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CENTRE FOR BASIC RESEARCH

P.O. Box 9863, Kampala, Uganda



Annual Report 2001



In the picture: Some of the participants at the CBR's strategic planning workshop held at Hotel Triangle Annex, Jinja August 13-17, 2001

CBR's MISSION: To generate and disseminate knowledge by conducting basic and applied research of social, economic and political significance to Uganda in particular and Africa in general, so as to influence policy, raise consciousness and improve quality of life.

Table of Contents

A.	Foreword by Executive Director	1
B.	Research Projects Completed in 2001	5
C.	Projects Began in 2001	8
D.	Seminars	10
E.	National and International Workshops/ Symposia organised by CBR	11
F.	National Conferences/Workshops attended by CBR Researchers	12
G.	Working Papers Published at CBR in 2001	16
H.	Consultancies	21
I.	Other Publications by CBR Researchers ..	24
J.	Workshop Reports	25
K.	Journal Articles, Books, Chapters and Reviews	26
L.	Book Reviews, Papers and Briefs	26
M.	Research Networks Hosted by CBR	27
N.	Awards	28
O.	Training	28
P.	Membership and Registration by CBR	29
	Appendix I	30
	Appendix II	31
	Appendix III	32
	Appendix IV	33

A. Foreword by Executive Director

In the year 2001, CBR seriously embarked on a road of self-examination which, as in any other institution, can be quite unsettling. Looking back at what we have accomplished in terms of institutional reforms, one can only conclude that a foundation has been laid for a new and better CBR. Quite clearly CBR cannot anymore conduct its business in the old-fashioned way.

The year 2001 began with a review of CBR's management and financial structures by an external consultant. The objective of the review was to establish whether or not those structures could be used to raise and maintain an endowment. The consultant's evaluation revealed that there was a need to restructure the governance and management structures, and to refocus the financial policy from simply accounting for funds to that financial management. Since 1988, when it was first registered as an NGO, CBR has continued to depend on grants. This state of affairs has been at the heart of its financial instability and as such an endowment is one strategy of finding a durable solution to the problem.

Following this external review, CBR decided to have a full-scale review of the institution using the technique of strategic planning. The idea was to identify the threats and opportunities arising from the changing environment within which CBR operates and developing appropriate responses that will help it survive well into the future. Throughout the first half of 2001, a dialogue was in place among CBR members to seriously consider whether or not CBR was relevant as an institution and the kinds of changes that had to be put in place for it to remain relevant. This dialogue culminated into a strategic planning workshop that was held at Hotel Triangle Annex, Jinja, in August 2001. However, the time available for deliberations was too short for participants to come out with an operations plan, an exercise that will be completed in the year 2002. Even if the process was never completed, the workshop achieved a lot. For example, CBR was able to clearly define its mission, namely **"To generate and disseminate knowledge by conducting**

basic and applied research of social, economic and political significance to Uganda in particular and Africa in general, so as to influence policy, raise consciousness and improve quality of life". In line with this mission, CBR has initiated a process of defining its research priorities for the next five years. In the year under review CBR research has covered diverse topics from universal primary education, poverty, corruption, governance, environmental accountability in decentralizations, citizen participation in local governance, gender, land tenure to cultural studies. These are important areas of inquiry with serious implications to processes of socio-economic and political change, but they may be modified in ways that reflect CBR's mission and new ones added.

To ensure that research is conducted well and results produced on time, the Research Policy Council (RPC), one of CBR's organs in charge of research issues, overhauled the incentive system and introduced the idea of full-time researchers. In the past, researchers received stipends on a monthly basis. From the year 2001, the disbursement of stipends is going to be based on concrete deliverables within specified timeline and in tranches of 30%, 30% and 40 %. It is hoped that under this scheme researchers will have an incentive to complete the research. The RPC also introduced the idea of full-time researchers. In the past CBR depended on part-time researchers who in certain circumstances found it difficult to deliver research results on time. The research team will from now be composed of both full and part-time researchers. This, combined with a revitalized institution of coordinators, will tremendously improve the management of research at CBR, the quality of the research process and results.

To enhance the research effort, CBR has been improving on its physical infrastructure. Of particular significance is the repair of the roof of its main building, and the acquisition of new computers, a photocopier, and books and journals. For example, because of a concerted effort to improve, the services and infrastructure of research has attracted a steadily increasing numbers of research affiliates using the library. The number of affiliates has

increased from 21 in 1995, 24 in 1996, 31 in 1997, 39 in 1998, 26 in 1999, 44 in 2000 and 46 in 2001.

While research is central to CBR's mission, it is, not viewed as a "stand-alone" activity. It is viewed as one of the mechanisms of catalyzing the development process, hence the importance attached to dissemination of the research results. For example, CBR has tried very much to attract government officials and civil society organizations to participate in seminars where researchers present their research findings. In addition, CBR has entered memorandum of understanding with organizations with dissemination or lobbying skills to utilize CBR's research results or to ensure that they have maximum impact. Furthermore, CBR has continued to publish its research findings. In the year under review, 12 working papers were produced in contrast to 8 in the previous year. In the year 2002, the number is projected to increase, including 4 to 5 books. The effort is geared towards having maximum reach for purposes of policy change or improvement in community livelihoods.

In the year under review CBR has continued to increase the breadth of its networking, including hosting networks. CBR has a record of hosting networks which have ranged from the Arid Lands and Resources Management (ALARM), Gender and Work in Eastern and Southern Africa (GWESA) to Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research-Users (NURRU). In the same year, too, CBR was asked to host a new East African network called LOGO-link. The main objective of this network is to share experiences of innovative practices in local governance through a variety of such as workshops and listserv/internet. LOGO-link brings together researchers, practitioners and policy makers in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

In terms of community service, CBR hosted 6 individuals under its internship programme. These interns worked in different sections of CBR administration (1), library (1), publications (1) and accounts (3). CBR is pleased to provide working experience for young professionals. Those who have passed through CBR are reported to be doing well in terms of contributing to the development of Uganda.

The institutional reforms have tremendously improved the image and credibility of CBR. More and more institutions both local and international are interested in collaborating with CBR. I would like to thank all members of staff who worked tirelessly to improve the performance of CBR, and those who have generously funded CBR, namely, Ford Foundation, World Resources Institute, DANIDA, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Economic Commission for Africa, Action-Aid, World Council of Churches and APRODEV, Rockfella Foundation and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. We look forward to constructive relations in the New Year.

I wish all of you a happy and prosperous new year.

Bazaara Nyangabyaki, Ph.D

January 2002

B. Research Projects Completed in 2001

Richard Ssewakiryanga, "Gender Ideologies and Urban Popular Cultural Forms: Understanding the Construction of Gender Identity in Kampala Popular Urban Theatre"

Lilian Tibatemwa Ekirikubinza, "Gender, Polygamy and Human Rights in Uganda" .

Byaruhanga Rukooko, "Gender and Paid Domestic Labour".

Juliet Kanyesigye, "Changing Land Use Systems in Uganda and their impact on the Management of Natural Resources: The Case of Mukono District".

John Ssenkumba, "The Land Market and its Effects: Weighing Theory against Evidence in Buganda"

Aurthur Syaluka-Muhindo, "Social Formation in the Semuliki Valley Region from Antiquity to 1900: Linking Warfare, the Environment and State Formation in Pre-Colonial Western Region".

Aurthur Syaluka-Muhindo, "From Taboo to Sex Work: Prostitution and the Rise of Markets in the Rwenzori Highlands Community, 1980-1990".

Bazaara Nyangabyaki, "Civil Society and the Struggle for Land Rights for Marginalised Groups: The Contribution of the Uganda Land Alliance to the Land Act 1998".

Maureen Nakirunda Mbaalu-Mukasa. "Civil Society -State Relations: ACFODE's Claims for Gender Equality".

Bazaara Nyangabyaki "Poverty and Wealth in the 21st Century Uganda: Christian and Other Points of view".

Bazaara Nyangabyaki, "Ugandan Decentralisation Reform and the Promise of Popular Participation and Accountability in Environment Management: Byoya bya Nswa (Form Without Substance?)"

Agrippinah Namara and Xavier Nsabagasani, "Decentralised Governance and the Wildlife Management Sector: Whose Interests Matter? - The Case of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda"

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, "Environmental Decentralisation and the Management of Community Forests in Pakanyi Sub-County, Masindi District"

Juliet Kanyesigye and Eugene Muramira, "Accountability and Participation in Decentralised Natural Resource Management: A Case Study of Collaborative Management models for Mt. Elgon National Park and Mabira Forest Reserve in Uganda".

Samson James Opolot, "How Universal is Universal Primary Education? A Case Study on Access and Equity Dimensions in Arua, Gulu and Kampala Districts".

Doris Kakuru Muhwezi, "The Effect of Universal Primary Education (UPE) on the Gender Gap in Education in Uganda. A case of Kumi and Kapchorwa Districts".

David Lubega "Financing of Education in UPE Schools: Insights from the Districts".

Peter Otim, "Revisiting the Curriculum: The Relevance of the Primary School Curriculum for Fishing and Pastoral Communities".

