. Early in 2007 the need for a strategic review of livelihoods programming was articulated by local actors to UNOCHA/RCO. In response to this OCHA/RCO organized a series of four State level workshops, which brought together more than 180 local and international actors, from government, UN agencies, international and local NGOs, members of universities and civil society.

The objectives were to collaboratively develop a shared and common understanding of the impact of conflict on livelihoods, and based on this to develop a more strategic approach for support of livelihoods through humanitarian assistance, as well as a series of more specific recommendations on livelihoods programming. This process was facilitated by a small team from Tufts University, who has been engaged in livelihoods analysis in Darfur since 2004, supported by two independent consultants with considerable Darfur experience. The Tufts team designed a participatory process to develop a comprehensive livelihoods analysis, and using this undertake a programming review and make strategic recommendations.

The success of this novel approach was the result of consistent group work that focused on locally specific livelihood groups and used the livelihoods conceptual framework adapted for conflict settings throughout the two days; and also the commitment to a carefully designed participatory process where local experts served as resource people within each working group.

The results of the participatory analysis were remarkably consistent across the four workshops and confirmed some of the findings of former studies, but it also contributed significant detail and analysis on more recent developments within the different areas. The livelihoods conceptual framework helped to distinguish how conflict has impacted on all components of the framework: goals, strategies, processes, institutions and policies (PIPs) and assets, and helped to identify protection risks and mechanisms through which livelihoods fuel conflict. Important common themes that emerged included:

- Conflict and insecurity are continuing to destroy livelihoods, and the adaptations that particular livelihood groups make, in turn fuel the conflict.
- The continued disruption of markets and trade, particularly impacting those who are still able to engage in some of their pre-conflict livelihood strategies, namely pastoralists and resident farmers.
- The breakdown and failures in local governance, particularly in relation to competition over natural resources and local conflict resolution.

- Acceleration of environmental degradation, particularly in areas of high population concentrations as a result of displacement, but also as a result of the breakdown in natural resource governance and the impact of conflict in constraining livelihoods.
- The inequitable distribution of humanitarian livelihoods programming, with some groups, particularly pastoralists widely neglected.

A review of current livelihoods programming found that there are examples of good practice where interventions are responding to critical livelihood needs, and are serving to promote interactions, even dialogue, between different livelihood groups. But it was noted that even the most successful initiatives will only contribute a part of people's overall subsistence needs, thus leaving a gap that must be met by other humanitarian means such as food aid. And livelihoods programming is still quite limited.

The review also showed the importance of understanding the totality of people's livelihoods in order to identify appropriate interventions or actions. Although much of the current livelihoods programming focuses on supporting or replacing assets, more attention should be paid to context specific processes, institutions and policies (PIPs). In reviewing the breadth of humanitarian livelihoods programmes, five issues of more overarching or strategic relevance became apparent, including:

- 1) The need for comprehensive livelihoods analysis to inform integrated humanitarian programming that encompasses interventions of saving lives and livelihoods as well as interventions to address the wider mediating factors (PIPs) (and wider processes including peace-building).
- 2) More strategic coordination and collaboration on livelihoods assessments, analysis and programming
- 3) The importance of promoting Sustainable Resource Management (SRM)
- 4) Renewed efforts to promote partnerships and strengthening local capacities (to implement more integrated programming and promote dialogue)
- 5) A strategic focus to include marginalized livelihood groups, particularly pastoralists

These workshops clearly demonstrated that this type of collaboration and participatory analysis represents a powerful way forward to develop new and stronger partnerships, building the capacities of all participants, and generating a wealth of lessons learned, new ideas and commitments for addressing the livelihoods crisis in Darfur and building foundations for peace.

In order to build on this understanding and commitment and take many of these ideas forward, broad dissemination and awareness raising of the workshop findings and recommendations will be needed. This should be targeted not only at practitioners and policy makers within the humanitarian community, but also at the development, academic and political actors. Understanding the livelihoods of Darfurians is fundamental to effectively intervening on multi-faceted levels to support livelihoods. A second key step will be for interested, multi-sectoral groups to operationalise these strategic priorities in the form of a plan that will both guide and support livelihoods programming.

## 1. Background

In the Darfur region the links between conflict and people's livelihoods are well understood/ documented. As summarized recently, *"Conflict and peoples' livelihoods are inextricably linked. Livelihoods are integral to the causes of the conflict and the impact it has had, and therefore will be central to any lasting solutions to the conflict. Moves to find a peaceful solution must take account of livelihoods, while efforts to support livelihoods must consider the political economy of conflict and the implications for livelihoods and livelihood interventions"*<sup>1</sup>. Perhaps what is less well understood are the adjustments different livelihood groups have made in their livelihood strategies, their motivations for doing so as a result of the conflict, the multiple contextual factors influencing these strategies, and the consequence that these can have in fuelling the conflict. This is not a static situation; it requires continuous local analysis, understanding and knowledge.

As the conflict in Darfur enters its fifth year, how to support, protect and promote the livelihoods of different groups has become an ever more pressing issue. In the early years of the conflict the international humanitarian response prioritised immediate life-saving interventions, although some agencies undertook livelihoods assessments with a view to introducing livelihoods programming<sup>2</sup>. More recently this interest has expanded with a wider range of agencies paying more attention to how livelihoods can be supported. Over the same time period, the humanitarian community has also begun to respond to environmental concerns within Darfur, which are key to effectively supporting livelihoods in Darfur.

Meanwhile the conflict itself has become more entrenched with deteriorating and unpredictable insecurity in many parts of Darfur, and targeted attacks on humanitarian assets and in some cases humanitarian personnel. One of the consequences has been the significant contracting of humanitarian space. This is the challenging environment in which livelihood support is currently being considered and provided

UNOCHA/RCO staff carried out a consultation within the international humanitarian community across four locations in Darfur in February 2007. This confirmed that there is a widely perceived need to identify the most appropriate and feasible responses to support people's livelihoods, including protecting assets, supporting strategies that "do no harm" (environmentally, conflict mitigating, etc), and reducing exposure to protection threats. How to sustain such interventions in the current context also emerged as a clear challenge. In response, and building upon research and studies that have been completed in Darfur in the last two to three years<sup>3</sup>, it was decided to hold a series of four state-level workshops on

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<sup>1</sup> Young, H., A. M. Osman, et al. (2005). Darfur - Livelihoods Under Siege. Medford, Feinstein International Famine Center, Tufts University.pviii

<sup>2</sup> These included the International Committee of the Red Cross, Concern International and Oxfam GB

<sup>3</sup> These included:

- Bromwich, B., A. A. Adam, et al. (2007). Darfur: Relief in a vulnerable environment. Teddington, Middlesex, UK, Tear Fund.
- Buchanan Smith, M. and S. Jaspars (2006). Conflict, camps and coercion: the ongoing livelihoods crisis in Darfur. Final report to WFP Sudan.
- Young, H., A. M. Osman, et al. (2005). Darfur - Livelihoods Under Siege. Medford, Feinstein International Famine Center, Tufts University.



livelihoods, to provide the reflective space, conceptual frameworks and other resources for these explorations to take place. Recognising the daily logistical, security and other challenges that aid workers are facing in Darfur, there is a real value in providing the space, facilitation and opportunity for those same people to step back and to be able to think more analytically and strategically.

In early July these two-day workshops were held in Al Fashir (for North Darfur), Geneina (for West Darfur), Nyala (for South Darfur), and was planned for Zalingei (for the Zalingei corridor) although this was relocated to Nyala for security reasons. In total, there were over 180 participants drawn from international and local NGOs, UN agencies, the Red Cross movement, the Darfur state governments, academics from Darfur universities, and from donor governments. The workshops were organised and hosted by UNOCHA/RCO (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance/ Resident Coordinators Office), logistically supported by DAI (Development Alternatives) and DSI, and facilitated by a Tufts University team<sup>4</sup>. In each location the facilitation team worked closely with a small team of local resource persons who provided invaluable guidance in identifying livelihood groups in each area and in supporting the workshop discussions. Members of the Resource Teams in each location are listed in Annex 2. The workshops were funded by DFID (Department for International Development) and USAID/OTI (US Agency for International Development, Office for Transition Initiatives).

## 2. Purpose and outputs

The **purpose** of the workshops were twofold:

1. to sharpen the strategic focus and strengthen the effectiveness of humanitarian action in relation to livelihoods in Darfur now
2. to promote a dialogue among livelihood stakeholders with a view to improved coordination and analysis, and strategic thinking around the issues between key stakeholders at state level (including identifying strategic priorities and practical next steps).

Designed to be highly practical and output-oriented, the specific outputs of the workshop were identified at the outset as:

1. A shared understanding and preliminary analysis using the livelihoods conceptual framework of how conflict has affected livelihoods in the four regions represented at the workshops (North Darfur; South Darfur; West Darfur – Geneina and border areas; West Darfur – Zalingei corridor). This includes identifying gaps in our understanding.
2. A review of effective and feasible approaches for livelihoods programming including assessment, analysis, response and monitoring.
3. An action plan to advance a more strategic approach.

These outputs were achieved for each of the four workshops and are reported upon in more detail below as well as in the annexes. First the report describes the workshop approach,

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<sup>4</sup> Led by Helen Young of Tufts University, the team comprised Abdal Monim Osman of Tufts University, Margie Buchanan-Smith (independent) and Brendan Bromwich (independent, formerly of Tear Fund).

which was designed to be participatory and intended to integrate livelihoods, conflict, protection and natural resource management (guided by the Tufts/FIC humanitarian livelihoods framework (Box 1)). The key findings emerging from this analysis are presented in Section 4, followed by a review of current livelihoods programming in Section 5. The final section presents the conclusions and next steps.

### 3. Workshop process

In order to achieve the workshop purpose, the process was designed to be as participatory as possible. Workshop discussions took place in small working groups with facilitated summary discussions in plenary. The conventional approach of formal presentations followed by discussion was deliberately avoided. The aim was to engage all stakeholders as active resource persons in developing the analyses, and especially to draw upon the wealth of local knowledge and expertise of the Darfurian participants<sup>5</sup>. This worked well and greatly enriched the discussions and ensured that workshop outputs were owned by the participants.

For each workshop and its corresponding geographical area, a group of local resource people identified a number of different livelihood groups according to the main source of livelihood for that group and also how they had been impacted by the conflict. This resulted in a maximum of six groups being identified in any one area, although usually only four or five of these were explored in each workshop (partly because little was known about some of the livelihood groups, for example those living as part of armed groups, and they would have been hard to explore). Table 1 presents the different livelihood groups identified, explained in more detail in Annexes 3 to 6.

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<sup>5</sup> Although English was the main language of the workshops, periodically discussions and explanations took place in Arabic to ensure that all could participate and contribute.



**Table 1 Livelihood groups identified for each of the four workshops**

	<b>North Darfur</b>	<b>West Darfur - Geneina</b>	<b>South Darfur</b>	<b>West Darfur - Zalingei</b>
<b>Livelihood groups explored at the workshop</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agro-pastoralists</li> <li>2. Resident farmers</li> <li>3. IDPs in and around towns and the urban poor</li> <li>4. IDPs in rural areas</li> <li>5. People living on others' land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pastoralists</li> <li>2. Resident farmers</li> <li>3. IDPs in and around towns</li> <li>4. IDPs in rural areas</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pastoralists</li> <li>2. Resident farmers</li> <li>3. IDPs in and around towns</li> <li>4. IDPs in rural areas</li> <li>5. Recently displaced by tribal conflict</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pastoralists</li> <li>2. Agro-pastoralists</li> <li>3. Resident farmers</li> <li>4. IDPs in and around towns</li> </ol>
<b>Additional livelihood groups identified but not included in the workshop discussions<sup>6</sup></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Organised armed groups</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Organised armed groups</li> <li>4. Foreigners/ asylum seekers occupying the land of others</li> <li>5. Returnees</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Organised armed groups</li> </ol>	

Day 1 of the workshop was designed to allow participants to analyse collectively the impact of conflict on the different livelihood groups. Group work, based on the livelihoods conceptual framework, was designed to capture the existing knowledge of participants. (See Box 1). Conflict analysis was integrated as part of this process, to capture the impact of the conflict on livelihoods, specifically the impact on livelihood assets, strategies and the impact on policies, institutions and processes (PIPs). Some emerging new PIPs were identified. The livelihoods conceptual framework was welcomed by participants as a very useful tool that they can continue to use to deepen their analysis using a shared / common language.

Based on the livelihoods analysis from Day 1 and continuing to use the conceptual framework, discussions on day 2 shifted to how livelihoods can best be supported from a humanitarian perspective, again according to the different livelihood groups identified in the area. This started with a brief review of existing livelihoods programming, to inform more detailed discussions about how livelihoods programming can become more strategic and coherent in the future. Discussions were also informed by a recap of the core humanitarian principles (humanity, impartiality and neutrality) and what they mean, to ensure a principled approach to humanitarian livelihoods programming.

See Annex 1 for a copy of the workshop agenda.

<sup>6</sup> Non-poor urban residents were identified at each workshop, but these groups were not considered in detail except the recognition that they provide a significant demand for the trade in natural resources so should be acknowledged

**Box 1 - Understanding livelihoods in conflict settings by building a shared analysis using the livelihoods conceptual framework**

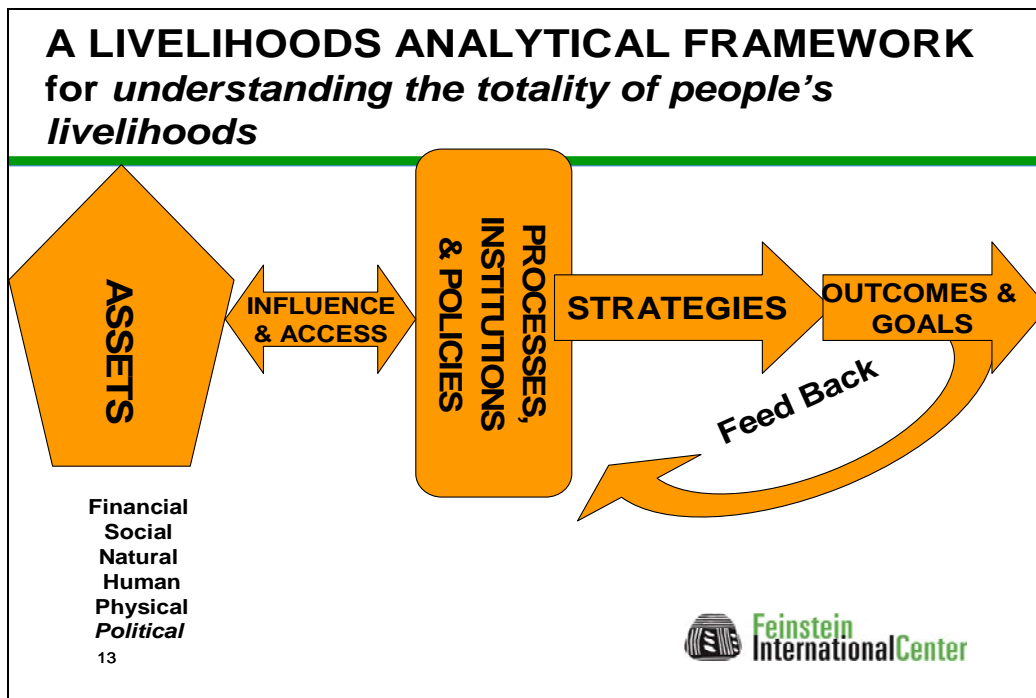
**Objectives:**

1. Familiarise participants with the livelihoods framework using *local* knowledge to illustrate the component parts
2. Explore how the different parts of the framework relate to each other
3. Develop a shared understanding of livelihoods for specific livelihood groups and to review how conflict affects the different parts of the framework, recognizing that assets may also represent liabilities (protection threats) and that vulnerability is frequently a result of the PIPs and particularly new PIPs emerging as a result of conflict.

**Tasks (Steps in the participatory analysis)**

Discuss in working groups focusing on a particular livelihood group:

1. What are people currently doing to earn a livelihood? *Identifies the livelihood strategies*
2. Why are they doing this? *Identifies livelihood goals*
3. What do they need in order to do this? *Identifies livelihood assets that the household has access to, plus identifies important policies, institutions and policies of relevance to this group.*
4. How has conflict affected or influenced livelihood strategies, goals, assets and PIPs? *In addition to reviewing the impact of conflict, this exercise reveals new PIPs that have emerged as a result of conflict and clearly illustrates that vulnerability is embedded within the PIPs box, hence the importance of PIPs.*



***Integrating livelihoods, conflict, protection and management of natural resources, with a view to sharpening the strategic direction.***

*The approach of developing a participatory analysis that integrates livelihoods, conflict, protection and natural resource management, and then using this as the basis for a programming review and for developing strategic recommendations, is novel and therefore explained in a more detail below.*

***Integrating livelihoods, conflict, protection and management of natural resources, with a view to sharpening the strategic direction (continued)***

*By using the livelihoods framework, participants explored the linkages between strategies, goals, assets and PIPs. For example, livelihood strategies are the different ways a household pursues its prioritized short, medium and long term goals. These goals are in part determined by the assets available to the household. The assets or resources available to the household may be either directly owned or otherwise accessed by the household, and include:*

- **Natural**, land, water, forests, (there may be rights of access to grazing land, water points etc)
- **Physical**, livestock, stores & stocks, equipment.
- **Financial**, money, debt, credit, claims and investments
- **Human**, health and nutritional status, adult labour and care-providers, skills and level of education
- **Social**, household social networks, social institutions, social exclusion, norms, trust, values and attitudes
- **Political assets** including networks and connections with local governance institutions, armed groups etc.

*While assets influence the strategies that households are able to pursue, they are also influenced by the prevailing policies, institutions and processes. For example, the provision of livestock health services (an institution) influences the subsequent quality and number of livestock raised, while taxation (a policy) influences the financial revenues or capital flowing back to the household following livestock sales. Hence the feedback loop is useful for understanding how the PIPs influence access to assets, and also the final value or quality of assets.*

*In a conflict setting livelihood assets may also represent liabilities, and therefore ownership or access to these assets or forms of capital can potentially be a protection threat or risk. For example owning valuable livestock, or carrying cash, can mean that a household/ community in Darfur is particularly vulnerable to attack and looting. This process of ‘**asset-stripping**’ of civilians during wartime and conflict has been documented elsewhere<sup>7</sup>.*

*Asset-stripping may be direct – **systematic** attacks are intended to destroy the livelihoods of people. For example, the tactics of driving people off their land and stealing their assets. In the process of displacement, previous livelihood strategies become impossible and people lose access to other assets such as farmland.*

*Or asset-stripping may be indirect – the **systemic** destruction of livelihoods as a result of processes, institutions and policies, many of which develop as a result of conflict. Young et al (2005 and 2006)<sup>8</sup> describes the emerging PIPs in Darfur region. These were not reviewed at the workshop, rather participants came up with their own analyses.*

<sup>7</sup> Keen, D. (1994). *The Benefits of Famine: Political Economy of Famine and Relief in Southwestern Sudan, 1983-1989* (Hardcover) Princeton University Press

<sup>8</sup> Young, H., A. M. Osman, et al. (2005). *Darfur - Livelihoods Under Siege*. Medford, Feinstein International Famine Center, Tufts University.

Young, H. and A. M. Osman (2006). *Challenges to peace and recovery in Darfur. A Situation Analysis of the Ongoing Conflict and its Continuing Impact on Livelihoods*. Medford, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University.

#### 4. Understanding and analysing livelihoods

##### ***Value of the conceptual framework and process of analysis***

Working through the livelihoods conceptual framework, it was possible to disentangle the complexity of livelihoods in Darfur for each of the livelihood groups concerned, and to trace some of the key ways in which the conflict has impacted on livelihoods as well as how some livelihood strategies can, in turn, fuel the conflict. A number of workshop participants commented on the value of the framework in enabling sensitive conflict-related issues to be discussed in ways that are not usually possible, partly because of how the component parts are broken down and also because of the discipline of following the step-by-step analytical process described above.

Issues that emerged in this process, common to all the workshops and to the different livelihood groups, indicate the usefulness of the conceptual framework in deepening the analysis and ensuring common and shared understanding. These included:

(1) The **goals** that lie behind and motivate different livelihood strategies are rarely considered in livelihood assessments, yet have often changed during the course of the conflict. For both pastoralists and herders, whose livelihood strategies have been blocked either as a result of restricted livestock migration, or limited or no access to land, then increased farming became a new goal increasing tension and conflict with settled farmers. Similarly, for the livelihood group 'resident farmers living under coercion' in North Darfur (Annex 3), pursuing a sustainable livelihood in the current context in the Wadi Barei area is no longer feasible. Instead, new goals have emerged to do with protecting lives, assets and as far as possible their rural livelihood systems. This means that some families are paying 'protection fees' for their own safety, but have purposely decided to continue living under a coercive regime in order to maintain ownership of valuable fertile land, fearing they will lose it if they join the displaced in towns and in camps.

(2) Most livelihood assessments and analyses **focus on livelihood strategies sometimes assets and rarely pay attention to the processes, institutions and policies (PIPs)**. Whilst the former are important, understanding the key policies, institutions and processes was essential for each livelihood group in order to fully capture the vulnerability of livelihoods as a result of conflict processes which are embedded in the PIPs box. This covered issues such as markets, the impact of the war economy (e.g. fees at checkpoints), deteriorating security and the breakdown of governance. A strong analysis of PIPs also distinguishes the *level* at which they are relevant (local, national and international), as described in the list of emerging PIPs below. This more detailed understanding of contextual PIPs is essential for effective programming response. Without it, programme interventions may be undermined by factors that have not been well understood resulting in minimal benefit to the targeted population, and possibly fuelling the conflict.

**(3) *Interactions between livelihood groups, as a result of competing livelihoods, were readily apparent, particularly where one group sought to control access to the natural resources in question.***

In short, working through the livelihoods conceptual framework helped to distinguish how conflict has impacted on all components of the framework: goals, strategies, PIPs and assets, and helped to identify protection risks, and mechanisms through which livelihoods fuel conflict. This in turn can guide decisions about how best to intervene to support livelihoods: for example to impact on assets and/ or PIPs, further discussed below. The feedback loop captures the dynamic nature of livelihoods, including interactions between project inputs and wider PIPs. Once negative feedback loops are identified, there may be opportunities for mitigating them. For example, the provision of permanent water points in rural areas may encourage land occupation and land claims by sedentarized pastoralists and therefore should be avoided, unless there is the agreement of the original land owners.

How assets have been destroyed in the conflict, particularly in the first two years, is well known and well-documented. The workshops captured this, but also the continuous erosion of the asset base since 2003, for all livelihood groups. For example, resident farmers in West Darfur no longer have access to some of their most productive land, such as wadi land, where it is being occupied by others. Blocked migratory routes and concentrations of livestock have increased the incidence of overgrazing, disease and epidemics and resulted in livestock losses for pastoralists. How social capital as an asset has been eroded was frequently mentioned for different livelihood groups. For agropastoralists in the Zalingei corridor this was articulated as deteriorating relationships and loss of trust with other livelihood groups, which has meant that negotiation is harder and the conflict has become more entrenched, a pattern that was highlighted for other pastoralist groups as well. IDPs living in large camps around towns, for example around Nyala, have lost much of their original social capital from the village. Although new leadership and power structures have emerged in the camps, some of which may be exploitative, workshop participants have observed that people have become more individual and less community-orientated.

Particularly interesting and important are the emerging PIPs that are negatively impacting on livelihoods. Common themes that emerged are as follows:

- ***Conflict and insecurity are continuing to destroy livelihoods, and the adaptations in livelihood strategies that particular livelihood groups make, in turn fuel the conflict.***

An example of this is provided in Box 2. Other examples include:

- Competition over scarce natural resources, especially firewood, around areas of high population concentration e.g. around towns and IDP camps. This is an example of how competing livelihood strategies between IDPs and pastoralists have fuelled violence, especially gender-based violence.
- Blocked migration routes, in part a result of inter-tribal conflicts and expansion of farming, has partly encouraged pastoralists to graze their livestock on the fields of resident farmers before the harvest, in turn fuelling the tension between these two groups.

