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Message from the Executive Secretary



It gives me great pleasure to welcome our readers of this special issue of the OSSREA's Bulletin as its publication comes out at an important time when our organisation is hosting an international conference on *African Conflicts Management: Resolution, Post-conflict Recovery, and Management* here in Addis Ababa. We are honoured to welcome all the participants to this important conference.

This conference is part of one of OSSREA's major research projects. Its objective is to examine post conflict situations, recommend processes of reconstruction and identify terms and settlements required to ensure continuity of the recovery and development process. It also aims to identify the kind of programmes pertinent to each country and examine rehabilitation programmes for the repatriated groups. Befitting its objective, OSSREA has organized this conference which has brought together over 180 participants from sixty two countries, including social scientists, distinguished scholars and researchers, policy makers, members of Parliament, regional organisations representatives, non-governmental organisations operatives and members of the diplomatic community, to debate on the current crises of conflict the continent is facing and to examine the way forward. This conference, I believe, is a clear indication of OSSREA's commitment to facilitating timely forums that address key concerns facing our continent. We will continue to engage in these areas in terms of creating forums as well as providing support to build capacity in the social sciences. Our Bulletin in this issue in part reflects the timeliness of the challenges facing the region.

OSSREA's role extends beyond providing lively forums for exchange of ideas on topical issues of serious concern for the continent. In line with its mission and objectives, OSSREA is also actively engaged in supporting inter-disciplinary research activities on issues of key relevance to the continent, promoting capacity building activities, arranging training for African scholars in research methodology, providing opportunities for African scholars to carry out rigorous research in their various research institutions and universities in the region. OSSREA also disseminates research findings of its programmes for use by policy makers, development planners, Non-Governmental Organisations and other regional and international stakeholder groups.

OSSREA's firm commitment to its ideals, and its growing role as a leading research and capacity building institution in Africa can be demonstrated in the diverse and significant activities it is engaged in and in the ever increasing number of countries, regional and international institutions as well as prominent scholars and researchers it is working with. This year alone we have launched eight new programmes and extended our outreach to new member countries. OSSREA's National Chapters have been actively and tirelessly contributing to our overall objective of enhancing the research capabilities in the region and strengthening interface between policy and research outcomes.

Internally, we have strengthened our publications unit in terms of system of work and manpower and have put in place mechanisms to achieve this. Faster connectivity is key to a regional organisation like ours in today's globally connected world and we have taken some concrete steps in this regard.

Finally, we would like to thank all participants of this conference, the National Chapters, and our donors who have all contributed in one way or another to the successful realisation of the conference. We hope our delegates will have fruitful deliberations during the course of the conference and that they will also enjoy their stay in Addis Ababa.

The Prime Minister of Namibia Launches the Namibia OSSREA Chapter

Fourteen years after independence, Namibia has coined its developmental initiative “Vision 2030”. It is a vision with a mission to achieve national development comparable to that experienced in Western sister countries by the year 2030. It is indeed a task that calls for effective harnessing and sustainable utilization of both human and natural resources. In line with this, the country’s concerned academic fraternity, together with professional researchers from several national institutions, responded to the call by embracing the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA).

The Rt. Honourable Prime Minister and Acting President of the country, Dr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, officially launched the Namibian Chapter of OSSREA on 24th June 2004 at the Safari Hotel in Windhoek. In his remarks, the acting Head of State pronounced the necessity for African countries to provide enabling environments for the continent’s research experts to work on robust policy interventions, interfacing physical and social research and political science, and create data banks from which government policy makers can draw and use information for new policies. “Such policies”, the Rt. Honourable Prime minister added, “should facilitate the redesigning of organs of governance, and continuously support methodological training necessary to achieve and sustain high quality social science research and utilization of its findings and recommendations. To that end, the Rt. Honourable Prime minister viewed OSSREA as the answer to

‘why [Africa] is not able to help [its citizens] lead healthier lives and enjoy quality life’.

There is no question that Namibia as well as the entire African continent need well trained indigenous research experts to play their role in an uninhibited manner, and that Africa’s political leadership should use the experts’ services to the benefit of the entire continent. This view was clearly articulated by both the P.V.C of the University of Namibia, Mr. Z. Kazapua, and the Rector of the Polytechnic of Namibia, Dr. Tjama Tjivikua. All the participants present agreed with the assessment.

Speaking on behalf of OSSREA, the Executive Secretary, Dr. Alfred G. Nhema explained the Organisation’s programmes, detailing the value they would have to the participants, the institutions and countries that they represent.

OSSREA’s President, Dr. Regina Karega seized the opportunity to express OSSREA’s expectations from the Namibian membership by underlining the importance of institutional collaboration in undertaking developmental research.

The launching of the Chapter was a long-awaited initiative and was realised following the authorization by the relevant arms of government. The Chapter has a three-member executive, comprising Dr. L. Mostert responsible for finance, Prof. C. Kasanda in charge of information, and Dr. T. O. Chirawu as the liaison officer.

The Chapter has more than forty-five members representing the University of Namibia and its sister campuses, the Polytechnic of Namibia, and other research institutions in the country. New members have also applied to join. All look forward to the expected operational vibrancy of the Chapter, given the keenness of the relatively young academic



Rt. Honourable Prime Minister, Dr. Theo-Ben Gurirab standing next to Dr. Alfred G. Nhema, Executive Secretary of OSSREA

fraternity to publish and make a mark in terms of contributing to the country's developmental efforts.

OSSREA's National Chapters Activities

Botswana Chapter

1. National Workshop

In the year 2003, the OSSREA Botswana Chapter's National Workshop on the theme: *Conducting Social Research in Sensitive Areas*, was held in Gaborone on 31st October 2003. The workshop, which was

sponsored by the Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa, was a follow-up to the first workshop, "*Challenges and Responsibilities of Doing Social Research in Botswana: Ethical Issues*" that had been held in June 2001.

The issues covered in the first workshop pertained to ethical questions in carrying out social research, including the following:

- Ethical values in social research
- Ethics in documenting sources and disseminating research findings
- Legal implications of research undertakings
- Academic challenges and responsibilities of social research

- Ethical issues in the design and implementation of social research

The first workshop principally attracted social scientists, from the University of Botswana who presented papers and debated critical ethical issues pertaining to the conduct of social research, especially in the context of Botswana. The workshop helped to create opportunities for the participants to understand the need to adhere to ethical values and practices in carrying out research.

The second workshop, while using the experiences gained from the first one, also differed from it in certain aspects. It not only was concerned with ethical issues in a broad sense, but also had a wider scope and perspective. As such, it more specifically dealt with vulnerable population groups and explored how such groups could be empowered in the research process.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the second workshop were as follows:

- To provide information and education on various aspects of sensitive research;
- To examine the ethical, methodological political, and legal problems and issues pertaining to sensitive research;
- To generate literature on sensitive research and initiate awareness programs to empower vulnerable groups in society about their rights as research subjects;
- To draw up guidelines and/or code of conduct regarding the methods and procedures that enable researchers to deal with the problems and issues emanating from research on sensitive topics;

- To contribute to theory-building and policymaking in relation to research in sensitive areas.

The workshop was attended by about forty people, including paper presenters, moderators and participants. The participants mainly came from the University of Botswana's Faculties of Social Sciences, Business, Education, Humanities, and Science. Graduate students also attended the workshop.

The occasion was set in motion with a welcome address by Dr. Lily Mafela, a member of the workshop organizing committee. Dr. Mafela provided background on the history and development of OSSREA.

The workshop was opened by Professor Cliff Studman, Director of Research and Development at the University of Botswana. He began his keynote speech by outlining OSSREA's goals and achievements, especially its pivotal role in promoting social science research in Africa. He noted that since its establishment in 1980, OSSREA has generated more than 500 publications. Referring to the Chapter's second workshop, Professor Studman summed up the themes and messages of this significant event. He observed that given the magnitude and impact of social changes and related social problems facing contemporary Africa, coupled with the fact that we live in an increasingly complex and sensitive world, the workshop theme was both important and timely. The rest of his address revolved around explaining and illustrating the significance and substance of conducting research in sensitive areas.

The following papers were presented at the workshop:

1. (Introduction) "Conducting Sensitive Research in Sensitive Areas", by Apollo

- Rwomire;
2. "Conducting Sensitive Research: The "Thou Shalt Do with Many Thou Shalt Nots", by Motshedisi Sabone;
 3. "Participant Empowerment in Social Science Research: Issues and Problems", by Tonic Maruatona;
 4. "Surplus Labour – Social Inequality as a Sensitive area: Conditions of its Existence", by Badziyili Nfila;
 5. "Women, Power and Health: HIV/AIDS in Botswana", by Seitio, O., Pilane, C. & Lee, M. B.;
 6. "Collecting Qualitative Data in a Sensitive, Illicit and Fluid Commercial Sex Work Environment: The Case of Young Commercial Sex Workers in Gaborone", by Joseph Pitso;
 7. "Double Victimization: A Quest for Victim Sensitive Methodologies for Researching Survivors of Domestic Abuse", by Gwen Lesetedi;
 8. "Corruption: The Politics of Research on a Controversial Issue", by Kwaku Osei-Hwedie & Bertha Osei-Hwedie;
 9. "Undertaking Research on Sensitive Topics in Economics", by Stephen Kapunda;
 10. "Community Involvement in Problem Identification and Seeking Solutions: An Application of Correlation Matrix Technique", by Hadgu Bariagaber;
 11. "Randomised Response Model: A Survey Technique for Obtaining Information on Sensitive Issues", by Sudhakar Kunte.

The closing session was addressed by Prof. Apollo Rwomire, the Liaison Officer, who then extended his gratitude to OSSREA for sponsoring the Chapter's first and second research workshops. He thanked all participants, especially the presenters, for their tremendous effort. Special thanks were also directed

to the other members of the planning committee, namely Dr. Lily Mafela and Dr. Hadgu Bariagaber, for their hard work.

2. ACTIVITIES FOR 2004

Participation in OSSREA Research Competitions

The Chapter received posters and brochures pertaining to various research grant competitions and these were distributed as widely as possible. A number of OSSREA members as well as non-members submitted proposals for the following grant competitions:

- * The 18th OSSREA Social Science Research Grant Competition for Young Scholars
- * The 16th OSSREA Gender Issues Research Grant Competition for Young Scholars
- * Post - Doctoral Fellowship Grant Programme
- * The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa
- * Senior Scholars Research Grant Programme
- * Sabbatical Research Grant Programme

2.1 Research Workshop

OSSREA Botswana Chapter is planning to host a Research Methodology workshop on the theme: *Developing Research Proposals* in November 2004.

The workshop will cover the concepts, principles and procedures of preparing a good proposal, starting from the selection/definition of the research problem to the full development of the proposal.

Rationale

Many social scientists, especially those conducting research and/or teaching in universities are often expected to write research and grant-directed proposals. That is, proposals are usually required for

graduate study, mainstream academic research, or grant-related research projects. Besides, the recruitment, promotion and career successes of many scholars greatly depend on their performance in the assessable areas of research and publication. However, according to information obtained from a number of universities and organizations that sponsor research in Africa, many researchers and academics in the social sciences seem to have problems preparing research proposals. It would appear that these scholars do lack adequate training in this crucial area. The OSSREA Botswana Chapter is therefore organizing a full day workshop on Proposal Writing that will focus on solving these problems.

Goals and Learning Outcomes

The overriding goal of the workshop will be to enable colleagues to share research knowledge, skills and experiences in relation to proposal development. By the end of the workshop, the participants will be able to:

- Demonstrate a deeper understanding of the purpose/functions of a research proposal in social science research;
- Identify the different stages in developing a research proposal;
- Undertake a literature search and present a literature review;
- Demonstrate familiarity with the purpose and characteristics of scientific theories, and how they are developed and tested;
- Appreciate the importance of defining a "Research Question";
- Critically appraise the appropriateness, advantages and limitations of different methods and techniques adopted by social science researchers;
- Locate and draw upon a wide range of resources for research;
- Recognize the characteristics of a good

research proposal;

- Develop their research proposal without any difficulty.

Research Proposal Development Outline

- The purpose/functions of a research proposal
- The skills needed to develop a good research proposal
- Defining and delimiting a research problem/question
- Searching, reviewing and structuring a literature review
- Determining a conceptual/theoretical framework
- Choosing hypotheses and variables
- Operationalising concepts and variables
- Determining research objectives
- Selecting a suitable research methodology/design
- Selecting research subjects/sampling
- Ethical issues in social sciences research
- Specifying data management and analysis methods
- Consideration of budgetary implications
- Evaluation of the research proposal
- Compiling and presenting the research proposal
- Grant applications

Venue and Date

The workshop will be held in Gaborone towards the end of November 2004.

Target audience

The workshop participants will be predominantly composed of the Social Science Faculty, and postgraduate students. Representatives of governmental and non –governmental organizations that conduct and/or sponsor social research in

Botswana will also be invited to attend.

2.2 Essay Competitions

The Botswana Chapter plans to organize essay writing competitions for social science students at the undergraduate and graduate levels at the University of Botswana. Prizes will be offered to outstanding performers in these competitions. It is anticipated that these competitions will be held in December 2004.

Ethiopia Chapter

The OSSREA Ethiopia Chapter held a panel discussion on “Gender and Democracy in Ethiopia” on 28th October 2004 at the Faculty of Business and Economics hall. About one hundred participants took part in the discussion.

Dr. Habtamu welcomed the participants to the OSSREA Ethiopia Chapter panel discussion. In his keynote introductory speech, he briefed the participants that OSSREA is a regional social science research organization that promotes research in Eastern and Southern Africa. He also explained that the intent of the Ethiopia Chapter is to conduct (i) round table discussions (ii) panel discussions, and (iii) national conferences. He further stressed the need for awareness of gender inequality by outlining the participation and role of women in several spheres in general and in the Ethiopian higher education in particular. Dr. Habtamu then invited Dr. Bekele Gutema, the Dean of the College of Social Sciences to open the panel discussion. Dr. Bekele expressed his pleasure in giving an opening keynote address to the participants. He underlined the

problem of misinterpretation of the concepts of gender and democracy and the clear need to understand them. He added that Gender is always misunderstood and associated with sex, and that the problems of gender relations are so diverse that we need to see them from a wider perspective. Gender disparity is prevalent more in rural than in urban areas, and affects women in various social, cultural and structural dimensions. This needs to be addressed and we have to seek solution to overcome gender disparities. Hence, Dr. Bekele recommended, “Gender issues must be given proper place in studies”. He expressed his hope that the panel would explore some important concepts in relation to the theme under discussion. Finally, the dean thanked OSSREA for bringing the participants together and declared the workshop open.

Three papers were presented at the workshop. The presenters and their topics were:

1. Dr. Hirut Tefer, Human Rights and Violence,
2. Mr. Beker Hadji, Gender and Development,
3. Dr. Gebru Mersha, Gender and Democracy.

Following the presentations, Dr. Habtamu opened the floor for discussion. The participants raised several questions and forwarded comments and suggestions. One major issue raised was that gender as a concept should be further explained. Another issue raised was the problem of getting gender equality which is facing serious difficulties at the moment. This is because the issue is more of a socio-cultural pattern in nature. It is stated that such socio-cultural pattern undermines the role of women in society. There is a need to identify the ideologies, norms and values that govern each community and widen women’s opportunities in education and work.

Finally, Dr. Habtamu thanked OSSREA for enabling the Chapter to hold the panel discussion, and the College of Social Sciences, Addis Ababa University for their cooperation. He also thanked those who attended the discussion for their active participation.

OSSREA Ethiopia Chapter will hold its National Conference on “Good Governance and Development” from 3rd to 4th December 2004. A number of abstracts have already been received. It plans to select twelve papers for presentation.

Kenya Chapter

The OSSREA Kenya National Chapter has a membership of 300 persons drawn from universities and research institutions in the country. The day-to-day running of the Chapter is done by the Liaison Officer in collaboration with the National Executive Committee. The Committee is composed of campus representatives of the various universities in the country and five ex-officio members.

The Kenya Chapter is run by Hon. Prof. Anyang’ Nyong’o (Patron), Dr. Grephas Opata (Liaison Officer), and the National Executive Committee. The Committee is mandated to co-ordinate OSSREA activities in the country, and provides the link between the members and the Secretariat. The representation in the committee is wide and strong.

Since its inception, OSSREA has been conducting several regional and international activities in Kenya. Apart from hosting two congresses in Eldoret and Mombasa, Kenya has been a generous and effective host of OSSREA’s research workshops, seminars, conferences, symposia and consultative meetings that later influence policy. These activities have been organized by OSSREA, in collaboration with the

local scholars, universities and other institutions of higher learning.

Many Kenyan scholars have participated very effectively and have been very instrumental in the formation and growth of OSSREA in the country.

Kenya has been involved in special OSSREA projects, and individual Kenyan scholars have been called upon by OSSREA to participate in such projects. Some of these projects include:

- ◆ Dryland Husbandry Project (DHP)
- ◆ Research Methodology Training (summer school)
- ◆ BASIS – OSSREA Research Collaboration
- ◆ IDRC – OSSREA Research Collaboration
- ◆ Strengthening African Studies
- ◆ The New Africa Initiative Programme
- ◆ Land Tenure Network for Sub-Saharan Africa

The findings from these projects have been published, and most of them have had impact on policy and practice in various aspects. The Dry land Husbandry Project, which was interdisciplinary involving natural and social sciences, has had special and significant impact in Kenya drylands in the Eastern Province. Besides bringing together scholars of various disciplines, it also demonstrated the effective utilization of integrated knowledge and skills in improving the land, economic activities and the environment.

Production and dissemination of knowledge is the centre pin of objectives and activities of OSSREA. As such, the organization has been conducting and co-coordinating researches and offering training in research methodology skills. Kenya has greatly and effectively participated in the Social Science and Gender Research Grant Programmes for junior

scholars, in the Senior Scholars Research Awards, and has also benefited from the Research Methodology Training courses. These have helped to build a dependable research capacity and encourage research publications.

In the year 2003, the Kenyan Chapter hosted a Regional Training in Social Science Research Methodology. This was the first time that the event was held outside the OSSREA Secretariat in Addis Ababa.

Every year, the Chapter hosts a National workshop, Graduate Essay Competitions, participates in University Book Fairs and its members actively participate in OSSREA Research Grant Competitions. This year, the National Workshop took place from 20th –23rd October 2004. The theme of the Workshop was “The Quest for Social Change and Development in Kenya”.

National Workshop

OSSREA Kenya Chapter held its Annual Workshop from 20th to 23rd October 2004. The theme of the Workshop was: “The Quest for Social Change and Development in Kenya”. The workshop was hosted by Maseno University and held at St. Anne Guest House, in Kisumu Town. The workshop was officially opened by Dr. Dan Kasaje, the Director of Tropical Institute for Community Health and Development in Africa.

While opening the workshop, Dr. Kasaje thanked OSSREA for inviting him to share in their deliberations. He appreciated the varied expertise of the team and underscored the importance of workshops for scholars. They provide scholars and researchers with an opportunity to reflect on the challenges that face society.

He emphasized the need for African scholars to be at the forefront in facilitating an African research tradition. He welcomed OSSREA Kenya Chapter’s initiative to broaden its scope to include other institutes like his. He noted that the staff of his institute have already benefited from OSSREA activities as two of them have attended the Social Science Research Methodology Training.

He observed that OSSREA Kenya Chapter and his Institute can collaborate in several areas, which include:

- Research in HIV/AIDS where his Institute (Tropical Institute for Community Health and Development in Africa) co-ordinates social science research in HIV/AIDS in the East and Central Africa region under the umbrella body SAHARA’.
- Studies and research in poverty reduction strategies. The Institute is involved in several research programs in this area.

He concluded by observing that the theme of the workshop was very relevant to the country’s current situation, coming at the time when Kenya in particular and Africa in general is grappling with reforms in the social, political and economic spheres. He was confident that the deliberations at the workshop would help to sharpen the reform discourse and process.

The OSSREA President, Dr. Regina G. M. Karega outlined the mission, vision and objectives of OSSREA. She observed that OSSREA is a donor funded organisation and she took the opportunity to appreciate the role they play in funding OSSREAs research activities. She also extended appreciation to members who have associated themselves with

OSSREA for a long time as well as the Government of Ethiopia and Addis Ababa University for hosting OSSREA headquarters.

The OSSREA Kenya Chapter Liaison Officer, Dr. Grepas P. Opata, welcomed all the participants to the workshop. He informed the participants that the workshop was fully funded by OSSREA and extended his appreciation to the benefactor. He highlighted the various activities being undertaken by OSSREA and called upon members to take advantage of such opportunities to improve their scholarly standing.

Several participants drawn from both the public and private universities in the country attended the workshop. A total of fourteen papers were presented at the workshop. The papers generated heated debates in an effort to come up with viable and sustained solutions regarding reforms and development in Kenya. The members urged the Liaison Officer to liaise with the OSSREA Secretariat to ensure that the proceedings of the workshop are published to facilitate wider circulation.

Lesotho Chapter

The National Workshop

The national workshop is scheduled to take place from 23rd–24th November 2004. The theme for this year's workshop is *Education and Training in Lesotho: Past, Present and Future*. It has been advertised in the university newspapers and the local media. The call for papers has already attracted many contributors and wide ranging abstracts addressing virtually all the sub-themes. They include national and international trends, informing policy changes,

education, gender and employment, ethical issues in education management of educational institutions, and financing of education. Therefore, the response has generally been good.

In addition to stakeholders who will be direct participants in the workshop, guests include those from the Ministry of Education, institutions of higher learning throughout the country, Association of Teachers', teacher trade unions, university lecturers and researchers.

Malawi Chapter

A Research Dissemination Workshop on "The role of Social Science Research in Understanding Issues of Health and Education" was held on 6th August 2004. It was funded by OSSREA, and attended by twelve facilitators and thirty five participants. Some of the participants came from places as far as Lilongwe (Bunda College of Agriculture).

