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(OSSREA)

OSSREA acknowledges the support of the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida), the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD), and The Danish Development Agency (DANIDA).



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Contents

Books	4
Journals	63
Social Science Research Report Series	61
Gender Issues Research Report Series	81
Environmental Forum Publications	86
Project Publications	89



Books





Innovations in Achieving Sustainable Food Security in Eastern and Southern Africa

Edited by
Workneh Negatu and Herman Musahara

2016, 313
ISBN: 978-99944-55-87-4
US\$ 10.00

This book documents institutional and technological innovations in achieving sustainable food security in Eastern and Southern Africa. The chapters in the book present hands-on experiences and case studies in Uganda, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Ethiopia. The chapters traverse through issues such as access to resources and productive assets, mainly land, by different groups and segments of people; gender-power relations; ways of increasing food production; institutional arrangements and bottlenecks; implementation challenges; and encouraging lessons from the different initiatives. Based on the evidence they contain, most of the chapters draw implications for policy, practice, teaching and research in food (in)security. Many of them also make viable recommendations and suggest frameworks.

As such, the book is a commendable reading for policy and decision-makers, implementers, researchers, educators and students who strive towards the ultimate goal of achieving sustainable food security in the Eastern and Southern Africa sub-region and beyond.

New



Inclusive Growth and Development in Some Countries of Eastern and Southern Africa: Features, Challenges and Prospects

Edited by

Herman Musahara

2016, 240pp

ISBN: 978-99944-55-88-1

US\$ 10.00

This anthology is a collection of chapters that focus on the features, challenges and prospects of inclusive growth and development in Some Countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. The chapters are on Ethiopia, Rwanda, Malawi, and Mauritius.



Milestones in Green Transition and Climate Compatible Development in Eastern and Southern Africa

Edited by
Truphena E. Mukuna and Chris A. Shisanya

2015, 320pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-86-7
US\$ 10.00

This book captures milestones that have been achieved in selected countries of Eastern and Southern Africa in regard to green transition and climate compatible development. It takes a country and sectoral approach. Not all the sectors of the economy have been covered but it provides a platform on which more research into the area will be done. Technical capacity to build human capital that can interpret climate change policies, collect and evaluate data in order to use indicators in support of policymaking for a green economy are urgently needed in Africa. The good news is that a lot of effort, political will and public-private partnership initiatives are actively involved to realise green transition and climate compatible development. This book articulately documents this and much more. It therefore proves useful to scholars, researchers and academics, policy and decision makers, as well as practitioners who have interest in climate compatible development and green growth.

Election Processes, management and Election-based violence in eastern and southern Africa

Edited by
Paschal B. Mihyo



2015, 312pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-85-0
US\$ 10.00

The process of democratisation has been gathering strength in Africa in spite of isolated cases of unconstitutional changes of government or attempts to do so in Burundi, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Mali and Mauritania in the last ten years. Elections have become regular means of legitimately changing governments in the majority of African countries. However, the last three decades have also witnessed election-related violence. In some cases, post-election violence has led to loss of lives and livelihoods, leaving citizens displaced, maimed or permanently traumatised. Existing literature has indicated that such violence starts at the grassroots within political parties as they nominate candidates to field in general or municipal elections. Such violence tends to spill over into the general elections fuelled by party, ethnic and religious affiliations and aggravated by biased media propaganda, the involvement of security forces in election supervision, unreliable voter registers, delays in opening ballot centres, delivery of insufficient ballot materials, involvement of unauthorised people in the counting of votes, lack of transparency in the counting of votes, refusal by election administrative authorities to adopt open procedures in administering elections and the counting of votes, etc. In addition to these location-specific factors, a good number of researchers have attributed some of the election-related problems to the following: a high preponderance of small ethnic-based parties; the inherent lack of a culture of political competition; the predominance of undemocratic political parties dominated by their funders, founders and leaders; overreliance on the first-past-the-post election system that creates a problem of majoritarian tyranny; exclusive democratic processes and patronage and political cleavages that make the state the sole source of all development resources for which political elites fight to control. Building on research already done by other researchers under the auspices of the Election Institute of Southern Africa, IDEA and other bodies, OSS-REA has supported researchers in 13 countries to undertake in-depth studies of the causes of recurrent election-related violence, its impact on the democratisation processes on the continent and alternative ways of organising and managing election systems and processes in the region. Ten of the chapters are presented in this book entitled, Election Processes, Management and Election Violence in Eastern and Southern Africa. The findings in this book will provide inputs into policies aimed at electoral systems reforms that will ensure all the roots of election-related violence are uprooted and the democratisation process given the necessary impetus it deserves.



Practical Challenges in Customary Law Translation: The Case of Rwanda's Gacaca Law

Author: **Telesphore Ngarambe**

2015, 140pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-89-8
US\$ 5.00

The Rwandan justice system known as Gacaca, originally preserved by word of mouth, was revived, documented, tested and used successfully to handle millions of legal cases in the aftermath of the Rwandan genocide against the Tutsi.

This monograph entitled *Practical Challenges in Customary Law Translation: The Case of Rwanda's Gacaca Law* starts by depicting the general picture of customary law and ponders on the practical challenges in the production of the modern Gacaca law in three versions, i.e. Kinyarwanda, French and English.

The author shows that translation involves language use and transfer, as well as communication within a cultural setting. The book amply demonstrates that nobody should downplay linguistic, textual, contextual and cultural cues in translation. It also shows that the cultural turn in translation has transformed and re-conceptualised the translation theory to integrate non-western thought about translation so as to challenge the presuppositions that have dominated the translation discipline since time immemorial. The major theme that runs through this book is that translation as a mediating form between cultures and contexts should not overlook cultural differences because language is a marker of identity.

The book proves useful to academics, students and translators who engage in teaching, learning, and/or researching on the translation of legal documents, as well as to those who undertake translation tasks.

Urban youth Unemployment in Eastern and southern Africa: Features, Challenges, Consequences and Cutback Strategies

Edited by
Paschal B. Mihyo and Truphena E. Mukuna



2015, 480pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-83-6
US\$ 15.00

The authors of the chapters in this anthology interrogate urban youth unemployment, focusing on its causes, challenges and interventions to redress the problem. By employing a range of quantitative and qualitative research methods, they also evaluate the policies and theories on youth employment in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The authors provide suggestions for economic and educational policy interventions that could leverage the problem.

For Africa to attain sustainable development, effective policies should be coupled with practical solutions to the problems of urban youth unemployment. Interventions suggested in this book include changing the school and higher education curricula to ensure that they provide the youth with knowledge, skills and the right attitude to work; linking institutions of higher learning to industries and asking the industries to provide internships for the fresh graduates; revitalising African cultural traditions and using them to promote talent growth; developing skill-oriented entrepreneurship and education for productive life programmes in schools and supporting young entrepreneurs by linking them with financial and commodity markets; strengthening skill training and mentorship programs; providing social protection for informal workers; supporting university community linkages for technology transfer, business incubation and poverty alleviation and adopting policies and national development plans that are inclusive of men and women, youth, children, people with disabilities, minorities and the elderly.

We at OSSREA strongly believe that this book will contribute to the debate on effective strategies to leverage urban youth unemployment, and enabling Africa to turn the youth bulge from an impending disaster to a competitive advantage, thereby reaping from its double dividend. It is a must-read for all policy actors at all levels, practitioners, development partners, scholars, civil society advocacy specialists, operatives in the media and for all those with an interest in inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa.



The Gender-energy Nexus in eastern and Southern Africa

Edited by
Paschal B. Mihyo and Truphena E. Mukuna

2015, 332pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-84-3
US\$ 10.00

The Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa called for researchers to assess the extent to which energy policies in Eastern and Southern Africa have taken gender issues on board. This book is the product of that project. It has ten chapters that investigated the gender-energy nexus in Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Swaziland, Sudan and Kenya. The book will prove useful to all policy makers, researchers and analysts who may be interested in strengthening the gender content of the programmes as we move towards 2030. We believe it triggers and helps policy makers and researchers to create platforms to use its findings, and those of others, to see how in gender terms those at the bottom of the energy access pyramid can be factored into these programmes, to make sure they are not left behind.

Implementation of the MDGs: Progress and Challenges in Some African Countries

Edited by

Nicholas Awortwi and Herman Musahara

2015, 228pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-82-9
US\$ 10.00



To actualise the Millennium Declaration by world leaders from 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State towards inclusive and sustainable globalization (UN 2000 (A/RES/55/2)), the UN established eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015. The goals were broken down into 18 concrete targets and 48 indicators to track progresses in implementation.

Since then, the countries in sub-Saharan Africa have been striving to achieve the goals. So far, some have achieved some of the goals, and the results toward the rest of the goals are also by and large positive, though off-target.

This book brings together results of studies on progress and challenges in the implementation of the MDGs in Lesotho, Kenya, Botswana, Madagascar, Tanzania, Ghana, Uganda and Nigeria. The authors focus on selected goals as cases. The book also presents lessons that can inform the post-2015 development agenda.

International Migration and Development in Eastern and southern Africa

Edited by
Assefaw Bariagaber

2014, 280pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-76-8
US\$ 10.00



This anthology brings together outputs of researches on International Migration and Development in Eastern and Southern Africa, which were initiated and supported by OSSREA. 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 are on Botswana, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Sudan and they focus on the different aspects and issues of migration from these countries to South Sudan and the Gulf States. All the chapters have benefited from the technical editing/review done by Assefaw Bariagaber, a Professor of Diplomacy and International Relations at Seton Hall University in the USA. The book is indispensable in informing policy, practice, teaching and research on international migration and development in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Books

International Land Deals in Eastern and Southern Africa

Edited by

Paschal B. Mihyo



2014,
iv+277
ISBN: 978-99944-55-74-4
US\$15.00

Classical and Marxian economics and even intuition, too inform us that land is among the most important factors of production. With the increase in the size of the world's population, associated food shortages, capitalist zeal to accumulate more wealth, globalisation and market liberalisation, international demand for large tracts of land for commercial production has been growing at high propensity. While countries in the South with benevolent endowment of productive land are the hosts, investors from the North and Middle East countries are the ones eyeing for such tracts of land. As such, international land deals are becoming one of the topical and contentious issues in many developing countries of the world in general and in countries of Eastern and Southern Africa, in particular.

The issues confounding international land deals are in fact many and weighty. To mention just a few are concerns relating to their negative impacts on hosting ecologies, including lose of important flora and fauna and lessening of bio-diversity, which are likely to be caused when land deals are not informed by rigorous environmental impact assessments; encroachment into natural heritages; impacts on the livelihoods of local communities; under-valuation of land that manifests in insignificance of land taxes and negligibility of compensations to land losers; irregularities in the deal processes; the sharing of the benefits accruing from such land deals; the contribution of land deals to local and national level food security/insecurity; and local level employment/unemployment. Given their implications for sustainability of the natural and social capital and hence for socio-economic development of the host communities and countries at large, the viability of international land deals is thus met with mixed reactions in many of the recipient countries. On the one hand, there are outcries from local communities, environmentalists, academia, researchers, and international media institutions that concentrate on the downside of the issues. Subsequently, international land deals have even been termed as 'land grabbing', 'new forms of colonisation' and the like by many environmental activists and scholars in the host countries and their alleys. On the other hand, investors advance counter arguments and complaints to make their cases and secure the land they need to produce mostly biofuels and food grains to close the food deficits back home while at the same time gathering wealth. The leasing agencies standing in-between tend to tap the potentials of those lands to attract FDI and even to nurture a beneficial political economy with the countries where the investors come from.

International Land Deals in Eastern and Southern Africa, edited by Professor Paschal B. Mihyo, is an anthology of rigorously peer-reviewed empirical evidence on the above and other related issues in Ethiopia, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Starting with a succinct introduction, the book avails outputs of the case studies in its first nine chapters and ends with the last chapter which presents conclusions and policy considerations. It is 'a must to read' book which offers invaluable insights to concerned government agencies in the host countries, policy-makers, decision makers, academia, researchers with interest in the area, and students at HEIs. At this juncture, the authors also deserve thanks for contributing the informative case studies constituted in this anthology.