- Some pastoralist groups are becoming increasingly sedentarized as former migration routes are blocked, resulting in some occupying land belonging to others, thus fuelling conflict and creating future problems over competing land claims. It emerged during the workshop that issues around land occupation are poorly understood and require much more research and exploration.
- The measures needed for sound adaptation to climate change (e.g. improved community level collaboration over resource management, shelter belts etc) are at odds with how the crisis is undermining environmental protection activities. For example, intimidation and gender based violence is currently used by some groups to control access to lucrative forestry resources (firewood, which is then sold to the groups who have been denied access).
- The ***continued disruption of markets and trade***, particularly impacting those who are still able to engage in some of their pre-conflict livelihood strategies, namely pastoralists and resident farmers. Before the conflict the market was one of the most important institutions through which different livelihood groups interacted; in many parts of rural Darfur this has just collapsed. The working group considering pastoralists in West Darfur articulated the disruption very clearly: many rural markets are now closed and there is a corresponding loss of reciprocal networks between herders and farmers. Although new routes to access functioning livestock markets have been found, these are risky, usually longer and therefore much more costly. Access to international markets has thus been affected. The collapse of rural markets and of long distance trade in grains and other cash crops has negatively impacted the livelihoods of resident farmers.
- The ***breakdown in local governance*** was often mentioned, affecting all livelihood groups. Two of the most frequently mentioned aspects were, first the lack of services – agricultural and veterinary – to resident farmers and to pastoralists respectively; and second the breakdown of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms as the tribal administration has been severely weakened. This is most evident around land and water resources and the inability to manage competing claims which means that the most powerful (i.e. those who are best armed) usually retain the upper hand. There is little or no evidence of sustainable natural resource management.
- ***Environmental degradation*** is accelerating as a direct consequence of the breakdown in environmental governance. Concentrations of people and livestock in restricted geographical areas is at an all-time high in Darfur, severely depleting timber and water resources in particular. This has been exacerbated by some poorly planned humanitarian programming that has paid scant attention to the impact on the environment<sup>9</sup>, especially for IDPs living in large camps where environmental pressures are greatest. In these areas of high population concentrations and depleted natural resources sustainable livelihoods are unlikely to be achievable in the current crisis for the vast majority.

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<sup>9</sup> Brendan Bromwich reminded workshop participants of some of the processes of environmental degradation that have been accelerated during the conflict in Darfur, described in 'Relief in a Vulnerable Environment'. He also gave an example of an agency building latrines for IDPs that required 7 substantial logs in North Darfur for construction when alternative technology could have been used.



- **International humanitarian action** emerged as another PIP influencing livelihoods, often positively as described in the section below. However, one of the more negative aspects has been the lack of adherence to the humanitarian principle of impartiality. The evidence for this is that almost all pastoralist groups have so far been largely ignored by internationally-funded livelihood support programmes. Not only does this undermine the reputation of humanitarians as impartial, it also perpetuates the long-term marginalisation of these groups and their exclusion from any peace negotiations. The frustration and disillusionment of some pastoralists (particularly the Arab *aballa*<sup>10</sup>) means that they are now harder to access. Some of these points are further discussed in the following section. As pastoralist livelihoods are poorly understood by many international agencies, box 3 captures some of the key points that emerged from the analysis of this livelihood group in the four workshops.

**Box 2 How conflict destroys livelihoods, and how adaptation of livelihoods in turns fuels conflict: an example from those recently displaced in South Darfur due to tribal conflict**

A feature of the shifting pattern of conflict in Darfur is the emergence of widespread and violent conflict between different ethnic groups since 2006, particularly different Arab groups in South Darfur. The working group looking at this particular livelihood group in the Nyala workshop identified the following cycle:

- Pastoralists selling livestock to reduce the risk of attack and looting, which in turn depresses livestock prices
- Pastoralists using the income generated to purchase arms to protect themselves and their assets
- Armed and violent conflict escalating between competing ethnic groups
- Increasing number of displaced – those who have not been able to protect their livestock herds, but who also feel unsafe residing in official IDP camps, and are therefore staying in rural areas thus increasing the burden on host families.

**Box 3 Key points emerging from the workshop analyses on pastoralist livelihoods**

- Livestock migration is designed to carefully manage limited natural resources – water and pasture. Where migration is blocked transhumant pastoralism is no longer viable. The past 30 years has seen increasing pressures on livestock migration routes as a result of increasing numbers of drought years, the consequent earlier migration southwards (which brings pastoralists into conflict with farmers), expansion in farming in the central rangelands (in part due to pastoralists migrating southwards and taking up farming e.g. the Zaghawa in the 70's and 80's). Combined with an erosion of tribal conflict resolution mechanisms, this has generated increased tribal tensions, conflict between farmers and pastoralists and subsequent closure of routes to some groups (the northern Gizou pastures have been inaccessible to some groups for more than 10 years).
- The livestock trade has all but collapsed in large part because of the closure of the main long-distant livestock trade routes to Libya, Egypt and Omdurman. And the forced displacement of rural farmers has had a negative impact on local rural markets which depended on the mutual trade between farmers and herders, which has been largely destroyed.
- Livestock sales are almost entirely for local consumption rather than export. As migration routes have become blocked and as livestock markets have collapsed, many pastoralists are unable to produce and sell enough livestock to earn an adequate living. They increasingly have to resort to

<sup>10</sup> Aballa: camel herding pastoralists



farming creating issues of land occupation (see below) and to the sale of natural resources e.g. firewood to earn a living. As already mentioned, this fuels the conflict with IDPs over the collection and sale of firewood.

- As livestock movements have become restricted many pastoralists are shifting from large stock (cattle and camels) to small stock (sheep and goats) which are better suited to more sedentary living and are less vulnerable to looting.
- More permanent settlements are springing up for pastoralist groups as their movement and migration patterns are constrained. Sometimes this is on land belonging to others which may result in long-term issues of competing land claims (especially in West and North Darfur).
- Little unity exists between pastoralist groups and tensions are escalating between many of them, especially in South Darfur, where there has been more than four inter-tribal conflicts between pastoralist groups in the past year (see annex 5), but also among the northern Rizeigat in North Darfur.
- A growing culture of militarization, especially among the Aballa youth who are often armed and wearing military dress.
- While the international humanitarian community has relatively little contact with pastoralist groups, the private sector is engaged with this group, meeting their needs, including the shift in demand towards smaller stock, pharmacies selling livestock drugs and water drilling.

## 5. Review of current livelihoods programming

### **5.1 What do we mean by livelihoods programming?**

Livelihoods programming is potentially very broad in scope, encompassing multiple sectors, a diverse range of actors or stakeholders and different levels of response (international, national and local). In the context of these workshops we have taken livelihoods programming to mean any programming, policy or advocacy response that is based on or emerges as a result of livelihoods analysis for a particular livelihoods group. This naturally narrows down response options to those that affect or influence the prevailing PIPs and portfolio of assets for that particular livelihoods group.

Thus, in reviewing current livelihoods programmes in Darfur, participants in working groups identified any humanitarian initiatives that are affecting or influencing livelihoods of the group in question. Thus food aid was sometimes included where it was felt to be critical in supporting existing livelihoods – either as an income transfer, or a source of livestock fodder. A review of current livelihoods programmes relating to each of the livelihoods groups in each geographic area is presented in annexes 3 to 6.

For example, the provision of veterinary services strengthens the physical capital (livestock) of the participating households, but also is affected by prevailing government policies on livestock health and pastoralism; the availability of and access to existing animal health services; the knowledge and skills of available animal health workers; the private sector supply and demand etc. An intervention that takes into consideration these broader facets will be far more likely to succeed than an intervention focusing solely on animal disease.

For the range of programmes identified, participants went on to consider how their positive impacts could be built upon or expanded, and how any negative impacts could be mitigated. Finally participants discussed and identified new and innovative ideas for supporting livelihoods of these groups. Underpinning these discussions were key points arising from Day 1, including:

- The conflict/ livelihood cycle and how one fuels the other.
- The risks of livelihood asset-stripping and other protection threats associated with livelihoods.
- Awareness of the importance of longer term processes such as environmental degradation caused by population growth and concentration, poor governance and climate change in informing short term programme design..
- Humanitarian principles, particularly the humanitarian imperative and impartiality, and the importance of comprehensive assessments as the basis for allocating resources according to need.

### ***5.2 The limited focus of current livelihoods programming***

This review revealed that at present livelihoods programming tends to focus predominantly on supporting people's livelihood strategies and on their assets, with less understanding or consideration of how it influences, or is influenced by, the key PIPs for each group. For example;

- Distribution of seeds and tools without considering access to land,
- Donkey re-stocking among IDPs, without monitoring the potential for increasing protection threats (e.g. from gender based violence as a result of using donkeys for firewood collection and travelling longer distances in rural areas);
- Vocational training and provision of related inputs with inadequate market analysis of the skills or products concerned.
- Drilling boreholes in rural areas without clarifying rights of land ownership or land use by local inhabitants.

### ***5.3 Key findings from the review of current livelihoods programming***

All of the workshops found that once a livelihoods analysis had been completed for a particular livelihood group, **the importance of the prevailing PIPs** became obvious, and were readily included as part of more strategic thinking in planning and designing future intervention strategies. This was made easier by the continuity of the working groups focusing on one livelihoods group, and continuing to apply the conceptual framework for reviewing the implications of the intervention i.e. considering its impact on assets, strategies, goals and PIPs. (Examples from resident farmers in S Darfur).

Generally the livelihoods analysis had been extremely pessimistic, clearly illustrating the cyclical nature of conflict between competing livelihoods, particularly between pastoralists and farmers, and the downwards spiral of impoverishment, environmental degradation and entrenched localised conflict. In some contexts this cycle is recognized by a small number

of local and international NGOs who are trying to ensure the impartiality of their livelihoods programming by engaging with all livelihood groups, in turn indirectly supporting initial or ongoing dialogue between groups. Dialogue is a first and much-needed step towards resumption of complementary livelihood strategies, and may ultimately lead to the opening up of opportunities to pursue previously blocked livelihood strategies, access to markets, and natural resources. In the Darfur region, it is around livelihoods that competing groups meet and do business. This is evident in many scenarios. For example, in Zalingei the IDP women purchase firewood from the Arab groups who control firewood collection, and then the IDP women resell the firewood in the camps. The IDP women are doing business with their adversaries. Similarly, groups living under coercion are paying “protection fees” to their adversaries in order to remain on their land and cultivate. Both of these examples illustrate the day to day livelihood transactions that people are engaged in, even where the relationship is essentially coercive.

Examples were given where current humanitarian programming has supported processes of local dialogue and helped break the livelihoods conflict cycle. For example, overland humanitarian access to one group in the Jebel Mara region was secured by the humanitarian agency working with all groups, thus developing relationships with groups that had previously hindered access, as well as those denied access. Similarly there were examples of local markets re-opening as a result of very local reconciliation following humanitarian intervention.

But apart from these very limited and specific examples, understanding among the international community of competing livelihood issues was felt to be very poor. This may partly account for the second key finding, which is the **inequitable distribution of livelihoods interventions among livelihoods groups**, with far less livelihood support of pastoralists compared with IDPs or resident farmers. Pastoralists are not a homogenous group and even within this group there are large differences. For example, the camel herding Aballa who were reviewed as a group in Zalingei were only receiving two international interventions (EPI and livestock vaccination) as compared to almost 15 interventions for Zalingei IDPs. This was further reflected in the lack of humanitarian assessments and actual contact with pastoralist groups<sup>11</sup>.

Agencies who are pioneering some of the most progressive livelihoods programming are usually focussed on community structures and local governance and on how to strengthen or repair social capital rather than just asset distribution. Examples include work by KSCS in the Kebkabiya area. Building on their long-term relationships with local communities, developed over a 20 year period, they have observed how working to strengthen local community structures within some of the coerced farming livelihood groups has given the communities greater confidence to articulate aspects of the exploitative relationships they

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<sup>11</sup> More recently pastoralist issues are receiving renewed interest to review, understand and address, and in Nyala UNOCHA has just formed a Nomad Working Group with another already existing in Geneina for several years (although suffering from a lack of strategic coordination and subsequent action).

endure, but also how strengthening community structures and community cohesion has had an empowering effect as they negotiate with their coercers. A second example is provided by CRS in West Darfur. They have pioneered seed vouchers and seed fairs as well as the local manufacture of tools, avoiding the conventional approach of buying seeds and tools outside the area and then distributing them. CRS has consciously worked to strengthen community groups (for example seed fair committees as well as local blacksmith groups) and to support local markets and local traders. They have also used training programmes, for example of fuel efficient stoves, as an opportunity to bring together local communities and to rebuild damaged community relationships.

In conclusion, this brief review has shown that although current livelihoods programming is fairly limited, there are examples of good practice where interventions are responding to critical livelihood needs, and promoting interactions, even dialogue, between different livelihood groups. It is important to note that in a context of ongoing conflict, humanitarian livelihoods programming will never be able to substitute completely for food distribution programmes, and that even the most successful initiatives will only contribute a part of people's overall subsistence needs, thus leaving a gap that must be met by other humanitarian means.

The review also showed the importance of understanding the totality of people's livelihoods, and thus identifying appropriate interventions or actions that influence key PIPs as well as assets and strategies. In reviewing the breadth of humanitarian livelihoods programmes, issues of more overarching or strategic relevance become apparent, including for example, coordination, leadership, and appropriate ways of working, which are reviewed in the final section.

## 6. Future strategic directions for livelihoods programming

The participatory analysis completed on Day One was crucial for informing the discussions on programming, and the more strategic recommendations (shown for each working group in Annexes 3 to 6). A series of consistent recommendations emerged from all four of the workshops. These were clustered into five groups or categories as shown below.

### **1) Comprehensive livelihoods analysis to inform integrated humanitarian programming and wider processes**

A more comprehensive and informed understanding and analysis of livelihoods is essential as part of assessments and for planning, implementing and monitoring humanitarian action to support and protect livelihoods. This analysis should be based on the livelihoods conceptual framework, and on integrating conflict, protection, natural resource management and gender. It should also be based on participatory, inter-disciplinary and inter-agency approaches.

*Specific recommendations related to this include:*

- a) Emphasis on analysis of the context specific processes, policies and institutions, (PIPs) including those that operate at local level, state level, nationally and internationally.*
- b) More market analysis & interventions, to include more market analysis of trade routes between primary, secondary and tertiary markets; particular commodities (livestock, cereals, food aid); transport constraints and complementary trading systems (livestock and cereals). Support of microfinance services for local businesses and traders. Seed vouchers and fairs (building on CRS experience)*
- c) In programme design, more emphasis on understanding the links between conflict and livelihoods, particularly how failing livelihoods drive conflict, which in turn impact on livelihoods, thus identifying opportunities to break this cycle.*
- d) An example of integrated livelihoods programming is among IDPs where a range of complementary interventions are provided e.g. vocational training including business management skills, related inputs, market analysis and support as appropriate, capacity building of CBOs and programme committees.*
- e) Use two sector reviews (water and food security) to pilot the integration of many of the above key factors into a sector strategy so as to advance these ideas at a practical operational level and at a coordination level.*

## **2) Strategic coordination and collaboration on livelihoods assessments, analysis and programming**

Coordination of livelihoods assessments, analysis and response is essential, and must prioritise critical strategic issues, strengthen cross-sectoral linkages and multi-disciplinary approaches.

*Specific recommendations related to this include:*

- a) Improved multi-sectoral coordination (particularly regarding water, pasture, agriculture i.e. sectors affecting multiple livelihood groups)*
- b) Strengthening /capacity-building the Food Security/ Livelihoods Working Groups to provide appropriate guidance, information, analysis to operational agencies, and to play a more strategic coordination role in the support of livelihoods. Membership of this group should be expanded. Develop a clear strategic plan for agriculture and pastoralism linked with agreed milestones.*
- c) Specific areas that require better coordination include; working with groups that are occupying land (which would include working with the original landowners as well as the current land occupants); working with pastoralists (already covered in South Darfur by a pastoralists forum, but needs to be expanded and prioritized) capacity development of civil society, including local NGOs, CBOs and programme committees (see point 4 below)*
- d) Coordinated advocacy on the importance of livelihoods and sustainable natural resource management targeted at grass roots level, to donors, UN agencies, government, parties to the conflict, international actors – UN mediators and incoming hybrid AU/UN mission in Darfur (UNAMID).*

e) *Network for knowledge-sharing, more learning and linking with on-going experiences i.e. lesson learning and sharing.*

### **3) Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Management (SRM)**

In a subsistence economy, natural resources are foundational assets for livelihoods. In times of crisis livelihoods are unlikely to be sustainable, but support should be provided to livelihoods to promote sustainable management of resources, because without the resource base sustainable livelihoods will not be rebuilt. This puts an emphasis on sustainable resource management<sup>12</sup> in the humanitarian context.

*Specific recommendations related to this include:*

- a) *Agencies to screen all existing programmes for environmental impact and introduction of sustainable natural resource management.*
- b) *Livelihoods analysis should identify negative feedback loops impacting on resources and seek to mitigate these – such as the depletion of environmental resources which undermines livelihoods that depend on these – both now and in the future.*
- c) *Encourage reforestation (woodlots) and forest management including an ‘anti-logging’ campaign*
- d) *Land use mapping, including analysing the land carrying capacity in relation to livestock needs for water and pasture (relates to points 1 and 5)*
- e) *Apply the 3 basic steps of environmental assessment, identification of: negative impacts; appropriate mitigation and opportunities for environmental enhancement<sup>13</sup>.*
- f) *Support introduction of alternative technologies e.g. alternative building technologies and energy technologies and fuel efficient stoves*
- g) *Monitor environmental changes*
- h) *Promote community environmental management at camps through CEMPs (Community Environmental Management Plans).<sup>10</sup>*
- i) *Develop a list of activities that reduce environmental risk and can be integrated into programmes*
- j) *Raise awareness of adaptation to climate change and to disaster risk reduction.*

### **4) Promoting partnerships and strengthening local capacities (to promote dialogue and more integrated programming)**

The importance of partnerships in implementing successful programmes was widely recognized, particularly between international and local Community Based Organizations. Programme committees are also central in the implementation of programmes yet are often

<sup>12</sup> Darfur: Relief in a vulnerable environment p29 for an explanation of the framework of sustainable resource management and subsequent chapters for practical recommendations.

<sup>13</sup> Integrating environmental issues in the context of Darfur involves the following three steps:

1. Conducting a Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA)
2. Developing a Community Environmental Action Plan (CEAP)
3. As experience based on CEAPs is built up, a Community Environmental Management Plan is developed. From: Bromwich, B., A. A. Adam, et al. (2007). Darfur: Relief in a vulnerable environment. Teddington, Middlesex, UK, Tear Fund. (pages 49-52).



hastily formed and given limited support. Other important local institutions for international actors to partner with include local NGOs, local university departments, including in particular the Peace and Development Centers (Zalingei, Nyala, and El Fasher). A strong cadre of Sudanese professionals are working in Darfur who represent a significant human resource which could be mobilized more effectively as a community.

*Specific recommendations related to this include:*

- a) A strategic shift from “provisioning” to more local procurement and production focused on seeds and tools, market analysis, local market resuscitation, rebuilding economic relationships and preserving local varieties.*
- b) Capacity development of local institutions is an essential programme activity, which will strengthen institutional and governance capacity, and promote dialogue and understanding. It should not be seen as a means to an end i.e. an add-on to a project proposal intended simply to achieve that project’s goals.*
- c) Through programming partnerships with multiple stakeholders, and programme approaches with multiple livelihood groups, promote dialogue that rebuilds relationships between communities.*
- d) Use partnerships with donors and other national and international organizations for policy related advocacy on the importance of livelihoods and conflict at a policy level (and other specific livelihood related issues – see pastoralism below).*
- e) Learn lessons from experienced agencies of capacity building of CBOs (Practical Action, ACF)*

## **5) A strategic focus on marginalized livelihood groups, particularly pastoralists**

To date, the humanitarian response has favoured certain groups while marginalizing others, in particular pastoralists, who have received much less international support than either IDPs or resident farmers. Livelihoods analysis is a prerequisite for ensuring that resources are allocated according to need between competing livelihood groups i.e. impartiality of humanitarian response, and for appropriate planning/ implementation of future recovery and development. Given the relative neglect of pastoralists and pastoralism as a livelihood system in Darfur, a UN led, inter-agency assessment and dialogue with all pastoralist groups is an urgent priority and planning steps have already been initiated. However this needs to be closely linked with appropriate humanitarian action, and relevant responses.

*Specific recommendations related to this include:*

- a) All workshops called for more assessments, analysis and response to the needs of pastoralists, including developing capacity to undertake such assessments.*



- b) A participatory community-based review of existing policies and practices on pastoralism with local and national government and relevant international organizations to ensure it is linked with appropriate policy change<sup>14</sup>.*
- c) Where groups have become 'hard to reach' as a result of limited contact e.g. Aballa Arabs in Zalingei area, existing interventions (livestock health, and EPI) should be used as an entry point.*
- d) Improve understanding of customary law as it affects pastoralists.*
- e) Establish community based organizations among pastoralists to facilitate awareness, dialogue and participation by NGOs.*
- f) Complement and facilitate appropriate private sector engagement with pastoralists*
- g) Examples of possible interventions; revolving fund mechanisms for inputs; livestock health initiatives and training of community based animal health workers; support of livestock markets by exploring alternative uses of livestock, e.g. slaughterhouses and processing plants, food processing vocational training; on migratory routes support of stopover areas with services; support mobile primary schools, and secondary boarding schools; provide complementary interventions to farmers and pastoralists, e.g. market support, that will promote dialogue;*
- h) Action research needed on; pilot fodder/pasture seed broadcasting; traditional NRM methods/practices.*

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4. <sup>14</sup>This could also include: A collection and analysis of all pastoral related interventions and assessments that have been undertaken as part of the humanitarian response; A review of pastoralism related development projects within Darfur prior to the crisis; A desk study to develop lessons learnt from support to pastoralism elsewhere in Sudan and the Sahel (e.g. correspondence with Sahel working group including their recent study following Niger drought – “Beyond any drought”).

## 7. Conclusions and Next Steps

In these livelihood workshops a participatory approach was highly successful in engaging a wide range of people from government, UN organizations, international and local NGOs, and academics. And the livelihoods conceptual framework enabled potentially difficult and sensitive discussions to take place without major disagreements or delays. All of this was key in producing a participatory analysis and a clear strategic direction for future livelihoods programming.

Evaluations following each of the workshops were unanimous that the objectives were met in full. Participants praised the participatory analytical process and several called for more similar initiatives and had suggestions for broadening the outreach, including for example involving representatives of the livelihood groups themselves. There was wide recognition from both international and national participants of the value of having strong local experts and resource people, some of whom have been working as professionals in Darfur for more than 30 years. Those Sudanese who recently came to Darfur to work with the humanitarian operations should also be acknowledged as their knowledge and experience of the recent dynamics of conflict, challenges of humanitarian response and implications for livelihoods were invaluable.

Several agencies who are already developing livelihoods programmes committed themselves to integrating this new understanding into their work. For example;

- after the workshop ACF in North Darfur applied a similar analytical process in a strategic planning exercise;
- CARE in South Darfur indicated they would be reviewing new project proposals using the livelihood framework lens;
- the Kebkabiya Charitable Smallholders Society (a local NGO) proposed to organize similar workshops with their CBO partners;
- Oxfam GB have committed to integrating livelihoods, NRM, protection and gender and therefore were interested to learn from the wider regional analysis.
- A number of agencies including Tearfund, Concern, CRS, Oxfam, Practical Action, DRC, NCA are pursuing the introduction of alternative building technologies which is an effort to improve the sustainability of the brick industry by providing brick making technology that does not use timber for firing.