The Principal of Chancellor College, Ass. Prof. Moto opened the workshop, while the University Research Coordinator, Dr. Sambo did the closing. OSSREA books were also exhibited at the workshop.

Below are the papers presented at the Workshop according to the programme:

1. The Linkage Between Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS, by Mr. Thomas Bisika
2. The Rapid Situation Assessment of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking in Malawi, by Mr Sidon Konyani
3. The Design of Targeting Mechanisms for the Poorest of the Poor in Malawi, by Mr. James Milner
4. Impact of HIV/AIDS on Education in Malawi:

- Exploring Policy Leading to Responses in the Education Sector, by Ms. Esme Kadzamira
5. Overview of the Education Decentralization Process in Malawi, by Mr. Chris Dzimadzi
 6. Making Therapeutic Choices in African Societies, by Dr. Alister Munthali
 7. Highlights of CERT Activities: Past, Present and Future, by Mr. D. Kunje
 8. Sources of Risks and Vulnerability for Malawian Households and Communities, by Mr. John Kadzandira
 9. Political and Fiscal Sustainability of Social Policy in Malawi, by Mr. Maxton Tsoka and Dr. Milton Kutengule

For participants who came from outside Zomba, the cost of transport to and from was refunded. Tea/coffee and Lunch were provided for both the participants and the facilitators.

PROJECTED ACTIVITIES

OSSREA Malawi Chapter intends to introduce Students Essay Competitions in December 2004.

Rwanda Chapter

OSSREA Rwanda Chapter is currently engaged in a pilot research on the CITIZEN REPORT CARDS, a project sponsored by the Government of Rwanda. It is now in the stage of preparing the draft report to be sent to the Ministry in Charge of Good Governance.

In the Pipeline:

1. A general meeting for updating the Chapter's 2005 plan of activities
2. A more thorough preparation of the National

Workshop

3. Participating in the institutionalisation process of the Citizen Report Card in Rwanda
4. Conducting a preliminary research on the project of "Good Governance for Economic Development and Sustainability"
5. Organising training for grass-root leaders (local and administrative decentralised structures)

Somalia Chapter

The office of the Somali Chapter for Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) was officially established on 15th November 2003.

Activities of the Somali Chapter: May - October 2004

The Somali National Chapter is planning activities to strengthen its capacity and the participation of Somali scholars in this year's grant competition opportunity provided by OSSREA. Along with this line, the Chapter has carried out several activities, which include:

I. Campaign to promote the various research grant competitions

OSSREA promotional posters were distributed to various educational institutions, local universities and research centers. In addition to the distribution of OSSREA's pamphlets and posters, the National Chapter organized two meetings for Chapter members and local scholars. These sessions were aimed at disseminating information on various OSSREA competitions and encouraging as many

scholars as possible to participate in these competitions. Activities included:

- a. Continuation of the dissemination of information about OSSREA's ongoing research grants;
- b. Familiarization and coordination of young scholars with regards to OSSREA's programme through distribution of brochures and other related documents;
- c. Assist the young scholars in their understanding of research methodologies applicable to their chosen social science research themes;
- d. Provide advice/help to young scholars to send safely their research proposals to OSSREA Headquarter in Addis Ababa prior to date of expiry.

The promotional campaigns undertaken by the National Chapter resulted in a marked increase in the number of candidates that participated in the various OSSREA grant competitions for this year. Over ten applications were submitted this year.

II. The National Workshop for Somalia

This year the Somali Chapter held its National Workshop for the Somali scholars in the country. The goal of this workshop was to bring together local academicians and researchers to discuss pertinent issues affecting the country. The activities selected for this year's National Workshop are:

1. Preparation of a National Chapter Workshop
 - Printing hand notes of previous OSSREA's and National Chapters' activities conducted in the preceding year by its member nations;

- Arranging venue and its facilities;
 - a. Venue equipped with air-conditioners was prepared with all the other required facilities, including furniture, walls with slogans and so on;
 - b. Arrange audio-visual tape recording facilities as to record the two day events;
- Inviting academicians to share information and feedback on the national workshop;
- More than sixty invitations were sent to educational institutions, including private universities, institutes, and other civil society groups. Also well-known academicians in the city were invited to take part in the preparatory workshop.

2- Facilitate group discussion and select appropriate themes for the National Chapter

- Group discussions were held and a common theme was agreed. During the preparatory workshop, all participants were divided into eight groups through a random selected process. Each group was asked to forward its selected topic and after a thorough discussion, each group brought forward a topic it considered more appropriate for the nation's socially-related issues. At the end, after each group presented its chosen theme, all the themes were combined into a single and broader theme: "Impact of the prolonged conflict in Somalia, Causes and Consequences";

3- Set criteria for academic research

preparations;

- 4- Appointment of workshop organizing committee from academicians who participated in the workshop so as to speed up the implementation of National Chapter workshop activities;
- 5- Provide a mandate for the screening and selection of the abstracts from the academic presentations by the executive committee;
 - a. Abstracts were received by the liaison office supporting staff.
 - b. Following the selection, seven themes out of fifteen were chosen. These were:
 - Civil War Impacts on Somali Sports, by Eng. Mohed Elmi Gure
 - Poverty Indicators in Somalia, by Hussein Elmi Gure
 - Problems Encountered by Somali Women During the Civil War, by Khadra M. Isse
 - Education in Somalia, by Tahliil Osman
 - Conflict Resolution Approaches in Somalia, by Moh'ed Farah
 - Road Safety and Travel Security in Somalia, by Dr. Ali Mohed Yusuf
 - Women's Improvement in Political Participation, by Moh'ed Abdirashiid Kusow

Sudan Chapter

The Sudan OSSREA Chapter will be organising a two-day workshop in December 2004 on the role of social anthropology and sociology for development in the Sudan. The objective is to assess critically the current status and usefulness of anthropology/sociology in helping to understand and solve the present problems of the Sudan. It is hoped that the workshop will result in concrete proposals, and that a sociologists' association will be formed. The Chapter's national workshop will also be held early next year on *Peace and the Question of Pluralism in the Sudan*. Other activities include training on research methodology.

Swaziland Chapter

In the year 2004, the Swaziland Chapter organised a two-day national workshop together with a Research Fair. The two events were held on two successive days on 27th and 28th October 2004. The workshop was held on the first day and its theme was: **Critical Issues in Multidisciplinary Research for National and Regional Development in 21st Century Africa**. Thirty participants attended, including three from the NGO community one of whom presented a paper.

In her opening remarks, the Liaison Officer Ms. J. N. Vilakati welcomed everyone to the 2004 OSSREA National Workshop. She appreciated the Pro-Vice Chancellor's office for accepting the invitation to officiate at the opening of the workshop and sending a representative. After briefly outlining OSSREA activities, the Liaison Officer invited potential members to join the OSSREA research community as full members. She pointed out that membership to

OSSREA would allow them access to a life-long partnership with other African researchers in the Eastern and Southern African region. She concluded her remarks by highlighting the importance of Multidisciplinary research in a complex world that required equally complex investigative strategies.

Acting on behalf of the PVC, Dr. H.L. Ndlovu, Faculty Dean of Humanities opened the workshop by reading the PVC's speech. The speech emphasised the value of multidisciplinary as well as collaborative research and applauded the Chapter for making this its theme this year while noting that national development scenarios were too complex to be investigated through a single research perspective and discipline. It also commended the Chapter's initiative to hold the first ever Research Fair in the country and encouraged the Chapter to hold these regularly with the national workshop in future. Before declaring the workshop officially open, the PVC's speech expressed gratitude to OSSREA headquarters for providing the financial support for the workshop and Research Fair, and gave assurance that the money was being well spent.

A total of nine papers were presented and discussed. The titles of the papers were as follows:

- *Managing a Crisis Situation in Human Health in Southern Africa through Multidisciplinary Research*, by S.R. Dlamini
- *Socio-cultural Contexts and the Aids Epidemic in Africa: A Comparative Multidisciplinary Approach*, by A.M. Zamberia
- *State and Socio-political Change in Swaziland: Focus on a Multidisciplinary Approach to Gender Transformation*, by P. Thwala
- *Trapped in Tradition: A Multidisciplinary*

Perspective on the Role of Religion in Swazi Women's Search for Gender Equality, by C.A.B. Zigira

- *Investigating the Link between Human Resource and Transport Infrastructural Development in the SADC Region: A Multidisciplinary Research Strategy on Construction, Usability and Risks*, by B.A.B. Sikhondze
- *Historians in Multidisciplinary Research: Domestic and Regional Perspectives*, by A.M. Kanduza
- *Critical Issues in the Teaching and Learning of Geography through the Integrated Studies Approach (ISA)*, by A. Salam And D. Manyatsi
- *A Multidisciplinary Perspective in Quality Teacher Education: Implications for Teacher Renewal in Swaziland*, by S. Zwane
- *The Missing Component: Ethical Issues in Social Science Research in Africa*, by V.N. Muzvidziwa

The Research Fair came on the second day and it too was well attended by representatives from research institutions such as UNISWA Research Centre; Women and Law in Southern Africa Research Trust-Swaziland (WLSA); South African Migration Project (SAMP); and the Coordinating Assembly for Non-governmental Organisations (CANGO). The two other invited organisations could not attend due to other commitments but expressed their interest in participating next time if the event is held again.

The event began with the Liaison Officer's opening remarks in which she pointed out that the Research Fair was a way of realising some of OSSREA's objectives which are to disseminate research outputs and to promote interdisciplinary research. Standing in for the Executive Secretary of OSSREA, Professor A.M. Kanduza expressed apologies on behalf of Dr

Alfred G. Nhema whom he was representing at the Fair. In his speech, Kanduza highlighted OSSREA's policy on national workshop pointing out that these were initiated for the purpose of creating a forum for local interaction among OSSREA members instead of focussing only on the Congress which comes every three years. He also pointed out that recently there has been some thinking within OSSREA of encouraging cross-chapter interaction. Hence, he encouraged the Swazi Chapter to think about the idea as a way of enriching the OSSREA focus on promoting a distinctive African research tradition. After briefly talking about the congress as a policy making organ of OSSREA, he urged people to write papers for presentation at the next congress once information on the theme and dates has been availed.

The Fair was opened by the Chairperson of the Faculty of Social Science Standing Sub-committee of the National Research Council, Dr. P. Q. Magagula. He underscored the importance of OSSREA's activities in general, and that of the Research Fair in particular. After highlighting the centrality of human development to research and the importance of multidisciplinary studies, he commended OSSREA's contribution to human resources development through such activities as Research Methodology Training. He concluded his comments by pointing out the challenges to researchers- especially to those who conduct social researcher. Challenges such as the existing known trend of social science researches not readily attracting funding as do researches in the pure sciences, and instances of conflict of interest between sponsors and researchers were mentioned. He expressed confidence that OSSREA members present at the Fair would strategise around ways of transcending these constraints.

The following three papers were presented during the research fair:

- *Research Ethics*, by O.T.Edje
- *Multidisciplinary Research: Basic and Applied*, by R. Mathew
- *Handling Research Results*, by R. Maziya

Subsequent to the presentations there was an open session on "Sharing Experiences: Problems Encountered in Conducting Research" which allowed individual researchers and institutional representatives to talk about what transpired in the research field and at the stages of writing and presenting research reports.

The Fair was officially closed by the Minister for Finance, Honourable V. M. Sithole who emphasised the importance of research for public policy formulation and government planning. Among many issues that were critical for research, he highlighted sexual harassment at the workplace and challenged the Chapter to take this up urgently. He concluded by pointing out the need to have similar events in the future. Ms. Thandi Khumalo gave a vote of thanks and expressed the Chapter's appreciation for the Minister's participation at the Fair. Later in the evening dinner was hosted by the Chapter for the participants, which proved to be a further forum for brainstorming on innovative ideas that the Chapter could pursue within the objectives of OSSREA.

Tanzania Chapter

So far this year, OSSREA Tanzania Chapter has carried out its regular activities which include recruitment of membership, collecting membership fees, sales of publications, promotion of OSSREA activities (i.e. advertising and mobilising for OSSREA's Annual Research Competitions), and preparation for a National Workshop. A summary of

what transpired in relation to each of the items listed is provided below.

A. Collection of Membership Fees

So far, all members of the ten institutions have paid their annual membership fees. As for individual members, roughly, over half of them have paid their annual membership fees. Here too, more collections are expected before and during the 6th National Workshop.

B. Promotion of OSSREA Activities

Looking at the list of participants especially in the Social Science and Gender Issues Research Competitions, one realizes that there was heavy participation from Tanzania. Applications from all corners of the country and from a good number of universities in the country computed for the various OSSREA grants.

C. The 6th National Workshop

The Chapter is preparing for the 6th National Workshop that will be held in Dar es Salaam from 16th - 17th December 2004.

The theme of the workshop is *Sustainable Development and Environment*, and we expect fifteen papers to be presented in the two day workshop.

Zimbabwe Chapter

The Zimbabwe OSSREA National Chapter held its annual national workshop on 20th August 2004 at the Holiday Inn Hotel, in Harare. The theme of the workshop was “The New Monetary Policy for Zimbabwe: Implications, Challenges and Prospects”. Dr. N. Madzingira, the outgoing Liaison Officer of OSSREA Zimbabwe Chapter, opened the workshop. About fifty five participants from business, government, civil society and academic sectors attended the one-day workshop. Four main papers were presented at the workshop:

1. ‘The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe’, by S. Nyarota
2. ‘Ministry of Industry and International Trade’, by Chakanetsa
3. ‘Confederation of Zimbabwe’s Industries’, by J. Psillos
4. ‘The Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce’, by Mugwambi

The presentation, generated a lot of debate as participants explored the effects of the new monetary policy. Recommendations were given by participants on how stakeholders can address monetary and economic challenges faced by Zimbabwe.



Participants of the Zimbabwe Chapter National Workshop

**DO YOU
WANT TO BE A MEMBER
OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH COMMUNITY
OF
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN
AFRICA???**

OSSREA is an organisation dedicated to the encouragement and promotion of study and research in the Social Sciences. Its sources of support are international donors and membership fees. Membership is open to individuals and institutions engaged in research in the Social Sciences and related fields in Eastern and Southern Africa. The current annual membership fees are as follows:

	Full Membership	Assoc. Membership
Individuals	US\$ 10.00	US\$ 5.00
Institutions	US\$100.00	US\$50.00

Payments can be made in local currency in the country of registration where OSSREA has Liaison Officers.

Executive Secretary
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Research Reports for the 2003 17th Social Science Research Grant (SSRG) and 15th Gender Issues Research Grant (GIRG) Due

The 2003 OSSREA recipients of the Seventeenth Social Science and Fifteenth Gender Issues Research Grant are expected to complete their projects by December 2004. The lists of the awardees and their research topics under the Social Science Research Grant (SSRG) and the Gender Issues Research Grant (GIRG) are presented below:

17th Social Science Research Grant Recipients

1. *Abebe, Eshetie*, The Impact of Adolescents' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs about HIV/AIDS on Their Sexual Behavioural Changes: The Case of Pre-College Students in Ethiopia, **Ethiopia**;
2. *Agwata, Jones*, Community Initiatives in the Management of Water Resources in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya: The Case of Jajiado District, **Kenya**;
3. *Alpheus, Thonzhe*, Public Service Ethics: A Theoretical Exploration of Preconditions for the Success of Ethics and Integrity Programmes, **South Africa**;
4. *Belete, Yared*, The Political Inclusion and Exclusion of Non-Harari Ethnic Community in Harari Region. (A Case Study on Ethno-politics Management), **Ethiopia**;
5. *Bizuneh, Gebre*, The Impact of Orthographic Problems on Education in Ethiopia: The Case of Xamtanga, **Ethiopia**;
6. *Bogale, Ayalneh*, Environmental Entitlement, Common and Natural Resource Management: Implications for Sustainable

Rural Livelihoods in Yerer Catchments, Eastern Ethiopia, **Ethiopia**;

7. *Chitaukali, Wilber Newton*, The Documentation, Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of the Faunas in Some Protected Areas of Malawi, **Malawi**;
8. *George, Michuki*, The Role of Water Resources in the Poverty Reduction Process: Lessons from Two Semi-Arid Districts in Kenya, **Kenya**;
9. *Gwimbi, Patrick*, Flood Hazard Impacts and Mitigation Strategies in Disaster Prone Areas of Zimbabwe: Exploring the Missing Link, **Zimbabwe**;
10. *Hussein, Abdulkadir Nur*, Problems of Deforestation and Desertification of Somalia during the State Collapse Years, **Somalia**;
11. *Julius, Mafumbo*, Landslide Management in Uganda: A Case Study of Sironko District, **Uganda**;
12. *Kasaija, Willian and Vianney, Night Mary*, The Nature and Causes of Conflict between Politicians and Public Officers in Decentralised Districts in Uganda, **Uganda**;
13. *Kwena, Zachary Arochi*, Assessing the Competence of Staff of Pharmacies Operating in Kibera Slum in Nairobi, **Kenya**;
14. *Mchakulu, Japhet Ezra July*, Leadership in Youth-Oriented Civil Society for Political Mobilization and Activism in a Democratic and Multi-Party Malawi, **Malawi**;
15. *Meshachi, Aziakpono Jesses*, Financial Intermediation and Economic Growth in a Highly Dependent African Economy: Evidence from Lesotho, **Lesotho**;
16. *Mohairwe, Monica and Baguma, Peter*,

- Public Sector Change, Stressors and Coping among Public Officers in Uganda, **Uganda;**
17. *Murenga, Hadijah M.*, Challenges of Public-Private Partnership for Urban Management: A Case Study of the Nairobi Central Business District Association (NCBDA), **Kenya;**
 18. *Mwangi, Oscar G.*, The Politics of Environmental Security and Sustainable Development: A Case Study of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project's Compensation Policy and Its Impact on Human Security, **Lesotho;**
 19. *Omollo, Maurice Oduor Josphat*, Substance Use, Abuse and Prevention among Secondary School Students in Nairobi, **Kenya;**
 20. *Onyango, Tom Omondi*, The Socio-Economic Effects of Water Hyacinth on the Communities Living around Lake Victoria: The Case of Kendu Bay Community, **Kenya;**
 21. *Rehal, Satwinder S.*, Developing Frontier Communities through the Management of the Social Impacts of Mining Projects: A Social Impact Assessment of the Titanium Mining Project in Kenya, **Kenya;**
 22. *Shuaib, Lwasa*, The Role of Indigenous Knowledge Systems in Conservation and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources: A Case Study of Karuma Hydropower Project Area, **Uganda;**
 23. *Upor, Rose Acen*, Ethics and Accountability in Women Groups in Relation to Micro Finance Firms: The Case Study in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Mbeya Regions, **Tanzania;**
 24. *Wana, Desalegne*, Biodiversity Loss in the Netch-Sar national Park and Strategies for Its Sustainable Management, Southern Ethiopia, **Ethiopia; and**
 25. *Zandile, Khumalo Brightness*, Towards Greater Consideration of Environmental Issues in the Design of Low-Cost Housing (A Comparison Study of Wiggins, Shayamoya and Cator Manor Low-Cost Housing), **South Africa.**
- ### 15th Gender Issues Research Grant Recipient
1. *Chingono, Mark*, The Informal Economy, Globalisation, and Gender Relations in Lesotho, **Lesotho;**
 2. *Chirwa, Ephraim Wadonda*, Performance of Micro and Small Enterprises in Malawi: Are There Gender-Specific Determinants? **Malawi;**
 3. *El-Bashir, Nagwa Mohamed Ali*, Sudanese Islamist Women Activists: An Exploration in their Political Attitudes(s) and Perspective(s), **Sudan;**
 4. *Goncalves, Euclides*, Migrant Labour, Youth and HIV/AIDS in Southern Mozambique: A Case Study in the Administrative Post of Mocumbi, **South Africa;**
 5. *Hagos, Belay*, Sexual Abuse Component of Marriage at Infancy and Childhood: Patterns of Practice and Consequences on the Girl Child, **Ethiopia;**
 6. *Hassan, Ali*, Framework and Policy for Integration of Women in Development: The Case of Rural Women's Participation in Employment Generation Schemes in Ethiopia, **Ethiopia;**
 7. *Hungwe, Chipso*, Urban Agriculture as a

- Food Security Measure: A Gendered Analysis of the Activities of Urban Farmers in Gweru and Bulawayo, **Zimbabwe**;
8. *Hussein, Ashatu*, Assessment of Factors That Hinder Women's Movement and Empowerment in Tanzania, **Tanzania**;
 9. *Huvisa, Terenzya Pius Luoga & Mkanula, Hermina Bernard*, Agro-Forestry for food Security with Gender Perspective: A Case of Tanzania, **Tanzania**;
 10. *Kanduza, Esther*, Swazi Women and Governance: Factors Influencing Women's Political Participation in Swaziland, **Swaziland**;
 11. *Kinoti, Jacinta W.*, Factors affecting Kenyan Public University Female and Male Students' Participation in Sports: Case of Moi University, **Kenya**;
 12. *Kujinga, Krasposy*, The Participation of Women in Ensuring Household Food Security through the Practice of Informal Irrigation in Eastern Zimbabwe, **Zimbabwe**;
 13. *Madagguda, Joan Aliviza*, Provision of Information to Kenyan Rural Women in cottage industries: A Case of Katagi Basket Weavers in Mechakos District, **Kenya**;
 14. *M'kaibi, Florence Kithira*, Household Food Security of Members and Non-Members of Women Self-Help Groups in Miriga-Mieru Division of Meru Central District, **Kenya**;
 15. *Muiruri, Lillian S. Wambui*, Perceptions, Participation and the Implications to Policy of Gendered Adolescent Sexuality in Primary and Secondary Schools of Nyandarua District, **Kenya**;
 16. *Mulugeta, Tizita & Alemayehu, Daniel*, Intervention Required to Increase the Duration of Exclusive Breast-Feeding in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: A Multivariate Analysis, **Ethiopia**;
 17. *Negari, Wogari*, Factors Impairing Female Student's Class Participation in Secondary Schools of Ethiopia: The Case of English Language Teaching in Some Selected Senior Secondary Schools, **Ethiopia**;
 18. *Njiru, Beth Njeri*, Evaluation of Women's Group Projects in HIV/AIDS Control, Management and Public Sensitisation in Slum Areas in Nairobi, **Kenya**;
 19. *Nyamai, Racheal Kaki*, Barriers and Opportunities to Integrating HIV/AIDS and Gender Education into the Primary School Curriculum in Kenya: Case Study of Primary Schools in Kitui District, **Kenya**;
 20. *Odhiambo, Mathews Onyango*, Gender-Based Violence and the Risks of HIV/AIDS Infection: The Case of Young Women in Kisumu, **Kenya**;
 21. *Ruth, Ahabwe*, Perceived Impact of Women Empowerment on Gender Relations in the Household, **Uganda**;
 22. *Tadesse, Zelealem*, A Profile of Women Entrepreneurs in Botswana: Personalities, Performances, Problems and Prescriptions for Success, **Botswana**;
 23. *Tumwine, Jackson B.*, The Effect of HIV/AIDS on Rural Women's Agricultural Production and Their Livelihoods. A Study of Kanungu District in Uganda, **Uganda**;
 24. *Wambua, Richard*, The Making of an Engineeress: Background Characteristics of Female Engineering Students in Kenyan National Polytechnics, **Kenya**; and
 25. *Wekesa, Peter Wafula*, From City Noises to

Voices of Resistance: A Study of Music as a Form of Political Expression among Women 'Miumba' Traders in Nairobi, **Kenya**.