Unemployment/Employment Policies and Strategies in Eastern and Southern Africa

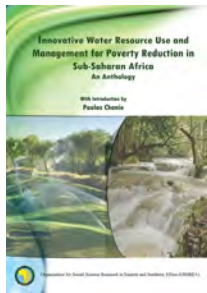
Edited by
Paschal B. Mihyo

2014, viii+400
ISBN: 978-99944-55-72-0
US\$ 15.00

Effectiveness and viability, or otherwise, of public policies and strategies, quality of governance, and sustainability of socio-economic growth of a country are gauged, among other things, by the level and quality of employment opportunities they create and sustain for citizens. However, compounded with worrying quality of education offered by institutions of higher learning and technical and vocational skills to equip the youths with the competence needed to get employed and to create employment for themselves as well, governments' inability to create and sustain adequate employment opportunities has been one of the major setbacks in most developing countries in general and in the Sub-Saharan African countries in particular.

This book "*Employment Policies and Unemployment in Eastern and Southern Africa*" edited by Professor Paschal B Mihyo brings together outputs of studies conducted in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zambia, and Namibia. The studies reported in this anthology focus on graduate unemployment as a function of poor quality of education offered by IHEs and weak employment creation by governments; contributions of entrepreneurship training in solving unemployment; employment policies and unemployment; youth aspirations and employment; role of business linkages in promoting employment; the causes, coping strategies and consequences of urban unemployment; and unemployment and underemployment. Some of the Chapters construe rapid population growth as one of the factors exacerbating the rate of youth unemployment; and many document that unemployment and underemployment are preserving and escalating inequalities between and among different groups of people. Drawing from the findings reported in these studies, effective employment policies and strategies seem to be inexorably needed, as part of the solutions.

The book is indispensable for development policy and decision makers, programme designers, social security agencies, institutions of higher learning and technical and vocational education, curriculum designers, academia, researchers and students of IHEs.



Innovative Water Resource Use and Management for Poverty Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa

Edited by
Paulos Chanie

2014, xii+264pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-75-1
US\$10.00

This anthology documents various issues including water use and management in agriculture especially in irrigation projects in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe; water harvesting in Kenya and Uganda; the role of local water use institutions in Ethiopia; and water source maintenance and protection in Uganda. The anthology constitutes nine chapters, the first five of which deal with water use and management in agriculture. The remaining four chapters discuss issues of water saving; local water use institutions, and water source protection and maintenance.



Gender Training Manuals

In a special project devoted to the development of teaching materials on gender issues for postgraduate studies, OSSREA has processed five teaching manuals on gender, agriculture and natural resources; gender and population dynamics; gender in economic growth and poverty reduction; gender, vulnerability and social protection; and gender in political arenas. These five training manuals were prepared by gender experts from partner universities, subjected to rigorous review and edited by one specialist on gender issues. These manuals were piloted through gender training courses for university staff teaching in gender courses in various universities in Eastern and Southern Africa and are expected to support postgraduate courses in the region



Gender Issues in Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction A Training Manual

Prepared by
Leonorah Tendayi Nyaruwata and Tabeth Ndoro Chideya

2014, viii+165pp
US\$ 7.00



Gender, Vulnerability and Social Protection

A Training Manual with In-built User's Guide for Postgraduate Studies in Institutions of Higher Learning in sub-Saharan Africa

Prepared by
Susan Kilonzo and Kitche Magak

2014, ix+180pp
US\$ 7.00



Gender in the Political Arena A Training Manual

Prepared by
Rose Jaji and Barbara Rudo Gaidzanwa

2014, iv+125pp
US\$ 7.00



Gender, Population Dynamics and Policy Understating the Linkages

A Training Manual for Graduate Studies

Prepared by
Kennedy Nyabuti Ondimu

2014, viii+199pp
US\$ 7.00



Gender, Agriculture and Natural Resources

A Training Manual

Prepared by
Fedadu Beyene and Zelalem Nemera

2014, vi+157pp
US\$ 7.00



Forging Two Nations Insights on Sudan and South Sudan

Edited by

Elke Grawert

2014, x+269pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-73-7
 US\$ 10.00

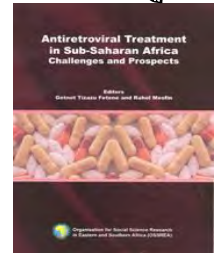
One nation becoming two—looking into an arduous process ridden with violence, and sketching out the struggles with the legacies of an already troubled history, are the motivations for this publication on the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan. The governments and societies of the two countries are facing challenges of internal disunity and deepening social and economic cleavages. Armed fighting for inclusion in positions of power, for access to resources and economic development, and for recognition of the interests of marginalized groups have mounted and escalated in each country. In their attempts to stay in power, the two governments have adopted the same approach: increased repression of critics, military response to armed resistance groups, and perpetuating patronage-based authoritarian regimes. Interventions of the international community, more often than not, have played into the hands of the divisive politics of the two governments. Beyond their power struggles, the two countries have to cope with remaining interdependent as neighboring states, as well as being embedded in the region.

The papers collected in this book are like spotlights illuminating facets of the complex consequences of the division of Sudan into two states. Many of them provide insights into a particular social setting focusing on specific actors and their interrelations, and some consider the links to the wider social and political context. As a whole, this collection provides a concrete account of efforts in development and conflict resolution, of a range of actors and their potentials and limitations, and of the risks and limitations of foreign assistance in Sudan and South Sudan after the division.



Antiretroviral Treatment in Sub-Saharan Africa Challenges and Prospects

Getnet Tizazu Fetene and Rahel Mesfin



2013,vi+221pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-70-6
US\$ 10.00

This volume on challenges and prospects of ARV treatment in sub-Saharan Africa contains eight chapters contributed by academics and researchers from three African countries: four from Ethiopia, two from Uganda and two from Zimbabwe. The chapters are organized into four sections and convey some similarities and differences over the challenges and prospects of ARV treatment in the sub-region. The chapters are put into the four sections dealing with: 1) ART and quality of life, 2) Adherence to ART, 3) Traditional medicine and ART, and 4) Sexual behavior of ART attendants. The chapters are the result of studies that employed quite a variety of methods, and is apparently balanced in terms of methodology. In sum, the following key themes have been explored: Choice of treatment, exposure to HIV and AIDS, the role of traditional medicine in HIV and AIDS treatment services, exposure to HIV and AIDS, and future courses for the sustainability of ART programmes. Almost all authors, however, convey the need to conduct more empirical studies on the various aspects of the epidemic



Vulnerabilities, Impacts, and Responses to HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa

Edited by

Getnet Tadele and Helmut Kloos

2013, xiv+274pp
ISBN: 978-1-137-00994-4
US\$ 20.00



'This book provides a wealth of fine grained detail about the unfolding HIV/AIDS epidemic and the expanding interventions in Sub-Saharan Africa, and particularly in eastern and southern Africa. Most HIV prevention programmes in Africa have failed because biomedically orientated actors have failed to adequately address the social, cultural, economic and political context of HIV/AIDS and human sexuality, disease impacts and interventions. This book goes some way to addressing that gap and provides new and relevant information for health planners, administrators, students and researchers, thus representing a major achievement by the ten authors and two editors.' - Anne Scott, University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

'This book can inform undergraduate and graduate students of public health, and epidemiology, clinical medicine, African studies, medical anthropology and medical sociology, as well as health planners, health administrators, and NGO staff. Thus it may contribute to accelerating the current decline in HIV incidence and AIDS mortality and promote adequate and sustainable care for the still growing number of patients, orphans, and other affected people.' - Ahmed Ali, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia.

Getnet Tadele is Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology of Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. His research interests are in child and adolescent issues, sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and other health problems. He has carried out several consultancy projects and evaluations for a number of NGOs and UN agencies in the field of health science and recently conducted field research on livelihoods, economic strengthening and HIV/AIDS, PMTCT and private health sector involvement in sexual and reproductive health services delivery in Ethiopia.

Helmut Kloos, was Associate Professor at Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia. Since his retirement he has continued his life-long research interest in African health problems and mentoring of Ethiopian students. His recent publications include articles on accessibility of HIV/AIDS services, HIV risk, and annual bibliographic updates of HIV/AIDS research in Ethiopia.



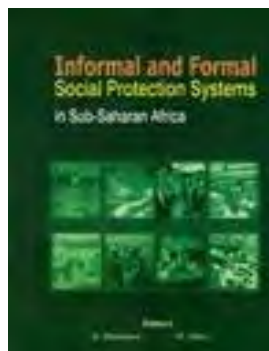
PhD Training in Eastern and Southern Africa The Experience of OSSREA

Editors

Tekeste Negash and Abiye Daniel

2013, xxiv+264pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-71-3
US\$ 10.00

The anthology of PhD training in Eastern and Southern Africa contains altogether eleven papers, eight of which deal with the current status of PhD training in specific countries. All eight papers look into the academic standing of universities in the region and provide information on the current operation of PhD training which is of immense relevance and engages the reader on the pressing problems that are faced by academic institutions. The other papers deal with Higher Education Policies within Eastern and Southern Africa and provide a history as well as a realistic role for OSSREA and RESSESA as well as European research school traditions and their relevance to Africa with special reference to the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom.



Informal and Formal Social Protection Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa

Edited by

S. Devereux, M. Getu

2013, xiii+302pp
ISBN:978-99970-25-241-1
US\$15.00

In recent years, social protection issues have gained unprecedented momentum in Africa. This is reflected in the fact that most African countries have either introduced or are considering social protection measures, as witnessed by initiatives within the African Union (AU), African national government and their development partners in the international donor community. The 2004 'Ouagadougou Declaration and Plan of Action', the 2006 'Livingstone and Yaoundé Calls for Action', the 2008 'African Union Social Policy Framework for Africa' and the 2010 'social Ministers' Khartoum Declaration on Social Policy Action. Towards Social Inclusion' are key milestones towards an Africa-wide consensus on the need for social protection. Many national governments are also in the process of establishing social protection strategies and policies. Unfortunately, most of them give little attention to the role or potential of informal social protection systems. This is despite the fact that the rural population and those who are engaged in the informal economy, which together constitute the bulk of these countries' populations, depend on informal social protection systems. The possibility of building on existing informal social protection systems and creating complementary linkages between the formal and informal systems is rarely considered by policy-makers and donor agencies in Africa. Instead, most attention is given to formal safety net programmes.

Addressing several themes in the social protection literature, this book makes an original and important contribution to the rapidly growing body of literature on social protection in sub-Saharan Africa. Some of the themes are relatively neglected or under-researched, while some others are not usually conceptualized as social protection. These themes are organized around the major issues: informal social protection, urban social protection, social protection and physical security, social protection, urban social protection, social protection and physical security, social protection in unstable contexts, climate change, pastoralism, and gender. In fact, the most significant challenge this book offers to current thinking and practice is in focusing attention on local or 'indigenous' mutual support systems and institutions, sometimes characterized as 'informal' and 'semi-formal' social protection mechanisms, which are undervalued or even neglected in discourses of 'formal' social protection policy-making and programming. From the discussions presented by the different chapters, the book draws the conclusion that although the trend towards institutionalizing social protection as a core government responsibility is welcome and should be encouraged, these formal social protection mechanisms could arguably be strengthened if they acknowledge and build on local experiences and cultural norms around reciprocity and mutual support.



Thirty Years of Public Sector Reforms in Africa: Selected Country Experiences

Edited by

P. Chanie, P.B.Mihyo



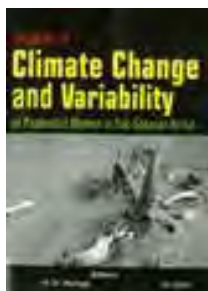
2013, xv+339pp
ISBN:978-9970-25-232-9
US\$ 15.00

Over the past three decades, African countries have been reforming their public sector with a view to improving efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and transparency as part of efforts to improve the delivery of public services. Reform actions have included privatisation, public-private partnerships, commercialisation and adoption of private sector approaches in managing public organisations. This book, put together by OSSREA, reviews measures by African countries in that regard-the extent to which the measures have achieved their intended results, as well as the factors behind the failure to achieve those results, where this was the case.