Agrippina Namara, "Economic Exploitation and Gender Abuse towards Domestic Child in Kenya".

Mumbi Machera "Important but Invisible: An Exploration of Paid Domestic Labour in Urban Uganda".

Roselyn Lung'Aho H., "Examining the Gender Issues in Domestic Labour: Focus on Uasin Gishu District".

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, "Ranches Restructuring and Changing Gender Relations in Pastoral Housholds in The Former Ankole Government Ranching Scheme" .

Monte Kalisa, "Globalisation and the Transformation of Gender Relations among the Tea Producing Communities in Bugambe Sub-County, Hoima District"

Frances Chizororo Monica, "Gender Roles and Wage Earnings: Women's Seasonal Labour Migrants in Large-Scale Commercial Farms"

Winnie Bikaako, "The History of Evolution of Prostitution in Kampala City".

Richard Ssewakiryanga, "Sex Work and the Identity Question in-Kampala City"

R. Nchimbi and Jimoh Shehu , "Modernisation, Gender Role and Occupational Struggles: A Case Study of Mbugwe Women Agro-Pastoralists in Babati District, Tanzania".

John Ssenkumba, "From Private Trouble to Public Issue: Sexual Harassment as a Women's Hidden Occupational Hazard".

Juliet Kanyesigye, "A Study of Networks within Sexwork/Prostitution".

Raphael Musoke and Lameck Kibikyo, "Male Body in Prostitution in Kampala".

C: Projects Began in 2001

The LOGO-Link Network on Strengthening Citizen participation and Local Governance

LOGO-Link network is an initiative intended to strengthen citizen participation and local governance, particularly with the new emphasis on decentralisation. Funded by Ford Foundation, the initiative at the global level is coordinated by IDS, University of Sussex. However, the Centre for Basic Research coordinates the East Africa component of the network.

DANIDA's Programme for Enhancement of Research Capacity in Uganda (ENRECA): phase out studies

Ernest Okello Ogwang, "Post-coloniality, Narrative and African literature."

Richard Ssewakiryanga, "Sexuality, Identity among Female sex workers in Kampala".

Akim Okuni, "Language and Culture in Post-Colonial Literatures: A Study of Post Coloniality in Okot p' Bitek's Song of Lawino".

Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process (UPPAP) funded by Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

The process is intended to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the partners in implementing PPA II and developing future strategies for Participatory Policy Research (PPRs) and pro-poor policy advocacy work in

Uganda. CBR researchers working on this project included Samson J. Opolot (heading the Bugiri district research team), John Ssenkumba (heading the Jinja district research team) and Peter Otim (heading the Moroto district research team).

**Participatory Poverty and Environment Study Consultancy funded by
Department for International Development (DFID)**

The case study aims at deepening the understanding of poverty around the particular theme of environment in order to assist policy makers to develop pro-poor policies. Working on this case study are Frank Muhereza, Maureen Nakirunda and Dyshan Musakweta.

Women Street Vendors in Africa: A Case of Uganda

The research project consists of action research and policy dialogues. It focuses mainly on characterizing street vending, examining the perspectives on vendors. The research is being carried out in Kampala district. On the research team are Josephine Ahikire and Christine Ampaire.

Monitoring Good Governance in Africa Project

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) commissioned this project the objective of which is to monitor governance processes in 14 countries. The Centre for Basic Research is carrying out the Ugandan Component of the research. Dr. J.J. Barya is coordinator of the project.

D. Seminars

a) Seminars held by CBR Researchers

Bazaara Nyangabyaki, "From Despotic to Democratic Decentralisation in Uganda: A History of Accountability and Control Over Nature", October 25, 2001.

John Jean Barya, "Democracy, Inequality and Social Policy in Uganda: Challenges for the 21st Century", August 9, 2001.

Bazaara Nyangabyaki, "Poverty and Wealth in the 21st Century in Uganda: Christian and other Points of View" June 8, 2001.

Byaruhanga Rukooko, "Gender and Labour: Understanding the Status of the Paid Domestic Worker in Urban areas of Bushenyi and Kampala" June 7, 2001.

Juliet Kanyesigye, "Accountability and Participation in Decentralised Natural Resource Management: A Case Study of Collaborative Management Models for Mt. Elgon National Park and Mabira Forest Reserve in Uganda", May 29, 2001.

Agrippinah Namara, "Whose Interests Matter? Assessment of the Operations of Local Institutions in Natural Resource Management: The Case of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda", May 29, 2001.

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, "Environmental Decentralisation and the Management of Community Forests in Pakanyi Sub-County, Masindi District", May 29, 2001.

Tabitha Mulyampiti, "New Information and Communication Technologies (NICS) and Governance in Uganda", April 19, 2001.

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, "The Impact of Ranches Restructuring on Land Ownership and Land Use in the Former Ankole Ranching Scheme", April 5, 2001.

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, "Ranches Restructuring and Changing Gender Relations in Pastoral Households in the Former Ankole Ranching Scheme", March 8, 2001.

Josephine Alikire, "Gender, Political Space and Electoral Processes", February 8, 2001.

b) Guest Seminars at the Centre for Basic Research.

Omotade Aina, "The Making of a Trans-colonial Africa: Issues in African Development in the 21st Century", August 17, 2001.

Horace Campbell, "The Exhaustion of Patriarchal Model of Liberation in Africa", July 12, 2001.

Mark Melly, "African Leadership Within World Trade Organisations", June 28, 2001.

E. National and International Workshops/Symposia organised by CBR

"Strengthening Democratic Governance in Uganda" held at the Centre for Basic Research, May 5, 2001.

"Strategic Planning Workshop" held at Hotel Triangle Annex in Jinja between August 13 and 15, 2001.

"Building Healthy Cities: Improving the Health of Urban Migrants and the Urban Poor in Africa" held at Hotel Africana, July 2 and 3, 2001.

F. National Conferences/Workshops attended by CBR Researchers

John Jean Barya presented a paper on "The Significance of the 2001 Parliamentary Elections and the Role of Parliament" on behalf of TFM at the seminar on "Presidential and Parliamentary Elections 2001: What Future For Democracy?" held in Kampala, July 25-26, 2001.

Nyangabyaki Bazaara attended a DFID meeting on "Social impact of IMF and World Bank Analysis Programmes", July 16-20, 2001.

Winnie Bikaako Kajura presented a paper "Self-help Initiatives of Urban Migrants: A Case of TASO, Uganda" at an International Conference on "Building Healthy Cities: Improving the Health of Urban Migrants and the Urban Poor in Africa", organised in conjunction with the Woodrow Wilson Centre for International Scholars, Washington, held at Hotel Africana, July 2-3, 2001.

Juliet Kanyesigye attended workshop on the "Future of Participatory Research in Uganda" held at Equatoria Hotel July 13, 2001.

Frank E. Muhereza attended a Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) training course organised by the Uganda Poverty Assessment Process (UP-PAP) of the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) in conjunction with Oxfam, at Saleem Brotherhood Training Centre, Mbale, August 19 Sept. 8, 2001.

Frank E. Muhereza presented a paper "Community Attitudes/perceptions to Malaria Control and Management Among Low-income Urban dwellers in Kampala City", at an International Conference on "Building Healthy Cities: Improving the Health of Urban Migrants and the Urban Poor in Africa" organised in conjunction with the Woodrow Wilson Centre for

International Scholars, Washington, D.C., held in Hotel African, Kampala, July 2-3, 2001.

Frank E. Muhereza attended the "National Working Group of Civil Society Organisations on Land Information Systems (LIS)", in the Ministry of Lands, Water and Environment, Uganda Land Commission Board Room, November 6, 2001.

Samson James Opolot presented a paper "From Pathogens to Promoters of Public Health: Some Reflection on Migrants and Public Health Care Development in Uganda" at the workshop on "Building Healthy Cities: Improving the Health of Urban Migrants and the Urban Poor in Africa", organised in conjunction with Woodrow Wilson Centre for International Scholars, Hotel Africana, July 2-3, 2001.

John Ssenkumba attended the NURRU Policy Research workshop held at Hotel Africana, September 8, 2001.

John Ssenkumba, attended the windup project conference on "Strengthening Democracy in Conflict-torn Societies" in Bosnia Herzegovina, September 19-21, 2001.

John Ssenkumba attended a workshop on "Promoting Dialogue on the Constitutional Review Process in Uganda", organised by the Faculty of Law, Makerere University and the East African Centre for Constitutional Development (Chituo Cha Katiba) held at Sheraton Hotel, June 22, 2001.

John Ssenkumba attended the NURRU Annual General Meeting held at Hotel Africana, May 27, 2001.

John Ssenkumba attended a NURRU workshop on Participatory Action-Oriented Research Methodologies held at Hotel Africana, February 23-24, 2001.

John Jean Barya attended the ECA's "Africa's Governance Study," held in Addis Ababa, October 15-17, 2001.

Archangel Byaruhanga Rukooko attended the Workshop on "Third Expert Consultation on the Right to Food" in Bonn (Germany), March 2001.

