

**ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN  
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (OSSREA)**



**Abridged OSSREA Profile**

**2023**

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## BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), is a research and capacity building network that was started in April 1980 by a group of pioneering social scientists in the region. It is governed by the General Congress and has liaison officers in 21 countries of the Eastern and Southern Africa region.

OSSREA's liaison officers in its 21 Chapters are its official representatives who co-ordinate OSSREA activities in their respective countries link up with policy makers and organize local research and training activities. OSSREA has Chapters in Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

OSSREA was established at a time when African higher education institutions were in a crisis and universities were finding it difficult to foster research due to dwindling financial resources, political interference, poor remuneration for staff and the general demoralisation of academic staff, some of whom abandoned basic research for consultancies, while others left for greener pastures overseas. Meanwhile what research was going on in universities became increasingly individualised, unfocused, localised and narrow. It was in order to provide a platform for a regional and continental research network through which academics could conduct meaningful basic research that would make a meaningful contribution to knowledge in the region, exchange their experiences.

OSSREA's mission is to support policy research for application aimed at policy innovation. Through basic, action-oriented and policy research, OSSREA influences relevant institutions in generating knowledge for informed policy interventions critical to the improvements of the quality of life of the African people.

OSSREA's objectives are to:

- ❖ Encourage and promote interest in the study of and research in the social sciences in the region;
- ❖ Promote collaborative research and facilities for scholarly exchange of ideas and publications between individuals and institutions engaged in the study of and research in the social sciences;
- ❖ Foster links and collaboration between researchers and research results users;
- ❖ Support capacity building for African scholars in the study of and research in the social sciences and encourage the establishment of platforms for applications of research results;
- ❖ Work closely with regional and international institutions engaged in the study of and research in the social sciences;

- ❖ Establish a special fund to be used for purposes of providing such research grants and training fellowships as are consistent with its objectives;
- ❖ Support dialogue and interaction between social scientists, other scholars and policy-makers in Eastern and Southern Africa with a view to enhancing the impact of social science research on policy-making and development planning; and
- ❖ Promote relations and co-operation between social science researchers in eastern and southern Africa and African development institutions.

OSSREA has been and is globally recognized as one of the best research, publication and capacity building network in Africa. Due to its commendable deliverables OSSREA has joined the 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program global rankings under various categories.

## OSSREA ORGANS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

### CONGRESS

The Congress is the highest governing body of OSSREA. It convenes every 3 years and deliberates on a wide range of policy issues governing the overall operation of the Organization. It elects the Executive Committee comprising the President, two Vice-Presidents, one Resident Vice-President, and three other members. The Congress conducts its session in two separate proceedings, namely the Conference and the Business Meeting. The Conference is an academic forum for exchanging views and ideas on the study of and research in the social sciences, whereas the Business Meeting deliberates and decides on policy and other issues of paramount importance. In its business session, the Congress approves the appointment of the Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director based on the Executive Committee's recommendation. It discusses and approves activities and financial reports of the Secretariat, which highlight events that transpired since the last Congress.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The OSSREA Executive Committee is the second highest decision-making body next to the Congress. This body is responsible for managing and overseeing the overall operation of OSSREA. The Executive Committee ensures that the planned activities and policies endorsed by the Congress are duly implemented. It convenes periodically to monitor activities and deliberate on matters that call for urgent decisions. The Executive Committee helps in mobilising resources needed for realising work plans and recruits the Executive Director and his deputy based on laid down criteria and seeks the approval of the Congress for their appointments.

### SECRETARIAT

OSSREA's Secretariat is housed in its three-story building located in the Main Campus of Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. The Secretariat is headed by the Executive Director and has staff member consisting of the Executive Director, two Directors, a Finance and Administration Manager, 2 Programme Specialists, one Research Coordinator, four Programme Assistants several technical and administrative staff. The Secretariat is supported by National Chapter Liaison Officers in the twenty-

one countries and each of them works with an Executive Committee of three to five people. Most of the Liaison Offices are supported by host universities which provide them with office space, furniture and in some cases secretarial staff. This support helps OSSREA to maintain a small secretariat with most of the functions discharged at national level.

### **NATIONAL CHAPTERS**

OSSREA has Chapters in 21 countries of the eastern and southern Africa. The Chapters constitute the Congress and assist the Secretariat in the dissemination of information, the promotion of membership, the conduct of country-specific activities and the collection of membership fees. Chapters are responsible for:

- ❖ Organizing local level academic activities of OSSREA members and other academics involved in the teaching of and research in the social sciences;
- ❖ Conducting local meetings of OSSREA members;
- ❖ Extending membership to interested parties in the private sectors and NGOs;
- ❖ Creating attachment programmes for young scholars in their respective countries by establishing links with other institutions;
- ❖ Disseminating information on the activities of OSSREA and the research findings of its members through every appropriate media; and
- ❖ Performing such additional tasks as the Executive Committee of OSSREA may from time to time determine.

## **SECRETARIAT: TEAM COMPOSITION AND LEADERSHIP**

OSSREA Secretariat has developed appropriate and efficient management and organizational structures and has the necessary human resources to enable it fulfil its objectives. OSSREA can be commended for its:

- ❖ Lean organizational structure, and efficient and transparent management
- ❖ Clear statement of purpose, procedures and regulations
- ❖ Efficient and effective information management
- ❖ Gender conscious management structure and system
- ❖ A democratic governance system that is constitution-driven and based on consultation and consensus
- ❖ Cost-effective financial management

## **OSSREA'S MAJOR ACTIVITIES**

OSSREA's major activities fall into the following four broad categories:

### **SPECIALIZED RESEARCH PROJECTS**

- ❖ Employment, Youth Issues and Migration
- ❖ Social Policies, Education, Health and Social Development
- ❖ Gender in Economic and Political Arenas
- ❖ Natural Resources and Rural Development

- ❖ Political Governance and Conflict Management

#### **TRAINING PROGRAMMES**

- ❖ The social science research methodology training including specialized programmes for Ph.D. students
- ❖ The gender training programmes

#### **GRANT AWARDS - CLOSED**

- ❖ Social science research grant competition for young scholars
- ❖ Gender issues research grant competition for young scholars
- ❖ The post-doctoral fellowship grant competition for recent PhD graduates
- ❖ The sabbatical research grant competition for senior scholars
- ❖ The senior scholars research grant competition for senior scholars

