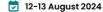


THE CRAWFORD FUND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Food and Nutrition
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Parliament House, Canberra, Australia, and online



Challenging dominant narratives on development approaches in the drylands

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Context: Dominant development narrative in drylands

- The main livelihood system in the drylands is pastoral production
- Pastoral production system not recognized
 despite being the most sustainable
 livelihood system in the drylands
- Contribution to national and global economies remains unappreciated
- Land viewed empty for conversion to other 'better' uses – resulting in rampant loss of land
- The system was kept peripheral in development policy frameworks









Influence of the dominant development narrative in drylands

Disconnect between external policy/practice and pastoral perspectives

Sedentary approaches versus mobility

Rigid and centralized institutions versus flexible and dynamic

systems

Working to control variability as opposed to embracing it

Household approach versus a systems approach

Over reliance on technological approaches versus indigenous knowledge

Top-down approaches versus local networks of reliabilty

Many interventions are either human or livestock based, not combined

- Pastoralism seen as vulnerable, requiring recurrent relief and diversification
- Overlooks the reality and the potential of the drylands
- Resulted in failed development interventions – more vulnerable communities







Rethinking interventions in the drylands

- Pastoralists long-established repertoire of ways of responding to crises and shocks
- Not patterns of passive 'coping' but an active process of deliberate, well-planned response and adaptation
- Existence of High reliability management by pastoralists and their networks is skilled and usually avert disasters – but not recognized
- Akin to those managing critical infrastructure there are 'high-reliability professionals' among the pastoralists









Advancing alternative approach -Building 'Resilience from Below'

 4 year project funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

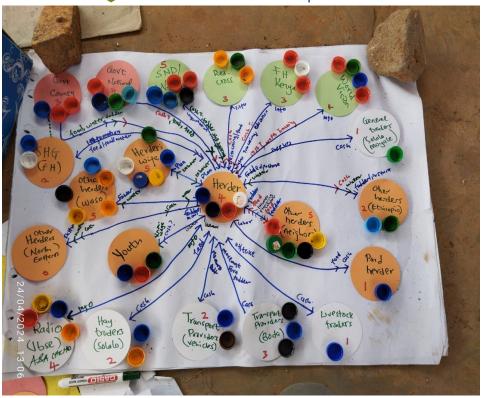
The project: Exploring local constructs of 'Resilience' in the face of chronic uncertainty in the Drylands:

Aims

- Gather evidence for an alternative approach to embrace variability and acknowledge uncertainty, rather than trying to manage or control these factors
- Prioritise the understanding of existing local practices and governance processes that exist outside external interventions









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Our research approach: 'Resilience from Below'

Approach

document locally
employed pastoralist
practices, assess the
efficacy, social
differentiation and shock
type/locational
specificity of practices

Outcomes

grounded, locally relevant perspective on the opportunities for resilience building and climate adaptation







Potential policy direction

Establish policy disconnects and how resilience from the perspectives of pastoralists can be reconsidered and infused into policy landscapes Continuous and collaborative efforts to privilege the integration of pastoralists' resources, networks and assets in resilience-building efforts

Pitch outcomes to county, national, regional and international levels (for instance through the IYRP 2026)







Concluding remarks

- Dominant narratives are not easy to reverse sustained effort required
- This resonates with the conference theme of partnerships, consultation, and collaboration for codesigning and delivering high quality agricultural research for development
- Placing the community knowledge and practices central is vital in achieving local on-ground outcomes
- For effective locally embedded research for development capacity of local organizations are central











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