The 18th Social Science and the 16th Gender Issues Research Competitions Grant

In 2004, announcements for the Eighteenth Social Science and the Sixteenth Gender Issues Research Grant Competitions were made through brochures, posters, OSSREA's Bulletin and website to eligible scholars in Eastern and Southern Africa. A total of 187 applications were received, which indicates the huge demand for the programme. OSSREA's Liaison Officers and Executive Committee members were instrumental in ensuring wide publicity for the two Research Grant competitions.

Jury Meeting

The jury for the Social Science Research Grant (SSRG) and Gender Issues Research Grant (GIRG) met to select the best research proposals at its meeting held in Addis Ababa from 7th – 8th June 2004.

Members of the Jury for the Eighteenth Social Science Research Grant Competition were:

Prof. Linda E. R. De Vries, University of Western Cape, South Africa.

Prof. Vinesh Y Hookoomsing, University of Mauritius, Mauritius.

Dr. Tekalegne W/ Mariam, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.

18th Social Science Research Grant Winners

From the list of applicants under the Social Science Research Grant twenty winners were selected. Details of the winners' names and research topics are given below:

1. *Engdawork Assefa*, The Problem and Process of Land Degradation in Basso Watershed and Community Participation in Alleviating the Problem in Lake Abaya Chamo Basin, South Rift Valley of Ethiopia, **Ethiopia**.
2. *Hirut Woldemariam*, Ethno-linguistic Diversity: The Challenge of Implementing Local Language Development in Ethiopia: The Case of North Omo Zone, **Ethiopia**.
3. *Solomon Amare*, Undergraduate Student Attrition in Ethiopia's Higher Education: The Case of Preparatory Group Freshman Students (PGFS), **Ethiopia**.
4. *Doreen June M. Lugendo*, A Sectoral Approach to the Study of Gender Constraints on Economic Opportunities in the Informal Sector in Vihiga District, Kenya, **Kenya**.
5. *Aggrey Daniel Maina Thuo*, Managing Multiple Land Resource Use/Users Conflicts in Kerio Valley Basin, Kenya: The Indigenous Knowledge Management Systems Approach, **Kenya**.
6. *Paul Kuria Kamau*, Participation of Micro and Small Enterprises in Public Procurement Process in Kenya: Implications for Poverty Reduction, **Kenya**.
7. *Aunga BwOnderi Justus*, Labour Mobility and the Spread of HIV/AIDS in Rural Areas: A Study of Casual Labourers in the Sony

- Sugar Belt in Western Kenya, **Kenya**.
8. *Victor Kasulo*, Valuation of Forest Resources for Improved National Income Accounts of Malawi, **Malawi**.
 9. *Charity Chanza*, The Impact of Institutional Arrangements for Local Level Management of Community Forests: The Case of Malawi, **Malawi**.
 10. *Luis Artur*, Livelihood in Disaster Prone Areas: The Case Study of Mutarara District, Mozambique, **Mozambique**.
 11. *Joy Natalie Owen*, Africa's America: Identity politics of African Migrants in Cape Town, South Africa, **South Africa**.
 12. *Juma Rashidi Kiduanga*, The Impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes on the Social Sector: The Study of Low-income Landlordism in Settlement of Mbeya Town, Tanzania, **Tanzania**.
 13. *Mursali Ally Milanzi*, HIV/AIDS in Higher Learning Institutions of Tanzania: An Assessment of Attitudes Towards Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) on University Students, **Tanzania**.
 14. *Josephat Stephen Itika*, Institutional Arrangements an Accountability in Private Public Partnership in Health Services Delivery: The Case of Dodoma Municipal Council in Tanzania, **Tanzania**.
 15. *Denis Rweyemamu*, Assessing Welfare of Rural Households in Tanzania Linked to the Global Economy through Export Crop Production, **Tanzania**.
 16. *Darlison Kaija*, The Socio-economic Value of Urban Wetlands: The Case of Kampala City Wetlands, Uganda, **Uganda**.
 17. *Niringiye Aggrey*, Determinants of Corruption: A Cross Decentralized Districts Comparison in Uganda, **Uganda**.
 18. *Peter Kaumba Lolojih*, The Role of Civil Society in Building Democracy: A Critical Assessment of Zambia's Return to Multi-party Politics, **Zambia**.
 19. *Wilson Magaya*, Community Based Natural Resource Management: An Analysis of Community and Private Sector Strategic Partnerships as Incentives for Community Participation, **Zimbabwe**.
 20. *Jeminos Chipatiso*, The Impact of HIV/AIDS Stigma on Corporate Social Responsibility: A Study of the Mining Sector in Zimbabwe, **Zimbabwe**.

16th Gender Issues Research Grant Winners

The Jury for the Sixteenth Gender Issues Research Grant Competition consisted of:

Prof. Rosalia S. Katapa, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Prof. Joy C. Kwesiga, Makerere University, Uganda.

Prof. B. Tsie, University of Botswana, Botswana.

After their meeting held in Addis Ababa, from 7th -8th June 2004, the Jury selected the following twenty applicants :

1. *Yohannes Dibaba Wado*, Cultural Responses to Domestic Violence against Women: The Case of Siqqee Institution by Arsi Women in Ethiopia, **Ethiopia**.
2. *Seblewangele Ayalew Woretta*, Changing Gender and Generational Relations in AIDS Ravaged Communities: The Case of Bahir Dar and Nazareth, Ethiopia, **Ethiopia**.
3. *Teferi Getahun Kassa*, Gender Bias in Education And its Impacts on Rural Development in Ethiopia: The Case of Awi, **Ethiopia**.
4. *Virginai W. Kamonji*, Engendering Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in Technology Dissemination Through in Farmer Field Schools: A Case Study of Kisii Kenya, **Kenya**.
5. *Rose Anne Njiru*, Sexual Activities and Implications for the Reproductive Health of Adolescent Street Girls in Nairobi, Kenya, **Kenya**.
6. *Andanje Mwaisukha*, Towards Gender Equity Sports: Insights into the Under-Representation of Women in Sports Leadership in East Africa, Kenya, **Kenya**.
7. *Leah Wambura Kimathi*, Organizing from without: The Role of Women Self Help Initiatives in Eradicating Poverty in Kibera Slums, Nairobi, Kenya, **Kenya**.
8. *Basia Dennis Bless*, Changing Gender and Generational Relations in HIV/AIDS Ravaged Communities: A Genedered Analysis of the Living Conditions of HIV/AIDS Orphaned Household Heads in Maseru, Lesotho, **Lesotho**.
9. *Margaret Matinga*, Integration of Women in Energy Policy: Impact of Women's Participation in Policy Formulation in Malawi, **Malawi**.
10. *Zeenat Soobedar*, Female Labour Force Participation in South Africa: Do Class and Ethnicity Matter?, **Mauritius**.
11. *Elham Abdalla Mohamed*, Determinants of Contraceptive Demand in Sudan: A Case Study of Greater Khartoum, Sudan, **Sudan**.
12. *Mutasim Ahmed Abdelmawla Mohamed*, Gender Gap in Human Development and Its Impact on Economic Growth: The Case of Sudan (1990 – 2003), **Sudan**.
13. *Celiwe Patience Seyama*, Promoting Human Rights and Good Governance through Establishing a Vibrant Legislature: Strategies and Techniques for Political Reform in Swaziland, **Swaziland**.
14. *Idda Amani Makawia*, Integration of Women in Development: Understanding the Linkages between Gender, Ecological Deterioration and Poverty in Usambara Highlands, Tanzania, **Tanzania**.
15. *Flora Obadiah Kasumba*, The Role of Women in the Household Economy and Maintenance of Family Coherence in Tanzania: A Case of Makete District, Tanzania, **Tanzania**.
16. *Paul Maganga Nsimbila*, The Question of Marital Violence in Tanzania: A Case of Nzega and Shinyanga Urban Districts, **Tanzania**.
17. *Caroline Nanono Jjinga*, The Elderly and

HIV/AIDS in Search of Safety Nets,
Uganda.

18. *Deborah Mulumba*, Gender, Sexuality and Reproductive Health among Refugee Adolescents in Kampala, **Uganda.**

19. *Mabel Mandela*, Informal Sector and Gender, **Zambia.**

20. *Simukai Shamu*, Gender and Entrepreneurship: Coping and Survival Strategies of Tanzania-Bound Zimbabwean Informal Women Cross-Border Traders, **Zimbabwe.**

Social Science and Gender Issues Research Grant Winners' Workshop

The workshop for the Eighteenth Social Science and the Sixteenth Gender Issues Research Grant Competitions winners was held from 26th – 28th July 2004 at Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Honourable Dr. Tekeda Alemu, State Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, officially opened the workshop in the presence of the Executive Secretary of OSSREA, Dr. Alfred Nhema and members of the Jury.



Dr. Tekeda Alemu, State Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia officially opening the Workshop

As in the previous winners' workshops, the researchers benefited from the exchange of views, especially with reference to methodological issues. The award winners presented their revised proposals and received feedback from the jury as well as fellow winners.



Honourable Dr. Tekeda Alemu, State Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia with participants of the Young Scholars Research Grant Winners Workshop

OSSREA holds its Annual Social Science Research Methodology Training

The OSSREA Research Methodology Training workshop was officially opened by the OSSREA Executive Secretary, Dr. Alfred G. Nhema, on Monday, 11th October 2004. The workshop, which ran from 11th - 22nd October 2004, was held in Addis Ababa. In his keynote address, the OSSREA Executive Secretary highlighted that OSSREA is committed to creating a research tradition in which African researchers are encouraged to produce research that is relevant to policy-making and development.

The Executive Secretary further explained that OSSREA recognised the need for upgrading the research skills of its members so as to build the research and teaching capacity of institutions in Eastern and Southern African countries. To this end, the OSSREA Research Methodology Programme.

Out of the 245 applications received, thirty six were selected for the 2004 training in Social Science Research Methodology. In 2003, a total of seventy nine researchers benefited from the three training programmes that were organised in Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa.

The training workshop was officially closed on Friday, 22nd October 2004, where the participants were awarded certificates by OSSREA's Executive Secretary. In his closing remarks, Dr. Nhema congratulated the participants on acquiring research skills that would enable them to produce research of the highest standard. He reminded the participants that they needed to practice what they had learnt by conducting

action-oriented research on the challenges facing the continent.



Participants of Research Methodology Training

Planning Meeting on Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Planning Meeting on "Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategy in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia" took place from 5th – 6th July 2004. It was opened by a brief welcoming address from Dr. Alfred G. Nhema, Executive Secretary of OSSREA. This was followed by a short presentation on the main aim of the project by Mr. Enemanachew Yimamu, OSSREA's Programme Officer. The project aims at assessing the core elements of the poverty reduction strategies, analysing the feasibility of the envisaged approaches, examining the monitoring and evaluation indicators, and scrutinising the role of conditionalities and other regional and global issues relevant to the project.

The research work will be completed in a 12-month period. Country teams will be required to produce

research papers and present them at national workshops that will be attended by policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders. This is in line with OSSREA's intention of creating an interface between research and policy.



Participants of the Planning Meeting on Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategy in Sub-Saharan Africa

Planning Meeting on Integrating Gender Issues in Multi-Disciplinary Research in Africa

The planning meeting on Integrating Gender Issues in Multi-Disciplinary Research in Africa took place from 13th – 14th September 2004, at the Queen of Sheba Hotel in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The purpose of the workshop was to introduce OSSREA's new programme on gender and to solicit the input of various scholars with a view to developing a proposed set of activities for the programme.

Dr. Alfred G. Nhema, the Executive Secretary of OSSREA, opened the meeting. Participants from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

attended the meeting. In the two days of deliberations, the participants shared their experiences and thoroughly assessed the need for more focused and articulate gender programmes that can facilitate gender mainstreaming in various institutions. They also reviewed and suggested new activities that can be incorporated in the new programme. The aims of the programme are to:

- sensitise the Eastern and Southern African research community on gender mainstreaming;
- organise research programmes and promote multidisciplinary gender research;
- encourage the development of gender frameworks that reflect the realities in Africa;
- promote curriculum development for universities and academic institutions in the region;
- build capacity of the teaching and research staff of universities and research institutions in the region.

As a result of that meeting a new OSSREA Gender Training Programme has been launched.



Participants of the Planning Meeting on Integrating Gender Issues in Multi-Disciplinary Research in Africa

Capacity Building for Social and Gender Analysis in NRM

The Capacity Building for Social and Gender Analysis in Natural Resources Management Project is being implemented in Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Ethiopia countries. An inception workshop and a research methodology workshop under this project have already been held in the year 2003. The grants have already been disbursed to the following researchers:

1. John Mwaura Macharia, S. K. Kimani, L. N. Kimenya and J. J. Ramisch
Topic: Integrating social and gender analysis in evaluation of choice and profitability of soil fertility management technologies for smallholder maize production in Kenya. (Kenya)
2. Stella Musiiwa, Nyasha Chishakwe and Carmel L. Mbizro
Topic: Equitable access and benefit sharing in Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM). (Zimbabwe)
3. Girma Abera, Mathewos Belisa and Hailu Gudeta
Topic: Investigating the role of gender and social analysis in participatory potato technology promotion and the related natural resource management in selected Districts of West Oromiya, Ethiopia. (Ethiopia)
4. Chimwemwe Mhango-Mawaya and Meya P. Kalindekafe
Topic: Gender analysis on access, control and use of natural resources in Southern Malawi: The case of areas surrounding Lisungwi, Mwanza and Mkulumadzii Rivers, Malawi. (Malawi)
5. Irene Naigaga, Mercy Changwa and Rose Mugidde

Topic: A gender analysis of the activities and risks for potential exposure to selected contaminants among Kiringa Westland resource users in Jinja District, Uganda. (Uganda)

6. Justus Rutaisire and Consolata Kabonesa
Topic: Gender perspective for dissemination of breeding technologies and production of westland clariid fishes in the Lake Victoria Basin, East Africa. (Uganda)
7. Issac Chinyanta Ntambo
Topic: Gender and social analysis of wetlands utilization and management: A case study of Katuba Dambo, Zambia. Poverty reduction through irrigation and smallholder markets. (Zambia)

The objective of the project is to enhance institutional capacity in social and gender analysis, as well as to facilitate interactive networking on social and gender analysis.

SENIOR SCHOLARS RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAMME—2004

In the year 2004, the jury consisting of Dr. Evelyn S. Pangeti from the University of Zimbabwe, Prof. Gunnar Sorbo from the Christian Michelsen Institute, Norway and Prof. Kwame Ninsin from the University of Ghana met in Addis Ababa from 25th-26th October 2004 to finalize the selection of the grant winners listed below:

- AGOT, KAWANGO - KENYA
Topic: Widow inheritance and HIV infection/transmission: Constructing risk, negotiating safe alternatives

- Munodawafa, Davidson; William B. Muhwava and Dr. Adele Webb (technical Advisor) – Zimbabwe
Topic: HIV/AIDS in the world of work: a study of the responses of the nursing profession in Malawi and Zambia
- Mwakalila, Shadrack and Ndalaha F. Madulu - Tanzania
Topic: Indigenous knowledge and institutional set-up in wetlands management for sustainable national resource conservation and food security in the Lake Victoria basin, Tanzania
- Kaino, Luckson M. - Tanzania
Topic: Gender and attitudes towards the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in Botswana schools
- Ogechi, Nathan O. and Kembo-Sure - Kenya
Topic: Linguistics and human rights
- Schalwyke, Herman van and Zerihun Gudeta Alemu – South Africa
Topic: Measuring market integration in Mozambican maize markets in the presences of transaction costs: A threshold error correction model
- Yigezu, Moges - Ethiopia
Topic: Language ideologies and challenge of multilingual/multi-script vernacular Education: The case of Harari Region Ethiopia

The winners are expected to attend the winners' workshop on from 6th - 7th December 2004. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the proposed studies and to offer the grantees the opportunity to elaborate the details of their revised research proposals.

2003 Senior Scholars Research Reports

Due

The monographs for the Senior Scholars who were granted grants in 2003 are due in January 2005. The 2003 grantees whose reports are due are the following:

- Kinunda-Rutashobya, Lettice (Tanzania, Female)
Topic: Gender, Networks, Social Relationships and Entrepreneurial Outcomes in Tanzania
- Mangisoni, Julius H. (Malawi, Male)
Topic: Farm Level Economics of Soil Conservation Practices in Zomba Rural Development Project in Malawi
- Marandu, Edward E. (Botswana, Male)
Topic: Condom Use among Tertiary Education Students: Testing the Theory of Reasoned Action
- Munene, J. C. (Uganda, Male)
Topic: Social Capital, School Climate and Educational Quality in Primary Education in Uganda
- Ndeda, Mildred A. J. (Kenya, Female)
Topic: Fighting for Space: Minority Religious Identities in Post-Independence Kenya
- Nzioka, Charles (Kenya, Male)
Topic: The Role of Young Men in Abortions in Rural Kenya
- Olivier, Marius and Kaseke, Edwell (South Africa/Zimbabwe, Male)
Topic: The Quest for Social Protection Norm- and Standard-Setting in SADC
- Shivji, Issa G. (Tanzania, Male)

Topic: The Role of Law in Resolving the Union Question/Conflict in Multi-National Tanzania

- Tafesse, Tesfaye (Ethiopia, Male)

Topic: Environment-induced Migration and Population Displacement in Ethiopia

- Zegeye, Abebe (South Africa, Male)

Topic: Exploring the Role of the Youth in a Changing South African Society

The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa: An Impact and Response Assessment

OSSREA is implementing a project titled “The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa: An Impact and Response Assessment”. The programme was initiated in 2003. The project adopts a case study approach that includes eight countries from Eastern and Southern Africa. The identified countries are Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Sida/SAREC and NORAD are the sponsors of the programme. The justification for the selection of the countries has taken into account particular indicators that are vital in analysing the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS and the consequent intervention that should be put in place. These include, population size, levels of poverty, HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence rates, and whether the country offers an environment that is conducive for conducting comparative studies. The programme aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To assess how HIV/ AIDS affects agriculture, business firms, health and education sectors based on comparative regional and country case studies that take into account sector and regional variations;
2. To evaluate how well the HIV/ AIDS epidemic is taken into account in poverty reduction strategies based on comparative regional and country case studies;
3. To study the condition of HIV/ AIDS orphans in relation to forced migration, interruption of education, insufficient emotional care, inadequate nutrition, shelter and clothing, and lack of legal protection of orphans’ property, based on comparative regional and country case studies;
4. To study the relationship between gender and HIV/ AIDS with reference to power imbalance and women rights;
5. To study the status of AIDS victims with reference to coping strategies and social support based on comparative regional and country case studies; and
6. Based on the research findings, to provide policy-makers and development practitioners with options for tackling the various socio-economic and cultural problems emanating from the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The first batch of the successful applicants under the SIDA/SAREC programme covering Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe are as follows:

Ethiopia

1. Dr. Abebe Haile Gabriel, “The Challenges and Opportunities of Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia’s Higher Education System: What Role for Tertiary Education?”
2. Dr. Abdulhamid Bedri Kello, “Feasibility of Antiretroviral Drug Therapy in Ethiopia”
3. Prof. Andargatchew Tesfaye, Dr. Alula Pankhurst and Dr. Ayalew Gebre, “Social Responses to the HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia: Case Studies of Commercial Sex

Workers, People Living with HIV/AIDS and AIDS Orphans and Community-Based Burial Associations in Addis Ababa”

4. Dr. Yared Mekonen, Dr. Tsehaynesh Messele, Dr. Yetnayet Asfaw, Mr. Gugsu Yimer and Mr. Ambaye Degefa, “The Role of Gender Relations and Sexual Negotiation on HIV Risk Awareness and Risky Behaviours in Ethiopia”

Kenya

5. Prof. C. A. Shisanya, Dr. Elisabeth Bukusi, Mr. Z. A. Kwena, and Ms. C. Ambasa, “The Magnitude and Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Sugarcane Sub-Sector: A Case Study of Western Kenya”
6. Dr. Joram N. Kareithi, Ms. Maurice Kong’ong’o and Mr. Omar Egesah, “The Challenges of Fosterage HIV/AIDS Orphans in Nyanza Province, Kenya”
7. Dr. Philomena W. Muiruri, “HIV/AIDS Assessment Study in the Private Sector in Kenya”
8. Dr. Hezborn M.N. Koderu, “Emotional Care of AIDS-Orphaned Children in Kenya”

South Africa

9. Prof. Nana C. Kirk and Dr. Hassan Omari Kaya, “An Investigation into HIV/AIDS Condition in South African Informal Settlement Communities: Cases from the Limpopo and Northwest Provinces”
10. Prof. Newman Kusi and Dr. E. Nkem Abonta, “AIDS, Poverty and Inequality in South Africa”,
11. Dr. Uta Lehmann, “Investigating the Impact

of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic on Clinics Staff in Two Rural Districts in South Africa”

12. Ms. Veni Naidu and Dr. Frikkie Booysen, “Poverty Dynamics in HIV/AIDS Affected Households in Soweto, South Africa: A Pilot Study of Income-Earning Households”
13. Prof. Leslie Swartz, Prof. Andy Dawes, Prof. Greg Hussey and Ms. Rene Brandt, “Living with an HIV+ Caregiver: An Exploratory Study of the Factors That Impact on Care Giving and Young Children’s Developmental Outcomes” *Zimbabwe*
14. Dr. M. Chimbari and Ms. J. F. Mangoma, “The Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Health Sector in Zimbabwe”
15. Prof. Marvelous M. Mhloyi, “The Social and Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS on Rural Households in Zimbabwe: The Case of Masvingo and Manicaland Provinces”; and
16. Dr. Naomi Wekwete and Dr. Nyasha Madzingra, “Girls’ Susceptibility and Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS: The Zimbabwean Case”

The reports for this initiative are expected to be finalized in 2005.