## **CURRENT PROJECTS**

### **On Governance**

#### **COVID-19 and the Youth Question in Africa: Impact, Response and Protection Measures in the IGAD Region**

The project will develop a COVID-19 Vertically Integrated Social Accountability and Advocacy Framework (COVISAF) to enable the documentation of reliable, contextually-grounded local data analysis and rapid feedback to communities and authorities to inform policies and practices to mitigate the social and economic impacts of COVID-19. COVISAF will complement formal IGAD Member States' oversight mechanisms of implementing Regional Response Strategy for COVID-19 pandemic. Synergy will be sought using multi-level independent policy monitoring and advocacy whereby monitoring will inform advocacy whereas advocacy will inform monitoring. Both formal (government) accountability and informal (youth-led community) accountability mechanisms will complement each other in a mutually reinforcing manner. The project is being implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

The objectives of the project are:

- To carry out a comprehensive gender analysis of the current social mobilization of youth in informing, co-designing and supporting emergency preparedness and response, capacity, key gaps and support needs.
- To build the capacity of male and female Youth Volunteers for Behaviour Change (YOV4BC) in emergency preparedness, response (disaster risk reduction and management) and building resilience to impacts of COVID-19 so that they are well informed, resourced and educated about COVID-19 and its prevention measures.
- To partner with the youth to take action within their communities through developing and institutionalizing a standardized and harmonized COVID-19 Vertically Integrated Social

Accountability and Advocacy Framework for monitoring the IGAD Regional Response Strategy (IRRS) for COVID-19 Pandemic in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia.

- To investigate and track gender differentiated sectoral socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on youth and their communities and document community perceptions and response strategies
- To facilitate meaningful policy engagement between male and female youth and policy makers through enhanced national, sub-national and regional knowledge sharing platforms.

## On Migration and related Issues

### ▪ **Protracted Displacement Economies:**

This project investigates the replacement of a traditional humanitarian model with a new, development-orientated approach: the protracted displacement economy. Our focus is not just on displaced people but the ‘displacement-affected community’, including the ‘host’ population, amongst others. In addition, we understand the ‘economy’ to involve both financial and non-financial transactions. If community organisations are empowered, the vast economic potential of displacement-affected communities around the world may be realised. The Protracted Displacement economies project launched in September 2020 and runs until August 2023. For more information read [HERE](#)

### ▪ **A New Interdisciplinary Framework for Studying the Relation between Climate Change and Migration-CLIMIG,2022-2027.**

This program aims to establish an innovative and bold interdisciplinary research environment comprising the natural and social sciences to examine how climate change affects migration processes in three of the world’s most populated mountain areas: the Ethiopian Highlands, the Andes, and the Himalayas. As one of the most vulnerable habitats to climate change, mountains offer a showcase on how rapid environmental change generates natural disasters, creates social tensions and challenges people’s livelihoods, eventually driving them to migrate Ethiopia, Peru/Bolivia and Nepal are therefore emblematic of one of the most urgent questions of our time: how does climate change affect population movements within countries and between the Global South and the Global North? To answer this question the program brings together a core group of five scientists from climatology, human geography, human ecology, international relations and social anthropology. The program will be based at the School of Global Studies (SGS), University of Gothenburg (UGOT), which hosts the Centre on Global Migration (CGM) as an institutional platform to engage a host of junior and senior scholars from both the Global North and the Global South in an innovative and cutting-edge interdisciplinary research environment. Even though climate-driven migration has received the attention of scholars worldwide for some years, few attempts have been made to examine the topic by employing a truly interdisciplinary. Moreover, few attempts have been made to thoroughly investigate not only how climate change impacts



migration as an independent driver but also how it intersects with other drivers, creating a multi-driving migration dynamic. Indeed, environmental drivers cannot be isolated from other drivers (Morales-Muñoz et.al. 2020). Specifically, there is an urgent need to analyze complex assemblages of factors and quantify the relative effects of and interaction among migration drivers. The consortium partners include University of Gottenburg (UGOT), University of Oslo, Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa(OSSREA) Ethiopia, Catholic University of Peru, South Asia Institute of Advanced Studies (Nepal) and University of Birmingham. The aim of the project is to establish a bold interdisciplinary research environment that bridges cutting edge social science research on migration. The project is designed to create an environment where social science research on migration is combined with innovative climate science to rethink how people are moving due to climate change. Models that consider both climate data and social science research will be created to understand how people are moving and how different factors are influencing their movement.

- **Complex pathways of climate mobility for children and youth in Ethiopia (PATHWAYS)**

Climate change progressively threatens human security and development, undermines livelihoods, and affects established mobility patterns. With projections of severe climate change impacts, a growing youth population, and high future mobility rates - Ethiopia constitutes an exemplary case for studying how these phenomena interrelate. As one of Africa's most vulnerable countries to climate change, Ethiopia has a long history of displacement and resettlement. About 70 percent of Ethiopia's current migration involves young persons aged between 16 and 24, who lacking local opportunities move to cities and increasingly abroad). However, analysis of how climate change and mobility practices interact across different age groups and genders remain scarce. Based on a multidisciplinary research strategy - bridging development, migration, climate, and youth studies - PATHWAYS sets out to fill this void by exploring: i) how children and youth experience climate change; ii) how climate change interacts with other factors that drive or influence mobility aspirations and capabilities; and iii) the extent to which existing climate change adaptation strategies and responses take youth experiences and mobility practices into account. The aim is to contribute new knowledge that enhances research capacity and informs climate change resilient solutions. Climate change both directly and indirectly will affect human mobility through existing and future vulnerabilities although linear or direct causal relationships remain difficult to establish.

PATHWAYS is grounded in a human security framework that situates C&Y as critical agents who within particular socio-ecological contexts and relations have agency and influence on their own lives. a main rationale for PATHWAYS is to debunk simplistic assumptions about climate change related mobility through studying the diverse ways in which C&Y, through a gender lens, do or do not become mobile. To enhance the understanding of how climate change affects the mobility of young people, PATHWAYS examines how C&Y in a variety of sites and situations experience, perceive, talk about, and engage with climate change, and how such engagements influence their mobility



practices. Shifting the focus from migration to mobility more broadly enables attention to mobility hierarchies, power dynamics and differentiated meanings that shape the process.