Archangel Byaruhanga Rukooko presented a paper "The Unity of Human Rights Knowledge and African Values" to The Council for Research in Social Values and Philosophy, Washington DC, 2001.

Nyangabyaki Bazaara, attended a seminar on "Political Institutions in Africa: the quest for accountability, Rosdale, Norway, October 3-5, 2001.

Nyangabyaki Bazaara, attended a workshop "Citizen Participation and Local Governance Learning Network Programme" June 12 - 15, 2001, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex in Brighton, Buxted Park, Sussex, United Kingdom.

Nyangabyaki Bazaara, attended a workshop on "Decentralisation in Africa", at Lord Charles Hotel in Cape Town, South Africa, organized by United Nations Capital Development Fund, March 26 - 31, 2001.

Nyangabyaki Bazaara attended the Phase IIB of the Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project (Johns Hopkins) meeting in Nairobi, March 15th - 19th, 2001.

Juliet Kanyesigye, presented a paper "Accountability and Participation in Decentralised Natural Resource Management: A Case Study of Collaborative Management Models for Mt. Elgon National Park and Mabira Forest Reserve in Uganda", organised by the World Resources Institute, October, 15-19 2001.

David L. Kibikyo, attended the Phase IIB of the Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project (Johns Hopkins) meeting in Nairobi, March 15 - 29 2001.

Kigongo A. Kiggundu attended the Uganda Debt Network workshop on "Finance Administrators Accounting Procedures for Public Funds" May 7-9, 2001, held at UDN offices, Kampala.

Kigongo A. Kiggundu, attended a workshop on "Procedures of Auditing Donor Funded Projects" organised by IDRC/ROCKFELLER, April 23 - 27 2001, held in Mombasa, Kenya.

Frank E. Muhereza, presented a paper "The Experiences of Pastoral Institutions/Organisations in Uganda", at a Regional Workshop for the establishing of a Regional Pastoral Network for Eastern Africa, sponsored by the Netherlands Ministry for International Co-operation, organised by Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), Imperial Hotel, Addis Ababa, April 11-15, 2001.

Frank E. Muhereza, presented a paper "Assessment of Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) in Uganda" at a Regional Workshop on Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) in the IGAD sub-region, held at Hotel Ali Sabieh, Djibouti, April 18 to 21, 2001.

Frank E. Muhereza, attended a Workshop on Policy Research and Analysis Findings organised by the World Resources Institute, presented a paper "Environmental Decentralisation and the Management of Forestry Resources in Masindi District", held at Commadore Hotel, Cape Town (South Africa), October 15-19, 2001.

Aggripinah Namara, attended a Workshop on Policy Research and Analysis Findings organised by the World Resources Institute, presented a paper "Decentralized Governance and the Wildlife Management Sector: Whose Interests Matter?", held at Commadore Hotel, Cape Town (SA), October 15-19, 2001.

Simon Rutabajuuka, attended the "ECA:African Governance Study" meeting, Addis Ababa, October 15 - 17, 2001

G. Working Papers Published at CBR in 2001

John Jean Barya, "Trade Unions and the Struggle for Associational Space in Uganda: The 1993 Trade Union Law and Article 40 of the Constitution", CBR Working Paper No.63.

The paper sought to establish the forces behind the enactment of the Trade Union Laws Statute 1993 so as to pin point the role workers and their trade unions played vis-à-vis other forces, especially the state and the employers. Among the central issues covered by the author is the extent to which workers and trade unions were responsible for the positive provisions of the statute. Likewise, the forces in opposition and to what degree and impact are also analysed.

Josephine Alikire, "Gender Equity and Local Democracy in Contemporary Uganda: Addressing the Challenge of Women's Political Effectiveness in Local Government", CBR Working Paper No.64.

This report focuses on the questions of gender equity and local democracy. It analyses the ways in which gender as an aspect of politics is unfolding in an era of relatively visible and increased people's participation, and more particularly, a substantial numerical increase of women in local government.

Josephine Alikire, "Of Conformity, Criminality and Contestation: Popular Culture and Gender Identities", CBR Working Paper No.65.

The paper engages *Kadongo Kamu* music as one aspect of urban popular culture through which social change is unfolding in ways that have profound insights into changing meanings and meaning constructions, placing music at the centre of sites of contesting and negotiating identities. The author especially problematises the ways gender relations have assumed greater space in the *Kadongo Kamu* music.

Maria Nassali, "Gender and Grassroots Democracy: Documenting Women's Experiences in Decentralisation and Local Government in Uganda", CBR Working Paper No.66.

The study investigated whether the participation of women at the local levels did lead to a bottomup approach to women's political mobilisation, emancipation and development. It therefore questions, among others, whether grassroots participation is a springboard to the attainment of more prominent positions and enhanced involvement, and whether it influences the nature of politics.

Maureen Nakirunda, "Civil Society-State Relations: ACFODE's Claims for Gender Equality", CBR Working Paper No.67.

This paper contends that despite the increased role of civil society in promoting democratic governance, the issue of interaction between civil society and the state has received little attention to date. It centres on the struggles of Action for Development (ACFODE) for gender equality in order to throw more light on the struggles for inclusiveness of women into governance structures.

Richard Ssewakiryanga, "Peoples and Places: The production of Urban Cultures in Small Towns", CBR Working Paper No.68.

This study is an enquiry into the production of urban cultures within a small town. The perspective is that urban cultures are not fixed genres which are visible within the city boundaries; but are also systems of production that are radiated across space.

Charity Kyomugisha, "The State and Small Scale Industrialization in Uganda", CBR Working Paper No.69.

The study traces the changing face of industrialisation in Uganda from the colonial and post-colonial exportoriented strategies that collapsed with the political turmoil of the 1970s to the proliferation of small-scale or cottage industries that characterise the economy of Uganda today. It is, among



others, noted that small-scale industries have a vital role to play in the development of Uganda for, among others, because they have survived better than the large-scale ones due to their resilience and relative insensitivity to economic stress and changes in political weather.

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, "Ranches Restructuring and Changing Gender Relations in Pastoral Households in the Former Ankole Ranching Scheme", CBR Working Paper No.70.

This paper seeks to analyse the issues and forces that triggered the outbreak of violence by landless cattle keepers who were squatting on government ranching schemes. One of the reasons for the violence was a commission's recommendation that Government repossesses all the ranches that had not been developed according to the terms of allocation. The analysis involves exploring the impact that restructuring of former government ranching schemes has on inter and intra-household gender relations in pastoral households in the former Ankole Ranching Scheme, and how this influenced the management of pastoral resources.

Monica Francis-Chizororo and Gift Mwanyisa "Gender Roles and Wage Earnings: Women Seasonal Labour Migrants to Large-Scale Commercial Farms in Zimbabwe", CBR Working Paper No.71.

This study stems from a growing concern with gender and work and the forces conditioning trends in work women do and vice versa. It analyses the changing gender roles within the households as women engage in wage work in the commercial farms in Zimbabwe where the majority are engaged as seasonal labourers in the large-scale farms sector.

Jimohi Shelu and Rehema Nchimbi, "Aspects of how Mbugwe Women Agro-Pastoralists Cope with Changing Conditions of Life and Work", CBR Working Paper No.72.

This exploratory study focuses on how the work lives and circumstances of Mbugwe women agro-pastoralists have been affected by changes taking

place at the macro social level, and on the women as active agents in the transformation of social relations taking place at the local level. The central thesis of the study is that rural life entails resistance and struggles for space and power within specific farm sectors.

Roselyne H. Lung'aho, "The Gender Issues in Domestic Labour Focus on Uasin Gishu District, Kenya", CBR Working Paper No. 73.

This study reveals that a number of gender issues including: overload, undervaluation and trivialisation of domestic work, isolation of household workers, discriminatory reversal of roles in public sphere, and lack of trade union services undermine relations in domestic work in Kenya. In view of the above, among others, the establishment of an effective and separate trade union for domestic workers is recommended.

Agrippinah Namara, "The Invisible Workers: Paid Domestic Work in Kampala City, Uganda", CBR Working Paper No.74.

The study grows out the concern that whereas the majority of urban households in Uganda and Kampala in particular employ at least one paid domestic worker (PDW), the conditions of domestic workers have not been given the intellectual and policy interest it deserves. Therefore, the study documents the situation of paid domestic work in Uganda and assesses the conditions under which domestic workers live and operate. It seeks to create a better understanding of society's perception of women's work.

Winnie Bikaako, "Anti-Corruption Struggles in Uganda: Reinforcing Institutions of Public Accountability in the 1995 Constitution", CBR Working Paper No. 77.

Corruption in Uganda exists in all spheres of life, hence the decision to embed strategies to combat it within the 1995 Constitution. As such, the 1995 Constitution is widely considered to have all-encompassing anti-corruption strategies. However, the author notes, the provisions therein have shortcomings. Among others, the 1995 Constitution tends to limit its strategies to the

public sector. This alone implies that the Constitution sets for itself a narrow and limited anti-corruption crusade.

D. K. Ndagala, "Conservation, Privatization of Land and Non-Sedentary Communities in Tanzania", ALARM Working Paper No.12.