Apart from these specific examples, other participants requested the detailed outputs and recommendations from each of the working groups in order to take forward some of what was learned. In particular, the use of the livelihoods conceptual framework in conflict situations (a simple but comprehensive analysis tool); adopting the three step environmental screens for their programmes; and exploring the specific recommendations regarding new opportunities and gaps were considered valuable tools and programming guides to apply.

***Key Next Steps***

As a follow-up to the wide dissemination of the workshop report, the following steps are essential:

- 1)** Enhance awareness amongst the broader Sudanese, (especially Darfurian civil society), humanitarian, donor, related government and academic community of the lessons learned and recommended priorities which emerged from these workshops.
- 2)** Convene follow-up meetings upon release of the report in each of the four locations across the three States of key agencies engaged in, or supporting livelihoods programming in order to review the strategic outputs, and to prioritize and develop a strategy and support mechanisms to take forward these priorities. Multi-sectoral representation of both UN and implementing partners, both local and international, reflecting a mix of strategic and operational expertise will be important for these meetings.
- 3)** Support the integration of these livelihoods programming strategic priorities into various planning processes including the 2008 UN and Partners Work Plan, agencies strategic planning, donor strategies, government plans, etc

It is hoped these steps can be taken forward in September/ October following the release of the workshop report.

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## **ANNEX 1 Workshop agenda**

(includes working group activities)

### **Darfur Livelihoods Workshops**

#### **ZALINGEI**

**10th- 11th July 2007**

#### **WORKSHOP AGENDA**

##### **Day 1: Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> July**

8.30 – 9.30 **Welcome and introductions**

9.30 – 11.00 **Understanding livelihoods by developing a shared analysis  
— in working groups**

For major livelihood groups in the Zalingei corridor:

- 1) What are people currently doing to earn a livelihood?
- 2) Why are they doing this ie what are their goals?
- 3) What do they need in order to do this?

11.00 – 11.45 **Plenary: developing a framework for deepening analysis of  
livelihoods**

**11.45 – 12.30      *FATOUR***

12.30 – 13.30 **Understanding livelihoods – working groups continued**

- 4) As a result of the conflict, or PIPs connected with the conflict, how have livelihoods been affected for this group?

13.30 – 15.00 **Understanding livelihoods – feedback to plenary**

**15.00 – 15.30      *BREAK***

15.30 – 17.00 **Exploring the links between conflict and livelihoods**

- 1) What are the key ways in which the conflict impacts on livelihoods, and vice versa?
- 2) What are the implications for livelihoods programming – opportunities, risks?

## **Day 2: Wednesday 11th July**

8.30 – 9.00 **Recap of day 1, and scene-setting for day 2**

9.00 – 11.30 **Review of livelihoods programming – in working groups for different livelihood groups**

- 1) What are agencies currently doing to support livelihoods?  
How is this impacting on assets or PIPs?
- 2) Where there are positive impacts, how can they be built upon/ expanded?
- 3) Where there are negative impacts, what do we need to do differently?
- 4) What are the gaps eg in terms of our understanding, programme interventions? What other opportunities are there (assets and PIPs)?

**11.30 – 12.30      *FATOUR***

12.30 – 14.15 **Developing a more strategic and coherent approach for livelihoods programming, and proposing how this might be achieved**

**14.15 – 14.45      *BREAK***

14.45 – 16.15 **Working groups feedback**

16.15 – 16.45 **Plenary discussion**

16.45 – 17.00 **Workshop closing**

## ANNEX 2 Local resource teams in each workshop

### Livelihoods Workshops Key Resource Persons

#### Resource Persons El Fasher

1.	OCHA	Farah Omer	Humanitarian Officer	<a href="mailto:omerf@un.org">omerf@un.org</a> 0912177959
2.	Oxfam	Dr Adam Bushara	Camp Coordinator	0911165227
3.	Practical Action	Mohamed Saddig	Prog. Coordinator	<a href="mailto:siddigm@itdg-sudan.org">siddigm@itdg-sudan.org</a> 0912492291
4.	FAO	Bashir Abdel Rahman	Agriculture Officer	<a href="mailto:Ecu_elfashir@yahoo.com">Ecu_elfashir@yahoo.com</a>

#### Resource Persons Geneina

1.	OCHA	Farrah Omer	Humanitarian Officer	<a href="mailto:omerf@un.org">omerf@un.org</a> 0912177959
2.	WFP	Abdal Rahman Norein	VAM Officer	<a href="mailto:Abdulrahim.norein@wfp.org">Abdulrahim.norein@wfp.org</a> 0912844285
3.	FAO	Mohamed El Hafiz	Project Officer	<a href="mailto:mohalhafiz@yahoo.com">mohalhafiz@yahoo.com</a> 0912396240
4.	CRS	Belihu	FS Coord/HoO	<a href="mailto:bnegesse@crskhartoum.org">bnegesse@crskhartoum.org</a>

#### Resource Persons Nyala

1.	UNDP	Hussein Bagadi	ROL Officer	<a href="mailto:Hussein.bagadi@undp.org">Hussein.bagadi@undp.org</a> 0912846121
2.	Univ of Nyala	Dr. Abdel Rahman	Range management	0912681882
3.	Oxfam	Yagoub Osman	Program Coordinator	<a href="mailto:Yosman@oxfam.org.uk">Yosman@oxfam.org.uk</a>
4.	Univ of EFasher	Dr. Abdal Jabar	Professor, Fac Env & Nat Resources	<a href="mailto:Fadul2f@yahoo.com">Fadul2f@yahoo.com</a>
5.	OCHA	Idriss Yousif	Field Officer	<a href="mailto:yousifi@un.org">yousifi@un.org</a>
6.	WFP	Malony Tong	VAM	<a href="mailto:Malony.tong@wfp.org">Malony.tong@wfp.org</a>

#### Resource Persons Zalingei

1.	Univ of Zal Faculty of Forestry	Abuelgasim Abdalla Adam	Dean of Faculty of Forestry	<a href="mailto:abuelgasima@yahoo.com">abuelgasima@yahoo.com</a>
2.	Univ of Zal	Dr. Yousif Ahmed Shrafeldin		0121593214
3.	FAO	Abdalla Adam Ismail	Head of Office	<a href="mailto:ecu_zalingi@yahoo.com">ecu_zalingi@yahoo.com</a> 0912396253
4.	JMRDP	Mohamed Ahmed Ahmed Ibrahim	Research manager	0914512803
5.	Univ of EFasher	Dr. Abdal Jabar	Professor, Fac Env & Nat Resources	<a href="mailto:Fadul2f@yahoo.com">Fadul2f@yahoo.com</a>
6.	OCHA Zal	Abdalla Eltelaib	National Field Officer	<a href="mailto:Eltelaib@un.org">Eltelaib@un.org</a>



## ANNEX 3 NORTH DARFUR – El Fasher Workshop

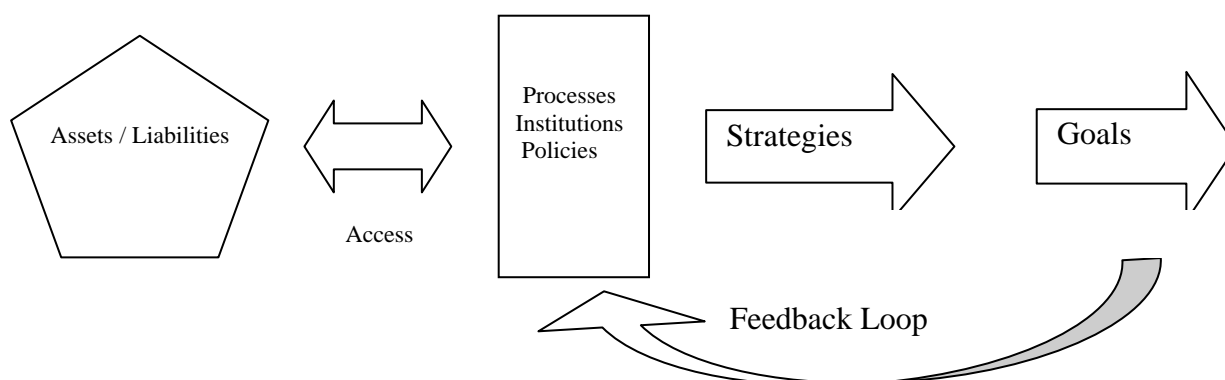
### LIVELIHOOD GROUPS

1. **AGRO-PASTORALISTS** - Zaghawa, Meidob, Zayadia, Beni Hussein and Berti . The Northern Rizeigat in Kutum and Kebkabiya, who are predominantly pastoralists as few have access to land, were **not** included in this groups discussions.
2. **RESIDENT FARMERS** still living in their original communities. This group is present in many different areas of North Darfur (both government-held and rebel-held areas) and is affected by the conflict to differing degrees in different areas.
3. **IDPs LIVING IN AND AROUND TOWNS**, and the urban poor. Living in large camps around Al Fashir. Livelihood options are limited and many are related to the urban economy.
4. **RESIDENT FARMERS LIVING UNDER COERCION**, Mostly Fur farmers along Wadi Barei, living under coercion regimes imposed by neighbouring ethnic groups aligned to government, or newly arrived groups.
5. **PEOPLE LIVING ON OTHER'S LAND** i.e. land that has been vacated in the displacement process. This group includes; displaced people farming land owned by others; displaced Mahariya from Kutum in Cuma; Northern Rizeigat who are farming Fur land near Kebkabiya; people returned from Chad to Dar Zaghawa.
6. **Organised armed groups** eg militias and bandits (identified but not reviewed by a working group)

## North Darfur Livelihood Group 1: Agro-Pastoralists

**Location:** North Darfur

Several groups spread throughout North Darfur fall into this group, including the Zaghawa, Meidob, Zayadia, Beni Hussein and some Berti, all of whom have their own homeland or Dar. The Northern Rizeigat in Kutum and Kebkabiya, who are predominantly pastoralists as few have access to land, were **not** included in this group. Combined pressures on pastoralism over the past 30 years have pushed pastoralists to cultivate. The Zaghawa, Meidob and Zayadia are traditionally Abbala (camel herders), while also keeping sheep and goats. The Beni Hussein would also keep some cattle. The Berti are traditionally farmers but keep livestock also.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
<p><b><u>Financial</u></b> Cash, incentives</p> <p><b><u>Physical</u></b> Seeds, tools, other ag inputs, livestock Infrastructure, roads, food</p> <p><b><u>Human</u></b> Labour, skills,</p> <p><b><u>Social</u></b> Social structure to manage natural resources &amp; maintain social coherence</p> <p><b><u>Natural</u></b> Rain, land, water, pasture, trees, grass, wild foods</p>	<p><b><u>Institutions</u></b> -Markets -Social services support -Veterinary services -Ag extension services -Informal &amp; formal money transfer systems for remittances -Commercial transport -Erosion of native administration -Legal institutions have broken down</p> <p><b><u>Policies</u></b> -Taxes – road, livestock -Government services to rural areas -Government marginalisation</p> <p><b><u>Processes</u></b> -Lack of security and stability -Stable Market demand and prices -Environmental degradation has forced changes, resulted in losses -Aridity of the region - Variable rain has made livestock the only viable activity, particularly in the very arid areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rainfed cultivation</li> <li>• Livestock herding (sheep and goats, camels, and very few cattle).</li> <li>• Labour migration</li> <li>• Remittances to families for HH needs</li> <li>• Collection and selling of charcoal, firewood, grass, local construction materials, etc</li> <li>• Collection of wild foods for HH consumption</li> </ul>	<p>To feed the family -Insurance against bad times -Generate income to meet other goals such as education, access to health services , addressing other HH needs -Coping strategies to survive -Preserve assets -Maintain control over land -Preservation of existing social fabric -People don't have other options – farming and herding has traditionally been their way of life</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Control of geog areas by different armed groups eg GOS, SLA, NRF, etc</li> <li>-Labour migration out</li> <li>-labour demand</li> </ul>		
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**How conflict has impacted on this group:**

<b>Assets and PIPs</b>	<b>Impact of the Conflict</b>
<p><b><u>Financial</u></b> Cash, incentives</p>	
<p><b><u>Physical</u></b> Seeds, tools, other ag inputs, livestock Infrastructure, roads, food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Looting of animals &amp; other assets</li> <li>-Prevention/restricted movement of livestock</li> <li>-Looting of animals &amp; other assets</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Human</u></b> Labour, skills,</p>	
<p><b><u>Social</u></b> Social structure to manage natural resources &amp; maintain social coherence</p>	
<p><b><u>Natural</u></b> Rain, land, water, pasture, trees, grass, wild foods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Constrained access to water points, land, grazing areas, markets – due to insecurity, and armed groups control over different areas</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Institutions</u></b> -Markets -Social services support -Veterinary services -Ag extension services -Informal &amp; formal money transfer systems for remittances -Commercial transport -Erosion of native administration -Legal institutions have broken down</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Previous markets have collapsed, some being eliminated due to interrupted trading routes and supply chain</li> <li>-forced agropastoralists to sell off livestock to generate income thus flooding the market and forcing the livestock prices down</li> <li>-New markets have emerged in other areas where people have concentrated with their assets eg Birmaza, Kulkul</li> <li>-Lack of market access due to insecurity</li> <li>-Breakdown of social structures and conflict resolution mechanisms essential for addressing land and migratory disputes and other issues</li> <li>-lack of rule of law</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Policies</u></b> -Taxes – road, livestock -Government services to rural areas -Government marginalisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High taxes and road fees due to insecurity and war economy</li> <li>-Lack of GOS social services, ag and livestock support services, and capacity</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Processes</u></b> -Lack of security and stability -Stable Market demand and prices -Environmental degradation has forced changes, resulted in losses -Aridity of the region - Variable rain has made livestock the only viable activity, particularly in the very arid areas -Control of geog areas by different armed groups eg GOS, SLA, NRF, etc -Labour migration out -labour demand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-People are no longer in the far northeast, changes forced by climate and conflict? (unclear which influence)</li> <li>-Conflict, banditry and insecurity, physical violence</li> <li>-Biggest impact of the conflict/blocked migratory routes, and environmental issues, is on the nomads who, because they are unable to sell enough livestock to earn a living, are incorporating farming and the selling of natural resources to their strategies. They have shifted to become more agropastoralists. True nomadism is no longer an option in some areas eg Meidop move within confined areas not traditional migratory routes</li> <li>-Livestock movements now within limited and controlled areas rather than the former long migratory routes. This is resulting in shifts to smaller stock (sheep, goats) vs large stock (cattle, camels)</li> <li>-Ltd movement out of area, forced due to rebel group area control, and voluntary because of desire to retain control over land and area therefore reduced migration and reduced remittances</li> </ul>

## Humanitarian Livelihoods Programming

### Examples of livelihoods programme interventions

There has been an emphasis on food, seeds, tools, fodder, grinding mills provision, veterinary services resuscitation through training of AHWs/paravets, some donkey restocking, some water provision including shallow wells/handpumps, boreholes, dam rehabilitation, tree plantation, primary health care, to mention some. Agencies focused on supporting Agropastoralists include: Oxfam, FAO, AHA, CHF, RI, COOPI, ICRC, UNICEF, PA, ACF, SCF Swedan, DAI, WFP, GAA.

What to do More Of	What to do Differently	What to do New
-more capacity building of CBOs, need to do audit first of what's been done	-engage more with CBOs	-initiating more peace-building approaches eg conflict reduction
-tree planting to be expanded to other areas, an integral part of programmes	-introducing revolving mechanisms to begin to reduce repeated "provisioning"	-strengthen traditional conflict management mechanisms
-targeted animal restocking with appropriate veterinary services	-give more programming emphasis to this livelihood group (agropastoralists)	-introducing locally managed water harvesting, building on local capacities, and particularly in pastoral areas
-learning from, linking to, ongoing experience -do more local analysis with pastoralists	-strengthening our capacities to do assessments tailored to this livelihood group	-review existing GoS/admin policies and practices
-more capacity building for traditional and emerging leaders	-give more emphasis to agropastoralists social needs not just livestock	
Positive impacts to build on	Negative impacts to mitigate	Gaps
-service support is helping people to stay in place -minimize distress sale of livestock -new market establishment eg Kulkul, Birmaza -protection by presence	-more short-term focus asset provision that is not adapted to people's specific needs, based on what's locally available, doesn't address biodiversity gaps, -expired drugs	-not focused on biodiversity gaps, building capacity to multiply locally, -support structure for building capacity -in vaccines production locally in Sudan -information and analysis on land occupations -inadequate information on this livelihood group

### Future strategic directions for livelihoods programming and action plan

#### 1. Building capacity of and working with local institutions and CBOs

This is a cross-cutting approach to be integrated into all strategic directions.

Agencies particularly well positioned to help identify and build such capacities include Practical Action (PA), Oxfam, ACF. It was recommended an action plan for building capacities of local institutions and CBOs be developed

#### 2. Interagency Assessment for more informed, deeper analysis (OCHA)

- a) Undertake assessments to both deepen understanding of all livelihood groups across sectors, and particularly the conflict's ongoing impact, conflict evolution and political dimensions, and build capacities of agency staff and local stakeholders to do so
- b) By engaging a broader set of local stakeholders will build relationships, for ongoing monitoring at the community and local level.
- c) Use participatory tools and build links with communities and local service providers
- d) Develop a database to build an institutional memory of documentation on livelihoods, including such assessments. Food Security and livelihood (FS/L) working group (WG) should be the custodian of this activity and action plan
- e) Promoting the use of a common conceptual livelihood framework

### **3. Strategic Planning for Livelihoods programming (FAO,UNDP with FS/L WG)**

- a) Strengthen the FS/L WG to provided the guidance and play a more strategic coordination role in the support of livelihoods. Leading this initiative could be FAO, UNDP, Oxfam and ACF.
- b) Identifying and engaging local resource persons, new and existing CBOs, local NGOs, and other institutions in the strategic planning and coordination of livelihoods programming
- c) Engaging local authorities in the coordination of support to livelihoods programming
- d) Some strategic programming areas to integrate include:
  - SRM
  - participatory extension approaches
  - pastoralists - access to basic social services and extension and awareness raising

### **4. Promoting Sustainable Resource Management**

- a) Screen all existing programmes (All Agencies)
- b) Call for inter-sectoral coordination (OCHA)
- c) Mapping of natural resources to include timber, pasture, rangeland, water (MoA, NCF, UNEP, INGOs)
- d) Adopting interventions that promote collaboration with local institutions
- e) Update existing environmental studies eg TFund study, although only recently completed (FAO, Universities, UNEP)
- f) Explore alternative energy sources including solar, wind, plant residues

### **5. Dialogue and Local Reconciliation**

- a) Support and advocate for local level reconciliation processes – Darfur led advocacy? (UNMIS, Oxfam, OCHA, others)
- b) Undertake a chronological mapping to understand changes in local governance including how traditional leadership has been eroded
- c) Promote “light” SRM through CEMP in addition to wider SRM strategies (INGOs, CBOs, NGOs, others)

## North Darfur Livelihood Group 2: Resident Farmers

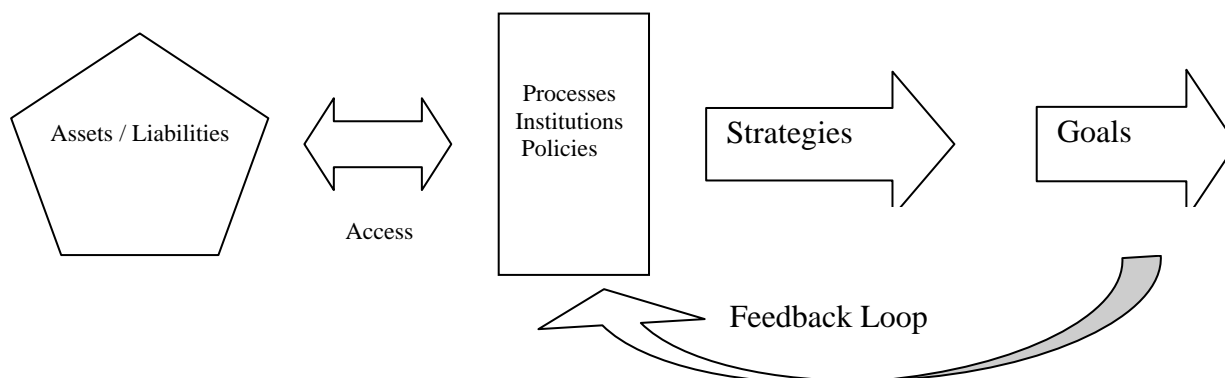
### Location: North Darfur

Geographic areas include rural El Fasher, Kebkabiya and Kutum.

Main tribes: Fasher – Dadinga, Fur, Musabat, Berti, Kineen

Kebkabiya: Fur, Zaghawa, Tama, Tunjur

Kutum: Fur, Zaghawa, Tunjur



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
Seeds and appropriate agricultural tools Access to land & water supply Skills/knowledge Labour – either within the family or paid daily Access to credit – either seed credit or monetary Herbicides/pesticides for improved crops Bank support or family cash support – either in kind or \$; for crops and livestock Storage capacity for cereals and seeds Social networks	Security Market access – for both crops and livestock Access to transportation Veterinary care for animal health Bank support	Crop cultivation – including millet, some sorghum and maize, vegetable crops Livestock raising for consumption and sale – some poultry raising Firewood collection and sale Fruit cultivation Fodder cultivation and sale Casual and day labour Grass cultivation and sale Tobacco growing and sale Sharecropping Small enterprise – including pot making, brick making, carpentry, handicrafts, blacksmithing, apprenticeships Provision of transport for good/water In-kind bartering	Food for family, personal consumption Income generation for cash Crops/goods/services for sale – both wholesale and retail Education Health care service costs Rent payments Dowry payment Skills building Improve standard of living – maintain or improve social status Savings/investments – for price maximization; toward next years inputs; to purchase livestock

### How conflict has impacted on this group:

Assets and PIPs	Impact of Conflict
<b>Financial</b> Cash Credit	Decreased access to credit/banking
<b>Physical</b> Seeds Tools Fertilizer, pesticides Livestock	Access to seeds, fertilizers, pesticides reduced Livestock looted, numbers decreased
<b>Human</b> Labour	Push/pull factor of the camps and IHA; some migratory patterns changed to camps rather than for work
<b>Social</b>	Isolated populations sometimes cut off from cities,

Social networks	markets. Traditional systems weakened by displacement of nearby populations. Increasing dependence on aid
<b>Natural</b> Land Water supply	Access to land is diminished, some only able to farm one mukhamas now compared to before the conflict; Overuse of limited water supplies
<b>Policies</b> Administrative policies for land access	Can block access to land
<b>Institutions</b> Markets Veterinary services Basic social services	Conflict has diminished either access or availability of each of these
<b>Processes</b> Insecurity Drought Floods Predatory grazing	Insecurity decreases access to land, to water, to services; decreases services delivered to rural areas Farmer's are concerned about both too much water and too little Concern over pastoralists entering farm areas too early and destroying crops, either deliberately or not

## **Livelihoods Programming**

### **Examples of livelihoods programme interventions**

Humanitarian aid to this group has included distribution of seeds and tools, rehabilitation of water systems, some mobile clinics both for human and animal health

### **Do more of, to enhance positive impacts**

Increased emphasis on big picture approach

Participatory/interdisciplinary assessments and analysis

Joint programme interventions – including planning and implementation

### **Do differently, to mitigate negative effects**

Need a paradigm shift – move from 'emergency' only focus to a broader humanitarian focus that addresses immediate needs while also recognizing mid to long term inputs.