PATHWAYS is in line with several SDGs: SDG 13 on Climate Action and associated targets; SDG 10.7 which calls for orderly, safe, and responsible migration; SDG target 1.3 to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; as well as SDGs that contain several targets that reference migration, inter alia: student mobility (4.B); combating human trafficking and exploitation (5.2, 8.7, 16.2); labor migration and employment (8.5, 8.7, 8.8); remittances (10.C) and migration data (17.18). Finally, by prioritizing C&Y sensitive participatory approaches for identifying the complexities at the core of climate change, PATHWAYS supports Denmark's actions towards Ethiopia's development and migration governance efforts by addressing migration's root causes, high-risk, return, and reintegration efforts, as well as responds to UNICEF's 'Call to Action' to address important evidence gaps.

- **Modern day Slavery**

The project aims to contribute to the effort of combating child domestic labor, Woord en Daad in collaboration with Hiwot Integrated Development Organization (HIDO), Hope for Justice (HFJ), Justice for All (JFA), Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT) and Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) is implementing a project "Combating Modern Slavery: Breaking the Chains of Exploitative Child Labor" in Ethiopia with financial support from NORAD. The effort of project partners aims at contributing to two strategic outcomes:

1. Vulnerable children and their families become resilient in the face of recruitment for exploitative child labor.
2. Government, judicial actors and civil society have implemented efforts to prevent, identify and address exploitative child labor and protect victims and vulnerable children.

## Food and Nutrition Security

- **InnoFoodAfrica**

InnoFoodAfrica will explore climate-smart African crops in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Uganda. It will develop and demonstrate optimal solutions for cropping practices, processing and productisation of crops to foodstuffs and bio-packagings via new value chains to markets. It will enhance adoption of nutritionally balanced food consumption in urban Africa and create opportunities to launch the new foodstuffs to international markets. The main output is to demonstrate the waste potential of African crops as healthy food raw materials in combating malnutrition in the continent. The emphasis will be to target the new foods to vulnerable people such as malnourished infants, expecting mothers and urban adults under the risk of obesity. This will be done by increasing the diversity of affordable, nutrient-dense and healthy food products made of using local crops as raw materials and supporting the people to eat more healthily.

- InnoFoodAfrica will address the key barriers of the African agro-food system, i.e. low productivity, limited access to urban and international markets, affordability and convenience of the foodstuffs. Capacity building targeted especially to women in the four countries will include improved practices in increasing productivity of indigenous crops, post-harvesting technologies, crop residue valorization, nutritional guiding and business skills.
- InnofoodAfrica will foster international cooperation with European-African project with similar goals by organizing joint events, technology and knowledge transfer and sharing training materials. The project has been planned by a strong cross-disciplinary consortium of 18 partners, dominated by 13 African organisations with deep understanding of local needs from all four countries. For more information read [HERE](#)

## Gender and Climate Change

### **Women, coffee and climate: women's empowerment for socio-ecological resilience of coffee value chain against climate change in ethiopia - DeSIRA Project**

An EU funded project with a general objective of enhancing gender equality and sustainability of Ethiopian coffee value chain through eco-efficiency, social innovation, and south-south cooperation. The project will promote the Participatory Action Research methodology to promote a systemic transformation in the coffee sector. Women will be recognized as key agents that promote initiatives to build resilience in their economic activities. In this way, work will be done on the development of productive capacity, promotion of favourable regulatory frameworks, access to markets and promotion of research. Research actions will be supported by Ethiopian, European and Latin American. specialized entities, recovering ancestral knowledge about coffee and the climate, through dialogue with productive organizations. The knowledge generated will improve not only production and access to markets, but also the recognition of women as subjects of change. The project will run from 2023 to 2025.

## Health issues

### **The Social Sciences for Severe Stigmatising Skin Conditions (5S) Foundation:**

The vision is a Foundation that will end neglect of three conditions (podoconiosis, mycetoma and scabies) through bringing the social sciences to bear on these conditions in our DAC-listed partner countries. Podoconiosis is a progressive, debilitating form of leg swelling experienced by barefoot farmers, mycetoma a slow-growing, destructive infection of the skin and underlying tissues, and scabies an extremely itchy infectious condition caused by skin-burrowing mites. These conditions are huge public health problems in the three countries in which the 5S Foundation will work: Ethiopia, Sudan and Rwanda. In Ethiopia the project will work on two of the conditions (podoconiosis and scabies).

#### **Aims:**

#### **Situational Aims**

- To examine the cultural logics and social and economic contexts of the selected NTDs, utilizing cross cutting social science perspectives;
- To understand the dynamics and dimensions of stigma;
- To investigate how all three diseases have been conceptualized at the national and international policy levels;
- To evaluate existing interventions in areas in which they have already been developed;

### **Strategic Aims**

- To refine a framework developed to identify gaps in understanding of the social contexts and consequences of podoconiosis, mycetoma and scabies;
- To develop a comprehensive intervention strategy for each disease utilising all the evidence gathered from the above;

### **Capacity Building Aims**

- To support endemic-country training posts (PhD and postdoctoral) in a manner that will leave enduring capacity for social science research across a range of local health priorities, including NTDs;
- To facilitate South-South and North-South sharing of best practice in research and advocacy applicable to a wide range of stigmatising conditions in low-resource, low-literacy settings.

Read [HERE](#) for more.

## **COMPLETED PROJECTS**

### **▪ ELLA (Evidence and Lessons from Latin America):**

Mixes research, exchange and learning to inspire development policies and practices that are grounded in evidence about what works in varied country contexts. ELLA was led by Practical Action Consulting Latin America (Soluciones Prácticas Consultoría), based in Lima, Peru. Since it began in 2010, ELLA has involved a wide range of development research and practice organisations from Latin America, Africa, South Asia and the UK.

The programme:

- Conducts rigorous research, synthesising existing evidence and researching evidence gaps, undertaken by researchers from countries in the ‘global south’
- Organises and runs exchange and learning programmes – called ELLA Learning Alliances – that connect these researchers and the users of the research, across these countries, to enable the debate of evidence and lessons;
- Supports the growth of topic specific networks to promote continuous learning between individuals, organisations and countries – through the joint research and the exchange and learning programmes.