Applications for the NORAD sponsored initiative covering Botswana, Uganda Tanzania and Zambia were received in July 2004. The scientific committee has already made its selection and the successful candidates from the four countries will attend a winners’ workshop in Addis Ababa in December 2005.

OSSREA Participates in The Zimbabwe International Book Fair (ZIBF)

Zimbabwe International Book Fair (ZIBF) is Africa's premier book and publishing trade fair showcasing the largest and most diverse annual exhibition of books, magazines, journals, CD-ROMs as well as current printing and publishing services on the continent. ZIBF creates a market place for exhibitions and the promotion of books, periodicals and publishing technologies and facilitates from Africa and the rest of the world. It also provides a forum for exchanging of ideas and information for all stakeholders in the literary industry through workshops, seminars, readings and cultural events. The 2004 ZIBF was held from 31st July to 7th August 2004 in Harare.

This year, the Book Fair attracted exhibitors, traders and participants from many countries such as, the Barbados, Belgium, Central America, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, and the United States.

OSSREA's participation at the 2004 Book Fair was very successful by all standards. At the Fair, 164 copies of different publications, and secured orders for twelve copies of different publications of OSSREA were sold. OSSREA also publicized itself through brochures, OSSREA's Bulletin and Publication Catalogues. Many business and professional visitors, including Senator Delano Franklyn, the Jamaican Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, visited OSSREA's stand.



Senator Delano Franklyn, the Jamaican Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, visiting OSSREA's stand at ZIBF

FEATURE ARTICLES

Reflections on the National Somali Reconciliation Conference

Ahmed Isse Awad*

Abstract

After fourteen years of civil war, anarchy and statelessness, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) of the Horn of African countries hosted the Somali National Reconciliation Conference in Kenya to find a lasting solution to the Somali problem by creating an all-inclusive government of national unity for Somalia. The Conference, which had experienced a turbulent ride from the inception and had come close to collapsing at several junctures, took two years to conclude. It has now successfully culminated in the formation of a Parliament and election of a Speaker and a President. This article presents a synopsis of the history of this Conference and the challenges facing the new Government of Somalia.

Somalia is Back!

After fourteen years of civil war and the absence of an internationally recognized central government, Somalia is back again. The Somali National Reconciliation Conference that has been going on in

Kenya since 15th October 2002 under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Agency for Development of the Horn of Africa (IGAD). It culminated on 10th October 2004, in the election of Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed as the President of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of the Somali Republic to serve a five years term. This was preceded by the inauguration on 29th August 2004 of a Transitional Federal Parliament, which comprises of 275 members, and the election of Sharif Hassan Sheikh Aden as the Speaker on 15th September 2004. This success is no less than a miracle considering that thirteen previous conferences had failed with the exception of Arta, which produced a weak and ineffective Transitional National Government (TNG) whose mandate expired on 12th August 2003.



From left to right: Amb. Salim Al-Ghosaiby (Rep. of the Secretary General of the Arab League to the Somali Conf.); Amb. Mohamed Afey (Kenya's Ambassador to Somalia); Ahmed Isse Awad (the author); Amb. Winston Tubman (Rep. of the Secretary General of the UN to Somalia) at the farewell party of Mr. Saleh Halima (the former Special Envoy of Egypt to Somalia) at Hilton Hotel in Nairobi

The Genesis of the Conference

Following the formation of the TNG of Somalia in July 2000 in Arta, Djibouti, the euphoria that

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accompanied its birth had turned into bitter disappointments; and the hopes that had been vested in it had soon dissipated into a fleeting mirage. The TNG had been faced with insurmountable obstacles such as, the legacy of ten years of devastating civil war, the internal challenges posed by armed opposition groups that were generally unwilling to negotiate, and an outside world that was largely hostile under various pretexts. Still, the TNG was mandated at Arta to provide visionary leadership that can formulate and implement wise policies that would help cure the wounds of the civil war and gather together the fragmented population under the banner of reconciliation, forgiveness, tolerance and good governance. It was hoped that this would lead the country away from past political practices and into a new political culture based on freedom of expression, rule of law, respect and advancement of individual rights, creation of genuine and robust civil societies. Moreover, the TNG was expected to usher in a real democracy where popular participation in the political decision-making is the norm, rather than the whimsical rule by a capricious single individual. Unfortunately, the TNG has failed in this mandate.

With the creation of the Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council (SRRC) in March 2001 in Awassa, Ethiopia, to counterbalance the newly formed TNG, the conflict in Somalia entered another phase. The support that Djibouti and Ethiopia had each given to their chosen proxy not only had caused a fissure in their relationship but also had further complicated the Somali problem – which had remained hitherto in the confines of fraternal annihilation – by introducing an additional burden of direct outside interference to an already complex and intractable situation.

In spite of the well-intended efforts and the goodwill of many in the international community, Somalia has remained a troubled place deemed dangerous to

herself as well as to the rest of the world. Therefore, it became necessary to do something about this simmering volcano before it erupted and engulfed anything and everything in its path. Accordingly, the 9th Summit of IGAD in Khartoum, Sudan, mandated the three frontline states of Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti to organize an all-inclusive national reconciliation conference for Somali in Kenya.

From Conception to Commencement

The frontline states, with financial and technical support from the European Commission and the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF), embarked on the bold and ambitious task of organizing the Somali National Reconciliation Conference in Eldoret, Kenya. It was aimed at finding a lasting solution to the Somali problem and to establishing a broad-based and all-inclusive government of national unity. Thus, the best conceived reconciliation process yet for Somalia was set in motion.

The Conference had to bring together all the political, military, traditional, and civil forces in the country to deliberate together and forge a way out of the misery in which the Somali people have lived in the last decade. More importantly, it was announced that the reconciliation would be a process rather than a one-time event, and would address all the important sticking issues taking place inside and outside Somalia over several phases. Several missions comprised of representatives from the frontline states and IPF visited all the regions of Somalia and the neighbouring countries to canvass the support and to gauge the views of the key actors and potential participants of the reconciliation process.

The technical committee drew an impressive list of 300 participants representing all the significant actors and stakeholders in the political, social and economic interests of the country. The Committee comprised

the three frontline states with the assistance of the IPF, and the European Commission who has been funding the Conference. The list had taken into account the political reality as well as the normative imperative in Somalia and had apparently sought to strike a balance between the clans, regions, factions and other forces in the country.

Arriving in Eldoret with High Hopes

After several delays and postponements of the Conference from its initial date of February 2002, the Somali National Reconciliation Conference was finally opened on 15th October 2002 by the former President of Kenya, Daniel T. Arap Moi in his hometown of Eldoret, Kenya. It was opened officially in the presence of the Presidents of Sudan, Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, and other high level representations from Djibouti, Eritrea, Egypt, Italy, Sweden, the Arab League, and the AU. To the sceptics, the seriousness of the international community would have been evident from this unprecedented large gathering of high-level dignitaries in the opening ceremony of the Conference. This was an emphatic indication of the importance that the international community attached to the outcome of the Conference and their commitment to peace and stability in Somalia.

All the invited Somali parties, except the Administration of Somaliland, which had insisted on its unrecognised separation from Somalia, had come to the conference. When pressed upon the need for Somaliland to participate in the Conference for it to be all inclusive, the organisers pointed out that they had appealed to the administration in Somaliland to take part in the reconciliation process but that there was no way they could have forced them to come. From the start of the Conference and several times since, Somali leaders had been given ample

opportunities to take over the running of the Conference, which they failed to accept due to lack of trust among themselves. This was indeed a mistaken move which was to haunt them later on, and which they very much regretted making.

The atmosphere at Eldoret was conducive to reconciliation, and the optimism in the Conference for ending the conflict in Somalia was contagious. The majority of the delegates had been accommodated in close premises. Former foes and friends, long separated by the civil war, now found each other again in friendly settings and intermingled in the lush lawns of the Sirikwa Hotel. Indeed, there had been a number of successful attempts at reconciling personalities and neighbouring communities. The chance for a lasting peace and reconciliation in Somalia had never looked better and brighter. The first major breakthrough came in the Eldoret Agreement for the Declaration of Cessation of Hostilities and Principles and Procedures of the Conference. Twenty-four leaders signed it on 27th October 2002, only twelve days after the opening of the Conference. The signing of the Eldoret Declaration (as the agreement was called) concluded the first phase of the conference. The second phase started with formation of six reconciliation committees: 1) federalism and provisional federal charter; 2) demobilization, disarmament and reintegration; 3) land and property rights; 4) economic institution building and resource mobilization; 5) conflict resolution and reconciliation, and 6) regional and international relations.

First Signs of Trouble

It soon became apparent that all was not well at the Conference and that the declared intentions of the organizers contravened with their operative actions. And the actual implementation of the plan of the

Conference fell short of the conceptual presentation on paper. Mismanagement, inefficiency, corruption and competition among the organizers sneaked into the Conference and exposed it to the lurking danger of failure.

A great deal of manipulation and tampering had been done with the list of participants that disfigured it and rendered the initial plan unrecognisable. For instance, well known and highly respected personalities like Abdirazak H. Hussein, Abdullahi Hirad, Nuruddin Farah, Said S. Samatar, Zainab H. Aden, Ali Jimale Ahmed, Mohamed H. Mukhtar, Abdulkadir Aden Abdulle, Istarlin Arush, Abdi I. Samatar, and many others of the same stature who were originally invited as members of an advisory council or civil society had either been deceptively and furtively replaced or unabashedly and blatantly vetoed by one or the other of the frontline states. Their positions were taken over by former factional leaders, members of the TNG parliament, members of the regional administrations, former ministers and generals of the military dictatorship who had all been well known for their factional politics, but deemed loyal to whatever agenda that the countries managing the Conference, namely Ethiopia and Djibouti had been pursuing. This gave the name “civil society” in Somalia a new meaning by bending its definition to the straining limit.

As they arrived in Eldoret some of the invited factional leaders found out that their status had changed with the change of their political fortunes on the ground, and some of them were actually treated as *persona non grata* by the organizers of the Conference.

The corruption and mismanagement in the Conference had become so endemic and rampant that the number of participants, according to the technical committee’s own admission, had swollen from 300 to

over 800. Every member of the organizers had his own people included in the list. In the end, participation in the Conference had become available for sale.

It was at this point that the Conference reached its lowest point. It became obvious that the only way to salvage the Conference was to change the Chairman of the Technical Committee, Mr. Elijah Mwangale, who was blamed for much of the problems in the Conference. This had been made easy by the change of government in Kenya in December 2002. The new government appointed a new chairman, Mr. Bethuel Kiplagat, one with an impeccable character.

A New Venue

One of the first things that Mr. Kiplagat did after his appointment as Chairman of the IGAD Technical Committee was to move the site of the Conference from Eldoret to Mbagathi in Nairobi, and reduce the number of the delegates to 366. The delegates moved to Nairobi (Mbagathi) on 16th February 2003. However, the change of the site did not solve the problems of the Conference. The financial difficulties, on which the move to Mbagathi was predicated, continued to plague the Conference. The differences and wrangling between the representatives of Djibouti and Ethiopia also reached a crisis point, exacerbating the differences of the already divided Somali political leaders and encouraging some of them to leave. This was something that brought the Conference to the brink of collapse.

The Row over the Charter

By June 2003, the six reports of the reconciliation committees were completed and ready. All the committees but one had reached consensus on their works. However, the committee that had been

working on the Charter split into two camps along factional lines and produced two versions of the Charter.

To bridge the gap between the two camps, the Chairman of the Technical Committee appointed a harmonisation committee. The committee included respectable and prominent Somalis such as, Abdulkadir Aden Abdulle, and Mohamed Abshir Waldo. With their intimate knowledge of the history of constitutional making processes in Somalia and also with their appreciable understanding of the current factional politics in the country, they were valuable contributors. The committee then produced a reasonably good work. However, the chairman of the harmonisation committee, Professor Abdi Ismail Samatar, happened to be a controversial figure disapproved by a large number of the delegates. As a result, the work of the committee, in spite of its merit, became a victim of the reputation of the chairman of the drafting committee.

Unfortunately, a culture of suspicion and mistrust has taken root in the collective psyche of the Somali people, which, as a result, has spoilt too many good proposals for the Somali nation. In this, the elite, including the good Professor himself, are much to blame for their preparing of the ground for malaise with their condescending and uncompromising ideology-laden statements and actions. Many Somalis, including the elite, forget that any charter or constitution is primarily a political document before it becomes legal. And politics by definition deals with negotiating conflicting interests and working out acceptable compromises, rather than throwing a judgement as in a court of law. Therefore, a charter is as good as it succeeds in achieving consensus and compromise among parties of contradicting claims. A well-written charter or constitution may not be worth the paper on which it is written if it fails to get the approval of the people for whom it was written. On

the other hand, a badly-written charter could turn out to be the best constitutional document if it manages to gain the acceptance and the trust of the people for which it was intended, which, essentially, is the only guarantee of its success and workability.

A good illustration for this could be found in the constitution of the military regime led by Siad Barre and the charters of Puntland and the TNG which appeared good on paper, but all failed to spare destruction from any of these entities. Our national pain and misery did not result from bad constitutions; but rather from political ambitions that went beyond reason, and the resultant political culture of impunity that had been imbued into our thinking.

It is important to remember in this regard that those leaders who made the biggest noise about the charter were those who had shown the least respect for the same charter from which they had drawn their authorities! The excuses they gave were only red herring for their personal political ambitions, albeit presented as the defence of national, religious or regional interest for which many of us had fallen.

Conclusion: The Rekindled Hopes and the Challenges Ahead

The Conference was started with high hopes, and the planning had been well conceived. It was obvious that the international community, mainly the European Commission and IGAD member states, wanted peace and broad-based government for Somalia. This was very encouraging for the civil war-fatigued Somali population. The political and faction leaders also detected a warning to them from the serious intentions of the world community. They went by their usual motto of “if it is balloon, I will punch the air out of it, but if it turns out to be an iron, I shall oblige by it”.

However, structural problems within the IGAD system and lack of a serious commitment on the part of the international community have immediately betrayed whatever good intentions had been there in the first place. The political differences and the diplomatic squabbling of its members made IGAD, as an organization, incapable of undertaking a mammoth task such as the one required to resolve the conflict in Somalia. It also lacked both the financial and technical capacity to deal with these kinds of problems. These weaknesses were exposed at the very beginning when the process was postponed several times from its initial date in February to the final date of 15th October 2002. But the deficiencies became starkly clear as soon as the Conference started in Eldoret and as things began to fall apart.

Likewise, the international community's less than full commitment to the process was evident from the level of representation at the Conference. With the exception of Italy, Egypt, the UN, AU and the Arab League that sent special envoys to the Somali peace process, the other members of the European union and the USA had, in contrast to all the other peace processes currently going on in the world, sent to the Somali National Reconciliation Conference very low ranking officers who were mostly second or third secretaries at the political offices of their embassies in Nairobi. This implies that these major players in world politics are less interested in the well-being of the Somali people, not withstanding the sustained contribution of the European Commission to the peace process.

These drawbacks dampened the high hopes and the enthusiastic expectations of the Somali people from this Conference. These also emboldened the political and faction leaders who were dragged in the first place to the Conference fearing unfavourable repercussions and punitive sanctions by the international community.

Many Somalis were convinced that the success of the Conference had always hinged upon the international community's firm and united stance in pressuring the political factions to come to an agreement. It should be obvious by now that after fourteen years of debilitating civil war, the Somali political leaders are unwilling or unable to compromise for the sake of their people and their nation, while the Somali people are too weak and too fragmented to pose any real challenge to their hegemony and grip over them.

Now that the conference is concluded and the rebirth of the Somali state is finally realized, there is an urgent need for a concerted effort by everybody including the new leadership, the Somali people every where, and the international community at large, to overcome the immense challenges that are awaiting the new government. The challenges facing the new government of Somalia are too many to be listed in this short piece, but three issues, at least, stand out as the most serious: reconciliation, security, and sustained international support.

Put simply, there is a need for a comprehensive reconciliation in Somalia. There are political leaders and their supporters who feel that they lost out in the new arrangement mainly due to the pervasive suspicions among the Somali clans, as a result of the protracted civil war and the destructive practices of past political leaders. Therefore, it is important that the new leadership creates a new environment and a new political culture that imbues confidence and trust to every Somali.

Security is paramount for the new government to function properly. Therefore, there is a need for an immediate disarmament at the capital or the government taking a temporary seat at a secure environment.

After fourteen years of statelessness, the coffers of the Somali State are empty and virtually all national institutions need to be recreated. Therefore, there is a need for an urgent and sustained financial, technical and diplomatic support by the international community to the new institutions of the Somali Government.

In their last several meetings, the Foreign Ministers of IGAD demonstrated the serious determination and commitment of the international community to the successful completion of the Somali National Reconciliation Conference in Kenya; and with it, the hopes and expectations of the Somali people to see the rebirth of their statehood have been elevated. The angst, the agony and the sacrifices of the last two years may have been worth the long wait, after all. Let us all pray to God that this time around our aspirations for a good, democratic, broad-based and all inclusive government that serves the Somali people, rather than becoming a predator upon them, and that cements their unity and cohesion, rather than dividing them, have been realized in this Conference.

Angola After the Civil War: Toward Positive Peace?

*Assis Malaquias**

Abstract

Angola's long civil war has come to an end and the onset of a peaceful era has been celebrated. This paper suggests that the end of the war provides Angola with a unique opportunity to begin a long and arduous process of transformation toward positive peace. Specifically, positive peace requires the dismantling of the structural violence that thrived under civil war conditions. Failure to address this form of violence – generally and loosely referred to as corruption – will frustrate the post-conflict physical rebuilding efforts. This is in addition to it continuing to produce powerful corroding elements throughout society that will hinder and/or undermine political rebuilding with negative implications for national stability, if not integrity, and long-term development. The paper also identifies Angola's key long-term challenge as revolving around ways to transform the nature of the post-colonial state with a view of bringing its many and diverse constituting communities close to the centre of the country's political economy.

Introduction

Even by post-colonial African standards, Angola's recent history has been disappointing. This country was once justifiably expected to become an important regional political and economic player due to its rich endowment of resources. However, a combination of war and post-colonial challenges of governance has turned Angola into a problematic state. For most of its post-colonial history, Angola was a double- hostage,

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caught between a state whose politico-economic system impoverished and battered the people in whose name it claimed legitimacy to govern, and a criminal insurgency with a vicious disregard for the people in whose name it claimed to fight. With the demise of the criminal insurgency, Angola has a unique opportunity to achieve peace. Alas, it shall be only a negative peace if Angola does not undertake a profound process of institutional cleansing and restructuring in this postwar period. Positive peace requires this cleansing and restructuring because the civil war period (1975-2002) provided numerous opportunities for high officials, their entourages and families and friends to appropriate large chunks of the state and use them as their private fiefdoms. In the process, a small elite has grown spectacularly rich by embezzling state revenues while the vast majority of the population was forced to live precariously as double victims of violence – both physical and structural.

The end of the civil war has exposed the magnitude of the physical reconstruction challenges facing the country. But in addition to this colossal and long-term national project, an equally important and more immediate institutional rebuilding effort must be undertaken to lay the foundations for a viable post-conflict society. Specifically, post-conflict Angola must confront the structural violence that thrived during the civil war. Unchecked, this form of violence – generally and loosely referred to as corruption – will frustrate the post-conflict physical rebuilding efforts while continuing to produce powerful corroding elements throughout society that will hinder and/or undermine political rebuilding. This, in turn, will have negative implications for national stability, if not integrity, and long-term development.

Negative Peace

Peace can be negative or positive. It is often narrowly defined simply as the absence of war, “a condition in which no active, organized military violence is taking place” (Barash and Webel 2002,6) or “the more or less lasting suspension of violent modes of rivalry between political units” (Aron 1996, 151). From this perspective, after twenty-seven years of civil war, Angola has achieved peace.