The chapters in this book journey across 30 years and through nine countries – Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The chapters are:

1- The Trajectory of Public Administration in Africa: Background 2- Reforms without Change: Kenya’s Unending “War on Corruption” 3- Public Sector Reform amid Adversity and Uncertainty: The Zimbabwean Experience 4- The Privatisation and Deregulation of Dar es Salaam’s Public Transport, 1983-2010 5- Integrating All Stakeholders: Health Service Governance in Addis Ababa 6- The Ups and Downs of Business Process Re-Engineering (BPR): A Tale of Two Offices in Bahir Dar Town, Ethiopia 7- The Inside Story of Outsourcing: Contract Management Capacity in Tanzania 8- E-Government for Good Governance: The Case of Tanzania 9- The Quantity-Quality Balance: Reforms in University Education in Uganda 10- Making Outcomes Matter: Programme-Based Budgeting for a Better Public Sector in Mauritius 11- Good Intentions, Poor Results: Reforming the Academic Organisational Structure and Performance Management System at the University of Botswana 12- Big Growth and Big Mistake: Telecoms in South Africa 13- The Performance of Decentralisation and Public Sector Accountability Reforms in Uganda 14- Contracting Out Public Services to Private Agents: Lessons from the Management of Local Government Contracts in Ghana 15- Lessons and Conclusions.

New



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

Edited by

M. Mulinge and M. Getu

2013, Vii+348pp
 ISBN: 978-9970-25-236-7
 US\$15.00

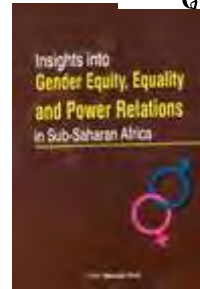
The term climate change is used to denote any significant but extended change in the measures of climate. The changes could be due to natural variability or as a result of human activities, such as the burning of fossil fuels to produce energy, deforestation, industrial processes, and some agricultural practices. Such activities release large amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere that hang like a blanket around the earth, thus trapping energy in the atmosphere and causing it to warm up. This results increasingly in climate variability, which is characterised by extreme seasonal, annual, temporal and non-spatial variability in temperature, vagaries of precipitation (rainfall patterns and amounts) and/or wind patterns occurring over a prolonged period of time. The last decade (2001 – 2010) has been the warmest on record; with the average temperatures reaching 0.46°C, above the 1961 – 1990 mean, and 0.21°C warmer than the 1991 – 2000 period. It has been proved that the African continent is warming up faster, all year-round, than the global average; a trend that is likely to continue. By the year 2100, it is predicted that temperature changes will fall into ranges of about 1.4°C to nearly 5.8°C increase in mean surface temperature the mean sea level will rise between 10cm to 90 cm (AMCEN 2011). The interior of semi-arid margins of the Sahara and central southern Africa will be the most affected by such warming (AMCEN 2011).

To tackle the phenomenon of climate change effectively, human societies have put in place a combination of mitigation and adaptation mechanisms and strategies. Whereas mitigation aims at avoiding or lessening the impacts of the unmanageable, the goal of adaptation is to manage the unavoidable. That men and women are affected differently by climate change suggests that they also differ in terms of the adaptation mechanisms they employ. Despite the existence of gender-based differences in the effects of climate change and in adaptation and coping strategies, studies on the gender differential impacts of climate change and variability on women in general and pastoralist women in particular in sub-Saharan Africa are limited. This volume offers insights and knowledge that pastoralist women developed on climate change adaptation through their experiences in their households and communities and thereby tries to narrow this gap.

Insights into Gender Equity, Equality and Power Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa

Mansah Prah

2013,xv+380pp
ISBN: 978-9970-25-234-3
US\$15.00



Since gender entered the development discourse in the Seventies, African countries have increasingly taken the concept on board in policy and practice. This concern may be due to either one or a combination of the following factors: the ideological positioning of African countries, demands by their donors and development partners, and demands by organised local groups and NGOs. Gender in the development discourse ought to transform power relations between men and women and shift them to social relations that reflect their equal access to productive resources, opportunities and social and material benefits. The result of such actions should be an achievement of comparable status of women and men. This volume, initiated by OSSREA, seeks to examine in more depth, issues regarding the gender-power imbalance in sub-Saharan African countries, with a specific focus on the eastern and southern African regions. They represent research that examines and analyses the effectiveness and efficiency of gender mainstreaming policies, strategies and projects developed and implemented by national and international actors. The themes inter-weave with each other, although they address gender issues in specific countries and specific contexts. This can be explained by the shared colonial and post-colonial heritage of African countries. It is useful, therefore, to view the structure of the book as a spiral of inter-connected issues that address similar themes, approaching them from different levels. Purely for ease of reading, the contributions have been organised into three parts, with over-arching themes that at first glance may seem not to fit well together. A theme that runs through all the chapters is the persistence of patriarchal values and attitudes in Africa and its constraining effect on the achievement of gender equity and equality.

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

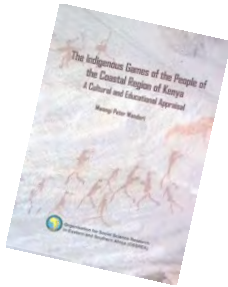
Abeje Berhanu

2012,iv+104pp
ISBN:978-99944-55-69-0
US\$ 6.00



About the Book

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 Indigenous Games of the People of the Coastal Region of Kenya:
A Cultural and Educational Appraisal

Mwangi Peter Wanderi

2011, ix+142pp

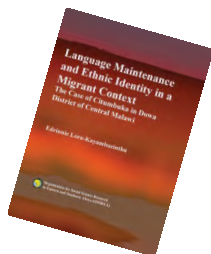
ISBN:978-99944-55-56-0

US\$ 10.00

The traditional (also referred to as indigenous) games of Africa in general were marginalized and thus not well documented. This book documents the traditional games in Kenya; citing as model best practices from contemporary developments in traditional games of China and South Africa. The book presents the research findings on the traditional games of the people of the coastal region of Kenya in which 23 traditional games are described in two categories, namely, games of low skill organisation and games of high skill organisation. The games covered are analyzed in terms of their participation, rules, equipment, facilities and social significance. Additionally, as an anthropological study, and also in order to appreciate the social-cultural background of the documented games, the work also presents a detailed background of the communities of the coastal region of Kenya covered in this research. Due to the subtle relationship between traditional games and traditional dances in the indigenous African communities, the book further highlights some traditional dances of the coastal region of Kenya. It also gives a projection of possible future developments on traditional games of the coastal region of Kenya.

Language Maintenance and Ethnic Identity in a Migrant Context: The Case of Citumbuka in Dowa District of Central Malawi

Edrinnie Lora-Kayambazinthu



2011, vi+145pp
ISBN978-99944-55-65-2
US\$10.00

An examination of minority language rights and survival requires an understanding of how the socio-psychological, sociological and human interaction work in societies to produce and reproduce home language users. How communities and individuals best use their linguistic resources and promote language maintenance to prevent and mitigate loss are therefore of crucial importance. This book explores factors behind the survival of Citumbuka in Dowa District of Central Malawi and how the migrant Tumbuka have maintained their heritage language, Citumbuka and their response to the dominance of Cicewa in their settlement area. Separate chapters address the ethnolinguistic history of the Tumbuka in Dowa; their settlement patterns and highlights factors that lead to maintenance or displacement of the language. Using an integrated theoretical approach to sociolinguistic theories to inform the study's empirical data, the book analyses the nature and dynamics of the language situation and uncovers the emerging issues of identity and language maintenance due to induced socio-psychological attitudes. The book offers valuable insights into theory, identity and language maintenance in a migrant situation that will be of interest to scholars and students in sociolinguistics.

Tradition, Archaeological Heritage Protection and Communities in the Limpopo Province of South Africa

Innocent Pikirayi



2011, ix+128pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55 -68-3
US\$10.00

This book captures community voices in matters relating to their relationship with specific archaeological heritage sites and landscapes in the Limpopo Province of South Africa. Focusing on the stonewalled archaeological heritage associated with Venda speakers and the reburial in 2008 of human remains excavated by the University of Pretoria from the cultural landscape of Mapungubwe, the book attempts to establish why archaeology and cultural heritage conservation struggle for relevance in South Africa today.

In articulating the relevance of archaeology in South Africa in particular and southern Africa in general and in the context of public or community-based archaeology, the book explores how communities and the public interact, use and negotiate with their pasts. The research critiques the notion of archaeological heritage conservation and attempts to understand cultural heritage conservation from the perspectives of descendant communities. The book further exposes the conflict between cultural heritage protection efforts and modern development and questions the role of such efforts, given the challenges of unemployment, social inequality and poverty in democratic South Africa. The book is also about community engagement in archaeology, specifically in matters relating to access to cultural heritage resources. This study suggests that there is scope for community archaeology to take centre-stage and drive future directions in archaeology if archaeologists change their approach in dealing with communities.

Researchers are challenged in this study to rethink the notion of heritage, to debate the objectives behind cultural heritage conservation and to critically re-examine the relevance of archaeology today. This study suggests that the conflicting positions between heritage managers, archaeologists and descendant communities may be resolved through sharing of 'tradition' with the 'present'.

Determinants of Sustainable Utilization of Plant Resources in the Former Kakamega District, Kenya

Chris A. Shisanya



2011, ix+142pp
ISBN:978-99944-55-57-7
US \$10.00

Ethnobotanical knowledge is a major component of indigenous knowledge systems which refers to a cumulative body of traditional knowledge about the interaction between human societies and the plant kingdom, and more specifically, about how local people perceive, manage, and utilize the plant resources around them. As the knowledge is largely oral in nature, the pursuit of an ethnobotanical inventory in any given geographical setting is 'therefore' an urgent task to minimize loss of ethnobotanical knowledge in association with the rapid loss of plant biodiversity and genetic resources. This book examines the utilization of indigenous plant resources in the former Kakamega district. It focuses on creating an inventory of indigenous botanical plant resources, their use, gender dynamics, impact of new technologies, conservation measures and the quest for sustainable development. Existing data show limited focus on indigenous ethnobotanical knowledge by researchers and programmers. The theory of sustainable development guided the research. Conceptually, we argue that the socio-economic status and ecological conditions determine the level of indigenous knowledge and sustainable use of ethnobotanical resources in the former Kakamega district. The study recommends that the current legislation that hinders local people from accessing indigenous plant resources should be revised to enhance sustainable use of forest resources.

Promoting Gender Equity in Selected Public Universities of Kenya

Jane Kerubo Onsongo

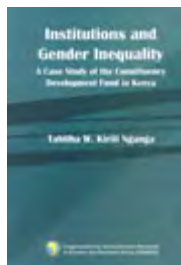


2011, viii+138pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-62-1
US \$10.00

This book examines sustainable gender equity interventions in selected public universities in Kenya. It focuses on interventions related to access to university education by women, curriculum transformation (inclusion), university environment (climate) and staff promotion and development. A critical feminist analyses of some of the interventions such as the use of affirmative action in the admission of female students into the universities and the establishment of gender centres or institutes have been introduced in the selected universities. The analyses have been introduced without a critical and gender-based appraisal of the organisational structures, practices and policies that make the universities hostile to female students. As a result, the interventions have done very little to transform the institutional cultures and to change the attitudes and gender relations among men and women in the universities. A number of impediments to the implementation of gender equity interventions in Kenyan universities are analysed. The book concludes that gender inequality in society is a complex issue that cannot be tackled by universities alone. There is need for a multifaceted approach involving the Kenyan government, universities, society and development partners in order to realise sustainable gender equity and equality in higher education.

Institutions and Gender Inequality: A Case Study of the Constituency Development Fund in Kenya

Tabitha Kiriti Nganga



2011, viii+ 137pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-64-5
US\$ 10.00

Recent efforts in national planning in Kenya have sought to identify development priorities through consultations. For example, the Government of Kenya, in its effort to eradicate poverty and to promote pro-poor growth, established the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) under the Constituencies Development Fund Act of December 2003.