Geographic Focus: To date ELLA has been orientated to researching and sharing evidence and lessons from Latin America with people, organisations and countries in Africa and South Asia. This remains a strong focus, but the programme has evolved to allow more ‘multi-way’ research and sharing, to facilitate the exchange of lessons between very varied country contexts.

Thematic Focus: Thematically, ELLA has focused on economic development, governance and environmental management, and within these areas on themes and topics in which Latin America is perceived to have valuable lessons to share with the rest of the developing world. Specific topics have been identified through a research process involving surveys and discussion with potential research users, expert interview, and literature review.

CIPPEC, Argentina and OSSREA, researched Accountability of the Executive to Legislative Bodies (Horizontal Accountability);

Read [HERE](#) for more information and visit the project website [ella.practicalaction.org](http://ella.practicalaction.org)

▪ **Migrating out of Poverty – Ethiopia Project**

Migrating out of Poverty Research Programme Consortium focuses on the relationship between internal and regional migration and poverty in Africa and Asia. It is funded by the UK’s Department for International Development and coordinated out of the University of Sussex. The Ethiopian project is being implemented by OSSREA (Organisation for Social Science Research in eastern and Southern Africa). The goal of Migrating out of Poverty is to maximise the poverty reducing and developmental impacts of migration and minimise the costs and risks of migration for poor people. Although migration does not necessarily lead to such positive outcomes, Migrating out of Poverty Project is working to produce research which sheds light on the circumstances in which migration can most effectively reduce poverty.

The research in Ethiopia focuses on three thematic area:

- ❖ Intra-household dynamics of migration, including youth aspirations;
- ❖ Understanding the structure and functioning of the Migration Industry in Ethiopia and along routes into Europe; and
- ❖ Quantitative assessments of the drivers and impacts of migration on poverty (including counterfactual analysis).

The objective of the research is to investigate how changes in national and regional migration impact on international migration into Europe and the MENA region by:

- ❖ Mapping major migratory pathways for migrants from poorer households, the steps they involve, and the risks and prospects for different migrants
- ❖ Examining how migration is facilitated or frustrated and how this varies with legal status, occupation, age, gender, and poverty level
- ❖ Exploring how micro- and meso-level choices and decisions at origin, in transit, or at staging posts during step migration, are shaped by policy, political conflict, legal status, economic circumstances and social/cultural factors

- ❖ Investigating the use of digital tools and mobile phones in the migration process, as a means of disseminating or sharing information to and among migrants, and as a means for migrants of staying connected with relatives and other social relations

### On Borderland Issues

- **The Nexus between Informal Cross Border Trade and Cross Border Security Governance**

OSSREA in collaboration with Life and Peace Initiative (LPI) is implementing a research project to study the nexus between informal cross border trade and cross border security governance that aims at influencing policy and practice towards enhancing the livelihood of borderland communities in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region. The Initiative has identified Cross Border Security Governance (CBSG) to be the general theme of study, where by Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) is used as a lens to understand CBSG. A six-country assessment of ICBT including Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan was done by OSSREA and the report is submitted to LPI. The initiative will influence regional policies based on evidence which is comprehensive and sensitive to local conflict dynamics and perspectives. The overall objective of this initiative is to enrich regional policy making processes with local perspectives, lived experiences, solid evidence and expertise by supporting civil society organizations and academia to conduct policy-targeted research and analysis.

The project is currently in its final phase whereby a policy framework on Informal Cross Border Trade and Cross Border Security Governance has been developed and validated by various trade and security experts from the countries of the IGAD region. The framework is also expected to be validated by the ministerial committees of the IGAD countries and ratified by the member states of the IGAD in 2018.

### On Peace and Security Issues

- **Inclusive Mechanisms for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the IGAD Region**

This is a three-years project funded by the IDRC to be implemented in Kenya and Uganda. The creation of an inclusive mechanism to mainstream youth and youth issues into interventions in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) poses substantive conceptual, methodological and policy challenges. For the most part, young men and women make up the majority of actors- and “foot soldiers”- that embrace and actively engage in acts of violent extremism (VE). As the threat posed by VE deepens in Africa, especially, inter-governmental state and non-state institutions are investing time and resources to contemplate and implement innovative and collaborative solutions. However, there is still a plethora of gaps in the conceptual understanding of youth engagements in VE and in the current approaches put in place by state and non-state actors to CVE. This research project studies the drivers of VE and the gaps in policies and programmes of P/CVE initiatives. The project so far has completed a baseline study

in the two countries. It has also produced preliminary results and have conducted validation workshops in the two countries. Since the project is an action research and as an intervention strategy a manual is expected to be developed to train various stakeholders on youth-inclusivity issues in the IGAD region.

## PUBLICATIONS

OSSREA's publications include: Periodicals, Books and Monographs, Research Reports, Summaries of workshop and conference proceedings, Reference materials (bibliography, abstracts), and Publications on CD-ROM. Specifically, OSSREA publishes the following:

- ❖ A bi-annual Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review Journal
- ❖ OSSREA Bulletin
- ❖ Social Science Research Report Series
- ❖ Gender Issues Research Report Series
- ❖ Drylands Husbandry Project Publications Series
- ❖ OSSREA Development Research Report Series
- ❖ Environmental Forum Publications Series
- ❖ Occasional Paper Series
- ❖ National Workshop Reports
- ❖ Books on different social science issues (Migration, Climate Change, Health, Gender, Governance, Food Security, Inclusive Growth and Development, Elections, Poverty Reduction etc...)
- ❖ OSSREA on CD
- ❖ Abstracts and Bibliographies
- ❖ Register of Social Scientists
- ❖ Official Publications
- ❖ Training Modules

In addition to the print publications, the publications are also available on OSSREA's website ([www.ossrea.net](http://www.ossrea.net)) and various well-known publication channels. Some of the publications on Migration, Border Issues and Peace and Security are as follows:

### On Migration Issues

- **International Migration and Development in Eastern and southern Africa**  
This is a book that was published from a research project on migration and development in sub-Saharan Africa. The research took case studies from Botswana, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Sudan. This anthology brings together outputs of the researches. It contains six chapters that deal with issues, nature, challenges, and opportunities of international migration; impacts of remittances on the economies of recipient individuals and countries in Eastern and Southern Africa; and policy options for making the interface between international migration and development more effective. The studies in those countries focus on the different aspects and issues of migration from these countries to South Africa and the Gulf States. The book is made available through various publication



channels as it is vital in informing policy, practice, teaching and research on international migration and development in Eastern and Southern Africa.