After Jonas Savimbi’s death on 22 February 2002, a decapitated UNITA had few viable options to continue a guerrilla war. Besides, by then, this once powerful guerrilla force had been severely battered into a dead end since losing its headquarters at Bailundo and Andulo in 1999. That successful offensive by the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) forced the rebels to rethink their overall military strategy. As a result, UNITA decided to go back to its roots – both geographically and tactically. Thus, Savimbi moved his troops to the vast and heavily forested areas of Moxico province – where he had formed UNITA more than three decades earlier – to reinstate a classic guerrilla war. But UNITA’s troubled history over the preceding three decades had robbed Savimbi and much of his group’s leadership of the necessary agility to conduct a guerrilla war successfully. Now, Savimbi was no longer able to disperse fully his troops because his own safety and that of his top aides required considerable resources in both troops and material. Also, FAA continued their unrelenting pursuit of Savimbi after dislodging him from Bailundo and Andulo. Through “Operation Restauero,” FAA prevented Savimbi from reestablishing guerrilla bases in the Moxico province using a variety of methods, including heavy bombardment of the depopulation of the target areas. Thus, by the end of 2001, two basic options faced Savimbi: surrender or death. Having led his group

Since independence, control of political power has been restricted to the hands of a single political formation. Now, with the end of the civil war, there is willingness on the part of the governing MPLA to magnanimously share power with other political formations, including a demilitarized UNITA.

into a dead end, the decision not to surrender inevitably led to Savimbi's demise.

For a leaderless UNITA, surrender was the best option. The modalities for UNITA's surrender and consequent extinction as a military force were negotiated in Luena through the "Memorandum of Understanding Addendum to the Lusaka Protocol for the Cessation of Hostilities and the Resolution of the Outstanding Military Issues under the Lusaka Protocol." This document, signed by government and UNITA representatives in Luanda on 4 April 2002, marked the end of the civil war. Does this mean that Angola is now at peace?

Towards Positive Peace

The negative definition of peace as absence of war is not shared by all. Many reject such notion because "as long as our best idea of peace is the mere absence of war, then peace is not real" (Cady 1989, 78). A more positive definition views peace as a condition whereby "the sense of community, of mutual interests, of shared purposes, somehow prevails over the divisiveness of conflicting interests, opposing purposes, and disunity" (Cady 1989, 82). From this perspective, peace is defined as a condition of social justice (Galtung 1969, 183) involving the "establishment of positive life-affirming and life enhancing values and structures" (Barash 1991, 5). Defined in these terms, positive peace results in good management, orderly resolution of societal conflicts, and harmony associated with mature relationships (Boulding 1978, 3). In other words, the absence of physical violence – or the elimination of the conditions whereby "human beings are hurt somatically, to the point of killing" (Galtung 1969, 169) – is an insufficient condition for peace. Peace also involves the elimination of psychological violence, i.e. "violence that works on the soul," such as "lies, brainwashing, indoctrination of various kinds, threats, etc.," as well as structural violence

defined as *social injustice* (Galtung 1969,171). For Galtung (1969,169), focusing on structural factors that prevent human beings from realizing their full potential – the "violence that works on the soul" – is just as important as focusing on the "violence that works on the body." During wars, for example, there are identifiable actors that actually perpetrate the physical violence, which is measured in numbers of dead and injured, making it personal and direct. But structural violence can also kill, mutilate, hit or hurt (Galtung 1969,170), albeit more "slowly, and undramatically" (Galtung and Hoivik 1977,73). There is no denying that "misery in general and hunger in particular, erode and finally kill human beings" (Galtung 1985,145). Galtung's (1969) elaboration of structural violence is very much relevant today and worth quoting:

The violence is built into the structure and shows up as unequal power and consequently as unequal life chances. *Resources* are unevenly distributed, as when income distributions are heavily skewed, literacy/education unevenly distributed, medical services existent in some districts and for some groups only, and so on. Above all the *power to decide over the distribution of resources* is unevenly distributed. The situation is aggravated further if the persons low on income are also low in education, low on health, and low on power – as is frequently the case because these rank dimensions tend to be heavily correlated due to the way they are tied together in the social structure (p. 170).

This type of violence may not necessarily be intentional. As Galtung (1985,145) points out, "individuals may do enormous amounts of harm to other human beings without ever intending to do so, just performing their regular duties as a job defined in the structure." Similarly, Hoivik (1977, 60) suggests that "the cause of structural violence lies in the structure of society itself." Therefore, from this perspective, an agenda for building a more peaceful society requires a proactive and determined societal

effort on the part of both state and citizens to eliminate the domestic causes of structural violence. In other words, peace involves both absence of war and the elimination of structural violence. Peace must be “built into the structure and be present there as a reservoir for the system itself to draw upon, just as the healthy body has the ability to generate its own antibodies and does not need ad hoc administration of medicine” (Galtung 1976, 298). From this angle, therefore, the termination of the war in Angola represents an important first step towards positive peace.

Building Positive Peace: the next steps

Beyond war termination, positive peace for Angola necessitates a careful and introspective assessment of the roots and dynamics of the long civil war to ensure that the devastation it caused will never again befall upon the peoples of Angola. Facile explanations that attribute the length and severity of the war to one person may obfuscate the complexity of conflict. Other factors including identity, fear, greed, equity, and so on are all legitimate points of entry for analysis and may provide important clues for understanding Angola’s long post-colonial war. Such assessment would constitute a strong foundation for finding adequate mechanisms to help a deeply scarred country begin to heal itself.

Sustaining positive peace will also require a colossal effort in political reconstruction aimed at democratising state structures and institutions to improve their transparency with the ultimate objective of promoting good governance as the general basis of a stable political order. Alas, the recent end of Angola’s long civil war will not automatically usher in sustainable and positive peace in the absence of an open and flexible political framework that is able to reconcile the different aspirations within the country. Since independence, control of political power has been restricted to the

hands of a single political formation. Now, with the end of the civil war, there is willingness on the part of the governing MPLA to magnanimously share power with other political formations, including a demilitarized UNITA.

Shortly after the end of the war, the Angolan government approved a program to “consolidate the peace, achieve macroeconomic stability, improve service delivery, rehabilitate economic infrastructure, extend state administration across the nation, promote economic growth in the non-oil sectors, and create the conditions for new general elections” (http://www.worldbank.com/ao/reports/2003_Angola_tss.pdf, p.12). The general elections scheduled for 2006 will confront Angola with its major political test since the end of the war. Given its quasi-hegemonic position, the governing MPLA is expected to win and increase its parliamentary dominance. Likewise, in the presidential elections, the governing party’s candidate is expected to win decisively in the first round. MPLA will win mainly because the key opposition parties – UNITA and FNLA – are in disarray. Consequently, they are unable to provide credible alternatives to the governing party. UNITA is still licking its wounds from the decisive trouncing it suffered on the battlefield and the demoralising effect this defeat had on its support base. Furthermore, without Savimbi’s charismatic and autocratic figure, UNITA appears directionless, unable to convincingly decide whether it is a “centre-right” or “centre-left” party. Such internal weaknesses have delayed UNITA’s more important task of transforming itself from an armed group occasionally masquerading as a grass roots movement into an inclusive and democratic political party capable of providing an alternative to MPLA’s governance.

Angola’s other political formations – from the well-established FNLA to the newer and smaller

organizations – are in even greater disarray than UNITA. FNLA, for example, continues to hemorrhage under two competing leaderships while many of the smaller and younger political formations are dangerously dependent on MPLA-controlled public funds for survival. This state of the opposition suggests that the governing MPLA is set for comfortable victories in the next elections.

The upcoming elections will be another important step toward consolidating peace in the sense that they will legitimize post-electoral arrangements to share political power. But unfortunately, the key political issue in Angola today is no longer how power is divided among the political parties. As was mentioned above, given the hegemonic position of the governing MPLA and the disarray within the other political parties, a dominant-party system will continue to exist into the foreseeable future. In other words, the MPLA will govern unchallenged while the other parties participate in the political process but without the ability to achieve power. The key issue revolves around how wealth is distributed among the citizens. Continuing gross inequalities will seriously erode whatever political legitimacy the state and its governing elites currently have. Unchecked, this widening wealth gap – and the disconnectedness it creates between those at the top and those at the bottom – may not necessarily lead to a new civil war but can generate an equally problematic situation of permanent instability induced by structural violence.

The discussion above suggests that Angola faces two immediate sets of challenges. The first revolves around the critical issues of transparency and accountability that will eventually determine the type of society Angola will become – open and vibrant or chronically debilitated by the corrosive effects of corruption. Thus, in the short run Angola will have to develop the institutional framework – grounded on a strong and independent judiciary – to improve its system of governance, particularly in terms of

transparency. In addition, it must drastically improve overall productive efficiency by creating a system of social and economic rewards that promotes the development of good practices, ideas and ultimately, innovation. Angola must also begin the more long-term process of creating a culture where all citizens – regardless of the position they occupy in society – are held accountable for their actions, particularly as far as the management of public resources is concerned.

The second set of challenges involves completing both the political and economic transitions that an open society requires. At the political level, the process of establishing a truly democratic regime is far from complete. Indeed, after winning the civil war, the governing MPLA has every incentive and the means – either co-optation or coercion to continue blurring the line between party and state and thus remain unchallenged for the foreseeable future. A healthier political system must involve equally powerful political opposition forces capable of providing alternative visions and indeed governing from time to time. This is critically important in a post-colonial state as diverse as Angola where the main long-term challenges revolve around how to manage peacefully, if not reconcile, that diversity.

Long-term Challenges

The end of Angola's civil war provides the opportunity to rethink the idea of the post-colonial state with a view to undertake fundamental long-term transformations aimed at changing its rigid, authoritarian and highly centralised character into a modern, pluralistic, and decentralised entity. Given the make-up of the post-colonial state, especially in light of the fact that it agglomerates many peoples with distinct languages and cultures and political aspirations, successful post-civil war governance can only be achieved if it rests on a system whereby these peoples – living in distinct regions, provinces, municipalities, etc. – have greater power and

responsibility in the management of those political, economic, and other matters pertaining to their existence. In other words, sustainable peace in Angola requires devolution of power and responsibilities away from the centre. Eliminating the power divide between centre and periphery is the necessary first step to address some of the longstanding sources of tension in Angola – some of which, as in the festering war in Cabinda, remain unresolved – that could acquire important centrifugal dynamics. Therefore, new notions of the post-colonial state must be founded on the notion that regional and/or provincial autonomy could strengthen, not weaken, the state by empowering its constituting parts.

As noted above, Angola must now face the serious and deep internal divisions caused by colonialism and civil war, and work toward reconciling the various communities that make-up its society. As new avenues are sought to overcome these divisions, it is ultimately counterproductive for the caretakers of the post-colonial state to stubbornly hold on to discredited Western blueprints and ignore alternative constructs that involve devolving power to the communities that make up the state. In Angola, for example, the Westphalian model of the unitary state may be structurally inadequate to deal with the multiple pressures arising from the diversity of its constituting parts. Such pressures, if allowed to build due to lack of internal mechanisms to manage them adequately, can erupt into physical violence. A more decentralised political structure may be better equipped to deal with the many peculiarities and artificialities of the post-colonial state to ensure its long-term viability, even survival. Decentralisation – including devolution of power in the form of autonomy to regions and/or provinces – must not be confused with self-determination and independence. Indeed, the state can retain the constitutional framework that guarantees its integrity and

indissolubility. Decentralisation will simply enhance the viability of the State. While correcting some of the most negative effects of colonialism, it devolves to its constituting units express and celebrate their distinct forms of ethnic, political, economic, cultural, linguistic and other identities in their own terms.

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Specifically, the post-war State in Angola must transform itself in ways which the current administrative division of the country evolves into a structure that better captures the political

realities of the country. In other words, provinces – which currently are administrative units whose main function is to carry out the decisions of the central government through appointed officials – could be allowed to evolve into autonomous regions with their own political structures and people's representatives elected by universal suffrage. These political structures and elected officials would then exercise those executive, legislative and judicial powers devolved by the centre. Thus, while the centre would retain exclusive jurisdiction in areas like international affairs, defence, justice, and finance, important areas like cultural affairs, public works, housing, town planning, tourism, and social welfare would fall under the jurisdiction of the provinces. Both levels of government would share jurisdiction in areas like education, health, and environmental protection that clearly require coordination among various levels of government. While the central government would, ultimately, be responsible for financial matters the provinces and/or autonomous regions must have the financial wherewithal to carry out their functions in an authoritative manner. Therefore, these sub-state structures must be guaranteed a portion of the state's funds as well as be allowed to collect local taxes and borrow funds in accordance with the overall policy frameworks set by the state as the entity ultimately

responsible for the overall wellbeing of all its citizens. Critically, for a resource-rich state like Angola, the provinces and autonomous regions must be granted the ability to negotiate the modalities for the exploration of natural resources and the formulas for sharing the accrued funds with the central government. These will ultimately and permanently settle the simmering intra-state resource war in Cabinda while preventing others, especially in the diamond-rich and independent-minded Lundas provinces, from breaking out.

To impact the lives of citizens in positive ways, the devolution of power away from the centre must be accompanied by a profound reorganisation and democratisation of local administration. This involves creating the legal and institutional frameworks that not only clearly define the nature of municipal, provincial, and regional institutions but also establishes guidelines for sharing power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

In addition, there is a need to strengthen the practices of governance. Specifically, greater power must be given to the peoples' representatives – both at the national and local levels – by revising current electoral practices. Admittedly, Angola's multiparty electoral system – tried only once since the introduction of multiparty politics – represents an important change from the previous single-party system. However, it is not designed to divide power either horizontally or vertically. It is mainly designed to elect a president and a unicameral parliament. Consequently, there is an unhealthy concentration of power in the presidency and parliament. A healthier division of power would entail additional executive and legislative structures elected directly by the people. Thus, for example, Angola would benefit from a separation of responsibilities between the head of State and head of government – both of whom would govern with mandates renewable in

periodic but not simultaneous elections. Likewise, the head of the executive branch at all sub-state levels of government could be elected by the people instead of being appointed by the central government. Equally critical, given the diversity of the units that constitute the Angolan State, Constitutional provisions are urgently needed to allow for the creation of sub-state political formations whose purpose is competition for local, municipal, provincial and, in future, autonomous regional governments. In addition, the Parliament also needs to be reformed by, at least, transforming it into a bicameral body. An upper chamber representing the interests of the post-colonial state's diverse regions and peoples would go a long way in removing some regions' sense of political isolation and, consequently, allay some potentially centrifugal tendencies. Equally important, if designed as co-equals, the interactions between both Chambers of Parliament would require pluripartisan approaches to manage major issues facing the state. This could develop into a strong foundation for an inclusive political system.

In sum, then, successful post-civil war governance in Angola depends on the extent to which society is able to accept political models that do not necessarily privilege the State while giving more importance and power to the State's constituting units within a more decentralised structure. This entails, first and foremost, recognising, promoting, and protecting group identity rights, particularly those of ethnic and linguistic minorities, as a first step toward ultimately establishing a culture of peace and tolerance where the State's many conflicts can be peacefully managed.

Conclusion

Angola's long civil war has come to an end. Thus, peace – even if only of the negative kind – has been secured. The longer, more difficult, and ultimately more sustainable process of building a positive peace

must now begin. This peace building process will necessarily entail profound changes in the political and economic foundations of Angolan society. Elections alone, given their inherently problematic nature in Angola as elsewhere in Africa, cannot solve most of this country's immediate challenges of eliminating structural violence. More long-term challenges to sustain a positive peace must address the nature of the post-colonial state with a view of bringing its many and diverse constituting communities close to the centre of the country's political economy. Since the colonial state in Angola has historically been regarded as artificial and illegitimate, the project to build a viable post-colonial state after the civil war will necessarily rest on sub-national formations. The rules of the political game cannot be imposed from above by the state. They must be devised and implemented from below. Specifically, for Angola, this would entail a radical devolution of power to the local level where people can seek and find innovative and peaceful ways to govern themselves.

Angola, like all other former colonies, cannot return to pre-colonial forms of governance. It must, therefore, adapt according to the requirements of the modern state. However, this does not necessarily entail a rejection of diversity, including ethnic identity, as a key pillar in the modern state edifice. Being an Angolan and a member of an ethnic group must not be mutually exclusive. But this goal will only be realized when all ethnic groups perceive the state to be an expression of their aspirations and sense of self-worth. In concrete terms, this is translated in terms of equality of opportunity for access to power and wealth. In the absence of an equitable division of power and wealth within a democratic system, Angola's future will remain grim.

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Gender, House Ownership and Security of Tenure among Urban Married Women in Gweru, Zimbabwe

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Abstract

Urban women in Southern Africa are, by and large, under-represented and marginalized in house ownership and tenure security. This study examines gender, house ownership and security of tenure among urban married women in Gweru, Zimbabwe. It employed statistics on house ownership among couples to demonstrate the persistence of social and economic subordination of women. A socio-demographic interview survey conducted among 214 urban married women living in owner occupied houses showed that 88% of the houses were bought after marriage. Fifty-eight percent of the houses are registered in husband's name only, 36.4% in both husband and wife's names, and 5.6% in wife's name only. Twenty-two percent of houses were bought using money contributed by both husband and wife, yet only 9% of such houses are registered in both husband and wife's names. When house ownership data is disaggregated by residential socioeconomic status, couple's employment category (professional) and education level (tertiary), the trend persistently shows that a disproportionate number of houses (51.1%) is registered in husband's name only.

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1. Introduction

Housing was declared a basic human right at the United Nations Conference of 1948. Housing provisions were included in the United Nations Habitat Agenda (2003). Housing rights are also enshrined in most national constitutions. Compared to other rights, housing rights are the least universally enjoyed as evidenced by the increasing homelessness, forced evictions and growth of the informal housing sector.

Unequal access of women to human settlement resources in Southern Africa is attributed to existing gender differentials in access to employment, power, influence, decision-making and legal entitlement. This is accentuated by the restrictive and exclusionary nature of patriarchal social structures (Kalabamu 1996). Even where women have *de jure* property rights as in Zimbabwe, traditional law is often used to supersede common law resulting in forced evictions and dispossession (WLSA 2002).

Literature on urban home ownership shows a plethora of research that examines differentials in access to urban housing based on race, ethnicity and income (Bianchi *et al.* 1982; Parcel 1982; Krivo 1986; Rosenbaum 1992). There are also studies, albeit few in numbers, that examine property rights entitlement by gender. Women, however, are not a homogenous group, and hence, the need to disaggregate ecological data on women. This study examines gender, house ownership and security of tenure among urban married women in Gweru (Zimbabwe). The objective of the study is to analyse spatial, temporal and inter and intra generational differentials in house ownership and tenure status among a study population of urban married women. The paper argues that gender equity in access and ownership of resources including housing is critical for women's social and economic empowerment.

2. Methods

The study was conducted in two residential areas in Gweru. They were selected purposively on a continuum in terms of the areas' current level of physical growth, spatial population distribution and socioeconomic status. The terms of selection ranged from:

- (1) static old suburban area to new and rapidly expanding suburban area;
- (2) low population density to high population density and,
- (3) high socioeconomic status to low socioeconomic status.

Data was collected from a socio-demographic interview survey of urban home purchasers. Eligible respondents were urban married women, currently in conjugal unions living in owner-occupied houses (Williams and Zimmer 1990). Ten undergraduate students and two supervisors carried out the fieldwork. As a precursor to data collection, a preliminary door-to-door survey of the two residential areas was undertaken to establish households which met the predetermined criteria. Subsequently, random selection was used to identify households for inclusion in the study.

3. Result and Discussion

Social structural factors determine the stage in an individual's life cycle during which major asset purchases like houses are made. Among the 214 houses of couples surveyed, the study reveals that 88% of the houses were purchased after marriage, 11% before marriage by the husband, and 1% by the wife before marriage. In terms of tenure status, 71% of the houses are owned outright while 29% are owned on mortgage (see Appendix 1 for variables of

interest investigated in the study).

Over half of the houses (58%) are registered in the husband's name only, and 36.4% are in both husband's and wife's names. Women have sole title to only 5.6% of the houses. These results are congruent with the findings on gender inequalities in terms of access to and ownership of property prevailing at macro-levels (WLSA 2002). This is in spite of the fact that 59% of the women surveyed are direct contributors to family income through their participation in formal employment, and as own account workers (16.4%). Gender inequalities in house ownership are reflected more acutely by the 22.9% of cases where the money used to purchase the houses was deducted monthly from both the husband's and wife's income. While 59% of such houses were registered in the husband's name only, 41% were in both of the couple's names, and none were in the wife's name.

Unequal access of women to human settlement resources in Southern Africa is attributed to existing gender differentials in access to employment, power, influence, decision making and legal entitlement.

The paradox of social and economic subordination of women can be vividly demonstrated by the case of eight of the women who, after accessing credit on their own surety, paid monthly mortgage instalments from their salaries. Four of these houses were registered in the husband's name only, two in both the husband and the wife's names and two in the wife's name only. This result is consistent with the observations made by Kalabamu (1996) in Botswana where the pervasive viewpoint was that women are expected to demonstrate their commitment to marriage by not insisting on joint or sole property ownership. Married women's limited title to houses mirrors their unequal position in the family and in society.

The variable duration of marriage was used as proxy for respondents' age (Williams and Zimmer 1990). Three groups of women were considered: women

whose marriage duration was 10 years and below, 11-20 years, and 21 years and above. The expected outcome was an increase in joint property ownership among younger women. But this was not the case, as is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Percentage of all houses ownership status, by duration of marriage

Duration of Marriage	Percent of houses registered in		
	Husband's name only	Both husband and wife's names	Wife's name only
10 years and below	21.5	6.0	0.9
11-20 years	14.4	14.5	3.3
21 years and above	22	17.3	0.5

SOURCE: Field Data

Among both the younger and older women, 22% of the houses are registered in the husband's name only. Incidence of joint property ownership among younger women is low (6%), compared to the 17.3% in that of older women. The post-independence increase in urbanization and suburbanisation of Africans, women's participation in the labour force and a rise in educated men and women were the variables expected to initiate transition from husband sole ownership to joint husband and wife property ownership. The countervailing trend is, thus, indicative of the imbalance in net spousal power distribution within the family, and demonstrates gender differentials in control of resources at family level.