This paper looks into the process of land alienation resulting from privatization and the attempt to use conservation as a mode of striking a balance between community needs and resources availability. The author, among others, argues that the best way to conserve biodiversity in areas already with human habitation is not to displace resident communities, but to involve them as the number one resource.

Ben Lobulu, "Litigating Land Rights in Tanzania", ALARM Working Paper No. 13.

The author attempts to define such land rights as by law invested in the pastoralist areas of Tanzania. The analysis largely examines how pastoralists have fared before the courts. He is of the view that technicalities in litigation are legion, but largely demonstrates the point that litigation demands very careful and meticulous preparation.

D.K. Ndagala and R. Ole Kuney, "The Marginalisation of Pastoralism and the Threat to Sustainable Resource Management in South Maasailand", ALARM Working Paper No. 14.

The study comes to the conclusion that contrary to the common view that South Maasailand was better-off than other parts of Maasailand, in reality the common threats to sustainable resources management were actually the same. Pastoralism, cultivation, wood-cutting, charcoal burning and gemstone mining have all had their toll on the fragile ecology.

J.K. Lendiy, "The Ecological and Spatial Factors in Resource Management and Use in the Area Between Kilimanjaro and Meru Mountains: The Sikirari Locality", ALARM Working Paper No. 15.

The study deals with the ecological and spatial influences that affect the mode of production of the agro-pastoral communities living in the Sikirari Locality. The author concludes that loss of original grazing land has led to impoverishment and social differentiation that calls for a new perspective on development in the area, but, above all, that there is need to return alienated pastoral lands to the original users.

Mumbi Machera, "The Silent Victims: A Study of Exploitation and Abuse towards Paid Domestic Child Workers in Kenya", GWESA Working Paper No. 76.

This study notes that child labour is very rampant in the global economy but more so in developing countries such as Kenya. The analysis of child labour in Kenya notes that children work in severe working conditions that are characterised by sex abuse, violence and poverty which lead to emotional, physical and spiritual dysfunctions that need to be addressed by all interested in the rights of the child.

Richard Ssewakiryanga, "Sex Work and the Identity Question: A Study on Sex Work in Kampala City", GWESA Working Paper No. 75.

Using a cultural perspective this study makes snapshots at the different parts of sex work: the place, the bodies involved, the spaces they occupy, their representations and the ways in which other hegemonic sites interface with the sex worker. Avoiding the normal tendency to moralise, the author prefers to locate sex work that he regards as a complex trade within capitalist relations of production that, therefore, have to be contextualised within the broader contradictions of gender relations under capitalist relations of production.

H. Consultancies

John-Jean Barya, Review of all Labour Laws of Uganda for ILO and Ministry of Gender and Labour in Uganda, August 2000 - March 2001 on

Employment Decree 1975, Trade Unions Decree 1976, Factories Act 1964 and Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act 1964, made a Technical Report thereon and four Bills to replace the old laws.

John-Jean Barya, ILO Consultant on "International Labour Standards for Labour Court Judges in Africa" at ICC, 22 - 25 May, delivered paper (with B. Mutebi), "Termination of Employment and ILO Standards: Recent Development in Some African Jurisdictions".

Charity Kyomugisha, Consultant, "Trade Unions and Poverty Alleviation in Uganda: Problems and Prospects". A study undertaken in Uganda and presented at a workshop in Nairobi. Supported by International Labour Organisation Bureau for Workers activities, December 2001.

Charity Kyomugisha, Team leader: "Impact of HIV/AIDS on Household productivity, Welfare and Sustenance in Uganda". Supported by World Health Organisation.

Charity Kyomugisha, Documentation of HIV/AIDS related organisations in Western Uganda, May-July, 2001.

Juliet Kanyesigye, research assistant: HIV/AIDS Organisations Inventory. Uganda AIDS Commission undertook this study in conjunction with African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF). Also participated in collection of organisations' profiles in Kampala District.

Frank E. Muhereza, participated as the National Expert/Consultant on Uganda in evaluating Partner Country Ownership (PCO) of Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (SIDA) with the Government of Uganda.

Frank E. Muhereza, contracted to analyze the linkages between Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Poverty, using the districts of Kampala, Bushenyi and Moroto.

Frank E. Muhereza, contracted by Seattle-based Development Institute (RDI) to be part of "Common Property Resources" study team for the Land Sector Analysis (LSA), under Government of Uganda PHRD/EFMP studies, November 13 - December 31, 2001.

Frank E. Muhereza, undertook the study for IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti, as a National Expert for Uganda on "Assessment of Capacity for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) in the IGAD sub-region.

Frank E. Muhereza, expert for the study on the co-ownership clause (the lost amendment) of the 1998 Land Act, funded by the Department for International Development, Eastern Africa Office (DFIDEA), Nairobi.

Frank E. Muhereza, Member of the National Executive Committee of the NGO Working Group on Bio-diversity.

Frank E. Muhereza, attended the consultative meetings on "Stakeholders' Consultative workshop for the formulation of a National Land Use Policy for Uganda", October 18 - 19, 2001

Maureen Nakirunda, Consultant (Gender and Micro-Finance Specialist) on the Review of the Action Aid Mubende INFEEM Credit Scheme, June 2001.

Maureen Nakirunda, Local Monitor on the Review Team on "The Evaluation of European Commission -funded Programmes in Uganda" (European Union) (May 2001).

Maureen Nakirunda, Researcher on a study "The Situation Analysis of Defilement as a Criminal Offence in Uganda", March 2001.

Samson Opolot, Peter Otim, John Ssenkumba, consultants with the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process (UPPAP), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. On-going participatory poverty studies in Bugiri, Moroto and Jinja Districts under UPPAP Phases II and III are still under review for publication.

Crispin Kintu Nyago, attended a round-table meeting with Her Majesty's Government representative on the Board for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) on issues of HIPC, economic development and civil society's views on IMF and WB, 7 December 2001.

Library staff of CBR participated in the 2nd Civil Society Exhibition for Members of Uganda's Seventh Parliament, September 28, 2001 at the Nile Hotel Gardens.

Charles Ndyabaawe, attended a training workshop on effective use of Internet Resources, August 6 - 10, 2001.

I. Other Publications by CBR Researchers

Archangel Byaruhanga Rukooko, "The Right to Food: Assessing Traditional Communal and Household Power Systems in Western and Central Uganda", Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, University of Oslo, 2001 (*forthcoming*).

"Human Values as the Unifying Reference of Human Rights and the African Perspective, The Council for Research in Social Values and Philosophy, Washington DC, 2001 (*forthcoming*).

"On Foundations and Ideology of Ethnicity", in E. Wamala (ed.), Faculty of Arts Conference papers, Makerere University (*forthcoming*).

"Democracy: A Conceptual Analysis in view of the African American Experience", in USIS Kampala, Uganda, 2001 (*forthcoming*).

"The Relevance of Ideology to Ethnic Conflict: The case of Ankole", in Political Science Review, Makerere University, Kampala, 2001 (*forthcoming*).

"The Right to Food: Meanings as Bases for Food Choice", Philosophical Quest, Zambia, 2001(*forthcoming*).

"The crisis of Protection of Rights of Refugees: The role of police in Uganda", *Journal for Conflict Resolution*, Makerere University, October, 2001 (*forthcoming*).

Bazaara Nyangabyaki, 'Mixed Results in Uganda's Constitutional Development: An Assessment', in Kituo Kya Katiba, *Constitutionalism in East Africa: Progress, Challenges and Prospects in 1999*, Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 2001.

J. Workshop Reports

Charity Kyomugisha, "Building Healthy Cities: Improving the Health of Urban Migrants and the Urban Poor in Africa", Workshop Report No 14.

This workshop brought together local, regional and international scholars to deliberate the poor conditions and even lack of health services in cities of developing countries. It was especially noted that among the urbanites, the poor and migrant populations that live on the fringes of social services are the most affected by poor access to health services that are often beyond their ability to afford. It was concluded that not only will it take more than funds and health personnel, but improved governance as well, to improve the health of urban migrants and the urban poor in Africa.

Sylvester Dickson Baguma (Consultant), A Strategy for 2002-2006 "Facing the Challenges of influencing Policy and Raising Peoples' Consciousness for

Sustained Growth", August 2001. This is a report for CBR Strategic Planning meeting held on 13-16 August, 2001.

K. Journal Articles, Books, Chapters and Reviews

Samson James Opolot, "Poverty and HIV/AIDS: Which is the most Appropriate Approach?", CBR Bulletin, Volume 3 No.1, 2001.

Charity Kyomugisha, Co-author, "Trade Unions and Poverty Alleviation in Uganda", for International Labour Organisation.

Frank E. Muhereza, "Question d'histoire: Guerre et paix au Karamoja (Ouganda)", in Compagnon, Daniet et Constatin, Francois. 2000 (eds) *Administrer l'environnement en Afrique: Qestion Communaire, Conservation et d'evoloppment durable*. Paris: Karthala and Nairobi: IFRA. (ISBN:2-84586-037-4).