- **The Rural-Urban Nexus in Migration and Livelihoods Diversification: A Case Study of East Esté Wereda and Bahir Dar Town, Amhara Region**

This is a book that culminated out of a research project on internal migration conducted in Ethiopia. Migration has increasingly become a universal human experience. This is more so with rural to urban migration, and Ethiopia is no exception. Expansion of transportation and communication infrastructure as well as proliferation of construction and urban development activities is providing further impetus for an increased exodus of rural people into towns and cities. Migration is being seen by rural people as a means to escape rural poverty through livelihood diversification. Through migration migrants are able to improve their situation and that of their families and relatives who, for now, might choose to stay behind. Rural to urban migration, if managed properly, can benefit both rural (sending) and urban (receiving) communities. This book presents highlights of these key issues and related topics that characterize rural to urban migration in Ethiopia. Its contribution lies in generating empirical evidence regarding the closely intertwined nature of migration and livelihood diversification and the resultant process of rural-urban linkages based on a case study of East Esté Wereda and Bahir Dar town, Amhara region. The book is a useful reading for rural and urban development experts, for policy makers, local officials, NGOs, academics, and postgraduate students who hold interest in migration and related issues.

- **The Migration, Environment and Conflict Nexus in Ethiopia: A Case Study of Amhara Migrant-settlers in East Wollega Zone**

This is a research project on internal migration that was conducted in Ethiopia. This research identified the characteristics of migrants, who left their ancestral homes for good and settled in East Wollega Zone at various times and has also uncovered the causes for the conflict that led to the eventual displacement of thousands of migrant-settlers. The study has depicted the predicaments of Amhara migrant-settlers who went through the process of migration, settlement, conflict, displacement, and resettlement. The book is made available through various publication channels.

- **Reversed migration trends in the Kondoa eroded area: Lessons for future conservation activities in the Hado project areas, Tanzania (SSRR No. 20)**

- **Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration: The Case of Female Domestic Workers in Bole and Yeka Sub-Cities, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (GIRR 25)**

### On Borderland Issues

- **Multiple Involvements or Multiple Exclusions: Transnational Experiences of Communities on the Zimbabwe-South Africa Borderlands**

This study was intended to understand how transnationalism between Zimbabwe and South Africa has been going on for many years as a result of a combination of economic,



political, socio-cultural and historical factors. The book also explores how transnationalism is experienced by those involved and how it affects them and their places of origin.

- **Informal Cross-border Trade in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

Informal Cross-border Trade (ICBT) in the Southern African Development Community investigates the initiatives taken by the informal cross-border traders to dismantle the colonial structure's dominance vis-a-vis regional integration among the 14 SADC member states in general and the mainland member countries. It also explores the activities of ICBTs or micro cross-border traders (MCBTs) in the four SADC member states and examines the presence of ICBT to determine the volume of trade involved. The research also attempts to find out the contributions that the MCBTs make to the economies of four former British Colonies: Malawi, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, all mainland member states of SADC. Lastly and perhaps most importantly, the study explores the hypothesis that the struggles of the ICBTs contribute to the mission of integrating SADC member states and facilitating intra-trade.

- **Women without Borders**

The women whose story is told in this book are those who conducted trade in at least one of the SADC countries during the 2002 period. Informal cross-border women's activities, their perceptions, hopes and investment strategies, and in many instances, the constraints imposed by official policies on their activities are examined. The book is also about how the women managed to capture the cross-border market niche, and how they had successfully appropriated that market niche to their advantage.

- **Poverty-Induced Cross-border Movements and Children's Vulnerability to Sexual Exploitation and HIV/AIDS (Social Science Research Report Series No. 36)**

This research assessed the extent of children's vulnerability to sexual exploitation within processes of poverty-induced illicit cross-border business ventures, along Zimbabwe's eastern border shared with Mozambique, vis-à-vis the spread of HIV and AIDS among children. It sought to inform the broadening of the scope of national strategies of protecting children from the epidemic, given that the Ministry of Health and Child Welfare (MoHCW 2007) has supported the prevention of mother-to-child (HIV) transmission (PMTCT), which only protects infants (or just 13 per cent of HIV-infected children), more strongly than other programmes that target elder children.

## On Peace and Security Issues

- **Handbook of Peace and Human Rights Education in Ethiopia**

This book aims to introduce the reader to some past and current trends pertaining to social and political interactions and human rights among the various Ethiopian ethnic groups and helps each citizen to become aware of the process of peace-building, democratization and protection of human rights in the country.

- **The Quest for Peace in Africa: Transformations, Democracy and Public Policy**

Africa is mired in a range of intra- to inter-state conflicts, caused by the fragile nature of the African states, endemic poverty, economic inequality and exclusionary governance systems that do not allow participatory political arrangements. So, conflict has become the distinguishing feature of Africa. Apart from the HIV/AIDS scourge, the plague of war is the most devastating challenge to the African people. Hence, the quest for peace. To be able to come up with practical solutions we need a better understanding of African conflicts. The 17 essays of this book address these complex issues. The themes reflect the new direction of appraising and understanding causes of conflicts as well as mechanisms for creating and sustaining peace in Africa. At the level of praxis, the themes reflect a novel way of perceiving the peace problematic in Africa in the context of social, economic and political transformations that are going on in Africa as well as in the international community.