Houses acquired before independence in 1980 are few (17%) because of the exclusionary nature of urban population influx control regulations that were operative at the time. With regard to properties purchased after independence, the expectation was that there would be an increase in joint property

ownership, particularly following the repeal and amendment of such laws as The Deeds and Registration Act that had previously denied women freehold title to property in their own names. In spite of these developments, 54.5% of all the houses acquired after independence are registered in the husband's name only, 39.2% in both husband and wife's names, and 6.3% in the wife's name only.

Disaggregation of house ownership data by residential socioeconomic status, as shown in Appendix 1, reaffirms the status quo. Among the married women living in the surveyed suburban area, none had sole ownership of property, 40% had joint ownership of the property with their spouses while husbands had sole ownership rights to 60% of the houses. In the non-suburban area, 57% of houses were registered in the husband's name only, 35% in joint name, and 8.0% in the wife's name.

The study took particular interest in specific population subgroups and decomposed house ownership data based on selected variables as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of house ownership, by selected characteristics

Characteristics	Percentage of houses registered in		
	Husband's name only	Both husband and wife's names	Wife's name only
Husband and wife are professionals	51	45	3.9
Husband and wife have tertiary education	49.3	45.2	5.5
Dual earner couples	55.5	41.2	3.5

SOURCE: Field Data

Table 2 shows that among the houses occupied by

couples who are either professionals, with tertiary education, or are dual income earners an average of 51.9% are registered in husbands' name only. This is similar with the study's findings for the total sample where 51% of houses are registered in husband's name only. Higher education and women's participation in economic production has not necessarily granted them power to control household resources. Sole property ownership among this group of women, as was shown in Table 2, falls to an average 4.3% compared to 5.6% for all houses. The number of houses registered in joint husband and wife names among this group of women only marginally rises to 43.8% compared to 36% for all houses.

4. Conclusion

The study shows that among the houses of married women in the survey a disproportionate number of houses (58%) are registered in the husband's name only. Economic and social subordination of women is evidenced by the fact that despite having legal equality with men, married women have restricted title to marital houses - whether as joint owners (36.4%), or as sole owners (5.6%). Admittedly, women, irrespective of marriage type, have inheritance rights to family property and enjoy legal protection of housing rights. This is due to restrictions that bar husbands from disposing of houses without the knowledge or consent of wives. However, because of unbalanced power and gender relationships entrenched by patriarchy, having legal rights to property does not necessarily guarantee ownership. Vulnerability of married women to homelessness arises from the abuse of their housing rights as is demonstrated by forced evictions, property expropriation and dispossession (WLSA 2002). Uncertainties arising from situations like these predispose women to pressures associated with security and duration of tenure. Housing rights for women are essential for their personal security and

privacy, and are meant to protect them from poverty and marginalisation.

In spite of women's heterogeneity (as shown by the characteristics listed in Appendix 1), married women as a group have limited entitlement to houses irrespective of duration of marriage, education level, employment category and marriage type. Where men have primary rights to houses, a large proportion of women have secondary rights. Enjoyment and security of such rights is tenuous. Non-legitimation of gender equality in some social contexts, due to prevailing cultural gender norms, constrains women from building dynamic relationships based on equality with men. Meanwhile, intra and inter-community advocacy campaigns continue to challenge gender-blind policies that promote economic and social subordination of women.

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APPENDIX 1

Table 3: Distribution of houses in each category, by selected characteristics (n=214)

Variables	Percent of houses in each category registered in			Percent of houses in each category in non-suburban area			Percent of houses in each category in suburban area registered in		
	Husband's name	Both husband & wife's names	Wife's name	Husband's name	Both husband and wife's names	Wife's name	Husband's name	Both husband and wife's names	Wife's name
Total	58.0	36.4	5.6	57	35	8.0	60	40	0
Tenure status									
Owned outright	37	30.4	3.7	32	23	5.2	50	31.7	0
Owned on mortgage	18.0	10.0	1.0	25	13	1.9	10	8.3	0
House was bought									
Before 1980	11.7	6.1	0	8.4	6.5	0	20	5	0
In 1980 and after	44.9	33.2	5.1	47	31	7	15.6	35	0
House was bought									
Before marriage by husband	8.4	2.3	0.5	9.7	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	0
Before marriage by wife	0.5	0	0.9	0.6	0	1.3	0	0	0
By husband and wife after marriage	48.6	37	3.3	45	35	4.5	58	41.7	0
Duration of marriage									
10 years and below	21.5	6.0	0.9	26.6	6.5	1.3	8.3	5	0
11-20 years	14.4	14.5	3.3	14.9	15.6	4.5	11.7	11.7	0
21 years and above	22	17.3	0.5	14.9	14.9	0.6	40	23.3	0

Table 3: *Cont.*

Variables	Percent of houses in each category registered in			Percent of houses in each category in non-suburban area			Percent of houses in each category in suburban area registered in		
	Husband's name	Both husband & wife's names	Wife's name	Husband's name	Both husband and wife's names	Wife's name	Husband's name	Both husband and wife's names	Wife's name
Marriage type									
Civil	29.9	22.9	0	27.9	25.3	0	35	16.7	0
Customary	14.5	7.5	0	16.9	7.1	0	8.3	8.3	0
Religious	11.2	8.9	0.9	9.1	6.5	1.3	16.7	15	0
Mortgage paid with income from									
Husband	48.8	23.4	4.2	44.8	22.1	3.9	50	28	0
Wife	1.9	0.9	0.9	2.6	1.3	1.3	0	0	0
Both husband and wife	13.6	9.3	0	14.9	9.1	0	11.7	10	0
Wife's level of education									
Tertiary	22.9	17.3	3.3	18.8	16.9	4.5	33	28.3	0
Secondary	21	12.1	1.9	22.1	14.9	2.6	18	5	0
Primary	12.1	7.9	0	12.3	8.4	0	11.6	6.7	0
No education	0.9	1.4	0	1.3	1.9	0	0	0	0
Wife's occupation									
Professional	15	15	1.9	9.1	7.1	2.6	30	25	0
Government / private sector employee	15.9	10.3	0.9	18.2	12.3	1.3	10	5	0
Own account worker	8.4	6.1	1.9	7.8	7.1	2.6	10	3.3	0
Homemaker	16.8	7.5	0.5	18.8	8.4	10.6	11.7	5	0

Table 3: *Cont.*

Variables	Percent of houses in each category registered in			Percent of houses in each category in non-suburban area			Percent of houses in each category in suburban area registered in		
	Husband's name	Both husband and wife's names	Wife's name	Husband's name	Both husband and wife's names	Wife's name	Husband's name	Both husband and wife's names	Wife's name
Husband's Education									
Tertiary	22.9	18	3.3	18.8	13	4.5	33.3	31.7	0
Secondary	18.7	12.6	1.9	22	14.9	2.6	10	6.7	0
Primary	13.1	7.0	0	12.3	8.4	0	5.8	3.3	0
No education	0.9	1.4	0	1.3	1.9	0	0	0	0
Husband's occupation									
Professional	13.1	15	1.9	9.1	11	2.6	23.3	25	0
Government/ private sector employee	23.4	12.6	0.9	18.2	12.3	1.3	36.7	13	0
Own account worker	6.1	5.1	1.9	7.8	7.1	2.6	1.7	0	0
Homemaker	13.6	6.5	0.5	18.8	8.4	0.6	0	1.7	0

SOURCE: Field Data

Biodiversity Conservation in Kenya: The Dilemma of Data Handling and Information Flow

John Momanyi Mironga*

Abstract

Biodiversity conservation in Kenya is currently threatened by mismanagement brought about by demographic, economic and technological changes. Many biodiversity-rich ecosystems have been degraded or destroyed. Consequently, more than 200 Kenyan species now appear in the IUCN list of endangered species. Many more populations are currently threatened by genetic isolation due to habitat fragmentation. This paper discusses the urgent need for a comprehensive, quality information on the distribution, status and utilization of Kenya's biodiversity in order to plan for its conservation. While a lot of information exists, it is dispersed widely across the country among a large number of organisations. Moreover, some of it is not easily accessible or available in a readily usable electronic form. Individuals and organizations involved in biodiversity conservation need better information for making decisions. This information must also be equally accessible to all interested parties and be integrated with other relevant information. As such, the paper highlights how modern technology now makes it possible for electronic management of these kinds of biodiversity information to be utilised by biodiversity developers who use already developed computer technology. It also critically assesses the future role of geographic information systems in integrating and analysing all forms of biodiversity data for sustainable management of biodiversity in Kenya.

Keywords: GIS, Biodiversity, Sustainable Management, Kenya, Information

Introduction

Kenya's ecosystems include tropical rainforests, dry forests, mangrove forests, savannah grasslands, fresh and salty lakes, coral reefs, deserts and semi-deserts. These hold biological resources of enormous economic, social and cultural value: over 25,000 known species, including 21,575 species of insects, 314 mammals, 88 amphibians, 1067 birds, 191 reptiles, 180 fresh-water fish and approximately 7,500 plants. There are 265 and 485 endemic species of animals and plants respectively. Kenya is probably one of the few countries in the world with large mammalian species that migrate annually in large herds. The country is largely dependent on its biological resources for its social and economic development. Agriculture, livestock, forestry, nature-based tourism, fisheries and other biodiversity resources account for nearly all the employment, economic output, export earnings and fuel energy requirements. Biodiversity is vital to human needs; its conservation is crucial to political stability, economic development and national security. Kenya has designated 7.5% of the country as protected areas. These consist of 59 parks and reserves. Over 80% of biodiversity exists outside protected areas, many of which are becoming ecological islands surrounded by human settlements. Parks and reserves do not necessarily cover all the biodiversity-rich areas; in fact, over 97% of aquatic biodiversity and large portion of terrestrial ecosystems lie outside them. They are, therefore, inadequate safeguards as they are too small to meet species' habitat needs or sustain important ecological processes. Landowners have the final say on how to use their land outside protected areas. Their highest priority is usually to earn money from it, from livestock production,

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agriculture, and urban development. These activities often require land to be cleared of wild animals.

Biodiversity conservation in Kenya is currently threatened by mismanagement brought about by demographic, economic and technological changes. The population has increased from 5 million in 1950 to 30 million today. Many biodiversity-rich ecosystems have been degraded or destroyed. Most of the forests have been destroyed through excisions, charcoal burning, fires, logging and criminal practices such as the growing of bhang (*Cannabis sativa*). Only 15% of the forests exist today. Over 160,000 hectares of protected forest and many more unprotected groves have been converted to other uses. Water pollution, particularly in areas with intensive industrial, agricultural or human settlements, is widespread. Horticultural and floricultural development has put great demand on water; many rivers fail to flow their entire courses during the dry season. Swamps that are important refuge for rare antelopes, primates, wetland birds, fish and other aquatic species are under intense threat from reclamation for agricultural purposes. Others are drying up because of over-extraction upstream. Widespread water abstraction, sedimentation, agrochemical residues, industrial waste and domestic sewage are destroying biodiversity in many of the Kenyan lakes. Many animal populations have been eroded because of the above activities. Some species have disappeared while many others are on the verge of extinction. More than 200 Kenyan species appear in the IUCN list of endangered species. Many populations are threatened by genetic isolation due to habitat fragmentation and blockage of migratory routes. Invasive alien species such as *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Lantana camara*, *Salvinia molesta*, and *Nile perch* have become a serious threat to indigenous biodiversity. Uncontrolled tourism is also taking its toll on biodiversity in the popular parks and reserves. Over crowding, off-road driving, animal harassment, speeding and inappropriate waste

disposal mechanisms are some of the activities that are affecting biodiversity.

There is therefore urgent need to compile comprehensive, quality information on the distribution, status and utilization of Kenya's biodiversity in order to plan for its conservation. While a lot of information exists, it is dispersed widely across the country among a large number of organizations. Moreover, some of it is not easily accessible or available in readily usable electronic form. In addition, there are significant gaps in database in many areas. A multitude of specimen data on Kenya's biota is in European collections. The question is how to get this information, and whether there is an established system to accommodate it.

Assessing the need for biodiversity information has already been addressed by managers of protected areas, scientists, decision makers and researchers. For instance, protected area managers meeting at the Fourth World Parks Congress recognized that individuals and organizations involved in protected areas' works need better information for making decisions (IUCN 1993). They also recognized that information on protected areas must be equally accessible to all interested parties and integrated with other relevant information.

Information needs for biodiversity are many and varied, and the state of knowledge is all too often unsatisfactory for proper evaluations to be made (Heywood 1997). The absence of reliable information and, consequently, sound assessments can have the most serious consequences for the understanding of biodiversity, and for the development of indicators and indices which allow changes and trends to be monitored and changed over time. Modern technology now makes it possible for electronic management of these kinds of biodiversity data to be carried out by biodiversity developers working with already developed computer

technology.

The best conservation strategy therefore should integrate the available methods and make best use of existing information in a complementary manner. This information is needed to develop model strategies for different species. Users require biodiversity information on the context within which, and the issues on which they need to focus. They want options backed by documents, maps and expert opinion. These data will be in the form of text documents, tabular databases, spatial databases (locations), image files (satellite images), and include topographic, environmental, species, administrative, socioeconomic and other themes. It is at this level that the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is imperative because it accommodates large varieties of spatial and aspatial (attribute) data. GIS is a computer-based system that captures, stores, manages, analyses, and displays geo-referenced data (geographic data). The role of geographical information system is to integrate and analyze all these forms of data for assessment and monitoring. A diversity information system would support the assessment and monitoring process by providing the data needed on environmental baseline conditions, identify the species and habitats at greatest risk, guide land management decisions, and model the effects of alternative conservation policies (Davis *et al.* 1990). Given the increasing demand for information on the status of biological diversity, there is a need for improved information systems and GIS offers a ready answer (Davis *et al.* 1990).

Geographical information systems have been operational for nearly forty years. Over this period, they have been improved and made to fit to the changing needs of a public. They are based on the complementarity of four components: computer hardware, software modules, data and liveware (Maguire 1991). They are endowed with numerous assets for the institutions concerned by the

environment and especially by its protection (Aspinal 1995; Bridgewater 1993). Because of their capabilities, GIS technologies can be advantageously used in biodiversity conservation in Kenya. This paper intends to discuss these functions using one important GIS function: data handling. In the course of applying this function to Kenya data sets, many barriers and issues regarding data access are likely to be encountered. Barriers to effective sharing of information mean that biodiversity information (including new techniques to manage biodiversity) is not necessarily informing people who are facing similar issues elsewhere. Often, we simply do not know what biodiversity information is available elsewhere. Systems to coordinate existing data and information about biodiversity, in a way that is accessible to resource managers and the wider community, are lacking. Therefore, biodiversity conservation using GIS in Kenya is more of a technical challenge.

Application of GIS

In Kenya, the use of GIS technology is still in its infancy. Many organizations are now using IT facilities and a considerable amount of money has been spent on the procurement of hardware, software and training in information technology (IT). However, very little has been realized in terms of effective use of these investments. GIS technology, which underlies IT facilities, has not come into wide organizational use. The role of GIS in data management and decision-making is yet to be explored by potential end-users. It is therefore assumed that technical barriers to adoption, implementation and management exist due to, in part, lack of GIS knowledge or awareness about as well as understanding of the technology and its functional capabilities. There are a few GIS projects in the country led by local or overseas organizations. These too are hampered by problems ranging from lack of expertise, little IT experience and lack of awareness

from upper management to low-level users of geo-database concepts. There is very little understanding and awareness of GIS technology in the country as a whole. No adequate efforts were made to make GIS available to the extent that has been done for the Information and Communication Technology sector in Kenya. These limitations notwithstanding, GIS has been used in Kenya for several projects and with good results. The following discussion highlights this development.

Current trends in use of GIS in Kenya

During recent years, there have been some innovative research projects using GIS in biodiversity conservation in Kenya. These projects have been mainly limited to Department of Resource Survey and Remote Sensing (DRSRS). DRSRS is a government institution responsible for establishing an effective information system for sound decision-making in the management of natural resources and the environment. Most of the approaches used by the department apply a variety of statistical techniques to a range of environmental data sets. These data sets include vegetation survey, and ecological surveys to reveal evidence of plant succession and presence or absence of invasive weed species. The department's national vegetation survey and data bank provide information on the locations of species. Environmental character databases such as the Land Resource Inventory and the Climate databases are used to derive environmental descriptive parameters of these locations, which are then used to develop predictive classification models at a generalized ecosystem level. It is important to note that species location databases are essential for calibrating the biodiversity models. The department also makes use of GIS and remote sensing spatial data (Ottichilo 1986) management and handling for information on land use, crop cover and yield, including crop production forecasts. The Central Bureau of Statistics has established a GIS unit for keeping census data

and to help reduce the cost of area boundary delineation. Many uses and applications of GIS can be traced in the Kenyan game reserves and national parks, where the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) management has established GIS to manage the large volumes of data they acquire from ecological monitoring, vegetation and land use dynamics, infrastructure, security, tourism, planning of operations, wildlife census, and wildlife movement (Kariuki 1992). Examples of these are Nairobi National Park, Tsavo East and West National Parks and Maasai Mara game reserve.

Other projects in Kenya where GIS has been implemented with good results include the compilation of the National Water Master Plan (Republic of Kenya 1992). GIS has also been used to prepare the National Environment Action Plan (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources), and to monitor a development programme in Laikipia District (Hoesli 1995).

International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) established a project referred to as BIOTA-East-GIS in 2001. The project has facilitated the combination of geo-data collected and prepared within BIOTA-Africa into one overall GIS, a hierarchical GIS approach chosen. From the level Africa up to the level of observational plots, the data is meant to show a strong increase in detail. The geo-referencing of all BIOTA-East observations allow linking the thorough descriptions stored in the BIOTA-East databases with spatial data sets stored in the GIS. Data includes covers (1) geo-basis information on topography, forest cover, infrastructure, soils, geology, climate etc including a highly-resolved digital elevation model (DEM) (2) data on vegetation and land cover change (3) intra-annual time series of biophysical parameters and (4) the geo-locations of all BIOTA-East observations as well as any resulting areal information. These datasets have been posted in the Internet. For every

data, you will find Meta information (in PDF form) a quick look image as well as a download button. However, one has to be a BIOTA-East project partner (ICRAF, ILRI, NMK – National Museums of Kenya – and DRSRS) to access this data. One of the objectives of this project is to document the effect of anthropogenic activities on the biodiversity of tropical forest ecosystems as well as on the chemical composition of the tropical atmosphere. The project began by taking the Kaka mega Forest area and its change over the last thirty years as an example. It has since established a geo-spatial database through cooperation with organizations such as NGO sectors for example, Worldwide Fund for Nature-Kenya (WWF-Kenya), IUCN, International Centre for Research in Agro forestry (ICRAF), Regional Centre for Conservation of Resources for Development (RCMD) are also involved in the biodiversity conservation using GIS. Readily available geo-spatial data sets of Kenya can be accessed from these organizations.

Other International organizations that have geo-spatial data sets of Kenya are FAO (Rome), ILRI (Nairobi), UNEP/GRID (Geneva), UNEP/GRID (Nairobi), and ESRI (Redlands). Most of their data sets are computerized in GIS environment. Attempts have been made to link details of rare and endangered species to GIS databases. All these NGOs need the support of the custodians (generally government organizations) of primary data on biodiversity.

Many other research institutes and organizations working in the area of biodiversity conservation have also started using GIS technology. They include, Impala Research Centre, Kenya Forest Network, Kenya Soil Survey, Survey of Kenya etc. Other institutions of higher learning that have started use of GIS include, School of Environmental Studies Moi University, Departments of Geography at Egerton University, and Nairobi University. However, many

other organisations use GIS in areas not mentioned above. Graphic Information Systems are becoming more prevalent in both day-to-day and strategic decision-making in many sectors. There is little published work available on GIS implementation, use and application to provide an overview of the Kenyan situation.

The above trends give the impression that research institutes, government departments, central government agencies such as NEMA (National Environmental Authority), and NGO sector can work together to save biodiversity – the most valuable resource of the country.

Kenya is a signatory to the Convention on Biodiversity (UNEP, 1992) and therefore has to remain committed to this convention that explicitly recognizes that conservation of biological diversity requires the development and implementation of national strategies and action plans (Article 6). In turn, the development of these strategies and action plans requires the development of improved mechanisms for information collection and management (Article 7). Since without adequate information it is difficult to develop effective strategies and action plans; and without information on the implementation of these plans, it is impossible to monitor how well they are implemented and what adjustments are necessary. Kenya, therefore, has the motivation to develop national information management strategies (needs, sources, and means of collection, management and accessibility). Yet, in spite of significant developments, there is no perfect information system existing in Kenya with appropriate information available to whoever needs it.

Article 7 of the Convention on Biodiversity commits each contracting party, as far as possible and as appropriate, to identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and

sustainable use (UNEP 1992). In order for Kenya to comply fully with this article, it is necessary to inventory the organisms present within its boundaries. An inventory is a prerequisite for assessing conservation status and sustainable utilization, and for prescribing appropriate actions. Biosystematic data of all kinds that is going to arise from such national inventory need to be incorporated into a national GIS database and made accessible to the widest possible audience, e.g. scientists, ecologists and conservationists, decision makers and local people. The addition of the geographic dimension to such database in the form of GIS, will provide another perspective to the data, and contribute effectively to enhancing the conservation of biodiversity by providing integration of information in spatial overlays that are readily available on soft media such as, maps and images for analysis and interpretation, and viewing.