Frank E. Muhereza "The Struggles for land rights and 1990 squatter uprisings in the former government ranching schemes of Uganda", in Manger, Leif and Abdel Ghaffar M. Ahmed (eds), 2000, *Pastoralists and Environment: The experiences from the Greater Horn of Africa*. Proceedings of the regional workshops on African Drylands, Addis Ababa and Jinja:OSSREA.

Frank, E. Muhereza, "Tobacco and Deforestation: An Analysis of Deforestation and Aforestation in Uganda", in Bauke de Boer and Matthijs Van Muijen (eds.) 1999, *Tobacco and Deforestation in Developing Countries: A Reader*. Utrecht: Jongeren Milieu Aktief.

L. Book Reviews, Papers and Briefs

Nyangabyaki Bazaara, "Globalization and Poverty in Uganda: Illusive Hope for Poverty Eradication?", paper presented at the International Con-

ference Centre, Kampala at the CODESRIA/UNDP Conference, January 27-28, 2000.

Nyangabyaki Bazaara, "Post-Colonial Africa and the Search for development Alternatives", paper presented at a conference on 'Creating Hope out of Despair: Overcoming Africa's Crisis' organised by Evangelische Akademie (LOCCUM), Hannover, Germany, June 23-25, 2000.

M. Research Networks Hosted by CBR

a) GWESA

Gender and Work in Eastern and Southern Africa is a Research Network that aims at achieving a concrete understanding of gender relations in work in Africa. Born out of a conference that CBR organised in 1992, GWESA also aims at fostering research collaboration between researchers in the South rather than being purely linked to researchers and institutions in the North. Presently, the Network has already commissioned a series of research studies from a multi-disciplinary team of researchers drawn from the Network countries. A total of twelve (on-going) studies from Uganda, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania have been funded. The studies are located within the current debates of structural reforms in agriculture and other sectors, work and identity, including prostitution and domesticity.

b) ALARM

The Arid Lands and Resource Management (ALARM) Research Programme in Eastern Africa is a Research Network funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) through its Nairobi office for Eastern and Southern Africa Region. The Regional Secretariat for ALARM is located at Centre for Basic Research (CBR), Kampala. CBR has been hosting this Secretariat since January 1997.

N. Awards

1. *Dr. Murindwa Rutanga*, Ph.D., Jadavpur University, India
2. *Simba Sallie Kayunga*, Ph.D., Roskilde University, Denmark
3. *Okello Ogwang*, Ph.D., University of Indiana, USA
4. *Kafureka Lawyer*, Ph.D., Jadavpur University, India.

O. Training

Ongoing Post-Graduate

1. *Josephine Ahikire*, Ph.D Student at the University of the Witwatersrand.
2. *Frank E. Muhereza*, Masters of Science, Environment and Natural Resources Management, Makerere University , Kampala (Candidate).
3. *D. L. Kibikyo*, Ph.D Student at Roskilde University, Denmark.

Other Training

Charles Ndyabawe (Librarian), Internet training.

Samson James Opolot, Frank, E. Muhereza, John Ssenkumba and Peter Otim attended training in Participatory Learning Approaches (PLA) organised by Oxfam (GB) and Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process (UPPAP) of the Ministry of Finance at Salem Brotherhood Hotel, Mbale.

David Wasike, attained a Facilitator Certificate in Public Relations Media Research, January 2001.

Archangel Byaruhanga Rukooko, attained a certificate in Human Rights, Copenhagen, March 2001.

Training of Interns

Library	:	Nakayima Sarah Maka,
Accounts	:	Julius Asimwe and Martha Nantaayi,
Administration	:	Faridah Nassereka and Juliet Nabukalu
Newsletter	:	Muhammed Matovu
Internet and Website Management and Newsletter typesetting	:	Sarah Maka Nakayima.

P. Membership and Registration by CBR

1. International Society for Third-Sector Research 1998/1999
2. Member of CODESRIA
3. Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users (NURRU)

Appendix I**Research Policy Council**

1. Dr. Simon Rutabajuka - Chairperson
2. Dr. John-Jean Barya - Member
3. Dr. Murindwa Rutanga - Member
4. Dr. Joe Oloka Onyango - Member
5. Dr. Bazaara Nyangabyaki - ex-officio
6. Mr. Richard Ssewakiryanga - Member
7. Ms. Juliet Kanyesigye - Secretary
8. Ms. Maureen Nakirunda - Member

Appendix II

Board of Trustees

1. Hon. Bidandi Ssali
2. Prof. Opio Odongo
3. Prof. Maria Nzomo
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6. Mr. Yusuf Karmali
7. Dr. John-Jean Barya
8. Dr. Joe Oloka-Onyango
9. Prof. Mahmood Mamdani

Appendix III

List of Active Researchers

1. Ms. Josephine Ahikire
2. Dr. John Jean Barya
3. Dr. Bazaara Nyangabyaki
4. Ms. Winnie Bikaako-Kajura
5. Mr. Archangel Byaruhanga Rukooko
6. Mr. Lawyer Kafureeka
7. Ms. Juliet Kanyesigye
8. Dr. Sallie Simba Kayunga
9. Mr. D. L. Kibikyo
10. Mr. Crispin Kintu Nyago
11. Ms. Charity Kyomugisha
12. Mr. Frank Muhereza
13. Dr. Murindwa Rutanga
14. Mr. Rapheal Musoke Mukuuta
15. Mr. Mwambutsya Ndebesa Pat
16. Ms. Maureen Nakirunda Mbaalu-Mukasa
16. Ms. Maria Nassali-Ssemakula
17. Dr. Ernest Okello Ogwang
18. Dr. Joe Oloka Onyango
19. Dr. Silas Oluka
20. Mr. Samson James Opolot
21. Mr. Peter Otim Omurangi
22. Dr. Simon Rutabajuka
23. Mr. John Ssenkumba
24. Mr. Richard Ssewakiryanga
25. Mr. Arthur Syahuka Muhindo
26. Dr. Lillian Tibatemwa Ekirikubinza
27. Mr. Godfrey Turiho-Habwe Pereza
28. Mr. David Wasike

Appendix IV

Annotated Bibliography

Murindwa Rutanga, "Conditions of Labour on Commercial Dairy Farms in Kabale District", (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.1, 1989) Prices: Local US \$ 4.00, Foreign US \$ 5. 00.

The paper examines the conditions of wage labourers in commercial farms of Kabale District. Capitalist development is taking place not only on the basis of men but also women and child labour. Wage labourers work long hours, live in deplorable conditions and yet receive low wages. Workers have been struggling to change their conditions but it is still an uphill task.

Mahmood Mamdani, 'Social Movements and Constitutionalism in the African Context,' (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.2, 1989). Prices: Local US\$ 2.50, Foreign US \$ 3.50.

The author argues that a discussion of human rights and constitutionalism in Africa must begin with the understanding the conception of rights, and that constitutionalism is not a specific invention of the Western world which was imported into Africa. Rather, rights and constitutionalism are historically specific. Like everywhere, a discussion of rights in Africa goes hand-in-hand with issues of oppression and limitation of state power. In Uganda, power was fused and dictatorial and the character of that power has shaped the specific struggle for rights.

Asowa-Okwe, 'Capital and Conditions of Fisher-Labourers of Lakes Kyoga and Victoria Canoe Fisheries', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.3, 1989). Prices: Local US\$ 4.50, Foreign US\$ 5.60.

The study deals with a long-neglected area of study - the impact of capital on fisher labourers. The author argues that the establishment of colonialism and the attendant capitalist development set in motion a process that transformed the dynamics of canoe fisheries. Fishing activity increasingly re-

quired heavy capital outlay. Many fisher-people became increasingly marginalised and ended up as wage labourers. Wage labourers are lowly paid, they work long hours and live in poor houses.

Expedit Ddungu, 'Popular Forms and the Question of Democracy: The Case of Resistance Councils in Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No. 4, 1989). Prices: Local US\$ 4.50, Foreign US\$ 5.50.

The author investigates the possibility of popular democracy based on Resistance Councils in Uganda. He argues that the intervention of the state in the organisation of Resistance Councils (RCs) curtails the practice of democracy. He contends that to deepen democracy requires that RCs have more autonomy from the state.

Mahmood Mamdani, 'Uganda: Contradictions of the IMF Programme and Perspective', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.5, 1989). Prices: Local US\$ 2.50, Foreign US\$ 3.50.

The paper argues that the analysis of the economic crisis in Uganda short term (fiscal) and the long-run crisis of productivity in the economy - contradict the assumptions regarding the genesis of crisis in African countries. In its impact, the programme will undermine the ability of Uganda to build and integrated and viable economy and will marginalise popular classes while consolidating the unproductive social classes that were unleashed by the Amin and Obote II dictatorships.

Syahuka Muhindo, 'Artisanal Production of Salt in Lake Katwe', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.6, 1989). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

The paper focuses on the labour process and the socio-economic conditions involved in salt production at Katwe in western Uganda. According to the research, different forms of labour are used - family, casual, contract and individual. Salt miners lead a difficult life of impoverishment.