- **The Roots of African Conflicts: The Causes & Costs (ISBN: 978-1-84701—300-2); The Resolution of African Conflicts: The Management of Conflict Resolution and Post Conflict Reconstruction (ISBN: 978-1-84701-302-6)**

OSSREA have chosen works by a wide range of African scholars to explain the roots, routes, regimes and resolution of African conflicts and how-to re-build post-conflict societies. The contributors offer sober and serious analyses, avoiding the sensationalism of the western media and the endemic Afro pessimism of scholars in the global north. The result is “these two extraordinary companion volumes, one of the most comprehensive treatments of conflicts in Africa.” (Professor Julius Nyang’oro, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). The books were launched at the African Studies Association of America annual conference and in Africa at the 9th OSSREA Congress in Cape Town in December 2007.

- **African Pastoralism: Conflict, Institutions and Government**

Although many countries in Africa are devastated by poverty and famine, and are desperately in need of aid, it is generally recognized that programmes of aid and development in Africa are imposed upon local communities with little regard for their traditional values and ways of life. This is true of development schemes imposed by national African governments, just as it is true of international aid schemes. This book provides a fresh look at these intricate issues and explores the way in which farming and traditional pastoral livelihoods have strengthened rather than weakened in the face of government reforms. It reveals how traditional institutions and resource management strategies within local African communities continue to endure, in spite of the enormous pressure that development programmes assert, as pastoralists resolve to confront coercive state polices designed to privilege the interests of the wealthy and powerful elite. Revealing the link between the structure of power relations in pastoral societies and a shrinking environmental space, the contributors demonstrate the intractable problems of the sustainability of pastoral development in situations characterised by increasing land appropriation and conflicts over resources. The book introduces thirteen case studies from Botswana, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda and various other parts of the African continent.

- **Conflict Resolution through Cultural Tolerance: An analysis of the Michu Institution in Metekkel Region, Ethiopia (SSRR No. 25)**
- **Inter-Group Conflict, the Role of Pastoral Youths and Small Arms Proliferation in Nomadic Areas of Ethiopia: The Case of the Karrayu and their Neighbours in the Upper Awash Valley Region**

This exploratory study aims to investigate the inter-group relationships of the Karrayu with their immediate neighbors, with primary focus on the dynamics of the resource-based conflicts, the role of pastoral youths in the drama, and the consequent small arms proliferation in the region. With a view to broadening the understanding of the interface between the various dimensions of the study issue, an in-depth review of the historical backdrop against which the conflict scenarios unfolded has been conducted. By so doing, efforts have been made to provide fresh in-sights into the intricate links between conflict, the role of pastoral youths, and small arms proliferation in the context of a continually shrinking environmental space in the study area.

### On Governance Issues

- **Three Decades of Public Sector Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa**

This research project examined public sector reforms that have been developed and implemented in the region during the last three decades. In this project researchers analysed the manner public sector reforms in the region has evolved, captured the ways in which the reforms have transformed the public-sector functions; the outputs as well as the positive and negative outcomes and impacts of the reforms; possible reasons for the success or failure of the reforms. Some of the issues that researcher dwelled upon included reforms on various public-sector systems including - human resource management, public finance management, public procurement, performance management, tax administration and resourcing the state; public information management, service delivery and governance; transparency and national integrity, contracting out and creating delivery agencies; and process engineering and organizational restructuring. The research study took case studies from Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The research culminated in a book entitled "Three Decades of Public Sector Reform in sub-Saharan Africa".

- **State Fragility in Eastern and Southern Africa**

This research study analyzed and documented the root causes of state fragility, the nature and extent of state fragility, and assessed the effectiveness of capacity building programs aimed at transforming fragile states into a well-functioning state. The research took place in 2015 and it covered case studies from Kenya, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Ethiopia, Angola, Republic of Congo, and Lesotho. The research culminated in a book entitled "State Fragility and State Building in Africa".

## Natural Resources and Climate Change

- **Climate Change and Variability on Pastoralist Women in Sub-Saharan Africa**

This research study assessed and examined gender-related risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities associated with climate change and variability on pastoralist communities. Specifically the research project examined and understood the gender dimensions of climate change and variability among pastoral societies by assessing and examining; gender-related risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities associated with climate change and variability on pastoralist communities; gender differentiated impacts of climate change and variability on pastoral communities; level of awareness of pastoralist communities on the occurrence, severity, dynamics and impacts of climate change and variability on pastoral women; pastoralist women's historical, traditional and new coping and adaptation mechanisms to climate change and variability and the dynamics; success stories and challenges of policies, programs and projects that are designed by national governments to address the negative impacts of climate change and variability on pastoral communities especially women; and the role of pastoral women in planning and decision-making on issues of climate change and variability at community and national levels. The research study covered case studies from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Uganda. In 2014 the research study culminated in a book entitled "Impacts of Climate Change and Variability on Pastoralist Women in sub-Saharan Africa".

- **Innovative Water Resources Use and Management for Poverty Reduction in sub-Saharan Africa**

This research project examined the challenges and successes of existing water use and management systems in urban and rural communities, as well as analyzed national and sub national government policies, programs and projects that are put in place to enhance the use of water resources for poverty alleviation. The research study covered case studies from Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The research study culminated in 2015 to a book entitled "Innovative Water Resource Use and Management for Poverty Reduction in sub-Saharan Africa".

## Health, Social Policies and Social Development

- **Informal and Formal Social Protection in Africa**

This research project analyzed the status of informal and formal social protection systems in Africa. By focusing on country case studies, the research project identified and examined informal institutions (zakat, tithing (almsgiving), ubuntu, ujamaa or family hood, self-initiated group-based schemes and/or community-based social insurance systems,) that have evolved from within African societies; identified and critically assessed existing formal social protection frameworks, policies, programs and projects considered to address the concerns, rights and needs of various social categories (formal sector

workers, self-employed, farmers, pastoralists, domestic workers, itinerant workers, street vendors, orphans, vulnerable children, elders, persons with disabilities, single parents, etc); and analyzed the synergy between informal and formal social protection systems, especially how both systems function and supplement each other in a transparent and successful manner. The research study took case studies from Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The project culminated in a book project entitled "Informal and Formal Social Protection Systems in sub-Saharan Africa".