Need agreement from both agencies and donors for this to happen

### **What should we be doing that's new/ fills gaps?**

"Green" approach – Analysis of activities in terms of environmental impact (both + and -)

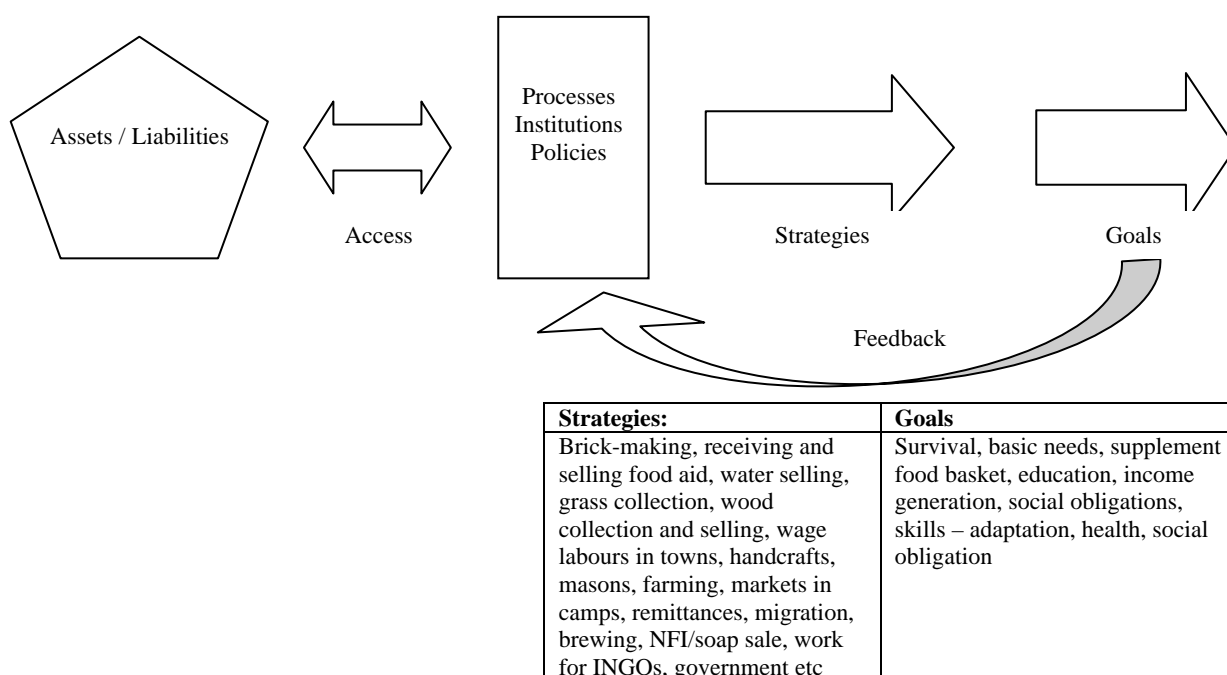
Increase focus on resource management – land, water, forests



## North Darfur Livelihood Group 3: IDPs living in and around towns, and the urban poor.

### Location: North Darfur

Living in large camps around Al Fashir, Kutum, Kebkabiya etc. Livelihood options are limited and many are related to the urban economy.



### Impact of the conflict on Assets and PIPs

Brick-making / construction	Selling humanitarian aid	Wage labour	Trading	Farming / livestock	Selling natural resources
<b>Assets:</b> Clay, water, wood, transport, skills, cheap unskilled labour, land, tools	<b>Assets:</b> food aid, NFIs, soap	<b>Assets:</b> unskilled labour, tools,	<b>Assets:</b> Seed money, storage, skills, security	<b>Assets:</b> fertile land, seed tools, skills, water, protection, transport, labour, storage,	<b>Assets:</b> resources, rain, transport,
<b>PIPS:</b> market,	<b>PIPS:</b> market, middlemen	<b>PIPS:</b> market, functional economy, rule of law	<b>PIPS:</b> transport, market, communication, rule of law, payment mechanism, union,	<b>PIPS:</b> extension services, pest control, vets, fodder,	<b>PIPS:</b> Access to resources, market, security,
<b>Impact of conflict:</b> poor access to water, wood, land: cheap labour, high demand – construction is safe place to store assets; power dynamics of	<b>Impact of conflict:</b> scarcity for family, power dynamics, looting banditry, insecurity, registration difficulties,	<b>Impact of conflict:</b> surfeit of labour, scarcity in demand, gender, lack of information, exploitation,	<b>Impact of conflict:</b> scarcity, protection, infrastructure, lack of rule of law, poor supply of commodities, lack of market	<b>Impact of conflict:</b> security, lack of extension work, reduced access to land, land degradation, population concentrated,	<b>Impact of conflict:</b> security / protection. Poor infrastructure, poor markets, power dynamics, exploitation,

industry important					protection money
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**What should we be doing differently?**

- Assessments
- Contextual analysis needs to be undertaken on a regular basis
- Better integration with programming

**What should we be doing more of?**

- Assessments – understand the markets and the existing strategies
- Diversify livelihood skill-sets
- Coordination – at planning, assessment, strategy stages (who will lead on this?)
- More flexibility is needed – programme design according to assessments of identified needs
- Work with institutions as well as assets – e.g. government; as per Oxfam KSCS model; to promote sustainability
- Lesson learning – like this workshop
- Water supply as a livelihood programme. – but take care of the negative impacts (groundwater depletion, brick-making causing deforestation, exploitation of labour).

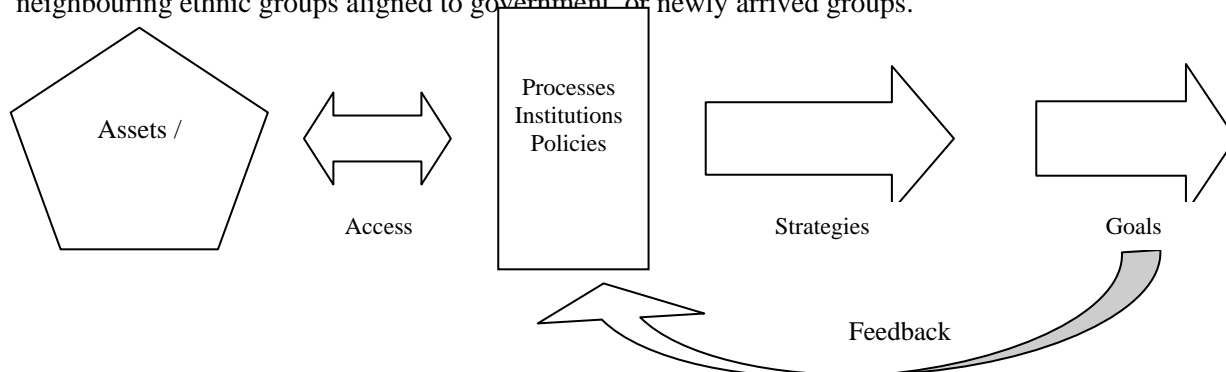
**What is should we be doing that is new?**

- Integrate assessments of negative impacts of the work (identify, mitigate, enhance framework)
- Use the livelihoods framework to develop overarching strategy to integrate programmes
- Strategic thinking
- Advocacy on livelihoods
- Integrate Sustainable resource management into projects
- Understand political economy / power structures / PIPS of industries relevant to IDPs

## North Darfur Livelihood Group 4: Resident farmers living under coercion

### Location: North Darfur

Mostly Fur farmers along Wadi Barei, living under coercion regimes imposed by neighbouring ethnic groups aligned to government or newly arrived groups.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
<p><b>Assets</b></p> <p><i>Farming:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agric inputs</li> <li>• Manpower</li> <li>• Donkey transport</li> <li>• Irrigation pumps</li> </ul> <p><i>Livestock:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animals</li> <li>• Fodder</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul> <p><i>Casual labour:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Tools</li> <li>• Donkey transport &amp; trucks</li> </ul>	<p><b>PIPs</b></p> <p><i>Farming:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community mobilisation</li> <li>• Negotiation with coercers (relates to social cohesion within commy)</li> </ul> <p><i>Livestock:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market</li> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Vet services</li> </ul> <p><i>Casual labour</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour market</li> <li>• Security</li> </ul> <p><i>Also:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to communal areas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Strategies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving food aid a) for own consumption b) to sell (M &amp; W)</li> <li>• Farming rainfed and irrigated a) for own consumption b) to sell (W)</li> <li>• Petty trade (W)</li> <li>• Some livestock (goats &amp; sheep) (M)</li> <li>• Casual labour (off season) (M)</li> <li>• Remittances (M)</li> <li>• Collecting firewood (W)</li> <li>• Some hh members registered as IDPs (W)</li> </ul> <p>(M) = men (W) = women</p>	<p><b>Goals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To feed themselves</li> <li>• To generate income</li> <li>• For safety/ protection (need extra cash to pay protection fees)</li> <li>• Staying on land to maintain ownership (NB this is usually valuable land)</li> <li>• Storage of food for unpredictable events</li> <li>• Social status (related to land)</li> </ul>

### How conflict has impacted on this group:

#### Assets:

The conflict has impacted negatively on this group's assets, for example on their financial assets as they have to pay cash as part of the coercion regime. Their natural assets have also been negatively affected, including water and firewood.

#### PIPs:

Most of the ways in which the conflict has impacted on this group relates to PIPs.

##### Processes:

- Security has deteriorated particularly affecting women

- Increased inter-tribal tension means that this group is denied access to communal areas to gather natural resources. These have become ‘forbidden areas’ controlled by militias. This is particularly serious for those who do not have access to wadi land.

*Institutions:*

- Community management and mobilisation has broken down as community leaders have left these ‘coerced communities’, also negatively affecting law and order
- Access to markets is severely constrained as part of the coercion regime

*Policies:*

- The coercion regime can be considered as a kind of ‘informal policy’, imposed by one group on another. As a result, the coerced farmers are having to share a large part of their income/ livelihood with armed groups – those who are coercing them. It was also noted, however, that the nature of this coercion regime has been constantly changing during the conflict

**Livelihood strategies:**

The conflict has also impacted on some of this group’s livelihood strategies. For example, many have switched from cultivating sorghum to cultivating millet and okra which is less likely to be grazed and destroyed by camels

**Livelihoods programming**

**Examples of livelihood programme interventions:**

*Impacting on assets*

- Distribution of seeds & tools
- Distribution and training in fuel efficient stoves
- Household latrines
- Distribution of tree seedlings
- Food aid
- Animal restocking

*Impacting on PIPs*

- Animal treatment centers (for the coercers as well as the coerced)
- Farmer training
- Support to community committees

**Do more of, to build on positive impacts**

- Work more to strengthen community structures, and community cohesion, to empower some of these coerced communities as they negotiate with their coercers.
- Even the presence of NGOs helps communities to talk about what is happening to them
- Learn from agencies which have a long-term presence and experience of working with these communities, eg KSCS
- Deepen the humanitarian community’s understanding of the nature of the relationship between the coerced and the coercers and how coercion regimes change over time, also ensuring that this analysis is widely shared

**Do differently, to avoid/ mitigate negative impacts**

- To avoid the loss of indigenous crop varieties, local procurement of seed should be encouraged, accompanied by training farmers in producing quality seeds, and exploring the use of seed vouchers instead of seed distribution
- Encourage and invest in the local construction of tools

**What should we be doing that's new/ fills gaps?**

- Agencies focused on 'rule of law' (eg UNDP) need to engage much more with the situation facing these coerced farmers and coercion regimes
- The humanitarian community needs to engage more in dialogue with those groups doing the coercing, for example to understand better their motivations etc
- Efforts should also be made to support dialogue between the coerced and the coercers.
- Coercion regimes and their impact are not well understood outside Darfur. The analysis needs to be disseminated and shared more widely eg in Khartoum.

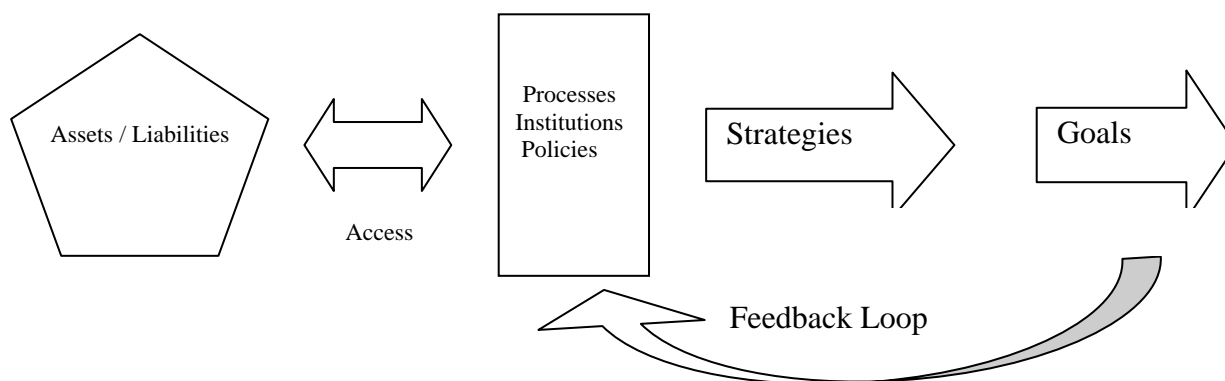
**North Darfur Livelihood Group 5: People living on other people’s land that has been vacated.**

**Location: North Darfur**

This group includes:

- Displaced people who are farming land owned by others, for example, in Tawilla, Korma and Kutum.
- In Southern Korno Southern there are approximately 35,000 Zaghawa who recently returned from Chad. They left in 2003 and returned since th signing of the DPA.
- Displaced Mahariya (northern Rizeigat from Kutum) in Cuma, the homeland of the Zayadia (also Arab).
- Northern Rizeigat who are farming Fur land near Kebkabiya.

Not all those occupying land are farming, for example, in east Jebel Si, which is north of Kebkabibya and on the previous migratory routes for pastoralists, pastoralists are living there but are not cultivating land.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
<p><b>Livestock</b></p> <p><i>Natural</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rangelands/ pasture</li> <li>• Crop residues</li> </ul> <p><i>Physical</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food aid/ CSB being used as food for livestock</li> </ul> <p><i>Human</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills/ labour</li> </ul> <p><b>Farming</b></p> <p><i>Natural</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land – appropriate type and size.</li> <li>• Rain/ water</li> </ul> <p><i>Physical</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely access to inputs – seeds and tools</li> </ul> <p><i>Financial</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credit</li> </ul> <p><i>Human</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills/ labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to markets</li> <li>• Market demand</li> <li>• Open migratory routes</li> <li>• Access to veterinary services</li> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Agricultural services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock herding</li> <li>• Farming</li> <li>• Small scale trading</li> <li>• Collection/ sale of natural resources e.g. firewood/ dry grass, stones</li> <li>• Livestock looting</li> <li>• Casual labour – brick-making, water-selling</li> <li>• Food aid/ humanitarian inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfy household consumption needs</li> </ul> <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of income</li> <li>• sale of animals</li> <li>• Saving</li> <li>• Social status</li> <li>• Food provision – meat, milk</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• To use for labour</li> </ul> <p><u>Farming</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of food</li> <li>• Cash crops</li> <li>• Use for construction</li> <li>• Animal feeding</li> <li>• Self-sufficiency</li> </ul>

## **How conflict has impacted on this group:**

### Processes

- Insecurity – lack of access to migratory routes
- The security and safety of livestock depend on who you are
- Livestock concentrations for example in Cuma and Malha, as a result of insecurity which leads to problems of pressures on natural resources.
- Land occupation is not a driver of conflict in all areas e.g. Tawilla
- Increased sense of ownership by occupants who have lived there for a couple of seasons

### Institutions

- Small weekly rural markets (10 to 15 km apart) have closed, which means rural farmers and herders cannot easily access market.
- Traders send agents to collect livestock, and rural dwellers are forced to accept low prices for their produce. There are high disparities in prices between agents and main markets
- No credit for subsistence farmers – only credits available for farmers that are trading i.e. better-off
- Breaking down of norms and rules for grazing farmers fields; deliberate animal grazing of crops before harvest

## **Livelihoods Programming**

### **Examples of livelihoods programme interventions**

These groups may be receiving humanitarian services ‘by default’ as they are not differentiated by humanitarian actors who are broadly targeting entire areas. There is a huge gap in understanding of the interrelationships between groups, because of insecurity and lack of access by humanitarian actors, which causes interventions to be very superficial.

### **Do more of, to enhance positive impacts**

Promoting dialogue between occupiers and owners should feature as part of implementing humanitarian programmes. While reconciliation is not a humanitarian objective, facilitating dialogue may be appropriate in implementing other humanitarian interventions.

### **Do differently, to mitigate negative effects**

- It is important to determine not only who people are but why they are farming the land of others, and what their relationship is to the original owners. This requires talking to all sides, including the original owners who may be in IDP camps.
- Livelihood support are only appropriate where all groups accept it, and are willing and able to dialogue and the activities do not exacerbate existing tensions and conflict. Therefore critically important to work with all sides; occupiers, displaced etc.
- Better coordination on the issues of working with groups that are occupying land.
- More partnerships with local actors, who have a good understanding and experience of working with these groups.

### **What should we be doing that’s new/ fills gaps?**

- More analysis and better understanding of the issues facing this group (focusing on the PIPs), which involves local key resource people in participatory approaches. This may involve identifying a network of local resource people and organizations.
- Better analysis of interacting/ inter-dependent livelihood systems, and understanding of the ‘thin line’ between supporting illegal occupations linked to the conflict and supporting displaced who might be temporarily farming. While the latter is acceptable, humanitarian services that add value to occupied land may exacerbate existing tensions and conflict e.g. improving water sources, seeds and tools etc.
- This should allow greater flexibility in programme approaches and local adaptations.
- Important to monitor shifts in community relations and not simply specific humanitarian outputs.

- Need for specific humanitarian policies to guide the provision of assistance to these groups, based on a historical understanding of the livelihoods context.
- Establish a forum for exchange of information about this group, and use the livelihoods conceptual framework, key resource people, and participatory approaches to promote understanding.



**Livelihoods Programming – NORTH DARFUR  
ACTION PLAN (Plenary)**

<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>WHO</b>
<b>Assessments &amp; More Informed Analysis</b>	
Interagency Assessments – more emphasis on understanding underlying power dynamics, markets, etc i.e PIPs	OCHA
Strengthen current interagency WWW database and existing livelihoods related documentation, assessments, background literature, etc, link to other existing databases (Tufts, Darfurian network, RCO, others)	FAO, OCHA, APU (Ag Planning Unit)
Community Profiling – cross-sector, build on existing efforts, assess capacity to do	OCHA, HCR, Intersos
Common Framework for assessments – develop and adopt shared guidelines for doing assessments that address livelihoods as defined by conceptual framework	OCHA coordinated
Comprehensive participatory methodology for assessments for understanding livelihoods	OCHA coordinated – multi-stakeholder platform
<b>Strategic Planning and Coordination</b>	
Extending timeframes 3 yrs?	OCHA to prompt
Building on this meeting/workshop -	OCHA to guide
Role of GoS?	
Strengthen the FS/L Group members to actively involve local orgs in their planning, M&E, etc in support of livelihoods	FAO
FS/L group ensures local resources are better known and accessible to int'l orgs	FAO/OCHA to lead
Consulting more with local traditional leaders, local authorities for strategic planning purposes – make the SP process more participatory	FAO/OCHA to lead
Consider different scenarios in SP for livelihoods	FAO (interagency)
<b>Working with Local institutions, CBOs, local processes</b>	
Chronological mapping of how traditional leadership been eroded and changed for a better understanding of traditional leadership, now and before Needs to be coordinated to minimize duplication	OCHA to lead - Agencies need to undertake in programming (Oxfam, PA, CA,
Identifying new CBOs and building existing partnership, networking, empowering, strengthening of existing NGOs Mapping of existing CBOs based on available information through agencies	Oxfam, PA, CHF, ACF, KSCS, AHA, SUDO, KAEDs (funded by DAI)
Refresher courses for existing CBOs to build on previous and new training areas particularly SRM, community mobilisation,	Oxfam, PA, CHF, ACF, KSCS, AHA, SUDO, KAEDs (funded by DAI)
Linking CBOs with related GoS institutions	Oxfam, PA, CHF, KSCS, AHA, SUDO, KAEDs (funded by DAI)
Developing an action plan for building capacities of traditional leaders i.e. livelihoods programming, leading community committees,	Oxfam, PA, CHF, ACF, KSCS, AHA, SUDO, KAEDs (funded by DAI)
Harmonize ways of working in partnership INGOs with CBOs	Oxfam, PA, CHF, ACF, KSCS, AHA, SUDO, KAEDs (funded by DAI)
<b>Sustainable Resource Management</b>	
Operational agencies to undertake detailed environmental studies at local project level – Tfund report Annex provides a format/guidelines CEMP	Tearfund, Oxfam/KSCS, IRC, CHF, PA UNEP, UNDP, SECS, FAO,

	UNICEF
All agencies should screen existing programmes for negative environmental impacts	Operational Agencies
Creating awareness and ownership in communities of environmental issues, harmful practices, SRM	
Mapping of natural resources (forest, water, landuse, etc)	MoA, FNC, NCF, INGOs, UNEP
Improve inter-sectoral coordination btw forums	OCHA to prompt sectoral leads
Embed SRM in all programmes	All Agencies
<b>Strategic Livelihoods programming</b>	
Engaging GoS and building awareness, capacities, to support livelihoods programming eg vocational training, MoA, etc	Sector leads & INGOs
Awareness and advocacy around GoS resettlement/return plans	IOM, sector leads, Oxfam
Pay more attention to pastoralists viz basic social services in programming	
Building dialogue into our programming approaches at community level that promotes problem solving, reconciliation, etc eg related to land issues, repairing relations,	
<b>LEARNING NEEDS TO BE BETTER REFLECTED IN ACTION PLAN</b>	
Our efforts to reflect more partnerships btw local research/university networks, int'l community and int'l research networks	
<b>PILOT PROJECTS?</b>	

## ANNEX 4 WEST DARFUR – El Geneina Workshop

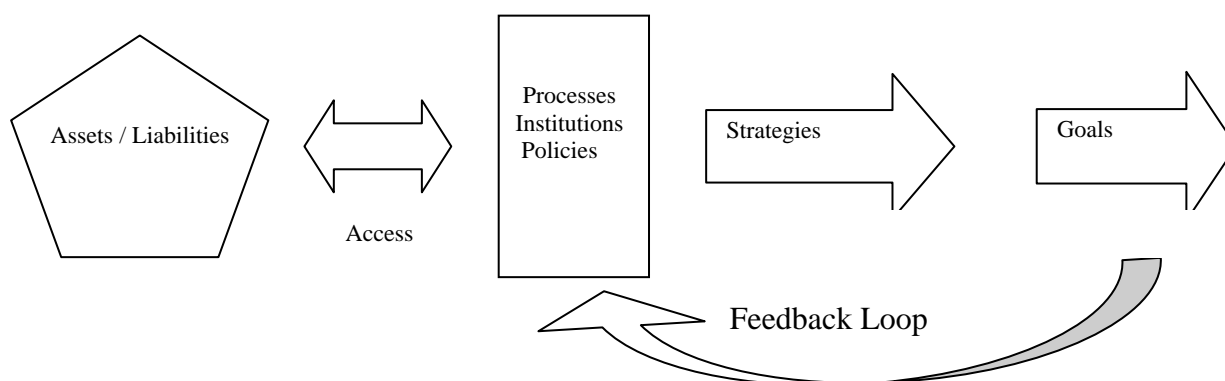
### LIVELIHOOD GROUPS

1. **PASTORALISTS: principally dependent on livestock, although some may be engaged in some cultivation.** In the northern corridor (Kulbus) and in the southern corridor
2. **RESIDENT FARMERS still living in their original communities** In the northern corridor (Dar Gimr); the eastern part of Geneina locality; and the southern part of Geneina locality
3. **IDPS IN AND AROUND TOWNS** living in large camps around Geneina. Livelihood options are limited and many are related to the urban economy
4. **IDPS IN RURAL AREAS usually living in the same areas** as the resident farmers. Often displaced over short distances, from smaller to larger villages. often with some access to land and greater livelihood options than IDPs in town
5. Other groups not discussed: organised armed groups eg militias and bandits; foreigners/ asylum seekers occupying the land of others; returnees

## West Darfur Livelihood Group 1: Pastoralists

### Location: West Darfur (not including Zalingei corridor)

In the past this group depended primarily on livestock and transhumant pastoralism, but are increasingly becoming settled due to restricted mobility and resorting to other livelihood strategies including crop husbandary, and firewood collection. Migration is within a very restricted area. Pastoralists now dominate the main villages in this area and comprise 55 to 60% of the rural population.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
Water Pasture/ fodder Skills Social capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peaceful passage to grazing areas in the North</li> <li>Access to water points (esp in the north)</li> <li>Access to livestock markets</li> <li>Market integration</li> <li>Improved social services</li> <li>Representation in local and national government</li> <li>Natural resource management</li> <li>Security/ peacebuilding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sale of livestock &amp; products (yogurt, fat, meat, milk from nomadic groups)</li> <li>Agriculture – cereals &amp; vegetables</li> <li>Sale of firewood, building materials, fodder , forage</li> <li>Looting of livestock</li> <li>Banditry</li> </ul> <p><b>'Blocked' strategies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labour migration</li> <li>Herding</li> <li>Livestock trade – now only for sale to butchers, not for trade</li> <li>Pressure on natural resources blocks strategies related to this</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survival</li> <li>Increasing number of livestock through looting</li> <li>Selling livestock - not a goal – it is the last resort</li> <li>Prestige and respect</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Political inclusion and representation</li> <li>Land ownership</li> <li>Peace building and conflict resolution</li> </ul>

### How conflict has impacted on this group:

#### Processes

- Insecurity limiting mobility of livestock and blocking of livestock migration routes. Large numbers of livestock in a small area puts pressure on local natural resources, including access to grazing lands, access to water and livestock health. Herd composition is changing; previously camels were preferred particularly in the north but this is changing towards sheep.
- In the dry season there is a lack of feed for animals, which in turn may mean that pastoralists have to purchase fodder or alternatively feed their animals with millet/ sorghum which in turn contributes to increase price in seeds. The pressure on fodder also contributes to predatory grazing of crops before harvest to (End Aug – to end Sept).