Simon Rutabajuka, 'The Conditions of Migrant Labour in Masaka District 1900-1962: The Case of Coffee Shamba Labourers', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.7, 1989). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US \$ 4.50.

The paper examines the historical development of the migrant labour system and the particular day-to-day experiences labourers faced. It notes that wage labourers were paid low wages; they worked long hours; lived in poor conditions and ate bad food.

Nyangabyaki Bazaara, 'The State and Social Differentiation in Kakindo Village, Masindi District', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.8, 1991). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign 4.50.

Contrary to claims that rural Africa is undifferentiated, the paper asserts that a process of social differentiation is taking place. Factors behind this differentiation include state policies and particular forms of social struggles.

Expedit Ddungu and Arnest A. Wabwire, 'Electoral Mechanisms and the Democratic Process: The 1989 RC-NRC Elections', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.9, 1991). Prices US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

The paper explores whether the 1989 RC-NRC elections were an instance in the exercise of collective sovereignty and a radical departure from the past elections. The authors argue that in the previous elections, democracy was limited to petty bourgeois elements. Popular participation was confined to the election period. The 1989 elections were different from previous ones in as far as they offered possibilities of recalling the leadership or holding that leadership accountable to the electorate. However, the gap between the lower levels of the RC hierarchy and the National Resistance Council (composed of various interests opposed to popular interests) has watered down democracy. For example it is difficult to recall an NRC member.

Joe Oloka-Onyango and Sam Tindifa, 'Constitutionalism in Uganda: Report on a Survey and Workshop of Organised Groups', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.10, 1991). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

This is basically a report on the survey that was conducted by the Centre for Basic Research to establish the nature and range of issues necessary to be considered in the formulation of a new constitution. The surveys raised views of organized groups on the nature and functioning of organs of the state such the executive, the legislature, etc.

Expedit Ddungu, 'A Review of the MISR-Wisconsin Land Tenure Centre Study on Land Tenure Agricultural Development in Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.11, 1991). Prices: Local US\$ 2.00, Foreign US\$ 3.00.

The paper is basically a review of a report on the research findings of Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) and University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Centre. The MISR-Wisconsin Report on land issues in Uganda was used to formulate a national land tenure bill (1990). Yet, says the author, the research had many limitations ranging from an inadequate methodology to an inadequate empirical base. In the final analysis the conclusions of the MISR-Wisconsin study are not derived from the research findings.

Joe Oloka-Onyango, 'Armed Conflict, Political Violence and the Human Rights Monitoring of Uganda: 1971 to 1990', (Kampala: CBR Publication No.12, 1991). Prices: Local US\$ 2.50, Foreign-US\$ 3.50.

The paper examines obstacles encountered by human rights monitors (HRMs) in the scrutiny of political violence and armed conflicts in Uganda. HRMs face harassment from state agents; they are usually prohibited from accessing centres of alleged human rights violation; and in many instances they are intimidated. However, some HRMs are suspect as to their true agenda and some do not do real research and, therefore, this compromises their ability to be effective monitors. OAU is shackled by its non-interference policies. The UN has no policing powers. Hence their focus has been on political violence abstracted from the wider socio-economic conditions. The

NRM initiatives such as Resistance Councils and the office of Inspector of Government are still marred by weaknesses.

Zie Gariyo, 'Appropriate Technology, Productivity and Employment in Agriculture in Uganda: The Case Study of the Kibimba and Doho Rice Schemes', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.13, 1991). Prices: Local US\$ 5.00, Foreign US\$ 6.00.

The paper examines the relationship between the introduction of capital-intensive rice technology and the resulting socio-economic change. Although new rice technologies were introduced in large-scale schemes with attendant irrigation works, the impact has been little on employment. Instead, it is people outside these schemes who have adopted the rice technology in swampland. This trend has also meant change in socio-economic structure and gender relations of the people around these schemes.

Sallie Simba Kayunga, 'Uganda National Congress and the Struggle for Democracy: 1952-1962', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.14, 1991). Prices: Local US\$ 8.50, Foreign US\$ 9.50.

The author analyses the role of the Uganda National Congress (UNC) in shaping the post-independence political history. Founded in 1952, UNC appealed to a variety of social groups with contradictory interests. As independence approached and the colonial reforms aimed at undermining the nationalist movement took root, UNC broke into many splinter groups and eventually ceased to exist after a brief life-span of 10 years.

Syahuka Muhindo A., 'The Rwenzururu Movement and the Democratic Struggle', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.15, 1991). Prices: Local US\$ 4.50, Foreign US\$ 5.50.

The author deals with the Rwenzururu Movement that has been active among the Bamba and Bakonzo of Western Uganda. He argues that the Rwenzururu Movement is not a parochial movement as it has often been

portrayed. It is rather a movement that has been struggling for rights and democracy for the Bamba and Bakonzo people.

Josephine Ahikire, 'Worker Struggles, the Labour Process and the Question of Control: The Case of United Garments Industry Limited (UGIL)', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.16, 1991). Prices US \$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

The paper tries to reconstruct the role of workers in shaping their history. Workers in UGIL have been working under authoritarian management and a repressive environment arising from a dictatorial state. However, workers have also been resisting through organised action (trade unions and strikes) as well as covert resistance. Because of their struggles they were able to achieve some success by way of increase in allowances and improvement in medical-care. The weakness, however, has been that the union leadership get compromised and respond to the management rather than workers needs. Unions, therefore, need further democratization if they are to effectively represent workers' interests.

John-Jean Barya, 'Workers and the Law in Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.17, 1991). Prices: Local US\$ 4.50, Foreign US\$ 5.50.

The paper seeks first of all to state what the law regulating workers' lives is. Secondly, it delves into the various characteristics of law followed, by the aim to act as an education manual to advance workers' struggles. The author notes that workers' education in Uganda has generally been technocratic, apolitical and later tripartite. On the other hand there has been almost no struggles around the laws giving rights concerning conditions of labour. The paper calls for a reform in law, removal of constitutional restrictions on labour's right to organise and the need for unionists and workers to be more aware of their rights and how they relate to law.

Murindwa Rutanga, 'Nyabingi Movement: People's Anti-Colonial Struggles in Kigezi 1910-1930', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.18, 1991). Prices: Local US\$ 6.50, Foreign US\$ 7.50.

The paper analyses the role of the Nyabingi Movement in the anti-colonial movement. The author argues that previous writings on Nyabingi Movement misinterpreted its role in the anti-colonial struggle. Nyabingi was a movement that sought to fight colonialism and preserve the independence of the people. It was finally defeated in the 1930s because of its ideological weaknesses and the technological superiority of colonial forces. However, the Nyabingi Movement shaped the subsequent state formation processes in Uganda.

Edward Rubanga, 'Workers' Control: The Struggle to take over Mulco Textile Factory in Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.19, 1992). Price: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US\$ 4.50.

The paper examines the first ever experience or experiment in Uganda's labour history. It is an experience where workers took over and managed a factory. Workers took over the control of the factory after the negotiations between the union and the management broke down. However, the take-over ended because the experience was too localised, could not get support nationally, and the government was in favour of the employers. The workers underrated the forces against them and were not ideologically equipped to develop a long-term plan to resist the forces against them.

Charles Ocan, 'Pastoralism and Crisis in North-Eastern Uganda: Factors that have Determined Social Change in Karamoja', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.20, 1992). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US \$ 5.00.

The study examines the various factors that have contributed to the economic and social crisis in Karamoja. Contrary to the belief that the crisis is a product of cultural resistance of the Karamojong people, the author argues that the crisis has its roots in colonial policies such as the confiscation of grazing lands and de-stocking of cattle.

Charles Ocan, 'Pastoral Crisis in Northern Uganda: The Changing Significance of Cattle Raids', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.21, 1992). Price: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign 4.00.

The paper analyses the causes of cattle raids in Karamoja located in north-eastern Uganda. It argues that although raids have historically been part and parcel of Karamoja society, the aim and character of raiding changed drastically in the 1970-1990 period. The objective of raids became plunder or primitive accumulation using guns. The change in the character of raids is tied to the kind of changes that came with colonialism, namely, the redrawing of the international and local boundaries, the confiscation of grazing land to create mission stations and Kidepo National Park, and state policies of de-stocking. The effect was misery as this led to environmental degradation, famine and impoverishment.

Mahmood Mamdani, P.M.B. Kasoma and A.B. Katende, 'Karamoja: Ecology and History', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.22, 1992). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US\$ 4.50.

The ecology of Karamoja has been deteriorating. This deterioration, however, is not a product communal ownership of resources in Karamoja as the 'tragedy of the commons' theories would like to have it. Rather, the paper argues, central to the deteriorating ecology in Karamoja are the colonial policies of redrawing boundaries, and the confiscation of land for mission stations and Kidepo National Park. These policies reduced the amount of grazing land available to the Karamojong. Inevitably the result was overgrazing and environmental degradation.

Ben Okudi, 'Causes and Effects of the 1980 Famine in Karamoja', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.23, 1992). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US\$4.50.