This book presents results of a study, done using the capabilities approach, on whether the CDF has improved the livelihoods and welfare of women and girls in the Kenyan society and whether women are being enabled to participate more visibly in the local development processes. It reports interesting findings on:

- the needs and priorities of males and females with regard to CDF projects as perceived by them;
- the differences that may exist between the sexes in terms of awareness of the CDF and in terms of participation in CDF management, project identification and implementation, and decision-making processes that determine how these funds are invested;
- the distributive impact of the CDF projects in the health and education sectors; and
- the factors or challenges for the achievement of greater parity and for the attainment of CDF objectives.

Transforming Education and Development Policies for Pastoralist Communities in Kenya through the Integration of Indigenous Knowledge Systems

Ibrahim Oanda Ogachi



2011, iv+141pp
ISBN:978-99944-55-60-7
US\$ 10.00

This study was conducted within the framework of promoting sustainable development through utilisation of indigenous knowledge. In education and development policy, such a shift encourages the adoption of an endogenous approach to education that involves the contextualisation of the school curriculum by integrating indigenous knowledge with other relevant and useful knowledge into formal education.



2011, xii+209pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-59-1
 US \$10.00

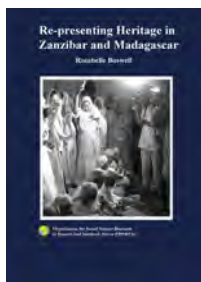
Multiple Involvements or Multiple Exclusions: Transnational Experiences of Communities on the Zimbabwe-South Africa Borderlands

France Maphosa

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.

Re-presenting Heritage in Zanzibar and Madagascar

Rosabelle Bosell



2011, xii, 240pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-61-4
 US \$10.00

Re-presenting Heritage in Zanzibar and Madagascar discusses the re-presentation of cultural heritage in Zanzibar and Madagascar. In particular, it is argued that UNESCO should broaden and deepen its understanding of cultural heritage so as to make space for alternative expressions of heritage in the global south. This is proposed because heritage is lived and is a fundamental part of identity which is not simply a category of analysis or a thing to be managed by institutions. Furthermore, women in Zanzibar and Madagascar (and by implication in the developing countries of the global south), are often excluded from heritage management processes and their heritages (often intangible) are often not considered valuable or worthy of consideration as national heritages. This book offers interesting chapters on orality, sexuality, tourism and identity in Zanzibar and Madagascar, making the case for anthropological fieldwork on heritage in the global south. It also argues that this research approach has the potential to reveal alternative epistemologies and to empower people whose identities and cultures have been denigrated under slavery and colonialism. The book concludes with a set of recommendations for heritage management in these island societies and the southwest Indian Ocean region as a whole.

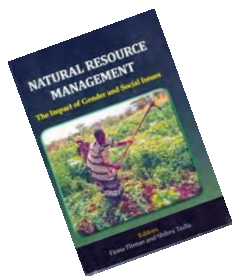
An Unfulfilled Promise: Transforming Schools in Mozambique*Michael Cross*

This book delineates the main features of the process of national reconstruction with reference to the changes brought about in schools, so as to highlight the tensions and contradictions inherent to the process and how these have been conceptualised and addressed. In this perspective, it examines the experience of Mozambique in the development of and implementation of alternative education policies after independence.

2011, vii+182

ISBN: 978-99944-55-58-4

US\$10.00

**Natural Resource Management:** The Impact of Gender and Social Issues*Edited by Fiona Flintan and Shibru Tedla and copyedited at OSSREA*

The research described in this volume has attempted to overcome the gender-based biases found in natural resource management (NRM) research and to meet the challenges of including gender and social issues. An attempt has been made to add a gender-sensitive research dimension to already existing research programmes and activities focusing on natural resources and their management.

2007, Xvi+246pp

ISBN 978-9970-25-000-4 (Fountain Publishers)

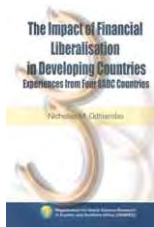
ISBN: 978-99944-55-19-5 (OSSREA)

ISBN 978-1-55250-483-3 (IDRC e-book)

Revised edition 2010

US\$10.00

The Impact of Financial Liberalisation in Developing Countries: Experiences From Four SADC Countries



Nicholas M. Odhiambo

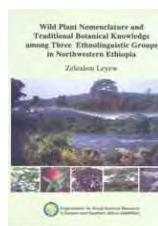
This book presents results of an investigation of the dynamic impact of financial liberalisation on financial deepening and economic growth in four SADC countries, namely South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Lesotho because they represent a modest cross-section of the general financial structure prevalent in many southern African countries.

2011, v+124pp

ISBNL978-99944-55-55-3

\$10.00

Wild Plant Nomenclature and Traditional Botanical Knowledge among Three Ethnolinguistic Groups in Northwestern Ethiopia



Zelealem Leyew

This book is a result of an interdisciplinary research combining linguistics and ethnobotany. It describes the indigenous plant knowledge among three ethnolinguistic groups through an in-depth analysis of the morphology and semantics of vernacular plant names in the respective languages. It provides a wide array of data and texts depicting the importance of language analysis to fully explore the body of knowledge of ethnolinguistic groups surrounding their plant wealth. The book documents 360 wild plant vocabulary items with photographs of each plant species, and identifies the most endangered plants and the reasons for their endangerment. It gives emphasis to the application of the findings and methodologies of linguistics in ethnobotany. The author believes that the book is valuable for researchers and academics in the area of ethnobotany, linguistics and anthropology.

2011, x+274

ISBN: 978-99944-55-54-6

US \$15.00

The Design and Implementation of Business Process Reengineering in the Ethiopian Public Sector: An Assessment of Four Organizations



2011, vi+166pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-53-9
 US \$10.00

Tesfaye Debela and Atkilt Hagos

This research assessed the design, challenges, implementation and outcome of Business Process Reengineering (BPR) in four public organizations. It used questionnaires, interviews, observations and review of secondary sources. The findings of the research show that encouraging results have been achieved in terms of efficiency, mission-effectiveness, transparency, and minimizing corruption in the case-study organizations. However, our findings also confirm that there are variations among the organizations in meeting their respective BPR objectives, particularly; Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE) and Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority (ERCA) have been more successful in meeting their BPR objectives than Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) and Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Findings pertinent to ERCA and CBE show that BPR implementation has increased control in those processes where financial risks are high. Factors that have contributed to the relative success in CBE and ERCA include leadership commitment in managing the change, better design capacity, and cautious empowerment of process owners and employees. In addition, the level of change resistance has revealed that BPR study and implementation had exacerbated the organizational politics between different interest groups. In addition, all the case-study organizations face the challenges in human, technological and material capacities. Besides these challenges, the government needs to exert greater effort to change the attitude of public servants and the political leaders; adopt a holistic and integrated approach in using reform tools; and, consider mission differences when applying a change management tool.

Livelihood and Urban Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia: Perspectives from Small and Big Towns

Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher

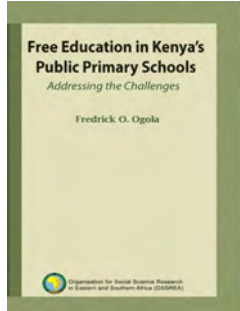


2011, viii+162pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-52-2
 US\$ 10.00

In Ethiopia, urban poverty, in comparison to rural poverty and national level poverty, has increased over time. This has necessitated urban poverty reduction as an important area of intervention in urban development and planning. Urban poverty reduction policies and strategies, however, have to be based on needs, capabilities and activities of the urban poor for effective achievements. Policies also need to address the differential situations the poor face in different cities and towns. This study looked into the livelihood situations of the poor in big and small towns, and identified the gaps and linkages between the livelihood requirements of the poor and policies at municipal level.

Free Education in Kenya's Public Primary Schools *Addressing the Challenges*

Fredrick O. Ogola



2010, vi + 95 pages
ISBN: 978-99944-55-41-6
US\$ 10.00

This study examines ways of overcoming the obstacles faced by free primary education (FPE) in Kenyan public schools. Its target population was over 18,000 primary schools. There was consensus that the FPE programme was a major milestone in the country's education system as it opened the doors for children who would otherwise have missed a chance to receive education and improve their lives. This is supported by the finding of increased pupil enrolment in public primary schools since 2003. It also emerged that the FPE programme is popular. Notwithstanding the numerous benefits that have accrued due to FPE, it was noted that the programme had killed community initiatives in education funding and provision. Although the communities were keen to provide physical, material and financial support to schools, they have withdrawn from this in the recent past. They have been made to understand that the government has taken over the full responsibility of providing education. It is hoped that the findings of this study would assist the government in formulating FPE policy that would benefit all the stakeholders by enhancing team work and sustainability of FPE.



2010, vi + 173 pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-06-5
US\$ 10.00

Gender Mainstreaming Experiences from Eastern and Southern Africa

This work explores the gender mainstreaming experiences of Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia from Eastern Africa; and Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Swaziland from Southern Africa. All cases show the varied attempts to mainstream gender at national, institutional, and civil society levels, including grassroots experiences and the measures designed to combat the direct and indirect consequences of discrimination. In practice, gender mainstreaming means identifying gaps in gender equality through the use of gender-disaggregated data; developing strategies to close those gaps; putting resources and expertise into implementing strategies for gender equality; monitoring implementation; and holding individuals and institutions accountable for results.



2010, v + 162 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-50-33-6
 US\$ 10.00

Documenting the Ethiopian Student Movement: An Exercise in Oral History

Bahru Zewde

The book is a selective record of four days of reflections by protagonists of the Ethiopian student movement in those heady days of the 1960s and 1970s. In Ethiopia, too, intellectuals have played a role and exercised an influence disproportionate to their size.

The pre-war intellectuals were pre-occupied with a whole gamut of concerns ranging from educational development to fiscal reform and had an essentially reformist agenda. Driven by a concern to save the regime from the double threat of internal disintegration and external invasion, they urged what could be characterized as defensive modernization.

The second period of intellectual intervention began only in the late 1950s. It revolved mainly around Ethiopian students, both at home and abroad. This eventually evolved into what came to be known as the Ethiopian Students Movement which could be said to have gone through three successive stages: (1) self-awareness, (2) reform, and (3) revolutionary commitment.

The third stage is the focal point of this study and constitutes the crucial period that forms both the backdrop and the essence of the changes that have come to affect fundamentally the Ethiopian state and society—changes that are yet far from over. It is clear that there is one single factor that explains the direction Ethiopian history has taken in the last four decades or so. That single factor is the role of the intellectual. To try and unravel the history of the intellectual is therefore to go more than half way to understanding how Ethiopian history took the trajectory that it took in the second half of the past century, and where Ethiopia finds itself today.



2010, viii + 170 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-45-4
 US\$ 10.00

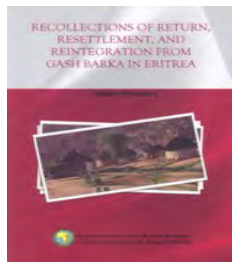
Strengthening Farmers' Organizations in Tanzania A Case Study of Farmers' Group Organizations in Selected Districts

Raphael M. Wambura

This book is about identifying and promoting appropriate strategies for organizing and empowering farmers' groups in order to determine their own destiny in the process of bettering their livelihoods and alleviation of poverty in Tanzania.

Recollections of Return, Resettlement, and Reintegration from Gash Barka in Eritrea

Abbebe Kifleyesus



2010+, xv, 282pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-50-8
 US \$15.00

For many Eritrean refugees, repatriation was and still is a favoured option because it ended the refugee status. But the word 'return' or 'going home' had cultural and spiritual meanings that involved place of origin or the specific home of each individual refugee or still the attachment to property left behind. This study addresses repatriation and reintegration and how they affect both the stayee communities to which refugees repatriate as well as the returnees themselves. Of particular importance to this study is what connects or reconnects Eritrean refugees to their communities of origin in Gash Barka as they contemplated a possible or actual repatriation.