- A further trend is the sedentarization of pastoralists. Previously these groups would not have had permanent settlements, but with restrictions on movements more permanent settlements are common, particularly in the middle of migration routes, as access to the northern and southern part of the routes have been lost. This is an issue for humanitarians because these people are occupying other people's land i.e. this is directly linked to the conflict. To restore this access requires a series of negotiations with different groups.
- Increasing competition over grazing, water and alternative livelihood options. As pasture is exhausted pastoralists move on to exploiting the forests, and cutting trees to feed animals and sell firewood. The competition over natural resources with IDPs, has led some groups of pastoralists to use harassment and rape of IDP women as one means of exerting sole control and access to firewood resources.,
- Increasing cultivation – partly driven by loss of rural markets for cereals, and also pressures on pastoralism above. Over time this could lead to a land claim, particularly given the high productivity of the land which they will not want to relinquish. In addition, the opportunistic cultivation can erode the natural environment leading to loss of browse (shrubs) and grassland.
- The previous trend of purchasing livestock as an investment by agropastoralists is currently avoided because it is vulnerable to risk. This has contributed to a fall in livestock prices.
- There is little dialogue between groups, as pastoralists are armed and the farmers are not so they are subordinate. Although there is evidence of some local negotiations and agreements between farmers and herders (Umm Dokhun, Fora Boranga, Muli in Geneina district).
- There is conflict between pastoralist groups e.g. the Zaghawa and Arab groups, however, despite this they continue to 'do business' together (Zaghawa buy livestock from Arab traders).
- Increase in banditry and looting

### *Institutions*

- Rural markets are now closed, which means that rural herders have lost their natural marketing partners (farmers) and therefore cannot buy food from local market. Loss of reciprocal networks – between farmer and herder.
- Access to national and international markets to sell their livestock have also been affected, with the loss of international markets in the long-term.
- New routes to access livestock markets have emerged, from Geneina to south Darfur, and CAR avoiding rebel areas. This takes much longer, and therefore adds to the logistical costs.
- There are disputes, tribal conflicts even, between pastoralist groups – and generally little unity between groups. Some pastoralist groups are more marginalized than others. Increased ethnic polarization between pastoralists and other groups, which means less dialogue due to increased tensions.
- There is a crisis in social capital and traditional leadership. There is an increase in self-appointed leadership or new leadership among IDPs, and divided loyalties when old leaders return. Youth no longer respect traditional elders, while power rests with the gun.
- Pastoralist groups have become highly politicized, aligned to GoS and later mobilised by GoS as part of the counter-insurgency.  
They lack and want greater political representation

### *Policies*

- Recent government policies to demarcate livestock migration routes have ignored traditional practices and not sufficiently engaged farmers and herders in meaningful dialogue.

## **Livelihoods Programming**

### **Examples of current livelihoods programme interventions**

- Water points and community health and hygiene promotion
- Primary health care services
- Supplementary feeding centers for pastoralist community

- Community animal health workers
- Agricultural tools & seeds
- Livestock vaccination services
- Food distribution (GFD)

**Do more of, to enhance positive impacts**

- Appropriate siting of water points
- Food aid should be provided to all groups as a means of supporting eroded livelihoods (particularly where alternative strategies are driving conflict or damaging to the environment).

**Do differently, to mitigate negative effects**

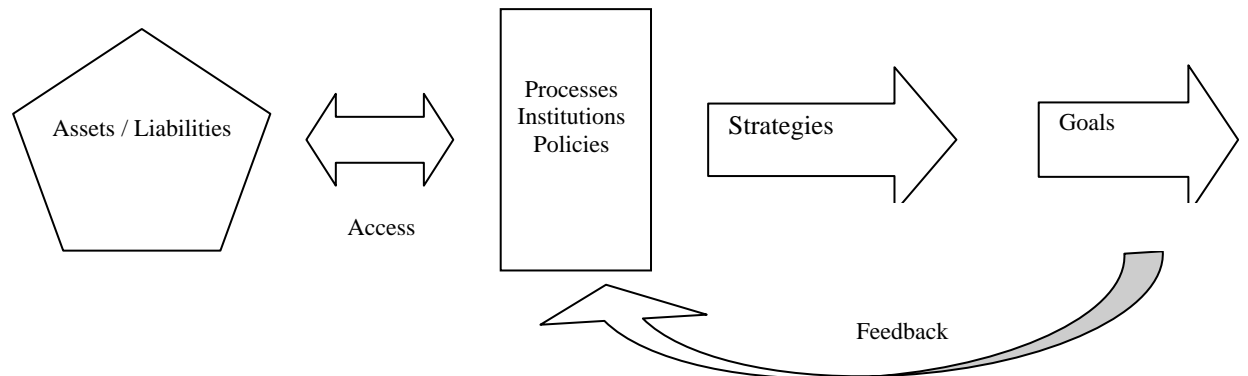
- Improved multi-sectoral coordination (particularly regarding water, pasture, agriculture)
- Market monitoring to include more market analysis of trade routes between primary, secondary and tertiary markets; particular commodities (livestock, cereals, food aid); transport constraints and complementary trading systems (livestock and cereals).
- Support cultivation where there has been dialogue and agreement with the original land owners. Encourage dialogue between neighbouring groups wherever possible.

**What should we be doing that's new/ fills gaps?**

- Better understanding and analysis of the impact of the ongoing crisis on the environment, natural resource management, land use and livelihoods of different groups (based on the livelihoods framework), taking account of historical studies and available local knowledge and experience.
- Support of livestock markets by exploring alternative uses of livestock, e.g. slaughterhouses and processing plants.
- Access to microfinance services for traders and small businesses.
- Better assessment of food aid needs for pastoralists e.g. school feeding in mobile schools
- Aim to mitigate negative impacts of food aid on local markets and production.

## West Darfur Livelihood Group 2: Resident farmers

Location: West Darfur, Geneina



<b>Assets</b>	<b>PIPs</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Goals</b>
<p><i>Farming:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Seeds &amp; tools</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Skills &amp; knowledge</li> <li>• Manpower</li> </ul> <p><i>Livestock:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animals</li> <li>• Pasture</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<p><i>Farming:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Markets (including transport to access markets)</li> </ul> <p><i>Livestock:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vet assistance</li> <li>• Markets</li> <li>• Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farming: in areas near the village and in small hh gardens; cereal crops in the rainy season</li> <li>• Petty trade</li> <li>• Herding of small livestock (sheep &amp; goats) NB in small herds</li> <li>• Collection &amp; sale of grass, wood and charcoal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food for the household</li> <li>• Cash income</li> <li>• To maintain household assets</li> </ul>

### How conflict has impacted on this group:

#### Assets:

- Insecurity has affected the quality of land that this group is able to farm, ie often the most productive land, such as wadi land, is being used or occupied by others, and/ or irrigated farms have been destroyed
- The value of the farmer's production has fallen (related to market issues mentioned below)
- Households are less able to maintain stocks of seeds and tools as their agricultural production has fallen
- Water sources have been destroyed eg irrigation pumps
- Remittances have fallen as labour migration has reduced
- Animal numbers have fallen as animals have been looted
- Rental income has fallen (see below)
- The household's manpower has been negatively affected as men have been killed or have joined militias

## **PIPs:**

### *Processes:*

- Environmental degradation is negatively affecting both land and water as farmers are forced to cultivate small areas close to the village
- The resources available to them, especially land, are also negatively impacted by the large presence of IDPs. Many resident farmers are sharing their land with IDPs
- And there has been some occupation of the resident farmers' land by other groups
- Labour migration has fallen because of insecurity

### *Institutions:*

- Traditional land and water management systems are in crisis and no longer function as effectively as before the conflict
- There has been a reduction in markets, in terms of number, size and quality
- Agricultural and veterinary services have broken down
- There has been a deterioration in relationships between resident farmers and those to whom they would normally rent land as relationships between communities have deteriorated.

## **Livelihoods programming**

### **Examples of livelihood programme interventions:**

#### *Impacting on assets*

- Distribution of seeds & tools (for field crops as well as vegetables)
- Distribution of tree seedlings
- Distribution of treadle pumps for small-scale irrigation
- Restocking
- Provision of fodder
- Provision of water – intended for humans but used by animals
- Promoting income generating activities
- Distribution (and training in) fuel efficient stoves

#### *Impacting on PIPs*

- Agricultural extension
- Animal health services (vaccination, de-worming etc)
- Firewood patrols
- Promoting dialogue between communities
- Support to markets by running seed fairs, and by purchasing tools from local blacksmith groups

### **Do more of, to build on positive impacts**

- Use seed vouchers and seed fairs to support seed distribution. This approach, pioneered by CRS in W Darfur, has many advantages: it supports local markets and local traders; it strengthens community groups eg seed fair committees and local blacksmith groups; and it maintains and promotes local seed varieties
- Invest in more environmental interventions. This includes doing more tree seedling distribution (which should be produced locally and accompanied by environmental awareness training) and more distribution of fuel efficient stoves.
- More should be done to support small-scale irrigation which is usually easiest for farmers to protect, being close to the household, and offers an opportunity to diversify production and to earn a cash income.
- The provision of water sources should continue (but see also below on 'do differently')
- Support to livestock needs to be maintained and built upon, eg animal vaccinations and treatment, and the distribution of fodder which should specifically be targeted at areas with poor pasture
- There also needs to be more focus on exploring and supporting income generating activities



### **Do differently, to avoid/ mitigate negative impacts**

- Rather than rehabilitating motorised irrigation pumps, which are vulnerable to being attacked and destroyed, the focus should shift to rehabilitating shallow wells and treadle pumps which are less likely to be destroyed
- In future water sources should be provided for animals *separately* from the current provision of water sources for humans, in the interests of health and hygiene
- Training (eg in fuel efficient stoves and in environmental awareness) should be seen as an opportunity to bring communities together and to build community relations (building on CRS's experience)
- Rather than firewood patrols, there should be more investment and attention paid to supporting dialogue between communities who are experiencing harassment in collecting firewood, and those who are doing the harassing to negotiate access. Wherever protection payments are being paid, ways of discouraging this should be sought.

### **What should we be doing that's new/ fills gaps?**

- Resident farmers are the backbone of many rural communities that are now hosting large numbers of IDPs. More attention needs to be paid to this group, recognising the potential role they can play in rebuilding relationships between different livelihood groups, for example, many resident farmers have had some relationship in the past with pastoralist groups. If this is fostered, the resident farmers could play a key role in rebuilding relationships between IDPs in rural areas and pastoralists, where relationships have deteriorated most.
- Investing in expanding the water sources available to resident farmers will help to reduce tension and conflict with pastoralists over water.
- Water harvesting techniques need more attention to boost agricultural production on the small areas currently cultivated.
- The conflict-related constraints on markets are a major hindrance to this group. Ways of improving and protecting transportation between markets should be explored as they could make a real difference to livelihoods.

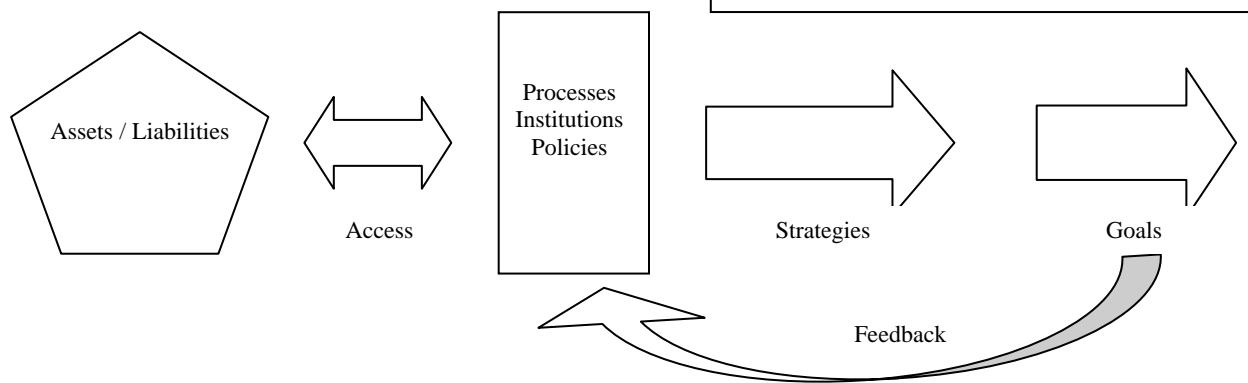
### West Darfur Livelihood Group 3: IDPs in and around town

#### Humanitarian Livelihood Framework

**Location:** West Darfur - Geneina

**Livelihood Group:** IDP in rural areas

**Strategies:** Charcoal making (by migration) Food / NFI exchange & sale, petty trade, donkey cart, stone collection and crushing, mud collection, domestic labour, construction, brick-making, wage labour, trade, firewood and grass collection, handicrafts, water sale, wheelbarowing, grass mats.  
**Goals:** income generation, supplement food basket, education, medical fees, soap, clothes, adaptation to urban life, to get grain ground, shelter



Daily labour	Shagarnia (grass mats)
<b>Assets:</b>	<b>Assets:</b> Grass – purchased from Arab women or collected. Skills,
<b>PIPS:</b> Market, security, freedom to travel to workplace, organisation of enterprises e.g. brick-making enterprises, demand – construction needs, cleaning, work by relief agencies loading, unloading	<b>PIPS:</b> Market – shelter, transport for grass from Gorkar or Habilla Kanare, protection – taxation, security and protection during collection and transport, truck owner pays protection to soldiers.
<b>Impact of conflict:</b> demand, power structures of employment, high levels of unskilled labour,	<b>Impact of conflict:</b> lack of security, grass depletion, lack of transport, market scarcity – creates concentrated demand in towns, changed circumstances disempowers people who can no longer practice their own livelihood and have to adapt. Need for protection money.

What is good and we need more of it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acted cash-for-work road construction</li> <li>- bread-making</li> <li>• Builds infrastructure, improves markets</li> <li>• Cash means people can achieve their own livelihood goals</li> <li>• Social benefits as different rural communities work together on labour intensive projects</li> <li>• Could be used for other infrastructure</li> <li>- Demand exists so the work is effective</li> </ul>
What needs to be done differently?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More analysis on marketing – so livelihoods meet a real demand</li> <li>- Sustainable resource management                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assess resource use (e.g. Oxfam study on water use in camps)</li> <li>- reduce resource use where possible and replace / renew the resource</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Social impact assessments – Hafirs badly sited could contribute to conflict rather than mitigate it.
- Brickworks fill with water causing malaria, bilharzia and death by drowning – so community environmental management plans should be implemented – CEMPS
- Promote alternative building technology to reduce resource use – UN-HABITAT coordinating ENTEC agenda

**What is innovative?**

- Community relationship building cash for work programmes by ACTED

What innovation is needed? Where are the gaps?

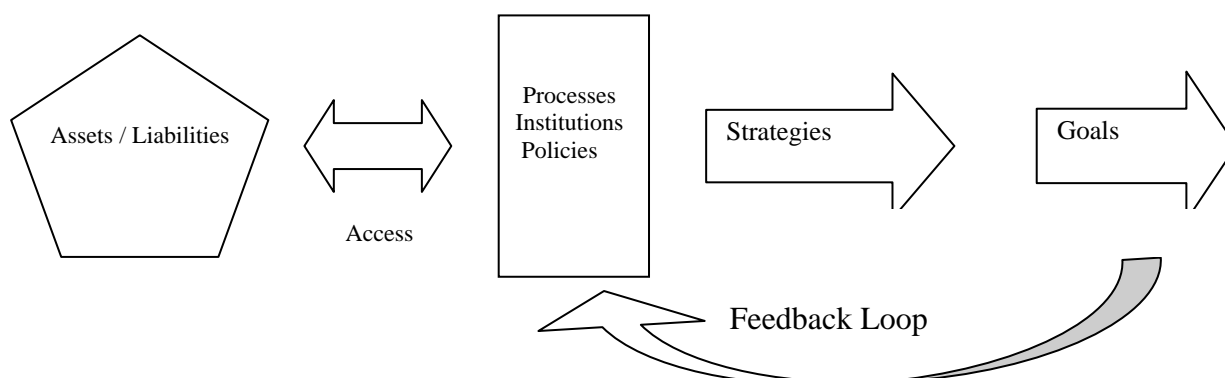
- CEMPS – Community environmental management plans to address local environmental issues in camps.
- Engage youth in camps – 18 – 25 yr olds
- Education in camps, especially women

## West Darfur Livelihood Group 4: IDPs in rural areas

### Location: West Darfur (not including Zalingei corridor)

These are the IDPs living in the same areas as the resident farmers. They may have some access to land to land and greater livelihood options than IDPs in town.

Examples of these groups are the one living in areas along Wadi Azoum such as Um Shalaiya.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Knowledge/Education</li> <li>• Access to land/natural resources</li> <li>• Access to markets, financial services, transportation</li> <li>• Technical assistance</li> </ul>	Farming; subsistence cultivation which includes rain fed and irrigated agriculture. Small-scale livestock rearubg Natural Resource Collection; wild food, wood for construction, firewood/Charcoal, grasses. Petty trade Humanitarian support; food aid and non food items for own consumption and sale Income Generation Activities; mats and shoe making. Daily or casual labor Migration; Seasonal + permanent	Basic survival and coping mechanisms Income generation and diversification Limitations of local markets Lack of opportunities and skills Sending children to school-build for future

### How conflict has impacted on this group:

- Destruction/losses of assets
- Limited or no access to land + other resources
- Physical safety + health risks or engaging in certain economic activities, i.e. travel, trade
- Focus on basic survival + coping mechanism undermines more lucrative or sustainable activities
- Loss of social status support networks, socio-psychological impact ⇒ Intra-household social + economic
- Loss of social + other services by distracted or neglected govit. institutions
- Uncertainty (of security. PIP's) shifts household economic calculus/ decision- making, i.e. investment
- Loss of access to markets, crop/livestock destruction due to rising tribal/ ethnic tensions
- Grass bed depleted.
- Need to pay for their protection.
- Adaptation to the situation need new skills

### Strategic Directions and Action Plan

**1. Information sharing between organizations (lessons learned, successes and failures):**

- Comprehensive needs based assessments
- Monitoring and evaluation (impact analysis)
- Information/ sensitization campaigns at community level
- Local capacity development

**2. While still addressing asset accumulation, also focus more on PIPs (impact livelihoods e.g community peace making**

- Inter agency coordination (duplication and over lap and competition)
- Build organization capacity to conduct assessment and analysis
- Promote community ownership of programs and activities

**3. Apply the livelihoods frame work as a guide**

- Willingness to be flexile and try new programs
- Actively link beneficiaries to markets and other natural
- Move from emergency to recovery and livelihoods
- Community financial training
- Coaching and constant learning training.

## ANNEX 5 SOUTH DARFUR – Nyala Workshop

### LIVELIHOOD GROUPS

1. **PASTORALISTS: principally dependent on livestock, although some may be engaged in some cultivation** Includes both camel herders who are semi-nomadic and *baggara* (cattle herders) who are more settled.
2. **RESIDENT FARMERS still living in their original communities** This group is present in many different areas of South Darfur (both government-held and rebel-held areas) and is affected by the conflict to differing degrees in different areas
3. **IDPS IN AND AROUND TOWNS** Most are living in large camps around Nyala. Livelihood options are limited and many are related to the urban economy
4. **IDPS IN RURAL AREAS usually living in the same area as** resident farmers, often with some access to land and greater livelihood options that IDPs in town
5. **THOSE RECENTLY DISPLACED BY TRIBAL CONFLICT.** This group has mostly been displaced in 2006 and 2007 as a result of conflict between different Arab tribes. Living in rural areas, hosted by relatives and others. Many are receiving little international humanitarian assistance
6. **Other identified groups not discussed:** Organised armed groups eg militias and bandits

#### Notes on the tribal geography of South Darfur

The Fur *Makdumiya* (kingdom) extends from the Jebel Marra area in North Darfur southwards, and covers Kass, Nyala and Shearia – the northern section of south Darfur. The *Baggara* (cattle herders) cover the central belt running from east to west, the northern part of which is farmland, and include the Southern Rizeigat (Ed Daein locality); Habbaniya (Borum locality); Fellata (inhabitants of Tulus); Ma'aliya (Adila locality); Turjum who share the land with the Fur in Bulbul west of Nyala (Fur Makdumiya of Nyala). Although these tribes represent the majority in the areas inhabited by them, they co-exist with other tribes e.g. Zaghawa have a large presence in Adila locality. Farmers are increasingly common in the southern part of the Baggara belt which borders the forest area/swamp in the southern part of south Darfur.

The northern Rizeigat traditionally practice a nomadic lifestyle moving north to south and vice versa, although during the fighting with Turjam they moved their livestock to the foot of Jebel Marra.

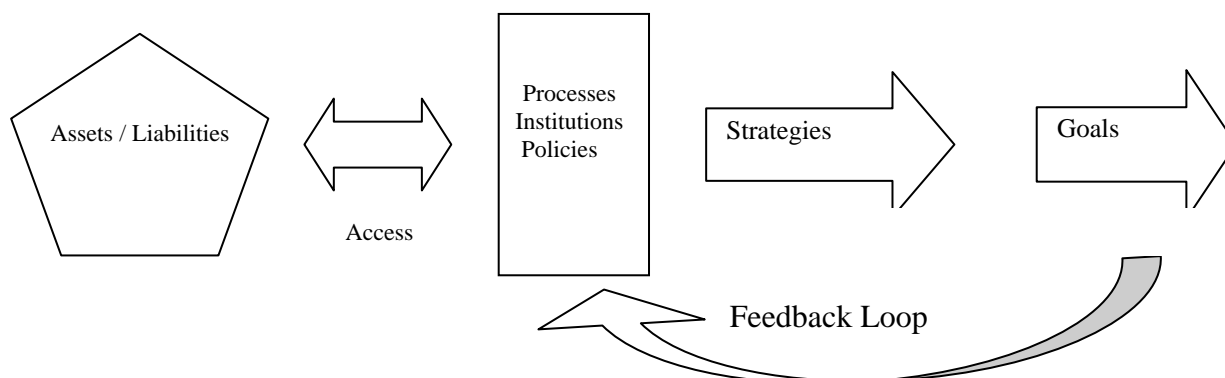
Details of recent tribal fighting in South Darfur are given under livelihoods group 5.