Implementation of GIS

The implementation of GIS requires coordination of software, hardware, data, personnel, and an overall information management strategy. Software and hardware are generally not the issue for many research organizations in Kenya. The use of GIS for biodiversity conservation no longer requires expensive high-end computer hardware. The largest GIS environmental data sets are typically less than 100 Mbytes and the modern desktop computer can manipulate and analyse these within an acceptable time period. The modern desktop computer now has hard drive space exceeding 20 G bytes and can easily store a wide range of data sets for GIS analysis. The price of GIS software may still be a financial barrier for many researchers, but nevertheless, many organizations use sophisticated GIS software. There is now a wide selection of GIS software to cater for a range of user abilities and the easy- to- use Graphical User Interface (GUI). GIS has a selection of powerful analysis and visualisation functions. The biodiversity

data and skilled personnel are limiting progress with biodiversity conservation. The following section discusses these points.

GIS and biodiversity data

An aspect of nature conservation that deserves special attention in the context of GIS is analysis, measurement and planning related to biodiversity (Aspinall 1995). A GIS plays an important role as a tool for environmental management, with the current greater concern for sustainable use of resources, and conservation and monitoring of biodiversity. Data relating to environmental and ecological systems have been collected and stored in forms suitable to management and analysis using GIS (Aspinall 1995). Reserve presence/absence data for biota have been recorded at biological records centers and mapped to indicate and monitor the geographic ranges or other limits on different species. Records of species or habitat can be stored in a database and mapped to show where they occur. This geographic information can be used to target surveys and monitoring schemes (Marques and Austin 1991). Data on species or habitat distribution from different dates allow monitoring of the location of change (where) to be identified and the extent (how much) measured. The variety of data potentially able to be entered into a GIS is large (Maguire *et al.* 1991). These data are in different forms and could be either aspatial or spatial. Aspatial include tables of measurements, species and habitat, attributes, photographs etc. Spatial data include maps, satellite imagery, and aerial photographs. Maps have scales, and according to the scales, information can be stored and extracted. Davies *et al.* (1990) reported the taxonomic, ecological and cultural variable required for assessment of biological diversity and their corresponding information scales. The biological and conservation database systems also incorporate geographically hierarchical design features to support the conservation efforts at different geographic

scales. On this topic, a multi-scalar GIS can provide one with means to assess empirically scale changes in the structure of the environment (this approach has been adopted by BIOTA-EAST-GIS Project).

In order to create a multi-scalar geographical database it has been suggested to organize spatial data into a hierarchy using the quadtree method (Hansen 1996) based on the fitting of grid cells of different spatial resolutions. For instance, the conservation status of a particular species is rarely uniform across its range: in some places a species may be critically endangered, while at a wider level, like nationally or regionally, it may not be so. This hierarchical structure through GISs allows the setting of local priorities. Therefore, GIS contains a powerful reference base (geographic location), i.e. maps of natural vegetation, soil, land cover, topography, hydrology, distribution of fauna, etc. Locating features associated with their attributes allows diverse data to be combined, compared and analyzed in a single database to produce new relationships between environmental features and associations between different biota. GIS is also a powerful and effective way of communicating a large variety of information.

Generally, assessment of biodiversity is based on data on the range of species, as these are the prevailing data for the majority of taxa. A species range is the area occupied by a species, and is used to refer to a distribution area. To determine species range, biologists record the geographic location of their observations and collect specimens. These data can be plotted on maps to represent species range using (1) points on a base map (McGranaghan and Wester 1998), (2) synthetic methods where artificial boundaries of areas are delineated with raster or vector formats (Morse *et al.* 1981) and shading of the entire polygon indicates species presence, or (3) synthetic grid maps (Perring and Walters 1962).

For a thorough assessment of species and habitat biodiversity, habitat factors (e.g. environmental factors such as climate, physiography, vegetation, soils and geology) as well as ranges or richness must be considered. Environmental data may be used in assessing the relative biodiversity of the area because environmental variation indicates species diversity. Species ranges and richness are often correlated with the habitat factors, and thus, both species ranges and richness can be predicted from one another. These two variables can be combined into synthetic maps of regions at the biogeographic scale (Bailey 1976; Omernik 1987). On the other hand, one can also utilize GIS to elaborate a fieldsampling or operation scheme. For example, relief, nature of soils and vegetation often constitute the basic data used to define the place where study plots will be made to get a representation of the ecological diversity/biodiversity at a given site. This functionality is used mainly by conservation institutions like National Parks (Briggs and Tantram 1997).

Because range mapping is labour intensive, all species in a country like Kenya can never be directly observed or counted. Therefore, indirect methods for practical evaluation of the relative biodiversity of areas can be used to infer range from the distribution of the habitat requirements of the species and constraints (surrogate data). This is because they are often easier to map than the species themselves. Depending on surrogate data, a surrogacy approach uses one or more groups of indicator taxa, the geographic distribution of which in the region is known. Areas or sets of areas that are species-rich for these groups maybe assumed to be rich in general. An important issue is determining how to use this information to best predict relative species biodiversity among sets of areas (Faith and Walkery 1996). A more powerful surrogate approach makes use of some expression of environmental and/or biotic pattern. Phylogenetic pattern as a surrogate for biodiversity has been explored by Faith and Walkery

(1996). This approach requires the identification of priority areas and the units of biodiversity to be represented by any set of objects. This approach requires some expansion of the full pattern of environmental variations among areas that will be predictive of species-level diversity. The GIS was used as an effective tool for conservation the pattern of environmental variations among areas and sets of areas.

The above review illustrates the monitoring assessment of the status and trends in biodiversity using GIS. However, there are some difficulties in this approach, e.g. data quality, i.e. low spatial and uneven spatial coverage; locating and consolidating large volumes of data and integrating various data structures to a common system and rebuilding the database.

Data Issues

Previously described applications of GIS demonstrate the potential of GIS for biodiversity conservation. If the appropriate data were available, it is conceivable that analysis could be taken further and the potential habitats of species could be predicted and mapped. To model biodiversity, it is important to have large data sets on known location of species. These data sets are necessary to calibrate predictive models. The more information researchers have on the known location of species, the more accurate they can predict species distribution and map potential biodiversity. It is not the hardware or the software that limits the development of biodiversity models; it is access to environmental and species distribution data. The development of large species location data sets requires large-scale collaboration and coordination between environmental managers and research agents in and out the country.

Issues regarding data quality, metadata and standards are important (Burley 1998). General standards for

the encoding and exchange of spatial information have been set up by standards committees of European Union (see Comite` European Normalisation CEN Technical Committee 287-David *et al.* 1997; Salge 1997), and by open GIS Consortium (Schell 1995). In the case of Kenya, data collectors need to be certified and there needs to be consensus on the type and format of the information collected. Above all, there must to be a central organization to coordinate such a project and a Biodiversity Strategy has to address this. The newly formed, National Environmental Authority (NEMA) should be given such a mandate to maintain and distribute biodiversity data sets. This will promote and facilitate the application of research results in Kenya. The experts in various research institutions and NGO sector should continue to collect and document data; but this data should be deposited with NEMA. It is through more collaborative, "Public Good" approach that development of biodiversity analysis tools will be achieved, and a more informed and educated public will be created. Biodiversity is obviously a "Public Good" therefore any agent, whether publicly or commercially funded, that improves biodiversity information and its dissemination is providing a "Public Good". This, whether public or private, should be encouraged and assisted to use the best biodiversity data available.

If Kenya is serious about conservation, then it should ideally be making biodiversity data available to anyone who cares to use it. At the same time, make arrangements to have cooperation's with European institutions that are having multitudes of specimen data on the country's biota. With the current electronic and networked communication structures in place, the transfer of such data should be of little cost and subsidized to encourage its use. A web site similar to one established by ICIPE (BIOTA-East-GIS) where data can be downloaded should be designed and all the relevant data on Kenya's biodiversity posted. This would cost very little in

relation to the millions of shillings spent collecting and collating environmental data in the country. It is important to recognise that there are a range of GIS users with different analysis abilities and requirements. Data sets provided using Internet GIS may be suitable for projects at our universities but are of limited use for environmental research analysts who need access to the entire data set as relational tables.

Barriers to Application of GIS in Kenya

Use of GIS in Kenya for biodiversity conservation is still exploratory and ad hoc in nature, although there are signs of growing GIS application in specific areas such as ecological monitoring, wildlife movement, tourism, surveys and conservation. However, there are considerable barriers to be dealt with if GIS is to be fully applied in the management of biodiversity. Major issues concerning awareness and understanding, data quality, data sharing and management need to be addressed by all involved in one way or the other in biodiversity management. Lack of suitably qualified personnel to manage GIS is another obstacle to GIS implementation. Whereas GIS is now taught in secondary schools, colleges and universities in developed countries, Kenya has only limited teaching of GIS in tertiary institutions.

A general survey of users indicates that GIS was initiated in their organizations under foreign assistance that provided IT facilities and personnel training. One such case is the DRSRS, which started to use GIS in resource survey projects in the 1990s under the World Bank funding. The funding is already exhausted and the department has to rely on the government to run most of its programs. To say the least the facilities are underutilized due to limited funds from the government. GIS application is slow due to lack of awareness and understanding of the technology by decision-makers. More awareness creation and training need to be done to include all

decision-makers and policy makers in government and private organizations. Without an increase in realisation of the need to adopt GIS, little can be achieved to increase effectiveness of decision-making in these organizations, especially where spatial information is involved; lack of IT experience, including the use of IT facilities, is wide spread. This means that basic skills in the use of computers are lacking among many staff members.

Users of GIS admit the existence of problems facing its use in their organizations. Most GISs are not as fully operational as to include many departments. For instance, Kenya Wildlife Service has a well-developed GIS facility at the headquarters housed in Nairobi National Park. Similar GIS facility should be in place in all national parks, but this is not the case. This makes information sharing between departments within one organization problematic. Lack of financial resources is a further constraint as GIS requires high initial investment in hardware, software and training. Decision-makers are usually afraid to invest in expensive projects when they are not sure of the benefits. Only when these people become aware of and understand the values of GIS will they fully support. The majority of GIS activities are dependent on external financing. This is a threat to local sustainability of GIS once foreign aid is exhausted. Lack of qualified personnel to use GIS needs to be overcome through basic or professional training. Currently, there are not enough GIS personnel to apply the technology in national biodiversity conservation efforts.

Conclusion

This paper has discussed some applications of GIS for biodiversity conservation, which will hopefully encourage conservation biologists in Kenya to use GIS as their research tool. The availability of relevant data sets is a major catalyst for encouraging people to use GIS, so it is important that environmental

character and species location data sets are easily accessible and usable. This is currently not the case. Given that GIS requires coordination and calibration at a strategic management level, it is important that high level conservation managers also have a general understanding of GIS functionality and application. There is also a need for coordination of environmental information collection and dissemination throughout the country as a matter of urgency.

With the appropriate databases made accessible in Kenya and with the functionality of GIS analysis, the development of useful biodiversity and species habitat distribution models is possible. Such initiative needs to be instigated by independent research teams that can validate and critique each other's work to ensure such models are of scientific quality. The independent validation of research requires data to be shared and findings to be made known.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Nineteenth OSSREA Social Science Research Grant Competition for Young Scholars

The Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) is offering research grants to successful applicants based in Eastern and Southern Africa in 2005. Proposals may be submitted by researchers from any of the disciplines in the social sciences involving applied social and economic analysis of contemporary development issues. Grantees are expected to conduct field research anywhere in Eastern and Southern Africa.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Competition are to encourage young scholars to conduct research in the social sciences, to strengthen teaching in the social sciences through the joint participation of faculty and students in field research, and to enhance the subsequent availability of research findings for teaching purposes.

RESEARCH TOPICS

The Competition is open to proposals focusing on any topic in the social sciences. However, special consideration will be given to proposals focusing on the following themes:

- Higher Education: Crises, Reform and Transformation
- The Challenge of Globalisation and Poverty
- Migration Dynamics and Changing Rural

- Urban Linkages
- Political Pluralism and Management of Diversity
- Population Movements and the Spread of HIV/AIDS
- Structural Adjustment Programmes and the Social Sector
- Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) and Institutions
- Accountability, Ethics and Leadership
- Civil Society, Multi-party Politics, and Democratisation
- Regional Economic Cooperation
- Environmental Issues and Their Relations to Development

ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION PROCEDURE

All applicants must be based in Eastern or Southern Africa, currently employed, enrolled in or otherwise affiliated with a national institution which conducts research. They must hold at least a Master's degree from an accredited academic institution. The applicant's institution must endorse the research to be undertaken and be willing to provide some support to the applicant. Proposals prepared for the fulfillment of the requirements for a degree will not be accepted.

Applications by candidates who have won in either of two immediately preceding research competitions will not be considered. Also, individuals who have won twice in previous OSSREA competitions are not eligible.

A complete proposal should contain the following:

1. A synopsis of the proposed research including:
 - (a) Title, (b) Background, (c) Problem statement, (d) Study objectives, (e) Study significance and scope, (f) Conceptual framework, (g) Literature

review, (h) Methodology, (i) Bibliography, (j) Work plan, and (k) A break-down of the budget required to accomplish the proposed research, both in local currency and its equivalent in US Dollars.

2. A current curriculum vitae of the applicant, including age, gender, educational level, nationality and a detailed address (*P. O. Box, Phone, Fax & E-mail*).
3. A letter of endorsement from the institution of affiliation and official clearance from the relevant government authority (in countries where this is applicable).
4. The size of the proposal should be limited to a maximum of 10-15 pages with 1.5" line-spacing. Applications that exceed this page limit will not be considered at all.

BUDGET

The budget for the proposed research should not exceed US\$5,000 and may be used to cover actual research costs (e.g., local travel and subsistence, supplies, acquisition of documents, photocopying, etc.). This will be subject to the approval of the Jury. Allocation for equipment (PC, tape recorders, etc.) and contingency are unacceptable.

Not more than US\$1000 of the total grant will be allowed as payment of honorarium to the grantee.

SELECTION PROCEDURES AND OTHER CONDITIONS

Research grants will be awarded on the recommendation of a panel of scholars drawn from Eastern and Southern Africa. The panel will review all proposals, with the names of the applicants removed.

Successful applicants will be expected to take up their awards within three months from the date of notification. Normally the award will be good for a period no longer than one year, by which time a final report and a statement of accounts for the grant fund expended should have been submitted to OSSREA.

Grantees will be required to deposit copies of their final research reports with the relevant university library, sponsoring academic department or the national archives in the country where the research was conducted, in addition to submitting to OSSREA one hard copy and another copy on a floppy disk.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Grant applications and proposals should be submitted to OSSREA by express mail before 30 April 2005. Electronic Submissions will not be accepted. Completed applications and inquiries should be addressed to:

The Coordinator
19th Social Science
Research Grant Competition
OSSREA
P.O. Box 31971
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
Tel.: 251-1-239484
Fax: 251-1-223921
E-mail: ossrea@telecom.net.et
Web: <http://www.ossrea.net>

The Seventeenth OSSREA Gender Issues Research Grant Competition for Young Scholars

The Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) is pleased to announce the *Seventeenth Gender Issues Research Grant Competition*. Proposals may be submitted by researchers from any of the disciplines of the Social Sciences, with a focus on gender issues. Suggested topics for this year include the following:

- Gender and Democracy
- Labour, Gender, Class and Ethnicity
- Changing Gender and Generational Relations in AIDS-Ravaged Community
- Entrepreneurship
- Framework and Policy for the Integration of Women in Development
- Sexuality and Reproductive Health
- The Informal Sector
- Political Mobilisation and Good Governance
- Agriculture Industry and the Service Sector

Grantees are expected to conduct field research anywhere in Eastern and Southern Africa.

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the Competition is to encourage young scholars to conduct research which will contribute to the elucidation and understanding of gender issues as they relate to development. A secondary objective is to encourage the availability of research findings for policy-makers as well as for teaching purposes.

ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

While the Competition is open to both women and men, women are strongly encouraged to apply. All applicants must be based in Eastern or Southern Africa, currently employed, enrolled in or otherwise affiliated with a national institution which conducts research. They must hold at least a Master's degree from an accredited academic institution. However, female applicants not affiliated with research institutions but that have a BA degree and prior research experience will be considered for the Competition. The applicant's institution must endorse the research to be undertaken and be willing to provide some support to the applicant. Proposals prepared for the fulfillment of the requirements for a degree will not be accepted.

Applications by candidates who have won in either of two immediately preceding research competitions will not be considered. Also, individuals who have won twice in previous OSSREA competitions are not eligible.

A complete proposal should contain the following:

1. A synopsis of the proposed research, including:
 - (a) Title, (b) Background, (c) Problem statement, (d) Study objectives, (e) Study significance and scope, (f) Conceptual framework, (g) Literature review, (h) Methodology, (i) Bibliography, (j) Work plan, and (k) A break-down of the budget required to accomplish the proposed research, both in local currency and its equivalent in US Dollars.
2. A current curriculum vitae of the applicant, including age, educational level, gender, nationality and a detailed address (*P. O. Box, Phone, Fax & E-mail*).

3. A letter of endorsement from the institution of affiliation and official clearance from the relevant government authority (in countries where this is applicable).
4. The size of the proposal should be limited to a maximum of 10-15 pages with 1.5" line-spacing. Applications that exceed this page limit will not be considered at all.

BUDGET

The budget for the proposed research should not exceed US\$5,000 and may be used to cover actual research costs (e.g., local travel and subsistence, supplies, acquisition of documents, photocopying, and, in the case of female applicants, for child care expenses where deemed necessary). This will be subject to the approval of the Jury. Allocation for equipment (PC, tape recorders, etc.) and contingency are unacceptable.

Not more than US\$1000 of the total grant will be allowed as payment of honorarium to the grantee.

SELECTION PROCEDURES AND OTHER CONDITIONS

Research grants will be awarded on the recommendation of a panel of scholars drawn from Eastern and Southern Africa. The panel will review all proposals, with the names of the applicants removed.

Successful applicants will be expected to take up their awards within three months from the date of notification. Normally, the award will be good for a period no longer than one year, by which time a final report and a statement of accounts for the grant fund expended should have been submitted to OSSREA.

Grantees will be required to deposit copies of their final research reports with the relevant university library, sponsoring academic department or the national archives in the country where the research was conducted, in addition to submitting to OSSREA one hard copy and another copy on a floppy disk.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Grant applications and proposals should be submitted to OSSREA by express mail before 30 April 2005. Electronic Submissions will not be accepted. Completed applications and inquiries should be addressed to:

The Coordinator
17th OSSREA Gender Issues Research
Grant Competition
OSSREA
P.O. Box 31971
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
Tel.: 251-1-239484
Fax: 251-1-223921
E-mail: ossrea@telecom.net.et
Web: <http://www.ossrea.net>

Training in Social Science Research Methodology

BACKGROUND

The Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) is a regional research and capacity-building organisation based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Its mission is to develop and promote the emergence of a culture of excellence in the study, research and training in the social sciences.

OSSREA has recognised the need for upgrading the research skills of its members so as to build the research and teaching capacity of institutions in Eastern and Southern African countries. To this end, OSSREA's Research Methodology Institute is offering short-term training in social science research methodology.

TRAINEE SELECTION

A jury will examine the applications and select eligible candidates for the training. The short-listed applicants will then be notified.

COURSE CONTENT

- ◆ emerging thinking in social science research
- ◆ ethical issues in social science research
- ◆ Mainstreaming gender and environmental issues
- ◆ developing research proposals
- ◆ choosing study approaches and designs
- ◆ planning and managing social science research

- ◆ writing a research report

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- ◆ Minimum of BA degree in the social sciences
- ◆ Between 20 – 35 years of age
- ◆ At least 2 years of experience in social science research

APPLICATION REQUIREMENT

- ◆ Detailed curriculum vitae
- ◆ Copies of the degrees from an accredited university or equivalent institution
- ◆ Evidence of previous experience in research
- ◆ Endorsement letter from the applicant's employer, which certifies the relevance of such training to the institution's research activities

TRAINING PERIOD

The training will be conducted from 11th - 22nd October 2005.

TRAINING COST

OSSREA will cover travel, accommodation and subsistence expenses during the training period for a limited number of the short-listed candidates. Preference will be given to applicants based in educational and research institutions. However, other successful candidates will be asked to find sponsors. Details on the institutional fees can be obtained by contacting the OSSREA secretariat.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

The application and supporting documents should reach OSSREA headquarters not later than 31st July

2005. The application should be sent to:

The Co-ordinator
 Research Methodology Institute
 OSSREA
 P.O. Box 31971
 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
 Tel. 251 239484
 Fax: 2511 223921
 E-mail: ossrea@telecom.net.et
 Website: <http://www.ossrea.net>

Senior Scholars Research Grant Programme

The Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) is a regional research and capacity-building organisation based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Its mission is to develop and promote the emergence of a culture of excellence in the study, research and training in the social sciences.

OBJECTIVES

The senior scholars research grant programme provides senior scholars with an opportunity to carry out research that is on par with international standards. This opportunity is provided in recognition of the fact that universities in the region face constraints with regard to funds available for research.

The programme was initiated to retain the research capacity built in the Eastern and Southern African region and redirect the contribution of senior scholars from consultancy work to high quality research that

has both policy relevance and academic significance.

Themes for research proposals:

- Regional integration
- Conflict management, resolution and post-conflict reconstruction
- Migration and refugees
- Education, indigenous knowledge and development
- Information technology, culture and society
- Gender roles, democracy and development
- Resource management and food security
- Poverty, economy and society
- Health, economy and society
- HIV/AIDS and cultural practices
- Human rights
- Religion and society
- Governance issues in multi-ethnic societies
- Environmental concerns and pollution

ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION PROCEDURE

All applicants should be nationals of countries of Eastern and Southern Africa and should be based in an institution in Eastern and Southern Africa. In addition, Africans who are non-nationals of the region can also apply. However, applicants should submit their employment contract. All applicants must hold a PhD degree in the social sciences from an accredited institution and with a minimum of 10 years full-time university teaching experience. They must have at least 10 years research experience and a high publication profile. Applicants should be affiliated with a teaching and research institution. The applicant's institution must endorse the research

to be undertaken and be willing to provide some support to the applicant.