The Effects of Transaction Costs on Community Forest Management in Uganda

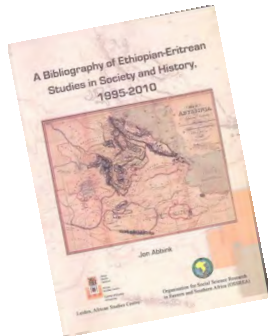
Joseph Wasswa-Matovu



2010, xii+79pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-49-2
 US \$10.00

Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) has come to see local communities cooperating with government or its agencies in the management of gazetted forest reserves. Equally, the shifting of central government control over natural resource management to communities, while a priori is argued to lead to improvements in the condition of forest resources; the distribution of transaction costs across various sub-groups of resource users is generally not incorporated into an economic analysis of participatory forest management, leading to failure of communal efforts. In this research it was seen that measures that seek to garner the participation of communities in CFM, but underplay the importance of well functioning institutions (i.e. rules and regulations underpinning CFM, local and traditional governance structures and their roles in building community social capital, democratic and accountable CLAs, etc.) are bound to fail. The success of CFM initiatives in the study areas therefore calls for measures to strengthen all manner of institutions that promote community cooperation and participation for community forestry, and in particular measures to improve household income and asset bases to lower transaction costs in community forestry.

A Bibliography of Ethiopian-Eritrean Studies in Society and History-1995-2010



Jon Abbink

This new bibliography contains all the essential references in social science and history on Ethiopia and Eritrea that appeared in the last fifteen years. The titles are alphabetically ordered in numerous thematic sub-headings and the book carries an extensive index. The Introduction indicates the nature and scope of the work, presents a number of important web sites on the region, and summarizes some new developments and in the field of Ethio-Eritrean bibliography. Easy to consult and providing a wealth of titles, the book is intended as a prime research tool for (under) graduate students, scholars, professionals and the wider interested readership on Ethiopia and Eritrea.

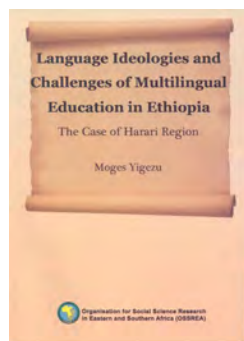
2010, 792pp

ISBN: 978-99944-55-51-5

US\$25.00

Language Ideologies and Challenges of Multilingual Education in Ethiopia

The Case of Harari Region



Moges Yigezu

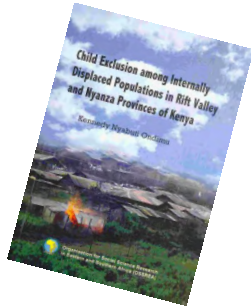
The Ethiopian educational language policy is radical in its scope and unique in Sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere, and it invites a close examination of its ideological foundation and, even more so, its implementation model. This study therefore makes a critical appraisal of the implementation of vernacular education in the Harari region and examines the challenges of providing primary education in several Ethiopian and international languages.

2010, ix+162pp

ISBN: 978-99944-55-47-8

US \$10.00

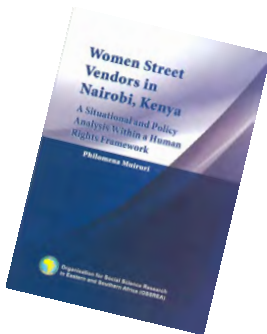
Child Exclusion among Internally Displaced Populations in Rift Valley and Nyanza Provinces of Kenya



2010, xv + 145 pages
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-43-0
 US\$ 10.00

Kennedy Nyabuti Ondimu

Globally, over 25 million people are displaced within their own countries by conflicts or human rights violations. In Kenya, thousands of families are increasingly being displaced by the effect of inter-ethnic violence, environmental disasters, and forced government eviction from forest reserves. The majority of these displaced communities end up squatting in informal settlements in the nearby urban centres or at the fringes of the forest zone where they are exposed to extreme poverty and deprivation. Since almost all the displaced families originate from the rural areas, the act of displacement shatters the family-based rural economy when they seek refuge in towns. Internally displaced children face many risks due to the violence and uncertainty surrounding both their family's flight and their life in the place of refuge. They may become separated from their families, lose their homes and find themselves living in poor conditions that jeopardize their health and education. Loss of family protection and inadequate resources to address the needs and challenges that internally displaced children face can leave them at significant risk of being trafficked to places with slave-like working conditions.



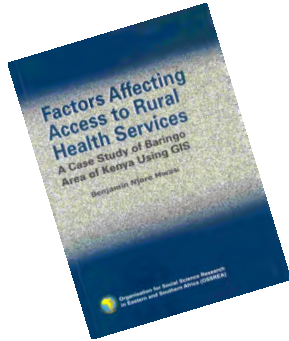
2010 + viii + 125 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-46-1
 US\$ 10.00

Women Street Vendors in Nairobi, Kenya:

A Situational and Policy Analysis within a Human Rights Framework

Philomena Muiruri

This study used a human rights perspective to examine the situation of women street vendors in Nairobi City because policies dealing with street trading should be based explicitly on the norms and values set out in the international law of human rights so as to promote and protect the rights of women street vendors. The study recommends a national policy on street vending that respects, fulfils and protects the rights of vendors to carry on their activities without harassment, protect and expand their livelihood, improve public image and enable the integration of street vendors into the urban distribution system.



OSSREA 2010, vi + 93 pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-42-3
US\$ 6.00

Factors Affecting Access to Rural Health Services: A Case Study of Baringo Area of Kenya

Benjamin Njore Mwasi

This study seeks to identify the major barriers to health service access in Marigat Division of Baringo District, Kenya. The environment is characterized by harsh weather conditions, sparsely distributed small settlements, poor road and other communication networks and low economic levels. The results show that about two-thirds of the population studied attends health facilities regularly, with the attendance patterns showing some variations across, sex, age, education, marital status, and type of occupation. Although not analysed in detail, ethnicity and religion did not seem to affect health facility attendance patterns. Distance, time and money were found to be the strongest barriers to health facility attendance in the study area, with distance being the single most important factor affecting the choice of the facility attended. There seems to be both spatial and temporal variations in disease incidence, type and numbers, with more diseases occurring during the wet seasons. GIS also identified areas with potential for private investment in health service provision using need for health services and ability to pay (using poverty index). The study concludes that health service needs and barriers to health service access vary widely within and across geographic areas. Consequently, area specific analysis of needs and barriers can produce useful data for informing policy on improving accessibility to health services.



2010, vi + 98 pp
 ISBN: 978-9944-55-48-5
 US\$ 10.00

Adolescent Pregnancy Challenges in the Era of HIV and AIDS: A Case Study of a Selected Rural Area in Zimbabwe

Naomi N. Wekwete

Zimbabwe is one of the countries in Southern Africa worst affected by the HIV and AIDS pandemic and is also the first country in Southern Africa and the second in Africa after Uganda to experience a decline in HIV prevalence. Despite the fact that most young people in Zimbabwe are aware of HIV and AIDS and the risks of pregnancy, they still continue to engage in high risk sexual activity, namely unprotected sex, which may lead to unplanned pregnancies and HIV infection. This work presents results of exploration of the challenges that adolescent mothers face and why they maintain risky sexual behaviour, despite the high levels of awareness and prevalence rate of HIV in the country.



2010, viii + 65 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-44-7
 US\$ 5.00

Impacts of Changing Pastoral Strategies on Environmental Resources and Livelihoods in Tanzania's Lake Victoria Basin

Elliott Phillemons Niboye

This book deals with land tenure in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Tanzania which are under stress. The stress emanates mainly from changing natural and demographic environments. Other underlying causes are social, economic and political changes. The following measures are recommended: first, there is a need for developing a “sustainable grazing system” which combines traditional pastoral knowledge, scientific range management principles and pastoral local institutions. Secondly, the grazing systems to be innovated and adopted should be premised on “non-equilibrium model” for grazers in arid and semi-arid environments, where flexibility and livestock mobility are allowed to some extent.



2009, v+117pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-21-8
 Re-printed 2011
 US \$10.00

The Management of Universal Primary Education in Uganda

JC Munene

This book examines the quality of teaching and learning in primary education and looks at some of the activities in the project designed to equip primary schools with the instructional material, textbooks and syllabi they required. Other aspects include the improvement in the management of primary education, the training of primary teachers (Teacher Development and Management System), and the construction of new primary schools in areas where they would be accessible to a larger population of the primary school going age group.



2009, v+173pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-30-0
 Re-printed 2011
 US\$ \$10.00

Rainwater Harvesting as a Livelihood Strategy in the Drought-Prone Areas of the Amhara Region of Ethiopia

Woldeamlak Bewket

The aim of this research is to investigate the significance of household level rainwater harvesting as a strategy to adapt to rainfall variability and contribute to food security of rural communities in drought prone areas of highland Ethiopia.



2009, Vii + 151 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-40-9
 US\$ 10.00

LIVING WITH DIVORCE: Expectations and Contradictions within the Lesotho Socio-cultural Context

Matora T. Ntomo-Makara

This book presents evidence of how expectations and contradictions within the Lesotho socio-cultural context render women vulnerable to violation and loss of their rights and dignity, particularly in cases of divorce. It shows with concrete case stories how marriage arrangements entail vulnerability to women, women's dilemmas and challenges to take divorce and related cases to court, the reactions of the courts in the different legal systems and the contradictions with the socio-cultural context. It also presents the traumatic experiences of women living with 'divorce' in the patriarchal society of Lesotho. It brings to light some of the fallacies and hard facts about the realities of the day-to-day existence of women within the socio-legal, cultural and religious contexts of the Basotho.



2009, iv + 66 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-37-9
 US\$ 10.00

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

Ayalew Gebre

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 insights 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.



2009, Vii + 81 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-39-3
 US\$ 6.00

Youth and Government's Fight Against HIV/AIDS in Zambia: A Closer Look at Some Underlying Assumptions

Augustus Kapungwe

The main objective of this study was to investigate some of the assumptions underlying Zambia's response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The main conclusion which emerged from the study findings is that, notwithstanding the widespread awareness on HIV/AIDS and VCT facilities, the youth in Zambia continue to be at high risk of HIV infection. Finding innovative ways to involve significant adults in the design and implementation of HIV and AIDS programmes that target the youth is strongly recommended.



2009, xi + 66 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-34-8
 US\$6.00

Analysis of Rural Women's Changing Reproductive Behaviour Patterns in South Africa

Zn Mfono

This book presents a description of the patterns of change in rural women's reproductive behaviour in South Africa over a period of 17 years extending from 1987 to 2004. The analyses were informed by the Programme of Action that was set out at the 1994 International Cairo Conference on Population and Development. The Programme of Action has a 20-year implementation time period, and the year 2004 was halfway through the 20 years. The year 2004 was also 30 years since the introduction of South Africa's National Family Planning Programme in 1975, which advanced the health rationale for fertility regulation. It is also twenty years after the introduction of the Population Development Programme in 1985, which emphasized the demographic rationale for fertility regulation. It is finally the seventh year after the introduction of the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act in 1997, which legalized pregnancy terminations under prescribed conditions, with emphasis on women's rights to choice.

Cultural Determinants of Adoption of HIV/AIDS Prevention Measures and Strategies among Girls and Women in Western Kenya



Constance Rose Ambasa-Shisanya

2009, ix + 151 pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-38-6
US\$10.00

This study examines the role of culture in the adoption of measures and strategies for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among girls and women in Western Kenya. It focuses on levels of awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention measures and pattern of adoption of various measures that are currently being promoted in Kenya. The findings show that, in spite of a high level of knowledge concerning the modes of transmission of HIV, the majority of respondents were only familiar with abstinence, being faithful to one sexual partner, and the consistent and correct use of condoms (ABC) approach to preventing transmission of the epidemic. This study concludes that culture plays a pivotal role with regard to the adoption of HIV prevention measures and strategies and recognizes a great need to target the elderly in HIV/AIDS advocacy campaigns, in addition to young people, who are already quite knowledgeable about modes of HIV transmission and the corresponding prevention measures and strategies.



Zimbabwe Survival of a Nation

John Mw Makumbe

2009, ix + 145 pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-35-5
US\$10.00

This book deals with the most contentious issue that the people of Zimbabwe have ever had to confront—the land question. This study makes a detailed discussion of the various political considerations that have had to be accommodated in resolving this colonial anachronism. It is obvious from the discussion that the colonial land tenure system was racially determined and grossly unfair to the majority of the people of Zimbabwe. Various pieces of legislation had to be promulgated by the Mugabe government in order to bring about a land reform system that favoured the majority black Zimbabweans. The problem that seems to have arisen was one of the methodologies of correcting a colonial wrong.