▪ **ARV Treatment in Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges and Prospects**

This research project examined the quality of life of patients under ARV treatment, especially women and children; the challenges of adherence to ARVs; the impact of ARV treatment on HIV and AIDS prevention and awareness creation; the social support systems to PLWA in ARV treatment; the role of gender, age, class, and ethnicity in determining patients' access to ARVs; the effectiveness of policies and programs to ensure equitable and non-discriminatory access to ARV; the reasons behind the low rate of uptake of PMTCT (preventing mother-to-child transmission); the impact of HIV and AIDS centered programmes on local health systems in sub-Saharan Africa; the role of complementary and alternative medicine or informal health providers, including traditional and faith-based healers, in influencing patients' decisions to receive and adhere to or refrain from ARVs; and the supportive role of community-based organizations, NGOs, and the private sector, as well as government budgetary allocations, support programmes (e.g. Safety net) for increasing access to patients, and roles of international, continental and regional organizations in sub-Saharan Africa in ensuring sustained ARV treatments. The research took case studies from Ethiopia, Uganda, Zimbabwe and an overview of the rest of sub-Saharan Africa. In 2014 the research culminated in a book entitled "Antiretroviral Treatment in sub-Saharan Africa".

## COMPLETED RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

Over the years, OSSREA has been funded by various funding institutions to do research on various issues. Some of the major ones which are relevant for this expression of interest are stated below:

### On Health Issues

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

The main aim of the project was to enhance the awareness of policymakers regarding the macro-economic effects of HIV/AIDS and provide them with policy options for addressing and mitigating the adverse impacts of HIV/AIDS. It also had the following specific objectives:

- ❖ To assess how HIV/AIDS affects agriculture, health and education sectors based on comparative regional and country case studies by taking into account sector and regional variations;



- ❖ To evaluate how well the HIV/AIDS epidemic is taken into account in poverty reduction strategies based on comparative regional and country case studies;
  - ❖ 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;
  - ❖ To study the relationship between gender and HIV/AIDS with reference to power imbalance and women's rights;
  - ❖ To study the status of AIDS victims with reference to coping strategies and social support based on comparative regional and country case studies; and
  - ❖ Based on the research findings, to provide policy-makers and development practitioners with options for tackling the various socio-cultural and economic problems emanating from the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- **Community Based Health Insurance in Ethiopia**  
 This was a four-year project in collaboration with the Erasmus University of Rotterdam (EUR). This research project was an impact evaluation on the Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) scheme that has been implemented in Ethiopia since April 2011. The CBHI scheme was implemented on a pilot basis in four major regional states and in 13 districts/woredas. The overall objective of CBHI was to remove financial barriers and increase health service utilization rate; improve quality of care by increasing resources for health facilities and mobilize additional resources for the health sector. The research project had three sub projects:
    - ❖ Sub project One - Health shocks: this project dealt with identification of the conduits through which health shocks affect household welfare (increased expenditures, foregone health care, greater use of labour, borrowing) and role of health shocks in perpetuating poverty
    - ❖ Sub project Two - Effectiveness of CBHI: Examined how health care utilization, out-of-pocket health spending, and household responses to health shocks are affected by CBHI.
    - ❖ For sub project One and Two the research project conducted household surveys in 2011, 2012 and 2013 (baseline and two follow up) and facility level survey. The project is completed in December 2015.

## On Youth and Gender Issues

- **Urban Youth Unemployment in Eastern and Southern Africa**

The aim of the research project on Urban Youth Unemployment in Eastern and Southern Africa was to conduct intensive case studies that examine the nature, magnitude, causes and consequences of urban youth unemployment and analyze similarities and differences among selected Eastern and Southern African countries, whose findings could be used to inform policies and strategies on youth employment. The research covered case studies from Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and

Zimbabwe. The research project culminated in a book publication in 2015 entitled "Urban Youth Unemployment in Eastern and Southern Africa: Features, Challenges, Consequences and Cutback Strategies". The findings of the study and the book has been disseminated to various stakeholders in the region.

- **The Nexus between Gender and Energy in sub-Saharan Africa**

This research project did case studies from sub-Saharan African countries on the gender-energy nexus. The purpose of the research study was to examine the gender difference in energy service demands and access to various energy sources as well as to document the physical, mental and health burdens on women, men and children caused due to the lack of energy services, to study in how far new and existing alternative sources of energy are presented to and accessed by local population in a gender equitable manner, to study the successes and challenges of government, non-government and private organizations interventions (policies, programs, and projects) related to introducing new energy sources and enhancing energy access for both men and women, to analyze the implications of international agreements, MDGs and poverty reduction programs on addressing women and men access to affordable and cleaner energy sources and technologies, to discuss the role of gender in the development of energy policies, projects and programs and evaluate the degree of mainstreaming gender into energy policies and to examine the gender, poverty and energy nexus in rural and urban settings. The research covered case studies from Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The project culminated in a book entitled "The Nexus between Gender and Energy in sub-Saharan Africa". The findings of the research had been communicated to various stakeholders through dissemination workshops and the book is also made available through various publication channels.

- **Capacity Building for Social and Gender Analysis in Natural Resources Management**

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) approved a grant to the Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) for the project, "Capacity Building for Social Science and Gender Analysis in NRM" in February 2003. The project was finalized and a book was published. The objective of the project is to build the capacity and practice for social/gender analysis and participatory approaches so as to improve the design, monitoring and evaluation of natural resources (land and water) management focused research and development efforts in Africa and the Middle East.

- **Gender Training Programme - Integrating Gender Issues in Multidisciplinary Research in Africa**

The Gender Training Programme is one of OSSREA's programmes which provides training and capacity building on gender issues, multidisciplinary research on various



gender issues to encourage the development of African perspective on gender issues, and most importantly the integration of gender research in the academia. It has been running this programme since 2005 and has trained hundreds of policy makers, academicians and members of the CSO in Eastern and Southern Africa.

## On Education

- **The Research School for Social Sciences in Eastern and Southern Africa project (RESSESA)**

This programme can be taken as one of the major achievement of OSSREA on higher education. The project resulted after doing a scoping study on the status of PhD programs of various universities. The programme commenced after having an inception meeting with Vice Chancellors of ten universities in the Eastern and Southern Africa region, Executive Committee of OSSREA and donor representatives in June of 2011 to decide on the project operational modalities. This resulted in offering research methodology courses for PhD candidates in ten RESSESA partner universities and two other universities. Evaluation reports from universities attested that the trainings enhanced the capacity of more than 300 candidates to articulate research problems and develop research proposals; to understand and use qualitative and quantitative research methods in collecting and analyzing data; and to improve their skill of writing PhD dissertations. Connected to this is developing the capacity of trainers and supervisors of PhD students of partner universities. Several workshops were held by PhD trainers from 10 universities plus resource persons from Northern Universities. At those trainings a common framework and training program was developed and modalities of supervision and content of courses was discussed and experience sharing of the various universities was brought up. RESSESA partner universities were also given the opportunity of receiving resource books from OSSREA for their PhD programmes, especially for research methodology and foundation courses. The programme has been alluded by several scholars who benefited from it as the best capacity building intervention in higher education.