## South Darfur Livelihood Group 1: Pastoralists

### Location: South Darfur

In South Darfur there are two main groups of pastoralists; camel herders (Abbala) and cattle herders (Baggara). The Baggara also cultivate. About 30% of 6 primary nomadic tribes (Taisha, Beni Halba, Fallata, Hebaniya, Rizeigat, Maaliya) are true nomads, living in temporary *fariqs* and constantly on the move. Forty years ago more than 70% practiced a nomadic lifestyle



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
<i>Financial</i> Cash Livestock <i>Human</i> Division of family according to labour demands Pastoral, veterinary skills Skills in processing animal products <i>Social</i> Social relations between pastoral and non pastoral groups Functioning traditional leadership <i>Physical</i> Protection – weapons Water infrastructure – hafirs, dams <i>Natural</i> Access to water, pasture	Security Natural resource management Darfur Peace Agreement Institutions Markets Water policies Migratory routes Tribal administration/ <i>Hageed</i> Social relations Basic services – health, education etc.	<i>Abbala groups</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Camel herding &amp; trade</li> <li>Sheep and goats</li> <li>Remittances</li> <li>Handcrafts (women)</li> <li>Militia &amp; banditry</li> <li>Small cultivation</li> </ul> <i>Baggara groups</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cattle herding &amp; trade</li> <li>Livestock products</li> <li>Handicrafts (women)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livestock herding and migration is a goal of pastoralists, who aim to increase herd size</li> <li>Political representation</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Social status and respect</li> <li>Security</li> <li>Protect herd and people</li> <li>Land for settlements &amp; some cultivation</li> </ul>

### How conflict has impacted on this group:

#### Assets:

- Pressure on natural resources as a result of restricted movements and blocked migratory routes; over-grazing; epidemics and endemics
- Prejudices against pastoralists and perceived links with Jinjaweed.

#### PIPs:

##### Processes

- Fall in livestock prices as supply has outstripped demand

##### Institutions



- Politicization of native/ tribal administration (division of loyalties – previously commitments were to their people, now allegiances are to the government or the rebels; manipulation by GOS playing on fears of threatened livelihoods)
- Growing culture of weapons and militarization of youth through their military dress, increasing arms, display of arms, promoted also by women in their songs (hakamat).
- The Commercial or private sector is reaching pastoralists through the provision of new livestock species, pharmacies and market opportunities. There is also commercial water drilling.
- Marginalization from humanitarian assistance, which focuses on IDPs and residents.
- Breakdown of traditional conflict resolution processes and also local justice systems (no forgiveness)
- Trade routes, and exchange relationships between farmers and pastoralists eroded if not destroyed by displacement

#### *Policies*

- Exclusion from international peace processes

### **Livelihoods Programming**

#### **Examples of livelihoods programme interventions**

- Livestock vaccination and training of animal health workers
- Health care
- Agricultural inputs
- General food distribution
- Support of processing and trading of animal products
- Rehabilitation of water yards
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Mobile veterinary clinics (technical guidance)
- Migratory routes – support for secure stopover areas with services, and efforts to demarcate routes.
- Support of community based womens groups, handicraft activities
- The private sector has supported slaughter houses, new breeds of dairy cattle, pharmacies and veterinary clinics.

#### **Do more of, to enhance positive impacts**

- Strengthen and expand the range of INGO activities which are currently quite limited, particularly training of community based animal health workers, and provision of drugs.
- The GOS currently recognizes pastoralists as an important group (e.g. through the Nomad Commission) but this needs to be depoliticized, more rooted in community based approaches, and less top-down.
- In order to facilitate grassroots dialogue more support is needed of complementary interventions to improve access and acceptance between communities e.g. local markets provide economic incentives for collaboration. (examples in Kass, Tiwal)
- Acknowledge and facilitate the positive aspects of private sector engagement with pastoralists (marketing, new species, pharmacies (improve availability of drugs) water.

#### **Do differently, to mitigate negative effects**

- Mitigation of the negative effects of the Darfur conflict on pastoralists livelihoods e.g. provision of veterinary services where diseases have increased as a result of restricted mobility, support of marketing, food processing.
- Land use mapping, including analysing the land carrying capacity in relation to livestock needs for water and pasture.

### **Gaps and opportunities**

- Develop an overarching understanding of the humanitarian needs of pastoralists and pastoralism, based on an understanding of the impact of conflict on livelihoods (using the livelihoods conceptual framework). This should be participatory and community based.
- The needs of pastoralists should be more clearly analysed and responded to, e.g. through the UNOCHA pastorlists working group. This group should identify and address humanitarian needs, link up and feed into other coordination bodies and network with regional and national pastoralist initiatives.
- Facillitate local dialogue with neighbouring groups wherever possible.
- Improve access to cash through IGAs and access to local microfinance services.
- Improved vocational training e.g. in relation to food processing.
- Support mobile primary schools, and secondary boarding schools intended for more mobile pastoralists.
- Improve understanding of customary law as it affects pastoralists.

### **Notes on pastoralists from south Darfur**

#### *Government demarcation of livestock routes for the Baggara (not Abbala)*

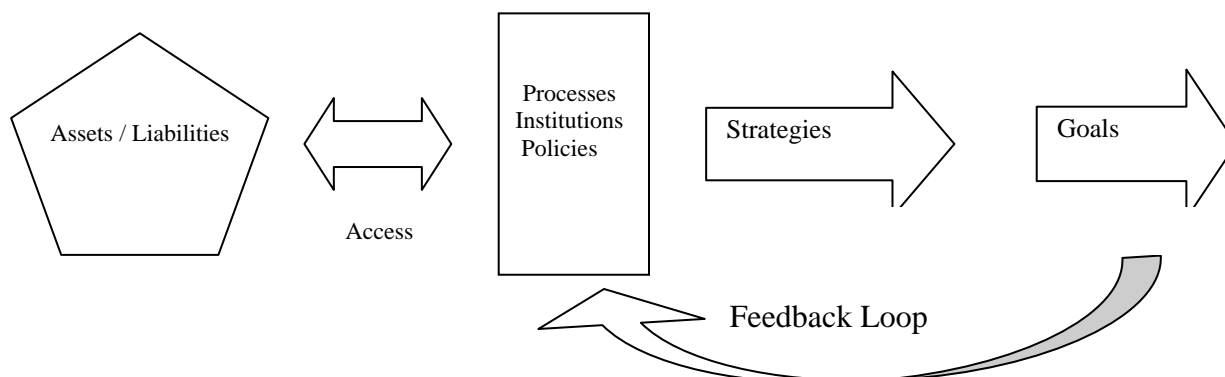
These are problematic as the GoS is not generally trusted. Also the IDPs fear that these routes will cross their land and that they are not being consulted. In the Nyala area there is conflict between the agricultural schemes and the livestock migration routes. The routes are not being used in the Id el Fursan area as pastoralists continue to use the old routes.

Camel migrations require extremely wide migration routes, of up to 30 km wide, whereas the demarcated routes tend to be 500 km, but they are narrower when they approach villages and widen in other more open areas. They therefore do not respect the newly demarcated routes

## South Darfur Livelihood Group 2: Resident Farmers

### Location: South Darfur, Nyala workshop

These groups live in their original community, and still able to cultivate and pursue some of their former livelihoods strategies, although constrained. These groups are present in many different areas of South Darfur (both government-held and rebel held areas), affected by the conflict to different degrees.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farming; Rain fed and Irrigated Agriculture</li> <li>• Livestock rearing; Small ruminants</li> <li>• Natural Resource Collection; Fishing, Wood for construction, Fire, wood/Charocal, Grasess (animal feed, mats, shelter, Gum Arabic, Wild Foods, Hunting, Honey</li> <li>• Trade; Small trade (Omdawarwar)</li> <li>• Food Aid; Own consumption and sale</li> <li>• Others; Income generation such as mats and shoe making, Daily labor, Brick making, Black smith</li> </ul>	<p>To generate income to secure household needs such as food, weapons to protect themselves and their assets. Survival strategies</p>

### How conflict has impacted on this group:

- Decrease in the area of land cultivated due to insecurity and lack of access to inputs
- Disruption of regular markets and de/increased prices supply/demand.
- Lack/limited agriculture/livestock services due to insecurity and limited access
- reduced capacities of relevant governmental institutions.
- Break down of the social mechanisms for reconciliation and resolution of disputes especially between farming and livestock raising.
- Decreased livestock holdings due to distress selling and looting.
- Population pressures on limited land resulted in decreased land fertility in those areas
- Social relations and marriage between different groups negatively affected.
- Disrupted relation and communication between the farmers and the institutions they represent (farmers union).
- Regeneration of vegetation due to limited human access and use is intense.

## Humanitarian Livelihoods Programming

Intervention	Focus of the Intervention		Remarks
	Asset	PIPs	
Hunger gap coverage	*	*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interventions are focused more on the assets than the PIPs.</li> <li>Good coordination and collaboration on food distribution.</li> <li>Poor coordination on seed distribution.</li> <li>Assessments need to be focused on the impact e.g. the seeds distribution.</li> <li>No shared/Week understanding of livelihoods and information.</li> <li>Need to include natural resource management as part of interventions e.g. pasture and range.</li> <li>Community participation needs to be strengthened.</li> <li>Need to understand impact of interventions e.g. food aid on the market</li> </ul>
Seeds Protection	*		
Food distribution	*		
Seeds and tools	*		
Seedlings,	*		
Chicken distribution (IGA)	*		
Water bore hole	*		
Education	*		
Agricultural In put	*		
Health Intervention (HPH)	*		
Protection (ICRC)	*	*	
Family integration	*		
Farmers training	*		

### Do more of, to enhance positive impacts

- In depth and regular assessments/analysis
- Community based approaches
- Advocacy for livelihoods

### Do differently, to mitigate negative effects

- Link the assets interventions with the PIPs analysis/interventions
- Shared understanding of livelihoods among the actors.
- Establish coordination and collaboration among actors.
- Undertake more focus on natural resource management.

### Gaps

- Impact of interventions on markets.
- The dependency notion.

## Future strategic directions for livelihoods programming and action plan

### 1. Natural Resource Management

- Encourage reforestation and forest management MoA, NGOs, FAO, and Community
- Encourage energy saving stoves.
- Alternative pest control (birds) MoA, INGOs, Communities
- Advocate mapping of resource use/carrying capacities. ARC, FAO, UNEP, MoA, MoF
- Anti logging campaign ARC, FAO, UNEP, MoA, MoF
- Monitoring Environmental changes. ARC, Agric Research Corporation, FAO, UNEP, MoA

### 2. Coordination and Collaboration

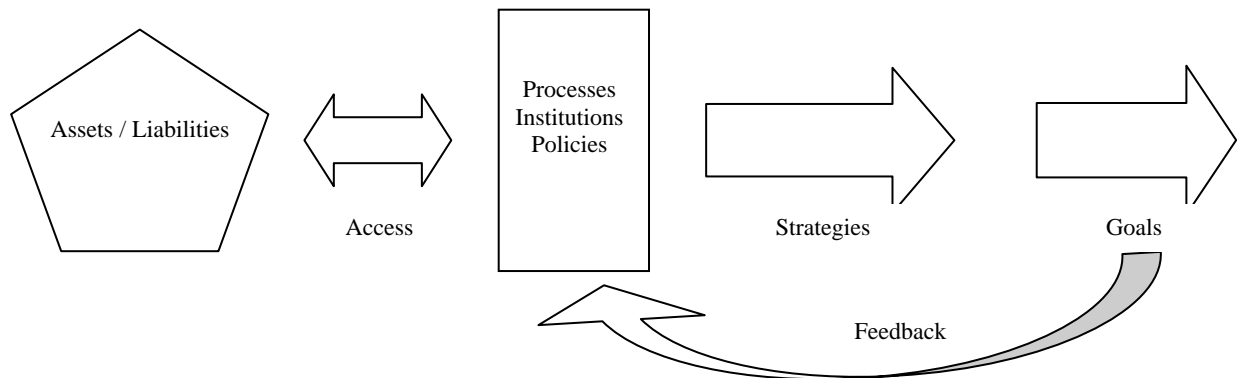
- Expand current food security and livelihoods Forum of FAO to accommodate more livelihoods actors. This should be lead by OCHA, FAO, WFP, UNDP.
- Ensure better use of information collected and analysis- for policies and programs. FAO, OCHA, UNDP.
- Annual plan for information collection and analysis agreed by all actors and define what, where, when, and how. FAO working group, OCHA, and UNDP.

3. **Capacity building of the Food Security and Livelihoods Forum** to promote a shared understanding of livelihoods. This should be done by external body.

### South Darfur Livelihood Group 3: IDPs in & around town

#### Location: South Darfur (Nyala Workshop)

Most are living in large camps around Nyala. Livelihood options are limited and many are related to the urban economy



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills suitable for urban labour markets</li> <li>• Capital to start businesses</li> <li>• Donkeys for transport</li> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Natural resources (eg water, firewood)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision of basic services</li> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Buoyant labour market</li> <li>• Access to natural resources</li> <li>• Recognition of the needs of the urban poor</li> </ul>	<p><i>Casual labour:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Brick-making</li> <li>• Domestic work</li> <li>• NGO employment</li> </ul> <p><i>Petty trading/ mkt</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donkey/ horse carts</li> <li>• Tea-making</li> <li>• Firewood/ grass selling</li> <li>• Charcoal</li> <li>• Recycling empty food containers</li> </ul> <p><i>Relief commodities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selling food aid and NFIs</li> </ul> <p><i>Other:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal acts</li> <li>• Video clubs</li> <li>• IGAs supported by NGOs</li> </ul>	<p><i>To earn cash for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting supplementary food needs</li> <li>• Grinding</li> <li>• Clothes</li> <li>• Firewood &amp; access fees</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Drugs</li> <li>• School fees</li> </ul> <p><i>To build assets to start businesses</i></p> <p><i>Saving (minority)</i></p> <p><i>Living a more urban life</i> eg buying phones, entertainment</p>

## **How conflict has impacted on this group:**

### **Assets:**

- Generally, this group has lost almost all its assets in the process of displacement ie land, livestock, homes and financial assets
- They have continued to suffer from a lack of capital
- Their social assets have been massively affected eg social capital has been disrupted as different members of their original communities have gone to different IDP camps, and as people have become more self-oriented rather than community-oriented. Power structures have changed as new leaders have emerged in the camps and as youth and women have become more organised into community groups. IDPs have also adapted their behaviour and coping mechanisms to a more urban environment, for example sending girls and women out to work
- Most of this group were originally farmers, but their agricultural skills are no longer utilised. Instead they are having to learn new urban skills
- The pressure on natural resources around the camps which have become massive concentrations of population, has seriously increased.
- Their political assets have changed related to the emergency of new leaders and development of leadership skills

### **PIPs:**

#### *Processes:*

- Significantly, this whole group of IDPs has changed from being producers to becoming consumers
- Limited natural resources around IDP camps means that there has been serious environmental degradation, in turn forcing IDPs to travel further to get firewood, in turn exposing them to increased insecurity and harassment
- There is also rising tension between IDPs and the host urban population as they compete for resources and for employment

#### *Institutions:*

- Markets have become flooded with food aid and NFIs causing prices to fall so that IDPs have to sell larger quantities to earn cash
- There has also been a collapse in trade in local grain as this group is no longer producing
- Health services and health and hygiene awareness has generally improved for this group as a result of the provision of basic services

#### *Policies:*

- Government has shown poor commitment to the needs and welfare of this group through their policies
- Instead, IDPs have become very dependent on the policies and principles governing the provision of international humanitarian assistance

## **Livelihoods programming**

### *Impacting on assets*

- Skills training eg handicrafts, knitting, sewing, food processing
- The provision of capital
- Provision of fuel-efficient stoves
- Provision of poultry
- Grinding mills
- Seeds, tools and pumps for group farms
- Tools for carpentry and blacksmithing
- Restocking donkeys
- Restocking goats for household milk consumption

- Donkey carts & wheel barrows
- NGO employment
- Distribution of food aid and NFIs

#### *Impacting on PIPs*

- Provision of vet services
- Educational and vocational training eg literacy, welding, life skills etc
- Protection through firewood patrols and provision of raw materials for handicrafts (so IDPs do not have to travel far out of camps)

#### **Do more of, to build on positive impacts**

- Continued provision of relief to meet basic needs
- Increased skills training to help IDPs develop appropriate skills for the urban labour market
- Increased provision of revolving funds as a source of capital to IDPs to start up businesses
- Continued work to strengthen community organisation, with a special focus on youth who are a potential source of conflict in the camps eg train them in conflict resolution

#### **Do differently, to avoid/ mitigate negative impacts**

- Provide more support to the urban poor in Nyala, to help mitigate their movement into IDP camps to access services
- Greater investment in measures to support and protect the environment eg:
  - Woodlots and reforestation to replenish natural resources
  - Exploring the provision of alternative fuels eg gas
  - Encouraging greater environmental awareness amongst NGOs and environmental impact assessment of their proposed interventions
  - Working more closely with the host community and with the GOS to find ways of protecting the environment
  - Distribution of tree seedlings for planting in the camps, and training to IDPs

#### **What should we be doing that's new/ fills gaps?**

- More investment in cash-for-work and other income generating activities to better meet IDP needs for a cash income
- More support to group-based income generating activities eg group farming in or near the camp
- More advocacy with the local authorities to encourage a relaxing of rules and regulations, eg licences and taxes, which prevent IDPs from engaging in the urban economy
- More advocacy with donors to provide funding for livelihoods programming for IDPs
- Raising awareness of the Deng Guiding Principles and of humanitarian principles as they apply to issues around return

## **Future strategic direction for livelihoods programming for IDPs in and around towns**

### **The context**

Basic services for IDPs are fairly well met by the international humanitarian community. Their greatest need is for a higher and more reliable cash income. They face many constraints in developing their livelihoods, including insecurity and a high dependence on the urban economy. In many ways they are living in an 'open prison'.

### **Strategic implications**

- The provision of basic services to IDPs, including food aid, has to continue. But it must be accompanied by a greater emphasis on how to increase the cash income of IDPs.
- There needs to be ongoing provision of capital and skills to IDPs so that they are better able to engage in the urban economy
- IDPs should be strongly involved in decision-making and in management of all livelihoods programming.
- There also need to be better needs assessments and sharpened planning of interventions to ensure impartiality and viable programming
- More attention must also be paid to the PIPs which constrain IDPs' livelihood options, which in turn means doing more advocacy, both with local authorities and with donors as explained in 'what should be doing that's new' above.
- International humanitarian agencies also need to engage more with local institutions in their work with IDPs, not least to build IDP relationships with such local institutions.
- Much greater attention needs to be paid to the issue of environmental degradation and therefore to promoting sustainable resource management. Ideas for doing so are presented in the section on 'do differently' above.
- Although we are still in the midst of a humanitarian crisis (ie there is not yet a successful political peace agreement so recovery is not yet feasible), the issue of return has already started to be discussed. The starting point has to be the Deng Guiding Principles on IDPs which implies IDPs have a choice about whether to return, when and where. These should guide any discussions and interventions around return. Humanitarian agencies need to deepen their understanding and analysis of the different interests around return. Where spontaneous return is happening, they need to monitor and be aware of it, and support it on a case by case basis.

### **Action plan**

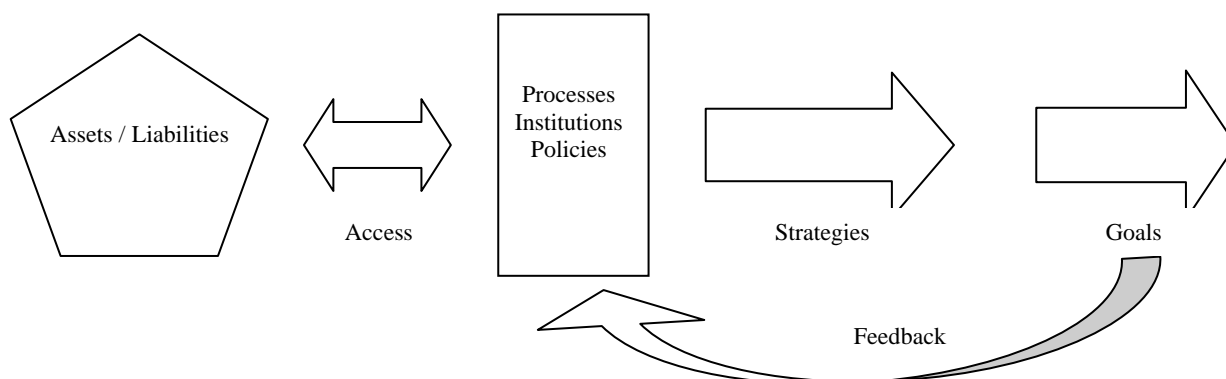
- A livelihoods forum to be established to promote continued use of the livelihoods conceptual framework, and strategic analysis and programming for livelihoods support. *Action: OCHA, FAO or UNDP to lead*
- An inter-agency livelihoods assessment to be carried out in IDP camps around Nyala.
- Greater attention to be paid to sustainable resource management in and around urban areas. *Action: this is the responsibility of all operational agencies working with IDPs. It needs to be supported by UNEP which may be able to mobilise the strong resources and expertise on sustainable resource management that exists within Darfur*
- High-level advocacy with local authorities to be carried out, to ease the barriers IDPs face in engaging with the urban economy. *Action: OCHA, UNDP*
- Advocacy with donors to ensure funding is available for livelihoods programming. *Action: all operational agencies, but especially UNDP in relation to the UN workplan*



## South Darfur Livelihood Group 4: IDPs in rural areas

### Location: South Darfur (Nyala Workshop)

These IDPs are usually living in the same area as resident farmers, often with some access to land and greater livelihood options than IDPs in town.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
Relationships with host community Credit / capital Skills Natural resources – grasses wood etc,	Protection/ security, Climate change Desertification Population growth Failure of traditional environmental governance, Access to markets, Judiciary, GOS, local markets, urban markets, rule of law, permissions Roads & transport Grinding mills	Collecting firewood Charcoal making Daily labour Petty trade Selling food aid Food aid Brick-making Farming Handicraft making Selling water Illegal activities.	Survival Basic needs Income generation, Education Protection / security, Maintain skills / adapt

### How conflict has impacted on this group

- **Population moves to camps and towns:** Environmental degradation, need for new skill sets to adapt to urban life, oversupply of some skill sets & unskilled labour, labour wages decrease, loss of social cohesion, loss of community knowledge, disease undermines human capacity
- **Loss of access to land & asset stripping,** poor security reduces movement, breakdown of traditional leadership, environmental degradation, markets closed, skilled people migrate out – also they die or join armed groups, disease.
- **Closure of the border:** poor market access – commodity prices rise and availability decreases. Remittances decrease.

## Livelihoods Programming

### Examples of livelihoods programme interventions

- Agriculture: vegetable gardens, seeds, tools, donkey distribution, vet services, carts
- Food distribution: - bartered/ sold for assets, education etc.
- Vocational skill training: carpentry, sewing, blacksmithing, welding, handicrafts, grass mats (shagania), business training,
- Facilitation of artisans: Tools, raw materials, space to work, market access
- Cash interventions: Cash for work, cash grants, vouchers
- Asset provision: Grinding mills, sewing machines, NFI distribution, food processing machines
- Support to natural resources: Seedlings distributed, fuel efficient stoves, community nurseries.

### Do more of, to enhance positive impacts

- Multi use assets that give flexibility to achieve individual goals: donkey distribution, cash
- Adaptable and sustainable assets – skills training
- Multipliers (allow benefits of other activities to be multiplied): grinding mills, business skills.