A complete proposal should contain the following:

1. A covering letter
2. A current curriculum vitae
3. Copies of all academic credentials
4. Evidence of teaching and/or research experience and current position from the Dean, Director or Head of department. The letter of endorsement from the researcher's institution should indicate the institutions support and willingness to monitor research project and the researcher. It should also state that:
 - a. the institution will benefit from the research activity;
 - b. the activity is timely and appropriate for the field of interest of the researcher.
5. Research Plan (objective, scope, significance, literature review, method of approach and design of research, research output and bibliography)
6. Any research or other scholarly endeavour previously undertaken in this or related field.
7. Sample of publications or equivalent endeavour for the last five years
8. A break-down of the budget in local currency and US dollars (describe each item and indicate how it is related to the research project):
 - a. Travel (include specific information concerning places to be visited, mode of travel, indicate rates, subsistence cost at approved rates, etc.). Travel expenses of spouse and children may not be claimed
 - b. Only two research assistants (include duration and rate of pay)
 - c. Cost for purchase of computer and its accessories, camera, video recorder and its accessories
- d. Materials and supplies (itemize where appropriate)
- e. Other cost (specify)
9. Co-authored proposals are accepted PROVIDED that the proposal is written by only two authors that fulfil the eligibility criteria indicated above.
10. Proposals co-authored by scholars in two different countries and focusing on issues of regional significance are highly encouraged.
11. The size of the proposal should be limited to a maximum of 10-15 pages with 1.5" line-spacing.

Applications that exceed the page limit will not be considered at all.

BUDGET

The budget of the proposed research should not exceed USD 20,000 out of which 4,500 is automatically retained to cover costs for books/journals, and travel to another institution other than the applicant's own to do the write up. The grant may be used to cover actual research costs (e.g., local travel and subsistence, supplies, acquisition of documents, photocopying, etc.)

Researchers should provide receipts for car hire, purchase of items such as voice recorders and other items. Furthermore, researchers who spend beyond the recommended price range of certain items as provided by OSSREA should produce official receipts.

Applicants that do not adhere to the budget requirement would be disqualified

SELECTION PROCEDURE AND OTHER CONDITIONS

Research grants will be awarded on the recommendation of a panel of scholars drawn from Eastern and Southern Africa. The panel will blind-review all proposals.

Grantees will be required to finalise their research and present the output 12 months after the signing the grant contract. They will have to report quarterly the progress of the research. They will present the major findings of the research at a forum that will be organised by OSSREA. It is required that they submit their final research report to OSSREA in the form of a publishable monograph/book and a copy on floppy disk. Copies of final research reports should be deposited with the relevant university library, sponsoring academic department or the national archives in the country where the research was conducted.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Grant applications and proposals should be submitted to OSSREA by mail before 30th June 2005. Electronic submissions will not be accepted. Completed applications and inquiries should be addressed to:

The Coordinator
Senior Scholars Research Grant
OSSREA
P. O. Box 31971
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: 251-1-239484/239717
Fax: 251-1-223921
E-mail: ossrea@telecom.net.et
Web: <http://www.ossrea.net>

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP GRANT PROGRAMME

Committed to its conviction of maintaining the teaching and research capacity in Africa, the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) is offering Post-Doctoral Fellowship Grants to successful applicants based in Eastern or Southern Africa. Proposals may be submitted by researchers from any of the disciplines in the social sciences involving applied social and economic analysis of contemporary development issues.

OBJECTIVES

In its effort to help retain the teaching and research capacity in the region and beyond, the programme has the following specific objectives:

- To provide opportunities for African PhD degree holders to work in the region and thereby discourage brain drain;
- To enhance the teaching and research capacities of universities and other research institutions in the region;
- To promote the scholarly exchange of ideas in the region;
- To provide a forum for African PhD holders to research and dialogue with policy-makers in the region; and
- To enhance the utilisation of primary research and encourage its circulation among

universities and research institutions in the region.

ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

All applicants should be nationals of countries of Eastern and Southern Africa and should be based in an institution in Eastern and Southern Africa. In addition, Africans who are non-nationals of the region can also apply. However, applicants should submit their employment contract. They must hold a PhD degree from an accredited institution and with a not more than five years full-time university teaching experience. The applicant's institution must endorse the research to be undertaken and be willing to provide some support to the applicant.

A complete proposal should contain the following:

1. A current curriculum vitae
2. Copies of academic credentials (Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral degrees)
3. Title of Research Project
4. Research Plan (objective, scope, significance, literature review, method of approach and design of research, and bibliography)
5. A break-down of the budget in local currency and US dollars (describe each item and indicate how it is related to the research project):
 - a. Travel (include specific information concerning places to be visited, mode of travel, indicate rates, subsistence cost at approved rates, etc.). Travel expenses of spouse and children may not be claimed.
 - b. Assistants (include duration and rate of pay)
 - c. Materials and supplies (itemize where appropriate)
 - d. Other cost (specify)
 - i. Eligible – photocopying costs, typing costs, supplies, field expenditures, purchase of books and journals directly related to the research project, a maximum of two research assistants with details on duties and rates, and other reasonable costs.
 - ii. Ineligible – purchase of computer and its accessories, camera, video recorder and its accessories, course fees, membership in professional societies, visas, medical insurance, organising/attending conferences/workshops, exchange, consulting.
6. A letter of endorsement from the institution of affiliation. The letter should state that: a) the institution will benefit from this research activity; and b) the activity is timely and appropriate for the field of interest of the researcher.
7. The size of the proposal should be limited to a maximum of 10-15 pages with 1.5" line-spacing.

Applications that exceed this page limit will not be considered at all.

BUDGET

The budget for the proposed research should not

exceed US\$10,000 and may be used to cover actual research costs (e.g., local travel and subsistence, supplies, acquisition of documents, photocopying, etc.).

SELECTION PROCEDURES AND OTHER CONDITIONS

Research grants will be awarded on the recommendation of a panel of scholars drawn from Eastern and Southern Africa. The panel will blind-review all proposals.

The research is expected to be finalised ten months after the signing of the agreement for the fellowship grant award. The grantees are expected to report quarterly on the progress of the research and submit the finalised research report in the form of a publishable monograph/book in both soft and hard copy.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Grant applications and proposals should be submitted to OSSREA by mail before 31st July 2005. Electronic submissions will not be accepted. Completed applications and inquiries should be addressed to:

The Coordinator
Post-Doctoral Fellowship Grant Programme
OSSREA
P. O. Box 31971
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: 251-1-239484/239717
Fax: 251-1-223921
E-mail: ossrea@telecom.net.et
Web: <http://www.ossrea.net>

OSSREA GENDER TRAINING PROGRAMME (OGTP)

BACKGROUND

The Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) is a regional non-governmental research organisation based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Its mission is to develop and promote the emergence of a distinctive African tradition in the study, research and training in the social sciences.

As a research organisation committed to promoting social science research and capacity building of various research and teaching institutions in the region, OSSREA is expanding its program on gender issues.

In this regard, one of the key focus of the training will be on mainstreaming gender. The need to mainstream gender has been acknowledged as one of the means of addressing the problems of gender

power imbalance and gender-related concerns comprehensively.

TRAINING THEMES

The Training Programme will focus on the following issues:

- Definition of gender and gender concepts
- Gender mainstreaming and Tools for gender mainstreaming
- Gender and society/Gender construction
- Gender analysis in social science research
- Developing gender sensitive curriculums
- Discussion how to use techniques for analyzing gender in institutional activities
- Analyzing gender in organizations and societies
- Monitoring and Evaluation techniques
- Advocacy and advocacy tools

TARGET GROUP

The programme will be geared towards training of trainers and target

- ◆ University staff
- ◆ Researchers
- ◆ Practitioners
- ◆ Senior management staff
- ◆ Gender experts.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- ◆ Minimum of MA degree in the social sciences
- ◆ At least two years of experience in gender related issues

TRAINEE SELECTION

A jury will examine the applications and select eligible candidates for the training. Only the short-listed applicants will then be notified.

TRAINING PERIOD

The training will be conducted from 13-24 November 2005.

TRAINING COST

OSSREA will cover travel, accommodation and subsistence expenses during the training period for a limited number of the short-listed candidates. Preference will be given to applicants based in educational and research institutions. However, other successful candidates will be asked to find sponsors. Details on the institutional fees can be obtained by contacting the OSSREA secretariat.

APPLICATION DEADLINE

Applications and supporting documents should reach OSSREA headquarters not later than 30 August 2005.

The applications should be forwarded to:

The Coordinator
OSSREA Gender Training Programme
OSSREA
P.O. Box 31917
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

For inquiries regarding the application:

Telephone: 251 1 239484
251 1 239717

SABBATICAL RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAMME

The *Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)* is offering Sabbatical Research Grants to successful applicants based in Eastern and Southern Africa. The programme uses the Academic calendar year as its base. An application shall be with respect to the current calendar year and/or the following calendar year only, within the period of the Sabbatical. Proposals may be submitted by researchers from any of the disciplines in the social sciences involving applied social and economic analysis of contemporary development issues.

Objectives

African scholars based in various institutions in the region often go outside the region for their sabbaticals. This programme is, therefore, intended to give an opportunity to these scholars to arrange their sabbaticals in the various research institutions and universities found in the region and hence strengthen the teaching and research capacity in the region and encourage South-South cooperation.

Eligibility and Application Procedures

All applicants must be based in Eastern or Southern Africa, currently employed, enrolled in or otherwise affiliated with a national institution which conducts research. They must hold a PhD degree from an accredited academic institution and with a minimum of 7 years full-time university teaching experience. The applicant's institution must endorse the research to be undertaken and be willing to provide some support to the applicant.

A complete proposal should contain the following:

1. A current curriculum vitae.
 2. Date of Sabbatical.
 3. A copy of your application for sabbatical leave.
 4. Location (s) of proposed research (be specific as to institution or other research site).
 5. Other research support available during leave.
 6. Title of Research Project.
 7. Research Plan (objective, scope, significance, literature review, method of approach and design of research, and bibliography).
 8. Any research or other scholarly endeavour previously undertaken in this or a related field.
 9. List of publications or equivalent endeavour for the last five years.
 10. A break-down of the budget (describe each item and indicate how it is related to the research project):
 - a. Travel (include specific information concerning places to be visited, mode of travel, indicate rates, subsistence cost at approved rates, etc.). Travel expenses of spouse and children may not be claimed.
 - b. Assistants (include duration and rate of pay).
 - c. Materials and supplies (itemize where appropriate).
 - d. Other cost (specify).
- i. Eligible** - photocopying costs, typing costs, supplies, field expenditures, drafting costs, archival photo reprints, manuscript copying, printing, publication costs, conference attendance, shipping charges of research effects to research destination and return, books, journals directly related to the research project, bench

fees and other reasonable costs.

- ii. **Ineligible** - research assistant attending conference, course fees, membership in professional societies, visas, medical insurance, office rental, proportion of mortgage and other expenses for in-home office, exchange, consulting, commuting while sojourning.

11. A letter of endorsement from the institution of affiliation and official clearance from the relevant government authority (in countries where this is applicable). The letter should state that: a) the Institution will benefit from this research activity; and b) the activity is timely and appropriate for the field of interest of the researcher.
12. The size of the proposal should be limited to a maximum of 10-15 pages with 1.5" line-spacing. Applications that exceed this page limit will not be considered at all.

Budget

The budget for the proposed research should not exceed US\$15,000 and may be used to cover actual research costs (e.g., local travel and subsistence, supplies, acquisition of documents, photocopying, etc.).

Selection Procedures and Other Conditions

Research grants will be awarded on the recommendation of a panel of scholars drawn from Eastern and Southern Africa. The panel will blind-review all proposals.

Successful applicants will be expected to take up their awards within three months from the date of

notification. Normally, the award will be good for a period no longer than the **Sabbatical**, by which time a final report and a statement of accounts for the grant fund expended should have been submitted to OSSREA.

Grantees will be required to submit to OSSREA their final research reports as one hard copy and another copy on a floppy disk, and deposit copies of their final research reports with the relevant university library, sponsoring academic department or the national archives in the country where the research was conducted.

Application Deadline

Grant applications and proposals should be submitted to OSSREA by **mail** before **31st July 2005**. *Electronic submissions will not be accepted.* Completed applications and inquiries should be addressed to:

The Coordinator
Sabbatical Research Grant Programme

OSSREA

P.O. Box 31971
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: 251-1-239484
Fax: 251-1-223921
E-mail: ossrea@telecom.net.et
Web: <http://www.ossrea.net>

PUBLICATIONS

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

RESEARCH REPORTS SUBMITTED

Gender Issues Research Report

Tumuoru, Jackson. The Effect of HIV/AIDS on Rural Women's Agricultural Production and Their Livelihood: A Study of Kurungu District in Uganda.

◆ Journal

Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review, XX, no. 2 (June 2004)

Articles

Barbara. N. Ngwenya. *Evading Household Indebtedness Through Participation in Savings-Cum-Credit Clubs And Burial Societies in Contemporary Botswana.*

Yihenew Zewdie. *Room for Maneuvre: Local Organisations and Resource Tenure Administration in Highland Kafa, Southwest Ethiopia.*

Crescentia Madebwe. *The Impact of Mine Closures on Rural Population Dynamics: The Case of Zhombe in Kwekwe District, Midlands Province, Zimbabwe.*

Emebet Mulugeta. *Swimming Against the Tide: Educational Problems and Coping Strategies of Rural Female Students in Ethiopia.*

Gaotlhogwe. R. Motlaleng. *The Real Exchange Rate as a Measure of Competitiveness in Botswana: 1976-1999.*

◆ Books

Eshetu Chole. 2004. *Underdevelopment in Ethiopia.* 347 pages. ISBN 1904855350. Hardback US\$20.95/Eth. Br. 180.00 Paperback US\$7.00/Eth. Br. 57.00.

Nhema, Alfred G. ed. 2004. *The quest for peace in Africa: Transformations, democracy and public policy.* 416 pages. ISBN 9057270498. US\$29.95/Eth. Br. 198.00.

Zewde, Bahru, ed. 2003. *Land, Gender and the Periphery: Themes in the History of Eastern and Southern Africa.* vi + 178 pages. ISBN 0 954538420 paperback. US\$ 15.00/Eth. Br. 65.

Salih, M. A. Mohamed, ed. 2003. *African political parties: Evolution, institutionalisation and governance.* Pluto Press. 372 pages. ISBN 0 7453 2038 4 hardback. US\$25.00. ISBN 0 7453 2037 6 paperback. US\$20.00.

Ahmed, Abdel Ghaffar M. 2002. *Changing systems of livelihood in rural Sudan.* 220 pages. ISBN 0 95420302X. US\$10.00/ Eth. Br. 45.00.

_____. 2002. *Anthropology in the Sudan: Reflections by a Sudanese anthropologist.* 192 pages. ISBN 90-5727-044-7. US\$17.00/Eth. Br.145.00.

Babiker, Mustafa, ed. 2002. *Resource alienation, militarisation and development: Case studies from East African Drylands.* vii + 205 pages. US\$10.00/ Eth. Br. 45.00.

Muhereza, Frank, and Peter Otim. 2002. *Pastoral resource competition in Uganda: Case studies into commercial livestock ranching and pastoral institutions.* 192 pages. ISBN 0 95420302X. US\$17.00/Eth. Br.145.00.

Assefa, Taye, Severine M. Rugumamu and Abdel

- Ghaffar M. Ahmed eds. 2001. *Globalization democracy and development in Africa: Challenges and prospects*. iv + 379 pages. ISBN 0 9521269 4 X. US\$15.00/Eth. Br. 100.00.
- Negussie, Getachew Kassa. 2001. *Among the pastoral Afar in Ethiopia: Tradition, continuity and socio-economic change*. 208 pages. ISBN 90-5727-039-0. US\$17.00/ Eth. Br. 145.00.
- Salih, M. A. Mohamed, ed. 2001. *Local environmental change and society in Africa*. viii + 225 pages. ISBN 1-402-0046-4. US\$20.00/Eth. Br. 170.00.
- Salih, M. A. Mohamed, Ton Dietz and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed, eds. 2001. *African pastoralism: Conflict, institutions and government*. vii + 311 pages. ISBN 0-7453-1787-1. US\$22.00/Eth. Br. 188.00.
- OSSREA. *OSSREA on CD*. 2001. US\$20.00/Eth. Br. 170.00.
- ◆ **Environmental Forum Publications Series**
- Moleele, Nkobi M. and Ntshabane, Tidimane. 2002. *Environmental management in Botswana. Have the national conservation plans worked?* Environmental Forum Publications Series no. 5 vii + 63 pages. US\$8.00/Eth. Br. 35.00.
- Musambe, Thérèse and Kabenga, Innocent. 2002. *Environmental management in Rwanda: Have the national conservation plans worked?* Environmental Forum Publications Series no. 3. vii + 27 pages. US\$6.00/Eth. Br. 25.00.
- Shumba, Veronica, Enos, Mutikani and Baker, Sibongile . 2002. *Environmental management in Zimbabwe: Have the national conservation plans worked?* Environmental Forum Publications Series no. 4. viii + 55 pages. US\$8.00/Eth. Br. 35.00.
- .. **Research Reports**
- Belete, Zewdu and Assefa, Yemesrach. *Willingness-to-pay for protecting endangered environments: The case of Nechisar National Park*. Social Science Research Report, no. 31. vii + 31 pages. ISSN1608-6287. US\$5.00/Eth. Br. 22.00.
- Bewket, Woldeamlak. *Land degradation and farmers' acceptance and adoption of conservation technologies in the Digil watershed, Northwestern Highlands of Ethiopia*. Social Science Research Report, no. 29. iiiiv + 65 pages. ISSN1608-6287. US\$5.00/Eth. Br. 35.00
- Kilavuka, Janet Muyoma. *A comparative study of the socio-economic implications of rural women, men, and mixed self-help groups: A case of Kakamega District*. Gender Issues Research Report no. 20. iiiiv + 57 pages. ISSN 1608-6295. US\$5.00/Eth. Br. 36.00
- Nalugwa, Sarah. *Indigenous approaches to the HIV/AIDS scourge in Uganda*. Social Science Research Report, no. 30. ix + 57 pages. ISSN1608-6287. US\$6.00/Eth. Br. 39.00
- Wawire, Violet K. *Gender and the social and economic impact of drought on the residents of Turkana District in Kenya*. Gender Issues Research Report no. 21. iiiiv + 29 pages. ISSN 1608-6295. US\$5.00/Eth. Br. 30.00
- .. **DHP Publications Series**
- Katunguka-Rwakishaya, Nalule, S. K. and Sabiiti, E.N. *Indigenous Knowledge in Ethnoveterinary Medicine in Southwest Uganda*. DHP Publications Series No. 9. iii + 62 pages. US\$ 6.00/ Eth. Br. 40.00.
- Dafa Alla Ibrahim Osman, et al. *Training Manual for Community Animal Health Workers/Paravets in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Ugnada*. DHP Publications Series No. 8. iv + 99 pages. US\$ 6.00/ Eth. Br. 40.00.
- .. **Development Research Report Series**
- Ahmed, Abdel Ghaffar M., Alemayehu Azeze, Mustafa Babiker and Dires Tsegaye. 2002. *Post-*

drought recovery strategies among the pastoral households in the Horn of Africa: A review. Development Research Report Series no. 3. ix + 70 pages. US\$12.00/Eth. Br. 49.00.

Huggins, Christopher. 2003. *Rural water tenure in Kenya and Tanzania: Changing tenure patterns, legal regimes and community responses.* Development Research Report Series no. 5. ISSN 1608-8875. viii + 84 pages. US\$12.00/Eth. Br. 51.00.

Teka, Tegegne and Azeze, Alemayehu. 2002. *Cross-border trade and food security in the Ethiopia-Djibouti and Ethiopia-Somalia borderlands.* Development Research Report Series no. 4. ISSN 1608-8875. vi + 63 pages. US\$6.00/Eth. Br. 31.00.

CALL FOR ARTICLES

In its February 2003 issue of the Newsletter, OSSREA launched a new initiative to publish short articles on topical issues concerning the transformation process in Africa. The African Union and NEPAD have been two such topics dealt with from various angles. Our aim is to provide members of the academic and research institutes a lively forum for debate and reflection on matters of critical concern for the people of the continent.

In the February 2005 issue of the OSSREA Bulletin, we plan to publish two or three short articles on issues of interest to the continent. Accordingly, OSSREA members and other interested scholars are invited to contribute articles.

Articles should be 6-8 pages in length, including a brief abstract. Authors are advised to include their full address and send their contribution by e-mail before **10th January 2005** to:

The Editor
OSSREA Bulletin
OSSREA, P.O. Box 31971
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
E-mail: pub.ossrea@telecom.net.et

OSSREA Invites contributions to its Journal!

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Calendar of Major OSSREA Forthcoming Events

November 2004	International Conference on African Conflict Management: Resolution, Post-conflict Recovery and Development
December 2004	Winners' Workshop for Senior Scholars Research Competition
December 2004	Winners' Workshop for The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa Grant Programme covering Botswana, Tanzania Uganda and Zambia
December 2004	Winners' Workshop for the Post-Doctoral Fellowship Grant Programme
April 2005	OSSREA Liaison Officers' Meeting
April 2005	Application deadline 19 th Social Science and 17 th Gender Issues Research Grant Completion
May 2005	Jury Meeting for the 19 th Social Science and 17 th Gender Issues Research Grant Completion
June 2005	Application deadline for Senior Scholars Research Grant Competition