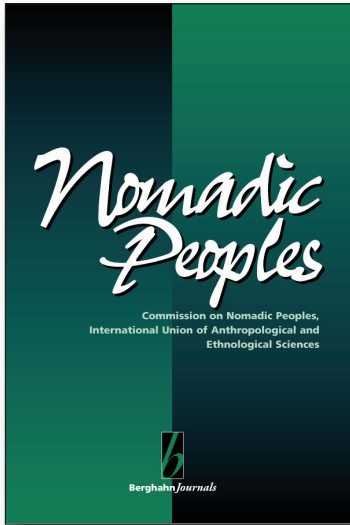




# Nomadic Peoples

Published by Berghahn Journals



Editor: Saverio Krätli

*Nomadic Peoples* is an international journal published for the Commission on Nomadic Peoples, International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. Its primary concerns are the current circumstances of all nomadic peoples around the world and their prospects. Its readership includes all those interested in nomadic peoples—scholars, researchers, planners and project administrators.

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—Philip Carl Salzman, Professor of Anthropology, McGill University

## Volume 14 • Issue 2

### Special Issue: Disarmament as Development in Karamoja

A new chapter in dismantling pastoral production in Uganda

#### PREFACE

*Karamoja with the rest of 'the rest of Uganda', Saverio Krätli*

Karamoja is often presented as a case on its own, disconnected from 'the rest of Uganda' because of traditionalism, level of poverty, and conflict. However, this 'rest of Uganda' against which Karamoja is contrasted, modern and peaceful, appears to exist only in very limited areas, while most of the country, the rest of 'the rest of Uganda', shows a scenario that is not so different from Karamoja. Looking at the exemplary issues of production, land tenure, and conflict at a national scale, this preface puts the claims about the exceptionality of Karamoja in perspective.

#### ARTICLES

*'We are now reduced to women': Impacts of Forced Disarmament in Karamoja, Uganda, Elizabeth Stites and Darlington Akabwai*

This article provides background on the Government of Uganda's disarmament campaign in Karamoja, discussing the history of and motivations for the disarmament campaign, and the experiences and perceptions of local communities. The emergence of protected kraals serve as an indicator of the impacts of disarmament on local lives and livelihoods, even while the protected kraals are themselves in transition due to shifts in military priorities and practice. We look at both intended effects and unintended externalities caused by the disarmament campaign, including increased sedentarization and associated shifts away from pastoral production, shifts in gendered divisions of labor and responsibility within households, and the substantial influx of humanitarian assistance into the region.

*'Someone dies in your lap': Structural, Ecological, and Political Effects on Child and Maternal Health Care Decisions, Moroto District, Uganda, Sandra Gray*

This paper examines the impact of ecological and political events on child health and maternal use of medical services in Moroto District, Uganda. Children suffered from a range of chronic and preventable illnesses and children's exposure to infection was heightened by a poor public health infrastructure. Mothers sought a range of health interventions but deficiencies both real and perceived in the formal health care sector discouraged them from relying exclusively on its services. Maternal health interventions were further constrained in 2004 by the erosion of the agropastoralist system and resultant deepening poverty and food shortages.

*Nowhere to Go: Karimojong Displacement and Forced Resettlement, Mary B. Sundal*

Over the last four years, thousands of Karimojong women and children moved to Kampala in the attempt to escape misery and violence at home. In 2007 the Ugandan government began to evict these people from the capital and resettle them back in Karamoja. This paper is based on data from a ten-month ethnographic project with Karimojong mothers living in the Kisenyi slum of Kampala and residents within Napak and Moroto Districts, to illuminate migrants' experiences with the resettlement campaign. I address three major flaws with the campaign: ignorance of living conditions and violence in Karamoja; the overall dehumanizing impact on the Karimojong; and inadequate programme design, resources, and infrastructure.

*Complexity of Livestock Raiding in Karamoja, Kennedy Mkutu Agade*

Karimojong define different motives for raiding: restocking, retaliation, and theft for sale on markets. This article focuses on the third type, or akoko raiding, which operates outside of the informal governance system of the elders. I look at the relationship of akoko raiding with the market, including international trade to Kenya and the issue of border security. Policing of the markets should be a major focus of conflict mitigation. Instead disarmament policies continue to focus on pastoralist communities, bringing no reduction in raiding violence and adding another layer to the conflict: that of the state versus the community.

*The Rise of the 'Traider': The Commercialization of Raiding in Karamoja, Dave Eaton*

Works on the commercialization of raiding in Karamoja focus on warlords or other elite conflict entrepreneurs. This article suggests that commercialization has also triggered profound changes at a more local level, resulting in the rise of the 'traider'. 'Traiders', or livestock traders who were or are raiders themselves, use inside information to purchase stolen cattle from thieves immediately after an attack. The current punitive approach to law enforcement is ill-suited to the more precise investigations necessary to capture 'traiders' and earn the trust of Karamoja's inhabitants.

*Disarmament: The End or Fulfillment of Cattle Raiding?, Ben Knighton*

This article tests the Ugandan government's claims that the disarmament campaign is achieving pacification and the end of cattle raiding. Examining data from a ten-month period demonstrates that the army is unable to prevent raiding or to recover and return more than a token amount of raided livestock. On the other hand the unbalanced nature of the disarmament has had disastrous consequences, as some people such as the Bokora have lost almost all their livestock and are forced to disperse and adopt sedentary lifestyles.

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