The paper attempts to spell out the causes and the effects of the 1980 Karamoja Famine. The famine, argues the author, was not simply a product of a harsh environment, but rather, in addition, a product of the socio-economic and political history of the area. In its effect it killed many people,

forced many to migrate to other districts of Uganda, and led to further social differentiation. The famine also attracted many NGOs that increased the dependency of the people on relief food.

Zie Gariyo, 'The Press and Democratic Struggles in Uganda: 1900-1962', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.24, 1992). Prices: Local US\$ 5.00, Foreign US \$ 6.00.

The paper examines the role of the press in the struggle for democracy in the colonial period. It points out that during the nationalist movement, the press championed the causes of democracy around burning issues such as land, oppressive state (chiefs), and the monopoly in marketing of agricultural products, etc. However, some sections of the press played a negative role. Particularly towards independence, some voices in the media were making very narrow demands that led to a neo-colonial type of independence.

Lawyer B.M. Kafureka, 'The Dynamics of Land Question and its Impact on Agriculture Productivity in Mbarara District, Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.25, 1992). Price: Local US\$ 5.50, Foreign US \$ 6.50.

The dominant trend with regard to land tenure in Mbarara district has been the evolution of landlordism and insecurity of tenure for the majority of the people. This trend has generated land conflicts as people try to redefine rights to land. In the process, agricultural production has been undermined.

Robert Mugisha, 'Emergent Changes and Trends in Land Tenure and Use in Kabale and Kisoro District', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.26, 1992). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign 5.00.

The paper examines changes that have taken place in forms of tenure and land use as a result of state policies of individualisation. These policies together with a rapidly expanding population have led to rent relations and landlessness. As a result, production and productivity have been undermined.

Frank Muhereza, 'Land Tenure and Peasant Adaptations: Some Reflections on Agricultural Production in Luwero District', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.27, 1992). Prices: Local US\$ 5.00, Foreign 6.00.

The author argues that previous attempts by government to increase production had to fail because they ignored the social relations of production. In Luwero, these relations involve landlords and tenants. The latter find it difficult to expand production or improve productivity because the former dictate what is to be produced and also reduce on peasants' earning by exacting rents in a variety of forms.

Nyangabyaki Bazaara, 'Land Policy and the Evolving Forms of Land Tenure in Masindi District, Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.28, 1992). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

The author argues that there is a relationship between land policy as it has been evolving and the changing forms of tenure. In turn, the new forms of tenure, mainly landlordism have developed in what formally was termed customary tenure. These changes on the ground have had negative consequences on production and created a class of landless people.

Mahmood Mamdani, 'Pluralism and the Right of Association', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.29, 1992). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US \$ 5.00.

The paper examines issues of rights and power using the debate on pluralism in Uganda as a starting point. The debate has been between supporters of multi-parties on the one hand and supporters of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) on the other. Political parties supporters have been evoking universalistic principles in their call for pluralism. In contrast, the NRM has stood on the ground of political history to dismiss pluralism. The author argues that there is need for an analysis that integrates theory with history. The failure of pluralism in Uganda was a product of post-World War II colonial reforms that excluded its ideological and social expression. Because of repressive laws that do not allow for autonomous organization, the push for reforms has been outside the constitution.

Joe Oloka-Onyango, 'Judicial Power and Constitutionalism in Uganda: An Historical Perspective', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.30,1992). Price: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

The paper attempts to contextualise the nature and functioning of judicial power in the politics and systems of governance in Uganda. It points out that judicial power has suffered excessive interference from the executive and coercive arms of the state. As a result, the judiciary has been constrained in its attempt to defend people's rights.

Arnest Wabwire, 'Pastoral Crisis and Transformation: An Evaluation of the Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in Karamoja', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.31, 1993). Prices: Local US\$ 4.50, Foreign US \$ 5.50.

The paper argues that although many Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other development agencies have been involved in relief operations and development projects as a response to famine and loss of cattle, Karamoja region remains prone to crises. Rather than creating a foundation for transforming Karamoja into a region that can sustain its population, NGOs and development agencies have crippled rather than rekindled the initiative of the people.

Zie Gariyo, 'The Media, Constitutionalism and Democracy in Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.32, 1993). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US \$ 4.50.

The author argues that the law in Uganda has always been against a free press that is able to articulate issues of interest to the majority of the people, issues that advance democracy. Although the media has always tried to fight for press freedom, certain perspectives in the media have been playing a negative role in the bid to serve selfish and narrow interests. The media that articulates views and interests of the majority, i.e working classes, is yet to become dominant and the law remains a stumbling block to a free press.

CBR Memorandum on the Proposed Land Tenure and Control Bill', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.33, 1993). *Prices: Local US \$ 1.50, Foreign US\$ 2.50.*

CBR argues that the proposed Land Bill (1990) which called for a land market and discouraged eviction of peasants from land, together with a uniform land tenure policy for the whole country reflected conclusions that are generalized and abstract. The Land Tenure Bill proposals are contradictory and based on a thin empirical base. CBR calls for a land policy that combats landlessness and eliminates exploitative and unproductive rent relations while safeguarding the security of tenure for those who carry out actual production.

John Ssenkumba, 'The Land Question and the Agrarian Crisis: The Case of Kalangala District', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.34, 1993). Prices: Local 3.00, Foreign US \$ 4.00.

The paper investigates the nature and dynamics of the land question in Kalangala District of Uganda. In this district, landlord-tenant relations have continued to be an impediment to expanded and improved agriculture.

Peter O. Otim, 'Aspects of the Land Question in Mbale District', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.35, 1993). Prices Local US\$3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

The paper examines the increasing problem of land and its fragmentation in Mbale district, and how this affects agricultural production. It points out that a process of land concentration amongst a few is taking place with many people becoming landless due to population increase and subsequent land sub-division. As a result, there have been increased tension, as people can not derive livelihood from the limited land resources they can access.

James E. Opyene, 'Recent Trends in the Lango Land Tenure System', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.36, 1994). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

Through the examination of empirical data collected from Lango District, the paper argues that the 1975 Land Reform Decree turned peasants into squatters without any rights; and it also turned all common lands into state land. In the process it buttressed speculative buying and grabbing of land from peasants by those who are politically and militarily powerful. These changes have had serious negative socio-economic implications for development.

Sallie Simba Kayunga, 'Islamic Fundamentalism in Uganda: A Case of the Tabligh Youth Movement', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.37, 1993). Prices: Local US\$ 5.00, Foreign US\$ 6.00.

The paper examines the rise of the Islamic Fundamentalist Tabligh Youth Movement (TBY) in Uganda. The author argues that TBY is not simply a religious movement. It is also an economic movement, a product of the economic crises that have bedeviled Uganda, together with a corrupt leadership within the Moslem community.

John-Jean Barya, 'Popular Democracy and the Legitimacy of the Constitution: Some Reflections on Uganda's Constitution-making Process', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.38, 1993). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

The paper examines the role of popular democracy and autonomous organisations of civil society in the construction and maintenance of a popular and legitimate constitution in Uganda. The author contends that laws in Uganda reflect the interests of the dominant class and men who influence the making of gender-specific laws. In some instances, many popular classes do not know the law and their legal rights and, therefore, they have not been enjoying their rights. The author recommends that the emphasis should not be so much on the rule of law but defence of popular democracy. It is only people's participation that can generate legitimacy for

any government and respect for any legislation passed. The respect accorded to any constitution depends on peace, consensus and popular participation.

Joseph Carasco, 'Survey of Safety and Health Conditions of Work in Four Industries in Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.39, 1993). Prices: Local 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

The paper argues that the rapid industrialization in the third world has sometimes neglected issues of health and safety. This is particularly so because employers are motivated by short-term profit considerations. In addition, government machinery that is supposed to enforce rules that enhance workers safety and good health is either weak or broken down. In a survey of a selected number of industries, it was discovered that there were many accidents and diseases arising from bad working environment.

Asowa-Okwe, 'The Dynamics of Women Participation in Workers' Struggles in Uganda: A case study of the National Union of Clerical, Commercial, Professional and Technical Employees (NUCCPTE)', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.40, 1994). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

The author examines the level and character of women's participation in the National Clerical, Professional and Technical Employees Union. He contends that women's participation has been lukewarm because of patriarchal practices associated with institutions of marriage and property rights. State laws further circumscribe women's ability to participate.

Expedit Ddungu, 'Some Constitutional Dimensions of Military Politics in Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.41, 1994). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

The paper examines the role of the National Resistance Army in the process of transition of authoritarian rule to democracy. The author argues that the political orientation of the military is not predetermined; rather its role is defined by the nature of social and political power relations in the

wider society. The military institutions in Africa have been associated with dictatorship or they have been portrayed as instruments of ruling classes. The NRA experience shows that the army can even be a defender of human rights and democracy in certain circumstances.

Ernest Okello-Ogwang, 'Popular Cultural Forms: A Materialist Critique of Gender Representation in the Lango Orature', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.42, 1994). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

The paper examines Lango orature and demonstrates that it is essentially a critique of class and gender relations and struggles in Lango. For example, things like rights to property or education are skewed in favour of men and dominant classes. In response, Lango Orature critiques the class and also gender inequalities or women oppression.