### Do differently, to mitigate negative effects

- Undermining livelihoods – flooding the skill set, market etc
- Social tension, conflict
- Environmental degradation

### What should we be doing that's new/ fills gaps?

Strategic coordination, contextual analysis & assessment to feed into programme design on: environmental impact, conflict impact, market analysis, protection & social cohesion

### Future strategic directions for livelihoods programming

<p><b>Shared Conceptual Understanding</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinated contextual analysis           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within organisations</li> <li>• Between organisations</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Informed by the community           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared analysis</li> <li>• National staff have higher profile</li> <li>• CBOs &amp; Civil society input</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Embed frameworks in project design – livelihoods and SRM           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Log frames, indicators, action plans.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Embed following in project design           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of negative impacts</li> <li>• Avoid and mitigate negative impacts</li> <li>• Provide enhancement to these areas where possible</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>Coordination 6 monthly strategy meetings OCHA / Working groups</p> <p>Internal advocacy needed – also with donors and UN Internal advocacy needed – also with donors and UN</p>
<p><b>Strategic Coordination And Leadership</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Aware of what each other is doing           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multipliers (enhancing benefits of other programmes) and synergy</li> <li>• Avoid undermining each other's work</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Strategic leadership and coordination           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current practice includes little or no feedback from context-informed strategic objectives into project design (other than generic standards). This feedback is needed – projects need to respond to strategic objectives.</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. Coordinated advocacy on livelihoods &amp; SRM           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy to – grass roots, donors, UN, government, parties of conflict, international actors</li> <li>• Common messages needed</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>Interagency strategic coordination, 6 monthly meetings Work-plan structure</p>

**Ways Of Working**

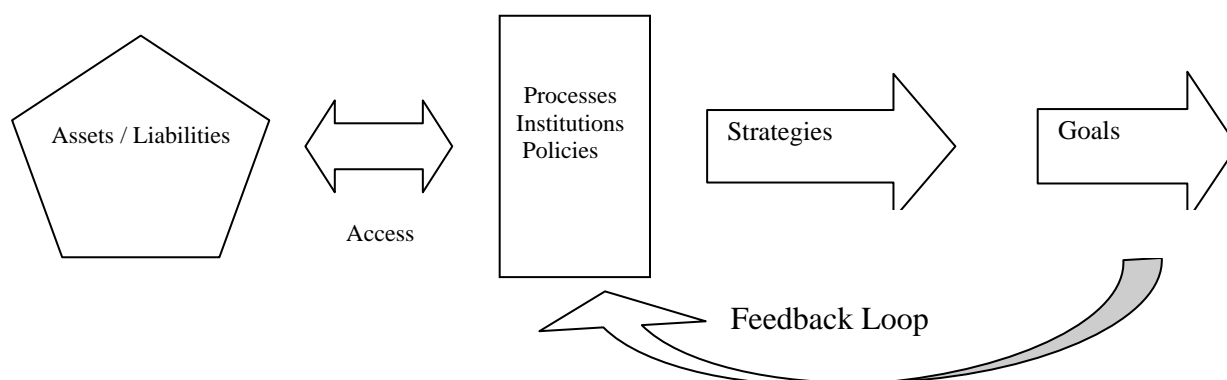
8. Capacity built for shared conceptual, contextual analysis & project coordination
  - Guidance notes and training materials needed
9. Capacity for project design built – integration of:
  - Livelihood framework
  - Negative impact assessment
  - Guidance notes and training materials needed

## South Darfur Livelihood Group 5: Those recently displaced by tribal conflict

### Location: South Darfur (Nyala workshop)

This group includes specific groups that are both Arabs & non-Arabs, and both nomads and agropastoralists. Many have not gone to official IDP camp areas, where assistance is more easily available. Unable to return to their areas of origin, or in the case of the nomads, to their prior transhumance patterns, they have tended to stay in rural areas hosted by relatives and others. As such they have tended to be more marginalized by international aid efforts, particularly the nomadic groups. The main tribes involved in tribal conflicts in South Darfur in 2006 – 2007 include:

- Southern Rizeigat versus Habbanyia in June 2006
- Mahalia versus Zaghawa (and southern Rizeigat?) ,north of Ed Daein town end of 2006 to Jan 2007
- Habanyia versus Fellata, (Nov/Dec 2006 to Jan/Feb 2007)
- Turjam versus Abbala (camel herders mainly northern Rizeigat; Mahamid - Um jallol etc.) still on-going.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
<b>Financial</b> Cash  <b>Physical</b> Seeds, tools, livestock  <b>Human</b> Labour  <b>Social</b> Social networks  <b>Natural</b> Rain, fertile land, water, grazing pasture, wild foods	<b>Institutions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Markets</li> <li>• Veterinary services</li> <li>• Migratory route agreements enforced by tribal authorities</li> <li>• Social support services of the GoS</li> </ul> <b>Policies</b> Restocking  <b>Processes</b> Security Access to markets Unimpeded access to migratory routes	<b>Nomadic groups</b> (Fellata, Habaniya, Rizeigat, Ta'aisha, Bani Halba, Salamat) around Ed Daein, Buram & Bulbul, E.Jebel Mara, Ed el Fursan, Rehade el Berdi and Netaiga) Many not moved to camps and instead moved livestock to safer areas, particularly the Aballa. Having lost access to traditional grazing areas along migratory routes has confined their grazing to smaller areas. Because they move albeit shorter distances and are not camp or village based, these groups are receiving little or no assistance To meet their needs they sell some of their livestock, but prices have been greatly impacted by the conflict (see below) -Other strategies include firewood and grass collection, and charcoal production to sell -Collection of wild foods  <b>Agropastoralists</b> (include the Zaghawa, Maasalit, Turjam, Gimr, Ma'alia, Bazaa.) -Some have lost everything and moved to camps or big villages in search of assistance - Others have joined families who support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect livestock by moving them to safer areas, buying weapons to protect themselves</li> <li>• -Maintain the value of their livestock (by protecting them and not engaging in forced selling at low prices)</li> <li>• Maintaining their current livelihoods, falling back on their traditional skills</li> <li>• Providing food</li> <li>• Seeking assistance for survival</li> <li>• Generating income to purchase HH needs, weapons to protect their access in order to preserve their assets and livelihood strategy</li> </ul>

		<p>them. Others who still have livestock and can access land for farming have continued their former livelihood as best they can, but there have been no markets to sell to</p> <p>The Zaghawa in particular have tended not to move to camps.</p> <p>Daily labour breaking stones, making lime, agricultural labour</p>	
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### How conflict has impacted on this group:

- Traditional livelihoods have ceased; for example:
  - The Aballa have been forced to sell camels which is unusual, prices are fluctuating according to supply and demand
  - Nomads are selling livestock to reduce risk and to generate income to buy arms to protect themselves. Some are trying to hold on to livestock as long as possible because of the foundational wealth this represents
  - Loss of lands and livestock has severely reduced or eliminated agricultural production for these IDPs
  - Nomads have lost access to traditional grazing lands, and there is no grazing by the Agropastoralists because of limited/no access to land
  - Some migratory routes are blocked forcing herders to shift to other livestock routes which has created further conflicts
  - Increased concentration of animals increases chance of disease which has increased demand for limited supply of drugs causing drug price increases
  - Overgrazing creates pressure on natural resources which increases environmental degradation
  - Loss of market access to farmers for buying food have resulted in some resorting to banditry
- Some have half their family in camps and half seasonally moving to farm
- Traditional systems of reciprocity and hospitality are overstretched and unable to support the more vulnerable eg. widows, aged, orphans,
- Women headed HH fall into two categories:
  - Those with access to land & livestock from their husbands which they can take over and work on together with her own family relatives
  - -Those with nothing who are forced to work as daily labour in the camps
- More widows and orphans has placed pressure on weak GoS services

### Livelihoods Programming

#### Examples of livelihoods programme interventions

In response to nomads needs agencies have provided NFIs, veterinary services including CAHW training, some range seed broadcasting, water supply and the GoS has engaged in reconciliations. In support of the Agropastoralists, response has included seeds and tools, NFIs, water supply, food distribution for seed protection and also reconciliation conferences (GoS).

What to do More Of	What to do Differently	What to do New
Better understanding of people's livelihoods through in-depth assessments	Water resource management activities	Alternative water harvesting
Recognize that water use is multi-purpose	More use of appropriate technologies	Broadening understanding of the water sector
Range land improvement	Recognizing environmental implications of seeds, water, etc	Addressing environmental issues (high yielding seeds, tree planting, etc)
Access to basic social services (educ, health, etc)	Deeper understanding of land issues	Support local co-existence initiatives
Local initiatives for	Understanding of drivers of the	Develop a more strategic focus to

reconciliation	conflict (+ and – impacts) and reconciliation	the coordination mechanism (strategic goal, cross-sectoral linkages, inclusive to local institutions)
	More understanding of assets as liabilities	Change donors' expectations through a communication strategy
	Promote dialogue with the GoS and others on free access of goods and services	Improving linkages between local and regional institutions, (local influencing PIPs)
		Promoting awareness and developing alternative opportunities for youth and women

## Future strategic directions for livelihoods programming and an action plan

### 1. Promote the livelihood conceptual framework as a tool for sector integration (OCHA)

- Develop a strategy beyond the two sector reviews to do this

### 2. Understand the GoS Resettlement Plans, their implications to livelihood related issues including the PIPs (OCHA & UNMIS/Civil Affairs)

- Need to understand content of plans, what's been said and planned, what the status of their advancement, what the implications are.
- Need to inform agencies
- Undertake advocacy where needed

### 3. Develop a shared understanding of land issues, conflict drivers and reconciliation, the historical context, assets as liabilities, livelihoods, environmental implications, impacts of PIPs for programming, and ensuring the inclusion of local resources

-Apply the 3 basic steps of environmental assessment, identification of negative impacts, and mitigation.

### 4. Develop more strategic coordination around WRM, NRM, Agric inputs, alternative technologies, environmental issues, and considering PIPs in all these.

### 5. Promote development of regional and sector strategies linking the local and regional levels

### 6. Empowering local level institutions including youth and women. Increase their involvement in community initiatives and promote alternative opportunities

Use two sector reviews (water and food security) to pilot the integration of many of the above key activities into a sector strategy so as to advance these ideas at a practical operational level and at a coordination level.

1. Feedback by OCHA to the water and food security working group meetings
2. A "like-minded" small group of agencies meets to define the strategic shift and raise/promote common understanding of related issues to livelihoods using the livelihoods conceptual framework (LCP)
3. Identify locally available resources including institutions, key resource persons, etc to inform on key issues relevant to the strategic shift to deepen understanding
4. Develop agreed-upon milestones:
  - water resource management
  - natural resource management
  - agricultural inputs
  - alternative technologies
  - environmental issues
5. Promote cross-sectoral coordination
6. Secure buy-in at all levels (sector, regional, national, etc)

7. Eventually the above steps would culminate in the development of sector strategies that address livelihoods, protection and the environment in a more integrated approach

## ANNEX 6 ZALINGEI CORRIDOR - WEST DARFUR

### LIVELIHOOD GROUPS

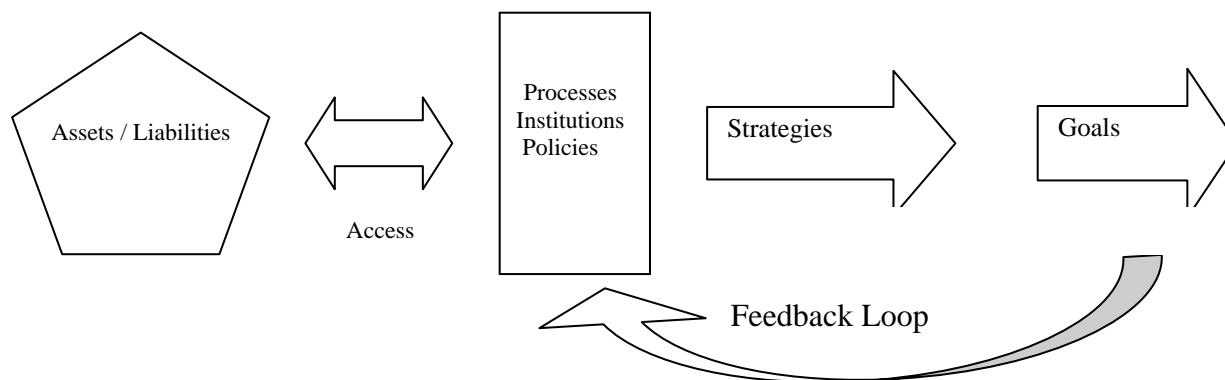
1. **PASTORALISTS**-The camel herders, or Abbala, include the Northern Rizeigat groups. They are traditionally transhumant pastoralists, but the long distant livestock migration routes are now restricted.
2. **AGROPASTORALISTS** **Historically agro-pastoralists depended principally on raising livestock, but during the past 30 years increasing numbers have begun to cultivate.** Settled Baggara groups, who raise livestock and also cultivate. Their dominant strategy is cattle rearing and the movement of their cattle is limited, some by choice and others because of constraints. These groups include the Turjum, Salamat, Beni Halba for example.
3. **RESIDENT FARMERS still living in their original communities** In western Jebel Mara and Rokoro people are living in their original communities, under SLA control and are farming. Elsewhere, farming is localised around the towns, as the main agricultural areas have been abandoned. There is also some farming in Abata, Um Shallaye, Urukum and Tireige.
4. **IDPs IN AND AROUND TOWNS** Most are living in large IDP camps around Zalingei, Garsilla, Dillige, Bindisi). This also includes the Hottiya and other groups that were displaced in 2006. Livelihood options are limited, and many are related to the urban economy
5. **Other identified groups not discussed:** Organised armed groups eg militias and bandits



## Zalingei corridor Livelihood Group 1: Pastoralists (the Abbala – camel herders)

### Location: Zalingei Corridor, West Darfur

The abbala group includes the Northern Rizeigat groups. They are traditionally involved in a long distant movement that covers the area from the far north of Northern Darfur State to the Southern parts of West Darfur. Currently their long distant migration is restricted. In Abata, a very few are cultivating. In the Eastern side of Wadi Saleh and the Abata area of North Zalingei, the Abbala are living alongside resident farmers, but the Abbala are in control, in that they receive crops from the farmers in return for protection. This has been called an agreement, but essentially the farmers are living under duress i.e. under coercion.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
Animals Good relationships with residents Pastures Water sources	Security Livestock routes & other services such as veterinary services. Markets	Join the militia (salary) Looting Collection of forest products (fire woods, woods for construction) Handcrafts Trade (small ruminants) Livestock	To buy cereals (food) To meet their basic needs To gain recognition/ power/ authority

### How conflict has impacted on this groups livelihoods:

#### Assets and PIPs

- Assets destroyed
- Loss of animals
- Social fabric destroyed
- Loss of lives
- Restricted movement of livestock
- Reduced access to the market
- Relationship with the government is eroding.
- New livelihoods strategies emerging (cultivation)
- New settlement (Damra) emergings
- Pasture over garazing
- Shifts in attitudes and values

### Livelihoods Programming

#### Examples of livelihoods programme interventions

- *UN agencies*; Animal health; In-puts for nomadic education.
- *GOS*; Nomadic education up to class four; EPI
- *NGOs*; Agricultural in puts (solidarity); Vaccination and animal health (ICRC)
- *The Private sector*; Veterinary stores
- *Herders Union and organizations*; Animal health

### **Do more of, to enhance positive impacts**

- EPI as an example of building human capital & expand to other areas of education
- Community animal health services & para-vet training

### **Do differently, to mitigate negative effects**

- Community health service address a real need that could provide an entry point to engage nomads and capture their interests & participation in development & dialog with others
- Asset intervention is to be combined with PIPs intervention to address the long standing marginalization and neglect of the group.
- EPI as a basic for developing human capital to provide a smooth entry to target and engage women and other vulnerable groups in the pastoral sector of the Abballa in the development efforts.

### **What should we be doing that's new/ fills gaps?**

- Sustainable natural resource management
  - » Fire lines, water harvesting.
  - » Range and pasture management.
  - » A forestation- social forestry
- Promote an understanding on issues affecting nomads' livelihoods
  - » Research and regular assessments.
- Form Coordination forums national and international to promote, share and disseminate best practices.

## **Strategic Directions and Action Plan**

### **1. Coordination and leadership**

- Establish Nomadic working group based in Zalenzei led by FAO/OCHA
- Conduct needs assessment focusing on enhancing pastoral livelihoods (interagency).
- Establish community based organizations among pastoralists to facilitate awareness, dialogue and participation by NGOs.
- Build capacities among stakeholders on livelihood approaches.

### **2. Natural Resource Management**

- Research traditional NRM methods/practices (universities and NGOs, UN, JRMDP)
- Rehabilitation, promotion and protection of range and pasture, firelines and water harvesting by FAO/SP, NGOs and GOs.
- Seeds pasture broadcasting fodder. Pilot action research/ early warning, universities, UNEP

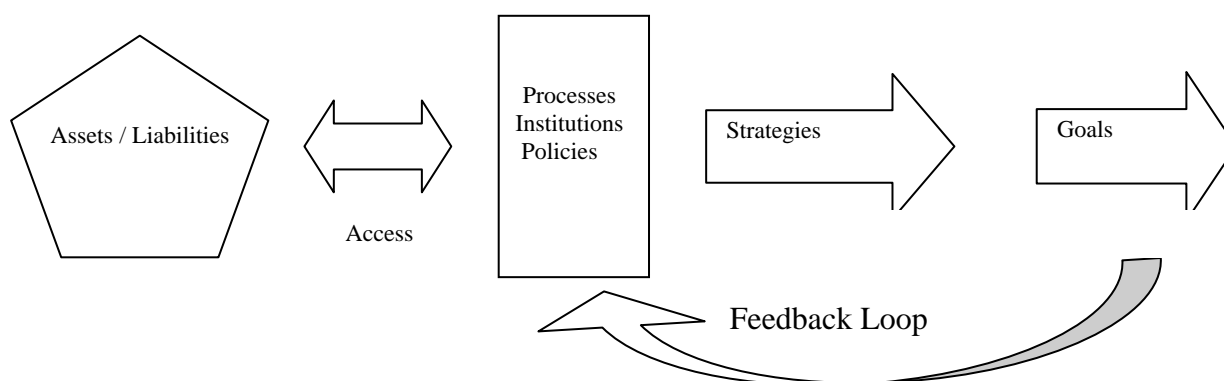
### **3. Establish research and information system on pastoralism.**

- Collect available data
- Establish data base/information sharing mechanism- FAO, Universities.
- Exploring alternative ways forward.

## Zalingei corridor Livelihood Group 2: Agropastoralists

### Location: Zalingei Corridor, West Darfur

Historically agro-pastoralists depended principally on raising livestock, but during the past 30 years increasing numbers have begun to cultivate. Settled Baggara (cattle herding) groups, who raise livestock and also cultivate. Their dominant strategy is cattle rearing and the movement of their cattle is limited, some by choice and others because of constraints. These groups include the Turjum, Salamat, Beni Halba for example.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
Cattle, goats, sheep Seeds and tools Money Social cohesion, trust relationships with other communities, agreements Water, Land, Pasture, Guns, Murhal – access routes through farm areas.	Vet services Education, Effective community governance - <i>Telega</i> , raising stick, <i>rakuba</i> , <i>Feza</i> , <i>Nefir</i> , guarantors, Native administration Peace & security Conflict Climate change, droughts, floods Population growth, Settling of pastoralists to become agro-pastoralists.	Pastoralism – cattle, goats, sheep; Farming – rainfed, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, Trading – crops, milk products, livestock	Income generation (milk, meat etc); Social status (large herds), Food security Survival, Livestock products for own consumption; milk, fat, yoghurt

### How conflict has impacted on this group

#### Assets

- Asset stripping –trees, stock, stores, water sources
- Loss of social cohesion (loss of trust, poor relationships with other groups leading to entrenched conflict, hard to negotiate)
- Increased numbers of cattle by raiding / appropriation leading to more cattle disease and pressure on natural resources.

#### PIPs:

- Markets down because of high purchase costs and low sales prices leading to a loss of income.
- Veterinary services reduced
- Native administration weakened and undermined:
  - increases market costs as guarantor system is undermined,
  - conflict resolution mechanisms weakened (*Judiya*, *rakuba*)
  - environmental governance weakened leading to environmental degradation.

## Livelihoods Programming

### Current livelihood interventions

Livelihood interventions	Positive impact	Negative impact	Mitigation
Veterinary services ***	Population and quality of herd	Potential pressure on rangeland	
Agricultural inputs *	Food security	Conflict over land tenure, potential loss of local strains,	Assessment of context including negative impacts
Food distribution***	Food security, nutrition, less conflict	dependency	Assessment
Water supply ***	Health, productivity, less conflict	Range, forestry depletion, conflict over land	Assessment of negative impacts in project design – design according to findings
Range management ##	SRM	Land tenure, conflict risks	Assessment of social context.
Primary health **	Human assets, less conflict		
Peace building workshops ###	Social assets, Institutions, processes, Policy		
Health promotion *	Water & sanitation related health benefits		
Microfinance / milling *	Petty trade, assets, markets, reduced dependency		
Skills to IDPs *#	Human assets – adaptation, useful post conflict		
NFI *	Basic needs, shelter, trade, less conflict		
High level peace talks ###	Security, reconciliation governance		

Stars \* indicate importance in current context

Hashes # indicate importance for longer term processes

### Do more of, to enhance positive impacts

- Vet services, food distribution,
- Engaging and working with agro-pastoralists promotes a perceived even handed approach in the humanitarian community. This builds useful trust and relationships.
- Peace building workshops – these need to be integrated with the higher level peace building process.
- Successful high level peace talks are crucial for the future of agropastoralism.

### Do differently, to mitigate negative effects

- Better assessment of social context – e.g. through PCIA – peace and conflict impact assessment from Pearson’s academy
- Environmental assessment in project design (assess, mitigate, enhance)

### What should we be doing that’s new/ fills gaps?

- More understanding of agro-pastoralists culture, livelihoods, attitudes, customs and behaviour (including gender perspectives).
- More social / conflict impact analysis needed – contextual understanding
- Education services for agro-pastoralists
- Poor or limited awareness of Sustainable Resource Management
- What are the appropriate governance structures for these groups in the future?
- Analysis of production, efficiency, carrying capacity and management of the livestock sector

- Range management work

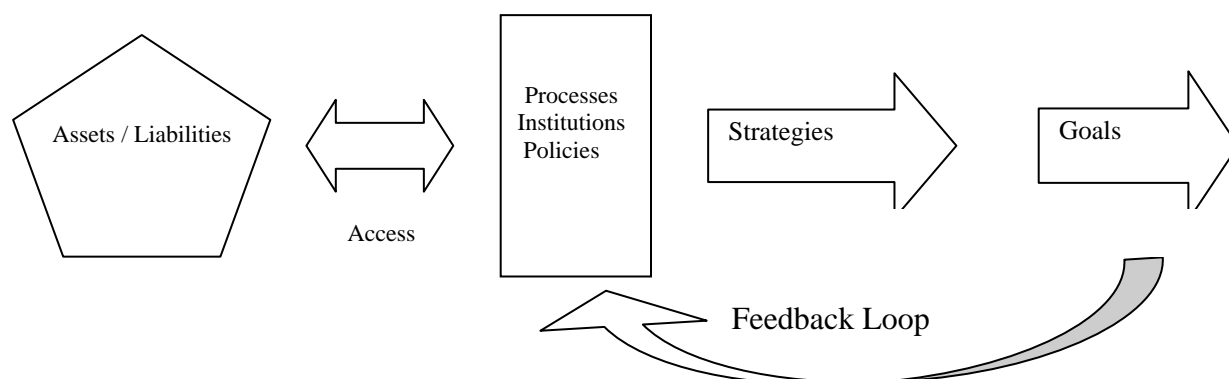
## **Future strategic directions for livelihoods programming**

1. *Better analysis & shared conceptual understanding*
  - A. Develop a better analysis of livelihoods, in particular;
    - i. Culture, goals, strategy, attitudes
    - ii. Livestock census – practices
    - iii. Economics
    - iv. Education for agro-pastoralists
  - B. Improve contextual analysis (as part of livelihoods analysis)
    - i. Traditional governance institutions
    - ii. Markets
    - iii. Social / conflict analysis
  - C. To involve relevant stakeholders, including MOAR, MOA, universities, OCHA, FAO, UNEP, community based organizations
  
2. *Strategic coordination and leadership*
  - A. Dialogue on multi sector and multi-livelihood analysis and objectives
    - Livestock, agriculture, range and pasture, forestry, water
    - Set strategy collectively then design programmes to work to this (not uncoordinated programme design).
  - B. Promote awareness of importance of SRM in communities
  - C. Learn lessons from Burush etc.
  - D. Clear strategic plan for agro-pastoralist & agricultural sector
  - E. Capacity building for participatory strategic planning
  - F. To involve UN organizations (UNDP, FAO, UNEP OCHA) GoS (MOAR, MOA) Civil Society, INGOs, universities and be reflected in the UN workplan.
  