Informal Sector and Poverty: The Case of Street Vendors in Lesotho

Pius T. Tanga



2009, viii + 167 pages
ISBN: 978-99944-55-36-2
US\$10.00

This study investigates the survival activities of street vendors as a way of fighting poverty within households in the face of the current economic crisis that has dampened the survival spirits of many poor households in Lesotho. It also examines government intervention in street vending activities and the contributing factors to the present poverty include, among others, the harsh weather that is unfavourable to agricultural production; retrenchments in cloth and textile factories, as well as in the South African mines; absence of a vibrant private sector; and the inability of the government to create much needed jobs. The primary reason for engaging in street vending for the overwhelming majority is to have a source of livelihood and stop the dependency syndrome while more men than women deal in non-perishables. The number of vendors climbing out of poverty is not significant. Conclusions drawn from the findings of this study include the fact that street vending is a viable option for many poor households in which the government is unable to properly intervene given its old and outdated framework, while there is the urgent need for market reforms and other specific framework for street vending in the cities and towns of the country.

Willing Fathers, Reluctant Parents: Young Men's Perspectives on Unwanted Pregnancies and Abortion in Kenya

Charles Nzioka



2009, viii + 61 pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-29-4
US\$ 6.00

Abortion continues to be a major cause of maternal morbidity and mortality worldwide. In developing countries, abortion is more acute as a public health problem. In these countries, pregnancy-related complications cause one-quarter to one-half of deaths among women of reproductive age. Thousands of women in developing countries also suffer serious pregnancy-related illnesses and disabilities, such as chronic pelvic pain, pelvic inflammatory disease, incontinence, and infertility. Worldwide, unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion are more acute among young people. In Kenya, where abortion is permitted only to save a woman's life, unsafe abortion accounts for over one-third of maternal deaths and hospital emergency rooms are overcrowded with women suffering complications of induced and spontaneous abortions. Adolescents constitute the majority of those who die or present with pregnancy-related complications due to unsafe abortion in most medical facilities in Kenya. This places an extra burden on an already overstretched and resource-strained national health care system. The ensuing maternal morbidity and mortality among young women also constitutes a major drain to national human resources.

To address these pregnancy-related health problems which arise out of unsafe abortions, there is an urgent need for evidence-based research which can produce effective programmatic interventions. At present, however, most studies appear to focus mainly on the female role and perspectives on unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortion. Male perspectives and involvement in abortion decision-making processes and abortion procurement are often overlooked. Yet men as sexual partners only contribute to the unwanted pregnancies, and have their own perspectives and role in the management and termination of these pregnancies.

This book therefore initially was intended to examine the role of young men in abortion but as it became increasingly difficult to capture the preplanned data, the study ultimately focused on the perspectives and experiences of young men with unwanted pregnancies and abortion.



Farm-Level Economics of Social-conservation Practices in the Zomba Rural Development Project of Malawi

Julius H. Mangisoni

2009, x + 121 pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-23-2
US\$ 10.00

The smallholder sub-sector is facing serious problems of soil erosion, which are threatening the current and future productivity capacity of Malawi. Estimates show that, apart from serious deforestation, soil erosion rates in some parts of Malawi are as high as 50 tons per hectare per year. Such problems undermine the capacity of the smallholder sub-sector to continue to be the main supplier of food to the country. The study demonstrated that, any effort to persuade farmers to engage in soil conservation, without finding concrete solutions to their poverty and food insecurity, is futile. The work they do on their farms needs to be linked to soil-conservation and other modern agronomic practices. Finally, building the capacity of farmers and staff in the Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs is the key to successful research and the dissemination and implementation of promising soil-erosion-control technologies.

Testing the Theory of Reasoned Action and Its Extensions: Predicting Intention to Use Condoms



Edward E. Marandu

2009, vi + 61 pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-25-6
US\$ 6.00

This study investigates, using the Theory of Reasoned Action and its extensions, factors that determine intention to use condoms among tertiary institution students in Botswana. The data used were obtained from a questionnaire survey of 785 students. The findings partially support existing theory, for the three explanatory factors of intention were significant without controlling for the effect of each other. However, contrary to empirical findings in advanced countries, subjective norm (societal factor) played a larger role in explaining intention than attitude (individual factor). Perceived control also seems to perform better than attitude, although the evidence is mixed.

These findings suggest that in western cultures where individualist freedom is emphasized, behavioural intention would generally be determined by personal attitudes. In the African extended family culture, behavioural intention would be determined not only by personal attitudes, but more so by the attitudes of others (e.g. family, friends and community). Further, the relatively undeveloped economic environment might impose behavioural constraints. In several African countries these broader social-environmental issues pose critical and sometimes binding influence on the behaviour of many individuals. It follows that a study of behavioural intentions in the African scene which places greater emphasis on measuring attitudinal factors may be misleading because of under-specification of the causal social-environmental (perceived societal and perceived control) factors.

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



Nsolo J. N. Jijere

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.

2009, xvi + 102 pp

ISBN: 978-99944-55-20-1

US\$ 10.00

Market Integration in Mozambican Maize Markets



Zerihun Gudeta Alemu

and

Herman Daniel Van Schalkwyk

This research attempts to measure the extent of market integration between major maize markets in Mozambique and was motivated by the fact that the maize industry is an extremely important sector of Mozambique's agrarian economy, and a source of food and income for the population. Therefore, the impact of market reforms on the marketing performance of the maize industry should be of particular concern to the Mozambican Government. In order to efficiently manage reforms in the maize industry, policy makers need to understand the functioning of markets, price integration between markets, and how these factors relate to changes in the institutional and policy environment of markets. This understanding will allow them to design effective market policies, institutions, and the marketing infrastructure required for the development of maize markets.

2009, vii + 109 pages

ISBN: 978-99944-55-26-3

US\$ 10.00



2009 ,vi +88 pages
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-24-9
 US\$ 9.00

Representation and Development of A South African Identity: A Case of Zulu Women's Dress

Thnjiwe Magwaza

This study demonstrates that although Zulu women's 'folk costume' continues to be a visible outward badge of the group's identity, it has nevertheless been influenced by other cultures. Their dress expresses multiple identities as well as their (conscious or unconscious) thoughts. Through dress, they concretise their thinking and conceptions, and thus dress has symbolic value for the community. As a symbol, dress has also been used to express a wish to assert and embrace elements of Africanness – some aspects of which are shared by ethnic groups other than their own.



2009, x +186 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-33-1
 US\$ 10.00

Linguistic Human Rights and Language Policy in the Kenyan Education System

*Kembo Sure and
 Nathan O. Ogechi*

The book presents outputs of a research that was aimed at identifying the linguistic and pedagogical challenges experienced by teachers and pupils in the Kenya primary schools where English is used as the medium of instruction from Standard Four. Specifically, it was an analysis of classroom discourse in mathematics and science lessons conducted in English to determine the extent to which language of instruction supports or hinders participation in these verbal exchanges. Language attitudes were also tested to elucidate whether Kenyans support the introduction of English as the medium of teaching their children in primary school and thereby establishing the acceptability of the language policy. Our conclusion is that it is undemocratic and a violation of children's fundamental rights to introduce English as the medium of instruction in the fourth year of primary education since that excludes them from classroom participation and denies them access to quality education.

The Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Learning Gender Differences in the Attitudes of Secondary School Students of Botswana



Luckson Muganyizi Kaino

2009, V + 92 pages
ISBN: 978-99944-55-22-5
US\$ 9.00

This study examines gender issues in students' attitudes towards using computers in Botswana junior and senior secondary schools. Attitudinal variables considered were usefulness and enjoyment of using computers in class, and anxiety when using computers. The findings of the study show that gender differences exist in the three variables considered in the study. Girls and boys tended to hold different views about the value of computers in learning. Compared with boys, girls appeared to enjoy the use of technology less and experience more anxiety in using computers. The use of computers in the classroom enhanced the smooth interaction and cooperation found between boys and girls, and between students of both sexes and teachers in classroom setting.

Gender in Nascent Module II Programmes in Kenyan Public Universities:

A Descriptive Survey



Michael Wainaina

2009, v + 87 pp
ISBN: 978-99944-55-31-7
US\$ 9.00

This study addresses the intersection of issues of gender and the nascent Module II Programmes in public universities in Kenya. The onset of the new millennium has seen an unprecedented growth of these programmes in Kenyan public universities. The nascent nature of the programmes is borne by the fact that the earliest started in 1998, and the rest have evolved over the subsequent years. Different terminologies are being used to describe these programmes, namely, parallel, evening, part-time, self-sponsored, school-based, direct entry, full fee-paying academic and Module II. Within the context of this study, I have used the term Module II programmes to refer to all the adult/continuing/lifelong education programmes in public universities in Kenya that are being offered to mature students who are not selected through the Joint Admissions Board (JAB).

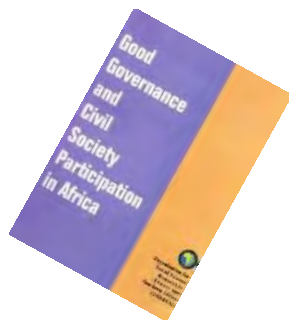


2009, xii + 57 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-28-7
 US\$ 10.00

Assessment of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa The Cases of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia

Synthesis Report

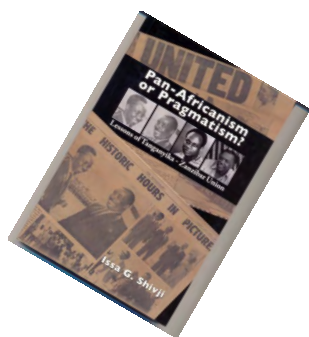
This PRSP executive summary helps create increased and data-based information and awareness with regard to the situation on the ground, sensitizing policymakers and stakeholders on the need to bridge the gaps identified in the findings, bringing to light existing challenges that are worth noting, and discerning available opportunities on which to build in similar future endeavours.



2009, v + 240 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-32-4
 US\$ 10:00

Good Governance and Civil Society Participation in Africa

Over the past decade, the concepts of good governance and civil society participation have been assuming increasing priority in international discourse on politics and development across the world. This book investigates the conditions of governance and civil society participation, challenges encountered in the respective countries, and recommends alternatives.



2008, xx + 313 pages

ISBN: 978-99944-55-21-8

Njyju na Nyota ISBN 978-99987-449-99-6

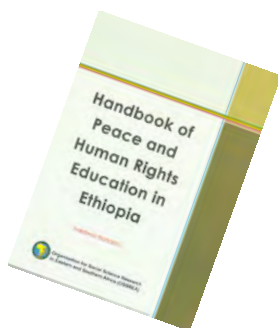
US\$15.00

Pan-Africanism or Pragmatism?

Lessons of Tanganyika-Zanzibar Union

Issa G. Shivji

This book explores the Tanganyika-Zanzibar union which displays important contradictions and contestations of the proposed continent-wide African union: Nationalism versus Pan-Africanism, radical versus cultural nationalism, historical versus political identities, diversities of race, religion, culture versus politicisation and its results.



2008, ix+152

ISBN 978-99944-55-11-9

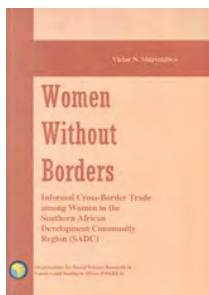
US\$ 6.00

Handbook of Peace and Human Rights Education in Ethiopia

Habtamu Wondimu

INTRODUCTION TO THE HANDBOOK

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.



2007, xiii+ 175pp

ISBN 13-978-1-904855-61-3

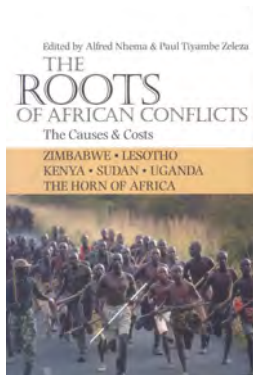
ISBN 1-904855-61 X

US\$ 10.00

Women without Borders

Victor N. Muzvidziwa

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.



