

## Abstract

Land in pastoral communities is considered as highly valuable entity, it is not just a mean of livelihood but also a source of wealth, tribal identity, social peace, and also source of conflicts. This implies that lack of access to land does not only deprive rural people from the major source of their livelihood but also threat their existence as human being. Historical evidences showed that pastoral communities adapted themselves to the harsh nature and create symbiotic harmony with both social and ecological milieu. Recently most of pastoral areas especially in the place like Africa have witnessed severe conflicts and bloodshed. Several factors have been accused these include but not limited to, the high population growth, repeated droughts, ecological stresses and climatic changes. Although not denying its role, this article questioned the validity of such claims. The Unregistered Land Act of 1970 has given the government full power to grab pastoral land and vest it to the outsider investors, without taking into account the historical right of local communities and their interests. Unequal access to land remains one of the fundamental causes that contribute to the grievance and conflict in the area. My article will focus on the issue of customary land tenure right and its role on pastoral land resource arrangement. The overall objective is to uncover the association between the current communal insecurity and protracted conflict over land resources in Sudan.

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