3. *Ways of working*
  - A. Network for knowledge sharing
  - B. Improved contextual, livelihood and negative impact assessments integrated into project design
  - C. Capacity building for project design
  - D. To involve universities, cpd, civil soc, working groups, INGOs, UNOCHA, FAO, UNEP, universities, CBOS civil soc

### Zalingei corridor Livelihood Group 3: Resident farmers

#### Location: Zalingei Corridor, West Darfur

In western Jebel Mara and Rokoro people are living in their original communities, under SLA control and are farming. Elsewhere, farming is localised around the towns, as the main agricultural areas have been abandoned. There is also some farming in Abata, Um Shallaye, Urukum and Traige.



<b>Assets</b>	<b>PIPs</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Goals</b>
<i>Financial</i> Funding <i>Physical</i> Seeds, tools, water pumps, pesticides, fertilizers, transportation means, roads, storage, animal traction, fodder, seedlings <i>Human</i> Labour, skills <i>Natural</i> Land, water sources, common pastures, trees <i>Social</i> Nafir, farming groups, takafol	<b>Institutions</b> Markets Ag extension services -Veterinary services -Basic social services Taxation -GoS registration policy for “farmers’ groups” Security -Market processes -land access -Restricted development schemes havd resulted in more labour outflows to schemes in central Sudan	Farming, both rainfed and irrigated Collection of grass, firewood, building materials, wild foods, charcoal making (men & women), charcoal selling (women) Petty trading, particularly of vegetables, farm products, Labour Artisanal skills including blacksmiths, builders, potters, woodbased crafts, palm leaves hand crafts, leather crafts Donkey Cart drivers Employment whereby some farmers are teachers and farm Seasonal labour migration Remittances from relatives Beekeeping Some of farmers have livestock, like goats and sheep (not more than ten), a few resident Baggara have milking cows and sell milk and animals	Secure food Secure income Meet household needs including education, health, nutrition Housebuilding and repair Social welfare Skills development  For the former farmers, farming changed from a livelihoods strategy to a cultural value, it has become a goal in itself not a means to a goal.

## How conflict has impacted on this group

Assets	Impact of the Conflict
<b>Financial</b> Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were four banks in the area before the conflict, while currently there are only two, The Agricultural Bank of Sudan, in Zalingei and Garsila. Financial services are therefore lacking.</li> <li>• The village local merchant and local lender, displaced to the towns, so the traditional lending system has diminished.</li> <li>• JMRDP closed the main source of micro finance support for farmers.</li> </ul>
<b>Physical</b> Seeds, tools, water pumps, pesticides, fertilizers, transportation means, roads, storage, animal traction, fodder, seedlings,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of seed varieties diminished (in Jebel Marra areas where no food assistance) particularly potatoes.</li> <li>• The agricultural inputs were available at the village level before the conflict, while currently they are only available at the locality level and prices exceed the farmers financial capacity.</li> <li>• Animal traction affected by looting of the farmers animals (donkeys)</li> </ul>
<b>Human</b> Labour, skills, health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the clinics and schools in the villages are not operating, the educated and young people displaced.</li> </ul>
<b>Social</b> Nafir (collective work parties, members of the community work together for the help of friend or vulnerable persons), farming groups, takafol( charity for vulnerable people of the community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New leadership appeared or replaced the tribal leader, Pro-government, popular defense, JJ leaders become powerful leaders, than the sheikh of the village and other village leaders.</li> <li>• Women headed households increased.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural</b> Land, water sources, common pastures, trees,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to land, water, common pastures and trees decreased for security reasons; particularly those furthest from villages</li> <li>• Over population decreased the availability of natural assets in some of the villages.</li> </ul>

### Processes, Institutions and Policies

- Informal agreements exist between Aballa and farmers for the Aballa to provide protection to farmers to enable them to farm their land, but at a cost be it in-kind or cash (a form of taxation).
- Farmers pay transportation protection fees to Aballa when they are traveling to any where.
- Farmers see an opportunity to market a particular crop and over produce causing the prices to drop
- Taxation decreases income but increases the price of agricultural inputs. It also marginalises farmers outside the urban perimeter to gain access to GoS provided farm inputs (limited anyway).
- Lack of local procurement for locally adapted seeds is resulting in poor production of some crops. It is also not maintaining the local biodiversity
- Burning agricultural land is done to both protect farmland from the Aballa, and by the the GoS and rebels to prevent ambush and keep farmers from their land. But it results in considerable environmental degradation and jeopardizes next year's crop.
- Labour outflows to central Sudan has provided employment and income that can be remitted back to Darfur, but at the expense of Darfur's development
- Insecurity has resulted in no new agricultural development schemes eg JMRDP, Western Savannah Development projects, which has retarded this area's development.
- The increased risk to women of moving beyond the village perimeter has resulted in very restricted movement which affects many income generating and household tasks.
- Land use is constrained by limited access which leads to low productivity and reduced income and food production. This is compounded by limited labour availability (due to migration).
- Soil nutrient depletion is resulting in land degradation
- Cutting of trees (usually by the Aballa) has greatly affected local beekeeping
- Out-migration of youth, the more educated and others, has had a social effect in increasing female headed households and disrupting people's education.

## Livelihoods Programming

### Examples of humanitarian livelihoods programme interventions

A range of activities and projects have been pursued by agencies including:

- Provision of inputs (seeds, ploughs, seedlings, irrigation pumps, tools)
- Establishment of water sources (wells, handpumps, attendant training)
- Farmers extension training (soil conservation, crop rotation/husbandry, food preservation)
- Training of Community Based Animal Health Workers; animal vaccination and castration, husbandry,
- Restocking goats and donkeys,
- Mobile clinics and pharmacy
- Vocational training (tailoring, school uniforms, carpentry, furniture) that also generates income
- Economic hh training of women (jam preservation, fruit drying, etc)
- School and community centre construction and rehabilitation,
- Food for seed,
- Adult literacy classes.

What to do More Of	What to do Differently	What to do New
Provision of Agric inputs (seeds, seedlings, ploughs)	Longer term planning	Expansion of local area seed multiplication (JMRDP, FAO)
Assessment of gap geographic areas eg Jebel Mara, Abata, Azum	Ensuring proper care for seedling establishment, transplanting and care for improved survival rate	Local procurement of available seeds and improved seeds
Promoting forum for dialogue	Consult farmers to determine the tree seedlings they most desire	Reducing wood consumption through introduction of alternative building technologies
More tree nurseries and ensuring more trees planted	Use local nurseries and build on local capacities for sustainability of nurseries	Linking tree nurseries to other community activities eg integrating into the education system
Integrated programming within INGOs and between them in the same geographic areas		Cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration
		Integrating environment friendly training into programming

### Future strategic directions for livelihoods programming and action plan

1. *Strategic coordination and collaboration for more integrated, longer term programming (FAO with FS/L forum members)*
  - A. More focus/dedicated discussion on key livelihood issues and strategic recommendations and actions
  - B. Monitoring and coordinating livelihood assessments to gap areas
  - C. Briefing and orientation of FS/L forum on livelihood workshop outcomes and tools
  - D. Cross-sectoral integration/coordination through:
    - i. -internal organization discussions
    - ii. -discuss at inter-agency coordination meetings (UNCT, IAMG)
    - iii. -discuss between sectoral coordination forums
  
2. *Integrating the environment into programming through raising awareness, -alternative practice, training (NGOs and local institutions)*
  - A. Apply 3 basic steps for assessing environmental risk for every project and integrate environmental activities in response into all projects
  - B. Develop a list of activities that reduce environmental risk and can be integrated into programmes
  - C. Strengthen environmental awareness:
    - i. -of our own organizational staff
    - ii. -of government Ministries



*3. Strategic shift from “provisioning” to more local procurement and production focused on seeds and tools, market analysis, local market resuscitation, rebuilding economic relationships (FAO and partners-DRC, JMRDP, Solidarity, Mercycorps)*

- A. Good market analysis maximizing use of local experts from a livelihoods perspective, particularly examining the PIPs
- B. Using CBOs and farming committees to spread messages, a longer-term vision and planning, and build their capacities to do so
- C. Better “farmer driven” linkages with local university, ARC, JMRDP
- D. Pilot above approaches in selected geographic areas based on security into/within an area, access, existing linkages with the communities, etc

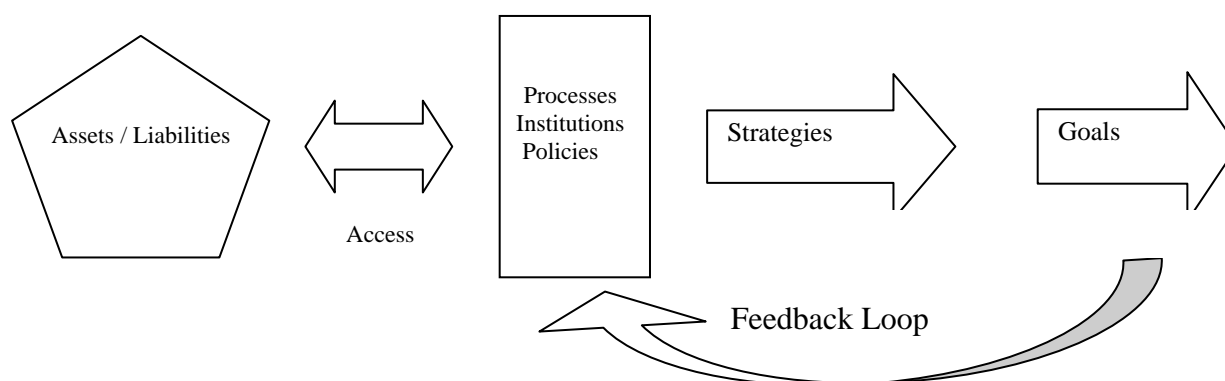
*4. Promoting forums for dialogue for community planning around strategic issues; using local knowledge and building networks; and rebuilding relationships between groups.*

- A. Sharing approaches with the humanitarian community on dialogue promotion forums/mechanisms. These must be participatory, community led forums)
- B. Dialogue in forums must inform programming approaches resulting in concrete responsive activities in order to maintain interest and commitment of the forum m

## Zalingei corridor Livelihood Group 4: IDPs in large concentrations around towns

### Location: Zalingei Corridor, West Darfur

This includes IDPs in Zalingei, Garsilla, Dillige and Bindisi. The IDPs include a range of tribes, including Arab groups (hottiya in Zalingei and Umm Dokhun) displaced in 2006. Livelihood options are limited, and many are related to the urban economy.



Assets	PIPs	Strategies	Goals
Restricted access to farmland Farming and vocational skills Social networks Donkeys Some seeds and tools from distributions Full food aid ration Water & fuel for brickmaking Very limited amounts of cash and remittances	Security and safe access to farmland Functioning markets and regulation Skills training	Small vegetable farming Construction and brick-making Petty trade; sales of firewood*, food aid and other essential items in the camps Water selling from wells around the wadi (youth) Firewood collection (Hottiya only) Seasonal returns to own farms (with protection payments) Hairdressing/ barbers Remittances (small number receiving) Collecting gravel for building	To meet survival needs To control or maintain links with their original land To reduce personal/family risks Urbanized ways of living To meet increasing social responsibilities (women) Access new skills (slab making) To preserve their dignity and self-respect To acquire urban property – preferably in the town, even after they return

\*IDP women buy firewood from Arab groups and then sell this wood inside the IDP camp

### How conflict has impacted on this group:

#### Assets:

Lost financial income  
 Lost access to original farmland  
 Acquired some new skills  
 Breakdown of social cohesion  
 Increased social responsibilities for women given the absence of sons and husbands. Much of the livelihood burden has fallen to women.

#### PIPs:

##### Processes

- Insecurity and continuing hostilities
- Lost access to original farmland due to land occupation
- Damage to the environment caused by firewood collection.

### ***Institutions***

- Improved access to basic services
- Opportunities for urban casual labour employment
- Failure of markets; local and national
- Loss of confidence in the AU and Fur Sheikhs refused to allow the AU to accompany women collecting firewood – no firewood patrols since.

### ***Policies***

- Following the Darfur Peace Accord the conflict became increasingly internalised within Darfur, rather than between national and local interests.
- Government interference in tribal affairs

## **Livelihoods Programming**

### **Examples of livelihoods programme interventions**

- Vocational skills training & inputs
- Income generating activities (handcrafts\*, tailoring, soap-making, food processing\*\*/ cheese making, fuel efficient stoves\*\*, computer training, carpentry, pasta making, building skills, welding, watch & mobile phone repairs, business management\*, adult education\*, language skills – English, Arabic, french. \* means this is preferred by group.
- Market construction through civil society
- Donkey distribution (Umm Dokhun only)
- Veterinary health services for donkeys
- Seeds and seedlings distribution
- Capacity building of social organizations (youth, women, committees and including leadership and rule of law.
- Private enterprise: “watch club” ;video/ TV showing world cup news etc, that people pay to see; electricity supplies to the camp

### **Do more of, to enhance positive impacts**

- Skills training to develop human capital which does not compromise or affect the rights of others to education, food aid, protection etc:
  - Traditional handcrafts
  - Food processing, including fruit
  - Training through organize groups e.g. disability society
  - Business management
  - Alternative energy sources and production of improved stoves
- Women’s activities should not be stereotyped and rather be based on more market analysis (demand and supply, sustainability). Support women engaged in petty trade with business management skills.
- More effective coordination to share best practices
- Partnerships with Community based organizations

### **Do differently, to mitigate negative effects**

- Consider the seasonality of the agricultural inputs, and focus on seeds for winter planting which may be less sensitive than main season crops (which IDPs deny that they cultivate).
- Address the lack of natural resource management by supporting community environmental plans based in IDP camps and monitoring impacts of humanitarian activities (with a view to mitigating negative impacts).

- Currently fruit producers provide women petty traders with fruit to sell, but then keep a large share of the profit. Women therefore need access to capital loans/ credit so that they can purchase the fruit outright.

**What should we be doing that's new/ fills gaps?**

*Specific recommendations:*

- Recycling linked to garbage collection
- Metal work
- Poultry production
- Investigate alternative energy sources (solar, building materials and processes for brick-making)
- 

**Future strategic directions for livelihoods programming and action plan**

1. Improve understanding of the dynamics and analysis of livelihoods by all stakeholders on an ongoing basis, based on the livelihoods conceptual framework. This should:
  - Involve more participatory approaches to assessment, analysis and response.
  - Aim to understand the existing and emerging power dynamics, including women and youth.
  - Mainstream gender and women's perspectives.

This should also relate to a broadened agenda of the Food Security/ Livelihoods working group to include the totality of people's livelihoods (with a focus on assets and PIPs), protection and the management of natural resources.

2. Capacity building for civil society organizations, rather than simply co-opting these groups to implement certain activities. Prioritize capacity development of Programme Committee's at camp level (this activity should be coordinated at the highest level e.g. the Resident Coordinators Office). Capacity development should include managerial skills and structures, administration and finance, technical, report/ proposal writing, planning, advocacy, awareness raising, humanitarian principles and code of conduct. Develop selection criteria with IDP representatives for prioritizing which LNGOs and CBOs are chosen for capacity development
3. Take account of environmental impacts of humanitarian activities and mitigate negative effects.

## ANNEX 7 ENVIRONMENT IN DARFUR

The environment in Darfur is undergoing a process of change driven by changes in population, climate and human activity. These environmental changes have been accelerated over about 40 years, and have had significant links with changes in livelihoods and conflict. These processes of change are due to carry on for coming decades so need to inform our livelihood programming. The data here are used in Tearfund's report "Darfur: relief in a vulnerable environment" (D:RIVE) and are from the references given here.

<http://www.tearfund.org/webdocs/website/Campaigning/Policy%20and%20research/Relief%20in%20a%20vulnerable%20environment%20final.pdf>

### 1. CONTEXT

#### Population

**Table 1 Population growth in Darfur<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Population	Density People per km <sup>2</sup>
1956	1,080,000	3
1973	1,340,000	4
1983	3,500,000	10
1993	5,600,000	15
2003	6,480,000	18

Population densities are higher in the richer ground – such as wadis. This growth in population has caused stress on farm and rangeland, so yields have dropped and carrying capacities have reduced. The woodfuel deficit map on p16 of D:RIVE shows the balance of population demand with one form of natural resources.

#### Governance

Traditional environmental management structures have been weakening over decades leading up to the current conflict. Darfur has suffered from underinvestment in addressing the problems of population growth and environmental degradation.

#### Conflict

The conflict has worsened problems of environmental degradation by

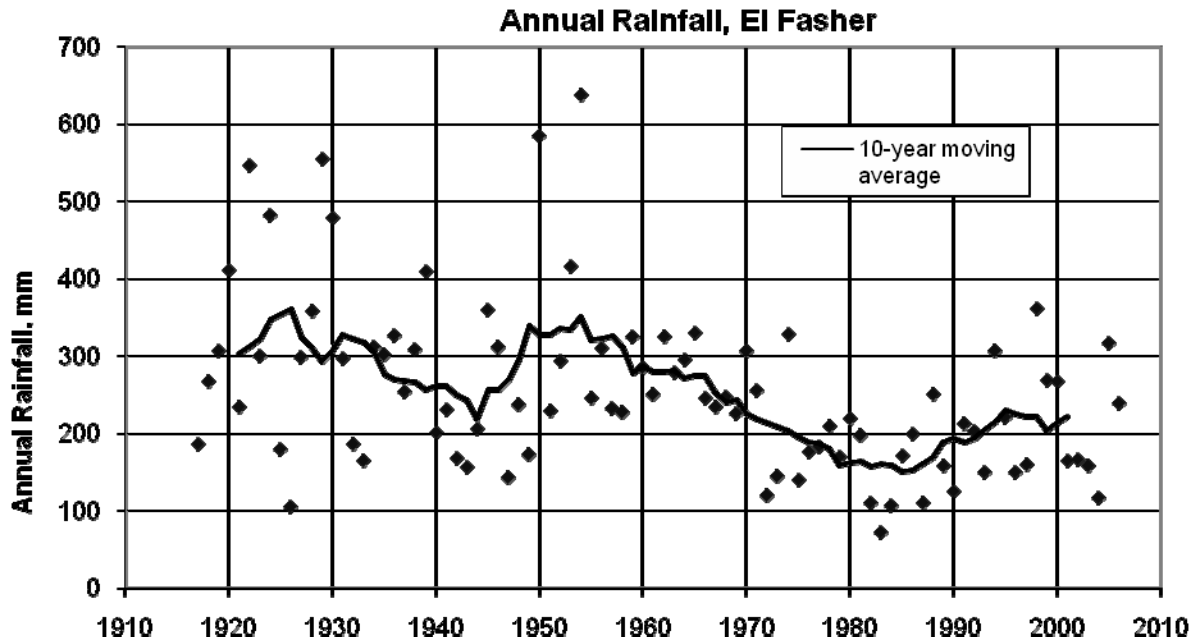
- causing concentrations in population and demand
- destruction of environmental assets and resources as a feature of violence
- destroying or at least severely damaging traditional environmental management systems, such as long distance migration of cattle
- a short term "emergency" perspective on environmental management – the current crisis *is* humanitarian but after four years is not rightly described as an *emergency* - if emergency implies a lack of time for appropriate detailed analysis in planning our response...

#### Climate change

Climate change brings lower and more variable rainfall and shorter growing periods. This means an increase in frequency of droughts and failed harvests.

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<sup>1</sup> *Environmental Degradation as a Cause of Conflict in Darfur* (Khartoum, December 2004) p35  
[www.steinergraphics.com/pdf/darfur\\_screen.pdf#search=%22environmental%20degradation%20source%20conflict%20darfur%22](http://www.steinergraphics.com/pdf/darfur_screen.pdf#search=%22environmental%20degradation%20source%20conflict%20darfur%22)



Areas that are susceptible to the impacts of climate change are those that are:

- Marginal environments – such as the Sahel (low-lying floodplains, island states, polar regions etc)
- Areas dependant on natural resources for livelihoods
- Areas with extensive poverty due to the inability to diversify and adapt

Darfur is susceptible to the impacts of climate change on these three factors.

### Categories of adaptation to climate change<sup>2</sup>

- **Technology transfer** – water resource management, combating desertification agricultural technology etc.
- **Human capital:** health and education to empower communities to respond to the new environmental dynamics that they face.
- **Physical capital:** appropriate infrastructure, eg sand dams; appropriate land zoning etc.
- **Social capital:** security, environmental management; good governance; traditional and
- **Kinship relationships** that promote peace.
- **Natural capital:** shelter belts, protected forestry, well managed rangeland.

### THREE STEPS TOWARDS INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT IN PROGRAMMING

#### Screen your programmes:

1. Identify the negative impacts on environment in this project?
2. How can these be avoided, reduced, or managed?
3. What environmental enhancement can be introduced to the project?

#### Sustainable resource management

Sustainable livelihoods are an unrealistic objective in a crisis so livelihoods need additional support – this extra input may come from depleting natural resources – or from external support. Depleting

<sup>2</sup> [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/999/76/](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/999/76/)

natural resources undermines livelihoods for others or yourselves either now or in the future – this increases poverty and conflict.

On this basis external support is preferable to depletion of the environment. So sustainable resource management is a priority for programming – paying for tree planting is more useful than purchasing timber.

Sustainable resource management means:

- Using resources at the same rate (or slower) than they are being replaced.
- Using resources in a manner that doesn't undermine their future availability.

This applies at project and at strategic programme level.

### **Some ideas for programmes:**

- woodlots – cash for work – to provide for future energy needs. (Recommendation 2.2)
- alternative building technologies – so the brick industry uses less deforestation – D:RIVE p38-39. Environmental Technology task force (ENTEC) (Recommendation 2.3)
- household water and wood use surveys, (see water resource survey by Tearfund)
- resource monitoring – how much deforestation has taken place – fund the replacement of however many trees you use on your project. D:RIVE 2.4 (Recommendation 2.4)
- Project level environmental assessments and community environmental management plans (CEMPS) D:RIVE p 34, 51-52 (Recommendation 1.4)

### **Analyse on the basis of the wider context**

A comprehensive analysis of resource use, livelihoods and protection is needed – wood is used for sale for brickmaking by IDPs in addition to use for fuel. So more work is needed than fuel efficient stoves to address the issue of protection for wood collectors. As the Women's commission points out: *No fuel-saving or improved cooking technologies introduced in Darfur will have a strong impact on the number of women collecting firewood outside the camps ... unless such interventions are accompanied by alternative income generation activities.*<sup>3</sup>

So an integrated approach is needed to livelihoods, natural resource recovery and protection.

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<sup>3</sup> Women's commission for Refugee women and children: Finding Trees in the desert: Firewood collection and alternatives in Darfur March 2006  
[www.womenscommission.org/pdf/df\\_fuel.pdf](http://www.womenscommission.org/pdf/df_fuel.pdf) p1.





## ANNEX 8 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### Livelihoods Meetings El Fasher June 30 – July 1, 8:30 am to 17:00

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