Alfred G. Nhema & Paul Tiyambe Zeleza (eds.) 2007. *The Roots of African Conflicts: The Causes & Costs*. James Currey: Oxford / Unisa Press: Pretoria / Ohio University Press: Athens in association with OSSREA: Addis Ababa.

ISBN: 978-1-84701—300-2
US\$ 20.00

Alfred G. Nhema & Paul Tiyambe Zeleza (eds.) 2007. *The Resolution of African Conflicts: The Management of Conflict Resolution and Post Conflict Reconstruction*. James Currey: Oxford / Unisa Press: Pretoria / Ohio University Press: Athens in association with OSSREA: Addis Ababa

ISBN: 978-1-84701-302-6
US\$ 20.00

Nhema and Zeleza 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 Afropessimism 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.

The Migration, Environment and Conflict Nexus in Ethiopia:

A Case Study of Amhara Migrant-settlers in East Wollega Zone



Tesfaye Tafesse

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.

2007, xiii+ 112pp

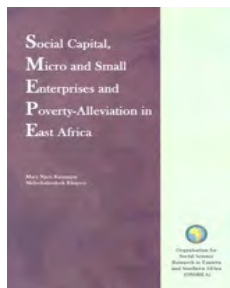
ISBN 978-1-904855-84-2

US\$ 7.00

Social Capital, Micro and Small Enterprises and Poverty-Alleviation in East Africa

Mary Njeri Kinyanjui

Meleckidzedeck Khayesi



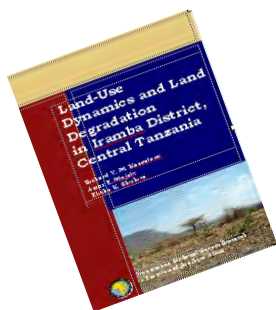
This study investigates how trade, manufacturing and transport micro and small entrepreneurs in East Africa mobilize social resources in the form of social capital and utilize it as a strategy to carry out transactions. The results reveal that social capital is articulated and utilized through networks, relationships, norms, values and actions to facilitate the entry and stay in these enterprises.

2005, v + 114pp

ISBN 13-978-1-904855-60-1

ISBN 10-904855-60-1

US\$ 9.000



2005, xiii + 130 pp
 ISBN– 13: 978-1-904855-62-0
 ISBN– 10: 1 904855 62 8
 US\$9.00

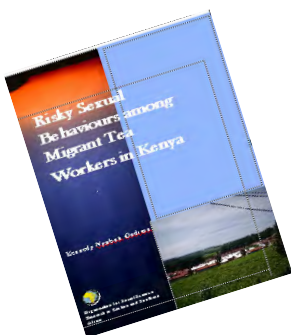
Land-Use Dynamics and Land Degradation in Iramba District, Central Tanzania

Richard Y.M. Kangalawe

Amos E. Majule

Elieche K. Shishira

This book documents the results of the initiatives to analyse the land-use dynamics, different land management practices, agricultural development and constraints, and their socio-economic and environmental effects in Iramba District. It also underscores the causes-effects and possible remedies for the ongoing land degradation problems and provides an understanding of other livelihood strategies adopted by the local communities.



2005, xii + 127 pp
 ISBN– 13: 978-1-904855-63-7
 ISBN– 10: 1 904855 63 6
 US \$9.00

Risky Sexual Behaviours among Migrant Tea Workers in Kenya

Kennedy Nyabuti Ondimu

This study examines knowledge, sexual attitudes and practices as well as underlying factors responsible for the risky sexual behaviour among circular migrant tea plantation workers in Kenya. This study is particularly important since Kenya ranks among the countries with high HIV infection rates in sub-Saharan Africa. Furthermore, the spread of HIV/AIDS has been found to be significantly high among low-income migrant workers. The study employs both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect relevant information. The study found that even with the recently reported growing knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention in Kenya, risky sexual behaviour is very prevalent among Kenya's tea plantation workers. Unprotected extramarital sex is common amongst both the female and male workers and some of them still perceive themselves to be at low risk of infection. The study revealed an association between risky sex and various socioeconomic characteristics of individuals. For instance, relative economic disadvantage, past exposure to violence, level of religiosity, family background, household characteristics and alcohol consumption, among others, are found to significantly influence the likelihood of extramarital sex and non-use of condoms in extramarital sex. The study highlights that HIV/AIDS prevention strategies should pay specific attention to economic and social conditions in which individuals live.



OSSREA 2004, xxviii +331 pp
 ISBN 904855350
 US\$15.00

Underdevelopment in Ethiopia

Eshetu Chole

The book covers three regimes with significantly marked characteristics but the fundamental common theme is Ethiopia's underdevelopment. The Ethiopian economy however has not been managed to be adequately addressed by scholars in the field and especially the question of why Ethiopia's underdevelopment has been so tenacious. The most fundamental cause of Ethiopia's underdevelopment is political, and this applies to all three regimes but all of them desired economic progress and perhaps strove for it in ways that they deemed most appropriate. The most important question is therefore whether the entire political environment was conducive to development.



2004, xiii + 384 pp
 ISBN- 13: 978-90-5727-049-9
 ISBN- 10: 9057270498
 US\$29.95

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

Alfred G. Nhema

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.



2003, xiii + 372 pp
 ISBN– 13: 978-0-7453-2037-3
 ISBN– 10: 07453 20376
 (Paperback)
 US\$22.00
 (Hardback)
 US\$25.00

African political parties: Evolution, institutionalism and governance

M. A. Mohamed Salih

The authors of this collection interrogate the political health of African political parties and evaluate the theory and practice of party functions, ideology and structure. Through fresh analysis using a variety of case studies, they question the democratic credentials of African political parties and propose new methods for achieving inclusive, broad-based representation.

Themes include the evolution and institutionalization of African political parties; the unique historical, political and social circumstances that shaped their structures and functions. In the governance trajectory, the authors question the relationship between African political parties and government; political parties and representation; political parties and electoral systems; and political parties and parliament. Case studies include Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and many others.



2002, 192 pp
 ISBN– 13: 978-90-5727-044-4
 ISBN– 10: 9057 27 0447
 US\$ 10.00

Anthropology in the Sudan: Reflections by a Sudanese Anthropologist

Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed

This book puts together an important collection of essays on the Sudan that highlights the country's critical role in the development of anthropology in Europe and Africa and in studies of social change and development in rural Africa. The book does not propose a disengagement from development but rather a critical and informed engagement that questions the modernization paradigm but does not accept a wholesale rejection of development. The book shows how development anthropology can serve as a progressive force on the continent.



Changing Systems of Livelihood in Rural Sudan

Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed

Focusing on marginalised pastoral societies living in the Savannah belt of the Sudan, the collection of essays in this volume provide a fresh insight into the political, economic and social dynamics affecting the livelihoods of these nomadic and agro-pastoralist groups, the impacts of changing state policies and the development interventions of international agencies. They also present about the survival strategies of these communities to adopt to the new realities of their changing environment.

2002, pp

ISBN– 13: 978-0-9542030-2-3

ISBN– 10: 0 95420302X

(Paperback)

US\$10.00



Teaching and Research in Anthropology and Sociology in Eastern African Universities

Seyoum G. Selassie and

El-Wathig Kameir

Compilation of selected papers presented at a workshop on teaching and research in Sociology and Social Anthropology in Eastern Africa. The papers focus on four major areas: (a) the colonial heritage (with the exception of Ethiopia); (b) prevailing political perceptions of the nation-building requirements in the respective countries; (c) inadequacies of funds and other logistical constraints; and, (d) the problems associated with the quality of students entering Departments of Sociology and Anthropology.

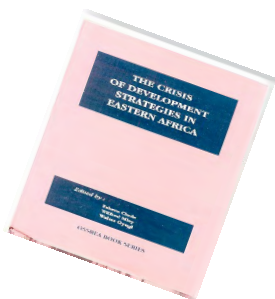
1989, viii + 142 pp

ISBN– 13: 978-0-9542030-2-3

ISBN– 10: 81-85273-41-3

(Hardback)

US\$8.00



The Crisis of Development Strategies in Eastern Africa

*Eshetu Chole,
Wilfred Mlay and Walter Oyugi*

1990, vi + 286 pages
ISBN- 13: 978-81-85273-44-0
ISBN- 10: 81-85273-44-8
(Hardback)

Compilation of papers selected from those presented at OSSREA's second triennial congress held under the theme of critical analysis of development policies in Eastern Africa. The papers deal with impact of exogenous factors such as world politics and participation in the economy; structural adjustment programmes; food aid, foreign aid, and foreign policy on the development process; institutional problems of development such as politics, public sector philosophy, privatisations, and management of public enterprises; and policies pertaining to the provision of housing, industrial development and educational development.



African Pastoralism: Conflict, Institutions and Government

Edited by
Mohamed Salih, Ton Dietz and Abdel Ghaffar Mohamed Ahmed

2001, vii+311pp
ISBN: 074531787 1 hardback
US\$20.00

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 policies 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.

EASSRR JOURNAL

Vol. 1-32

JOURNAL

The Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review is an internationally refereed interdisciplinary journal that serves as a regional forum for critical reflection and discourse on the economic, political, and social aspects as well as development concerns of the countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. It is the major African social science journal with a region-wide coverage that publishes scholarly articles, book reviews, research notes, and communications.



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**Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review vol. 32, no. 1
January 2016**



**Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review vol. 31, no. 2
June 2015**



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The Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review is an internationally refereed interdisciplinary journal that serves as a regional forum for critical reflection and discourse on the economic, political, and social aspects as well as development concerns of the countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. It is the major African social science journal with a region-wide coverage that publishes scholarly articles, book reviews, research notes, and communications.



Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review vol. 30, no. 1

January 2014



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June 2012

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1989 – 2001 are available as complimentary copies

The EASSRR JOURNAL



ISSN: 1027-1775

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Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review, Volume xxii, No. 3 September 2007, Special Ethiopian Millennium Issue on Rural Ethiopia: Approaching the New Millennium.

To mark the celebrations for the New Ethiopian Millennium OSSREA presents this unique collection of papers submitted to the EASSRR at various times but all based on research in Ethiopia's rural areas. Topics covered include rain water harvesting, community participation, various assessments of the economics of agricultural production and the transition agro-pastoralism. As agriculture is still the mainstay of Ethiopia's rapidly transforming economy, this set of articles will provide a lasting impression of rural Ethiopia on the eve of perhaps its most fundamental restructuring.

The following journals are co-published by OSSREA together with Chapter Offices in the different countries in the OSSREA Region.



2013, Vol. 2, No. 1
iv+218pp
ISSN 2227-8974

Southern Peace Review Journal Vol. 2 No. 1 March 2013



2013, Vol. 2, No. 2
iv+195pp
ISSN 2227-8974

Southern Peace Review Journal Vol. 2 No. 2 March 2013



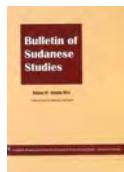
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vii+146pp
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**Journal of the College of Arts and Social Sciences
Vol. 9 Nos. 1-2 2012**



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ISSN 1022-3525

**Bulletin of Sudanese Studies Vol. 19 Oct. 2013
A Special Issue on Elections in the Sudan**



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viii+100
ISSN 0971-8923

Journal of Social Sciences Vol. 37 No. 2 Nov. 2013



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Nov. 2013**



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ISSN 1694-1977

Journal of Social Policies and Development March 2013



2013, No. 16
iv+139pp
ISSN 2220-6388

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maines Numero 16. 2013**



2012, No.. 4
vi+140pp
ISSN 2075-499 X

Politique Sociale et Developpement Numero 4 2012



2013, Vol. IX, No. 1
iv+149pp
ISSN 1810-4487

Ethiopia Journal of the Social Science and Humanities

June 2013



2013, Vol. IX, No. 2
iv+123pp
ISSN 1810-4487

Ethiopia Journal of the Social Science and Humanities

December 2013



2010, Vol. IX,
viii+203pp
ISSN 1021-1128

EGERTON Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences, and Education
Egerton University



2010, 114pp
Special Issue 14
ISSN 2220-6388

Annales de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
Numéro Spécial N° 14 2010



2011, vi+196pp
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ISSN 1012-1080

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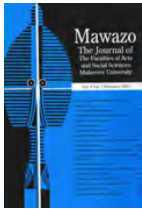
2011, ix+148pp
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ISSN 0377-5828

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Volume 26

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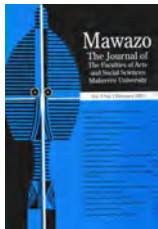


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Gender Issues Research Report Series no. 8

This presents results of “**Women employees in the informal sector in Kampala, Uganda**”

Jane Seruwagi Malunga

1998, X + 29 pages
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US\$5.00/Eth. Br. 25.00

Gender Issues Research Report Series

The impact of retrenched returnees on gender relations in rural Lesotho

*Neville Pule and
Khabele Matlosa*

Gender Issues Research Report Series no. 10

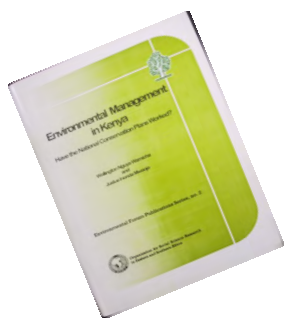
2000, xii + 44 pages
ISSN 1608-6295
US\$5.00/Eth. Br. 30.00



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Wellington N. Wamicha and Justus I. Mwanje

In Kenya, environmental planning has not received as much emphasis as other development planning. If at all, environmental planning has been fragmented, being pigeonholed into sectoral planning. This study reviews ways of making environmental planning sustainable and an integral part of overall development planning.