- **Funding Higher Education in Eastern and Southern Africa: Modalities, Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects**

This project examined the sources and modalities of funding higher education, assessed the potential for non-state actors participating in funding higher education, and analyzed the institutional arrangements within institutions of higher education for mobilizing resources to fund their core activities. The research did a deeper study in the modalities, challenges, opportunities and prospects of funding higher education in sub-Saharan Africa. It accomplished assessment of justifications, degree of effectiveness, strengths and weaknesses; challenges and opportunities of existing higher education funding strategies, policies, and programs; analyzed the external and internal efficiency of public spending on higher education using selected case studies of IHEs; examined the role and contribution of donors and local communities in funding higher education including conditionalities and approaches of funding; assessed the modalities of the link between

businesses and HEIs, the actual and potential effectiveness of the link as well as the role and contribution of the private sector in funding higher education. The research study took case studies from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In 2015 the study culminated in a book entitled "Funding Higher Education in sub-Saharan Africa".

## On Governance Issues

### ▪ **Evidence and Lessons from Latin America (ELLA)**

Evidence and Lessons from Latin America (ELLA) is a knowledge sharing and learning platform, funded by the UK Department for International Development. The platform shares knowledge of recent Latin American experiences on selected economic, environmental and governance issues; It supports learning between Latin American, African and South Asian countries and provides a networking platform for organisations and individuals to link to Latin America. ELLA synthesised knowledge of Latin American countries' recent experience on more than 20 policy and practice issues in economic development, environmental management and governance. Some experiences are innovative, others are tried and tested. Themes have been chosen on the basis of topicality, likely demand and known contributions from Latin American countries. Practical Action Consulting Latin America is leading the management of the ELLA project. Under the ELLA project, OSSREA partnered with CIPPEC to do a study on Horizontal Accountability in Africa and Latin America. The research studies accountability of the executive to the legislative bodies in Africa and Latin America. Kenya and Latin America were taken as case studies. Research evidence papers and comparative evidence papers were produced by the project which were disseminated to various stakeholders in the IGAD region through different policy dialogue events. The project did an innovative online learning alliance for three months where by various stakeholders from Africa and Latin America discussed about issues of accountability. This study is the first study on horizontal accountability in the IGAD and EAC region and has elevated OSSREA's visibility in issues of good governance in the region.

### ▪ **The Roles of Civil Society in Conflict Management and Peace Building in Eastern and Southern Africa**

Focusing on the role of CSOs in conflict and post-conflict situations, two opposing views can be observed. On the one hand, CSOs are considered pivotal in providing the necessary support for peace, ensuring that any agreement negotiated by political leaders is ultimately accepted and implemented by conflicting parties on the ground. These organizations also provide the necessary push for peaceful social change both in conflict and post-conflict situations. On the other hand, CSOs are considered to contribute to polarization within and between communities and play an active role in conflict escalation, inciting xenophobia, ethnocentrism, religious extremism and different forms of violence as well as disrupting post conflict reconstruction activities. Cognizant of the two sides of the arguments, the Organization for social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) felt it essential to facilitate critical inquiry into the works of CSOs in conflict prevention and escalation and their role in post-conflict reconstructions

so as to derive comprehensive knowledge on the subject which can inform actions toward invigorating the positive roles of the CSOs in sub-Saharan African countries. The research project conducted case studies from Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. A book has been published from these case studies in 2016.

▪ **Poverty Reduction Strategies in sub-Saharan Africa (PRSP)**

The main goal of the OSSREA project on Poverty Reduction Strategies in sub-Saharan Africa funded by the African Development Bank, from which several books were derived, was to analyse the ongoing poverty reduction strategy processes (PRSP) and provide guidance to policymakers and advocacy groups in selected countries. The specific objectives were: i) To assess the core elements of the poverty reduction strategies with respect to the desired targets; ii) To analyse the feasibility of envisaged approaches in implementing the strategies and sustainability of outcomes; iii) In relation to the above, to assess the monitoring and evaluation indicators as well as the institutional aspects of the implementation of strategies; and iv) To analyse the role of IMF conditionalities and other regional and global issues relevant to the process, including debt reduction, market access and foreign investment. The project followed a case study country approach and identified six countries from Eastern and Southern Africa, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia.

▪ **The Dryland Husbandry Project (DHP)**

The Dryland Husbandry Project (DHP) was managed as a development project under agreement signed between OSSREA (Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Sida/SAREC. The DHP project stipulated several long-term and immediate objectives. The main focus of DHP was technology development for improved resource management, together with institution and capacity building, at community level. It is important to note that the DHP focus was not on academic research, but action or adaptive management research (applying academic research results through participatory techniques at community level), to address the specific needs of pastoralists and/or agro-pastoralists. Several outputs were produced by the project in line with a regional framework with focus on:

- ❖ Extension methodology, to assess, improve and develop extension approaches;
- ❖ Trial-based action-orientated research, to cover rangeland and water resource management, animal husbandry, indigenous knowledge systems and practices, production and marketing, and other activities such as tree nursery, bee-keeping and ecotourism;
- ❖ Gender-based activities, to assess and address gender relations in resource management, gender specific needs;
- ❖ Policy dialogue, to address policy impact through sensitisation, lobbying and institutional building; and
- ❖ Networking, via regional and national workshops, research linkages and web sites.

DHP was active at field sites in Kenya (Kibwezi), Uganda (Kazo), Sudan (Kassala) and Ethiopia (Aba'ala).

## **PROMINENT DONORS**

Over the years, OSSREA has been funded by various donors. To name the most prominent ones: Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, DFID, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and DANIDA.

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