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**Title:** The new pastoralism: absentee owners, new technologies, economic change and natural resource management in the Sahelian region of far north Cameroon  
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1. Deteriorating ecological conditions are an incentive for herders to adopt the use of new technology for the provision of water and to secure fodder for their livestock (this dissertation).

2. Competition for scarce natural resources (land, water) puts stress on the relationships between pastoralists and other resource users within the agro-pastoral zones of North Cameroon, resulting in conflicts over resource use (this dissertation).

3. The socio-economic disparities between the modern sedentary pastoralists and the traditional nomadic pastoralists are in the same order of magnitude as disparities between the pastoralists and the farming communities (this dissertation).

4. Pastoral modernization is the result of herders’ ingenuity in deploying new technologies to surmount the ecological, economic and social constraints to opportunistic herding in a non-equilibrium landscape (this dissertation).

5. The sedentarization of pastoralists results in negative health consequences, involving poor nutrition, lack of potable water, and high rates of infectious diseases such as malaria (Nathan et al., 2005; in contrast).

6. Complementarity between flock owners and crop farming villagers is reinforced by exchanges centred on trade and the manuring of the fields (Kavoori, 1996; in favour).

7. The prices of cattle, meat and milk are very unstable and change throughout the year in line with the ebb and flow of the abundant and meagre seasons (Noorduyn, 2005; in favour).

8. Many nomadic conquests were not a cause but rather a consequence of the weakness and disintegration of sedentary states (Khazanov, 2001; in favour).

9. A runaway cobra keeps its head at the entrance of its hiding hole.

10. Amateur footballers prefer to kick the ball into the air while professional players dribble adversaries on the ground.

11. Land use intensity declines from the city centre towards the periphery.

12. Rich people in The Netherlands roof their houses with reeds, while in Cameroon poor people’s houses are roofed similarly with thatched spiky grasses for similar reasons.

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