2002, vii + 27 pp
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US\$6.00

Environmental Management in Rwanda: Have the National Conservation Plans Worked?

Thérèse Musambe and Innocent Kabenga

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Environmental Management in Zimbabwe: Have the National Conservation Plans Worked?

*Veronica Mutikani Enos Shumba
and Sibongile Baker*

2002, viii + 55 pp
(Paperback)
US\$5.00



Environmental Issues and management in Botswana: Have the National Conservation Plans Worked?

Environmental Forum Publications Series, no. 5

*Nkobi M. Moleele and
Tidimane Ntsabane*

2002, vii + 63 pages
(Paperback)
US\$5.00



Project-Based Publications



2008, vi + 245 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-08-9
 US\$ 10.00

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This volume consists of four reports of studies conducted by researchers on the HIV/AIDS challenges pertaining to Kenya. The studies that examine the topic of HIV and AIDS from various perspectives.

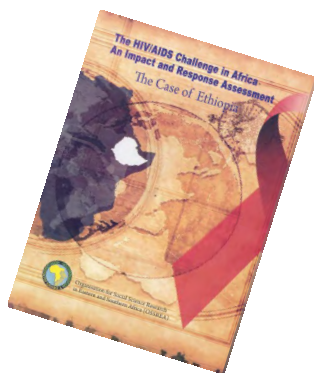


2008, Vi + 212 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-05-8
 US\$ 10.00

The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa—An Impact and Response Assessment: The Case of South Africa

Focusing on south Africa, this book comprises reports of three studies conducted on HIV and AIDS. Topics covered include:

- i) The Impact of Primary Caregiver's HIV Infection on Caregiving and Child Development: Piloting the Methodology;
- ii) Investigating the Impact of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic on Nurses in Primary Health Care Settings in Cape Town; and
- iii) Poverty Dynamics in HIV/AIDS affected Households in Soweto, South Africa: A Pilot Study of Income-Earning Households.



2008, Vii + 376 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-07-2
 US\$ 10.00

The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa—An Impact and Response Assessment: The case of Ethiopia

This book is a collection of several in-depth studies of social responses to HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia by some of the country's leading researchers. The topics covered include: the role of higher education institutions in the HIV and AIDS struggle, the feasibility of ARV therapy, responses of commercial sexworkers and civil society and community-based organisations to the pandemic, and power relations and negotiating safer sex.



2008, vi + 172 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-03-4
 US\$ 10.00

The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa- An Impact and Response Assessment: The Case of Zimbabwe

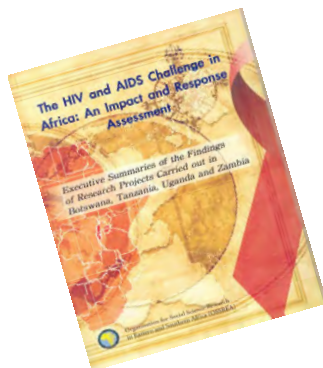
This book combines findings of three researches conducted on HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe. One focuses on the impact of the pandemic on the health sector, the other on rural households, and the last one on adolescent girls.



2008, Viii + 100 pp
 ISBN: 978-99944-55-10-2
 US\$ 10.00

The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa-An Impact and Response Assessment: The Case of Uganda

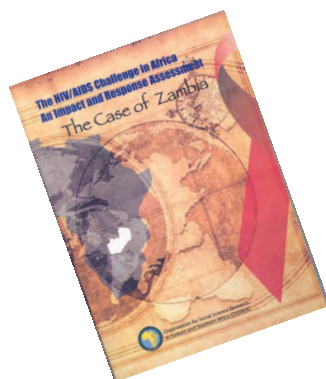
This volume presents two reports of research carried out in Uganda on the challenges of HIV and AIDS in the country. Augustus Nuwagaba's "HIV and AIDS in Armed Conflict Situation in Northern Uganda examines HIV and AIDS in the context of armed conflict situations," while Mathias Ssamula's "Needs and Coping Strategies of Female—Headed Families Affected by HIV and AIDS: A Case study of Masaka District, Uganda," investigates coping mechanisms of female—headed households in the face of the pandemic.



2007, v + 38 pp
 US\$ 5.00

The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa—An Impact and Response Assessment: Executive Summaries of the Findings of Research Projects Carried out in *Botswana, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia*

This publication serves as a policy brief presenting the main policy issues emanating from studies conducted by members of the OSSREA, CODESRIA, SOMA-Net and UAPS organizations and research networks. Over 50 research papers which were sponsored by the four organizations and presented at the November 2006 conference are summarized here, and the full reports are published in a series of country case studies.



2007, vi + 48 pp

ISBN: 978-99944-55-04-1

US\$ 5.00

The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa—An Impact and Response Assessment: The Case of Zambia

Written by Thomson Kalinda and Robert Tembo, this book presents results of a study of the HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa—An Impact and Response Assessment: The Case of Zambia. It reviews available literature in the area, and documents findings about marriage customs and practices, sexual relations and practices in married life, local views on patterns of sexual behavior, extent of extra nuptial sex, sexual cleansing and levirate marriages, polygyny, community views on HIV and AIDS, role of traditional leadership and role of the church. The book draws the conclusions that:

1. traditional knowledge and sexual practices that involve multiple partners and risky sexual behaviours have been declining over time partly due to increased awareness about HIV and AIDS;
2. Certain risky sexual practices such as dry sex have persisted in the study area, mainly because of continuing gender inequality which places women in a subservient position.
3. The rise in poverty levels has led to an increase in transactional sex and marital infidelity among unemployed youth and vulnerable women.



2007, Ix + 165 pp

ISBN: 978-99944-55-02-7

US\$ 10.00

The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa—An Impact and Response Assessment: The case of Botswana

This book reports the results of two studies. The contribution from Godisang B. Mookodi and Tapologo Maundeni: “Gender and HIV/AIDS: Male Risk and Male Sector Interventions in Botswana” examines the factors that contribute to male risk and assesses government and non-governmental male sector interventions in Botswana. It reviews relevant literature and presents the results on social factors that place males at risk of HIV/AIDS, approaches and methods utilized by the various stakeholders, successes and challenges, and whether existing interventions adequately address male-risk behavior. Stephen M. Kapunda’s research report, “Socio-economic Impact of HIV/AIDS on Rural Small-scale Industrial Sector: The case of selected villages in Botswana” attempts to establish the relationship between performance of rural small scale industrial enterprises and the HIV/AIDS scourge in Botswana.

The book is essential reading for policymakers, development practitioners, entrepreneurs, researchers and academics as well as the general readership interested in development and how it has been affected by HIV in Botswana.



2006, iv + 101 pp
US\$ 5.00

The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa– An Impact and Response Assessment: Executive Summaries of the Findings of Research Projects Carried out in *Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa* and *Zimbabwe*

This publication serves as a policy brief presenting the main policy issues emanating from studies conducted by members of the OSSREA in the first round of the HIV/AIDS Challenge in the Africa research programme. Case studies are from Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe and give insights into how the people and their governments have responded to the HIV/AIDS challenge in these countries.



**The HIV/AIDS Challenge in Africa: An Impact and Response Assessment
Executive Summary Translations in *Setswana* and *English***

This concise book contains ***Setswana* and *English*** translations of two studies in Botswana:

1. Gender and HIV/AIDS: Male Risk and Male Sector Interventions in Botswana, (by G. Mookodi and T. Maundeni); and
2. Socio-Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS on Rural Small-Scale Industrial Sub-Sector: The Case of Selected Villages in Botswana, (by Stephen M. Kapunda);

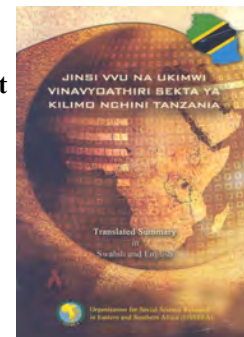
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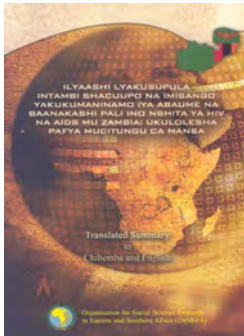


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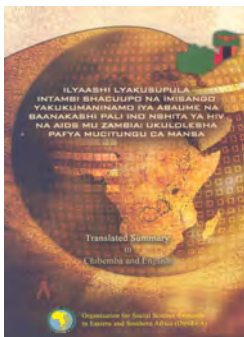
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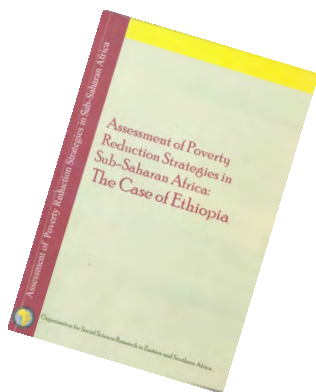
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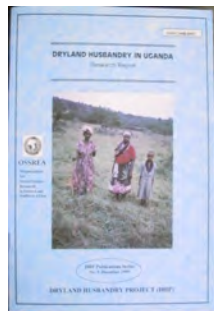


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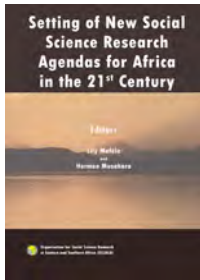
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Editors

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This book presents outputs of the OSSREA 9th Congress, which deliberated on the theme, “Setting of New Social Science Research Agendas for Africa in the 21st Century”. It contains a general introduction and ten chapters authored by scholars from different countries in the region. The chapters deal about: Africa’s poverty eclipse and whether NEPAD will dissipate it; attracting FDIs in to Africa and the rationales, approaches and impacts; Africa and globalization: The case of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between EU and Africa; the impact of China on the economies of Sub-Saharan Africa: Opportunities, challenges and prospects; institutional reforms for sustainable agricultural and rural development in Africa: the case of Rwanda; electoral authoritarianism and democratic governance in Ethiopia; HIV/AIDS and agrarian processes in Kenya. A case study of the Luo of Kombewa Division, 1983–2003; the cultural construction of sex and condom use in Eritrea; cultural and gender dimensions in business negotiations; and investing in Africa’s high-level human resource: the challenges and paradoxes of implementing cost– sharing in higher education policy in Tanzania.

Supporting Universities for PhD Training in Eastern and Southern Africa *Proceedings of the OSSREA 10th Congress 2nd–3rd March 2011, Kunduchi Beach Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania*



2011, iv+49 pp

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This proceedings captures the status of PhD education in the eastern and Southern Africa, the challenges and problems, and suggested solutions as to how to address the problems. It also contains synopses and discussions of the proposal for setting up Social Science Research Schools in Eastern and Southern Africa (RESSESA), which was one of the focal areas of the OSSREA 10th Congress.

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