Expedit Ddungu, 'The Other Side of Land Issues in Buganda: Pastoral Crisis and the Squatter Movement in Sembabule Sub-District', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.43, 1994). Prices: Local 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

The paper traces the development of a squatter movement and how it erupted into the 1990 uprising in Sembabule Sub-district, Masaka District. The paper reveals that the seeds of this movement lay in the transformation of pastoralists' lands into ranches of 5 square miles in the name of modernisation. With time, the displaced pastoralists were forced to enter rent relations with the owners of the ranches in order to access pasture and water. When the rents escalated the squatters organised to forcibly access the resources.

Winnie Bikaako, 'Land to Tillers or Tillers to Land: The Existing Forms of Land Tenure Systems in Mpigi district', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.44, 1994). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US\$ 4.50.

The paper examines property and labour relations, particularly in the way they were reshaped by the 1975 Land Reform Decree and how in turn, these

changes affected production. The decree intensified landlord-tenant conflicts and, in the process, undermined production.

Jennifer B. Kaggwa, 'Land Tenure and Land Use in Kampala District', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.45, 1994). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US\$ 4.50.

The paper examines issues of land tenure and land use in Kampala district. Given that Kampala City is partly erected on mailoland, most of the land is concentrated among a few. The recent land acquisitions through sale have intensified this process leading to speculation and unplanned development. Even where the form of tenure is leasehold, corruption of government officials has led to bad use of the available land.

James E. Opyene, 'Forms of Peasant Co-operatives in Agriculture, Case Study in Lango, Northern Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.46, 1994). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

The paper argues that the persistence of autonomous co-operatives is not a reflection of the continuation of pre-mordial forms of production organisation. Rather, their persistence reflects a response of peasants to objective conditions exploitation by the state and state-run co-operatives. Co-operatives are autonomous of the state and still unable to translate into vehicles for improved production and capital accumulation.

Juma Okuku, 'Workers' Conditions and Struggles at Nyanza Textile Industries, Jinja, 1970-1990', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.47, 1995). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

The paper examines the relationship between workers conditions and workers struggles to improve those conditions and terms of service in Nyanza Textile Industries located in Jinja town. The author argues that workers are conscious of their exploitation. However, trade unions that are supposed to represent their interests are unable to do so and this is com-

pounded by the fact that the state's response to workers strikes has been extremely draconian.

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, 'Agricultural Commercialisation, Contract Farming and Tobacco: A Study of the Socio-economic Effects of Tobacco Growing in Masindi District, Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.48, 1996). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

The paper analyses the socio-economic effects of tobacco production in Masindi District. The increase in the commercialisation has not only impoverished the people growing tobacco but also increased food insecurity and environmental degradation.

Asowa-Okwe, 'Irrigation Rice Technology and its Impact on Labour in Dokho and Kibimba Rice Schemes in Eastern Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.49, 1996). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US\$ 4.50.

The author examines the impact of irrigation and related technology on labour in rice schemes in Eastern Uganda. He argues that this technology intensified rather than reduced their load and changed the gender relations in the rice-growing households.

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, 'Analysing the Nature of Agro-Pastoral Relationships in Karamoja: A Case Study from the Bokora of Moroto District,' (Kampala: CBR Publication, No. 50, 1997). Prices: Local 4.50, Foreign US\$ 5.50.

This study makes the case for the need to initiate development programmes that seek to first identify and then build on the strength of the already existing linkages between crop cultivation and livestock rearing in Karamoja, as the most viable development initiative that could ever be undertaken in the region.

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, 'Mailo Land Tenure System, Customary Land Rights and Claims in Buganda: A Case Study of Nakasongola', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.51, 1998). Prices: Local US\$ 4.50, Foreign US\$ 5.50.

The paper examines the conflicting land rights in Buganda, with particular reference to Nakasongola District. The research findings reveal that although private property rights were introduced in Buganda with the creation of mailo tenure, complex and overlapping customary rights to the same mailo land exist. The complex claims lead to rights to land that in general fetter improved/increased production in Nakasongola.

J. Oloka-Onyango, 'Governance, State Structures and Constitutionalism in Contemporary Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Publication, No.52, 1998). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US \$4.00.

The paper examines the executive and legislative arms of the state to establish whether or not these arms have changed in their operations during the NRM period. The post independence history of Uganda reveals that the executive has been overbearing and overrunning other organs. Much has changed during the NRM period but there are still some grey areas. In certain circumstances the executive is overbearing and influences the legislative through a number of mechanisms such as appointing MPs onto certain Boards of Directorship of certain government enterprises. Some of these anomalies undermine constitutionalism.

Julie Hearn, 'Foreign Political Aid, Democratisation, and Civil Society in Uganda in the 1990s', (Kampala: CBR Publication No. 53, 1999). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

The paper examines the democratic content of foreign political aid to Uganda via a critical analysis of donors, including Western governments, multilateral agencies, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The main finding and conclusion is that donor support to civil society is about making the Movement system more accountable, rather than about creating an alternative political system in Uganda. For that matter, the kind of 'democracy' being promoted in Uganda by donors through their support to civil society, is a poor version of democracy in which ability to vote out the incumbent is integral.

Nyangabyaki Bazaara, 'Contemporary Civil Society and the Democratisation Process in Uganda: A Preliminary Exploration', (Kampala: CBR Publication No. 54, 2000). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

John-Jean Barya, "Reconstituting Uganda Citizenship Under the 1995 Constitution: A Conflict of Nationalism, Chauvinism and Ethnicity", (Kampala: CBR Publication No. 55, 2000). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

J. Oloka Onyango, "Civil Society, Democratisation and Foreign Donors in Contemporary Uganda: A Conceptual and Literature Review" (Kampala: CBR Publication No. 56, 2000). Prices: Local US\$, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

Occasional Working Papers

Olive Furley and James Katalikawe, 'No-Party Democracy: Uganda's Election to the Constituent Assembly, 1994', (Kampala: CBR Occasional Paper No. 1, 1999). Prices: US \$ 3.50, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

This study set out to examine the Constituent Assembly (CA) electoral process, as laid down by the Constituent Assembly Act 1993. The authors skip the thorny issue of whether the CA elections were democratic or not. They conclude that although the CA ushered in one of the longest constitution-making processes in the world, the greatest experiment of wide consultation with the public through formalised methods may in itself be seen as a major achievement.

Nicolas de Torrente, and *Frederick Mwesigye*, 'The Evolving Roles of the State, Donors and NGOs Providing Health Services in a Liberal Environment: Some Insights from Uganda', (Kampala: CBR Occasional Paper No. 2, 1999). Prices: Local US\$ 3.50, Foreign US\$ 4.50.

The study analyses development trends of Uganda's awakening health sector by critically interrogating the role of the state, civil society and donors in the process. The authors conclude that the cumulative effect of the reforms

in the health sector is potentially positive for Uganda's health delivery system, especially decentralisation. However, they remain very critical of the liberal policy environment in vogue that seeks to limit the role of the state in providing social services and in particular health services.

ALARM Working Papers

Philip O. Wandera, 'Development and Local Management of Water for Pastoral Production in Central Division, Turkana District, Kenya'. (Kampala: ALARM Working Paper No. 1, 1999). Prices: Local US \$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

The study analyses the contradictions between development and indigenous water management systems in Turkana District. It concludes that even when programmes have worked closely with traditional Turkana social structures, their impact on water availability has been minimal, had a negative impact on availability of pastures and altogether threatened the local Turkana rangeland management system.

Mark K. Ole Karbolo, 'Facing Modern Land Loss Challenges: The Loita Maasai Pastoralists and the Recent Controversy over the Naiminia Enkiyo Indigenous Forest in Narok District', (Kampala: ALARM Working Paper No. 2, 1999). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

This is a vivid documentation of the struggle between the organised Loita Maasai pastoralists and the Narok County Council over the control of the Naiminia Enkiyo Indigenous Forest in Narok District in Kenya. Having conserved the forest through age-old cultural practices, the Loita have resisted the Council's claim that turning Naiminia Enkiyo Forest into a Nature/Game Reserve will better conserve it and develop the area. The struggle has been extended to the courts of law and the law, unlike the politicians, is in favour of the Loita Maasai pastoralists.

John G. Galaty, 'Property in the Strict Sense of the Term: The Theory and Practical Rhetoric of Land Tenure in East Africa', (Kampala: ALARM Working Paper No. 4, 1999). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

This paper explores how notions of property have entered the domain of political rhetoric in East Africa, with debates over land policy moving from the level ground of political theory and jurisprudence to the broken terrain of popular discourse and cultural identity. The paper zeroes on how debates over land have been radically narrowed in scope, as concerned parties increasingly foreclose possibilities implicit in customary theory and practice, in diverse streams of tenurial theory, and in comparative experiences in designing land policies.

Agrippinah Namara and Erasmus Kimbowa, 'The Fate of a Pastoralist in a State of Resource (Land Tenure) Insecurity: A Case Study of Nyabushozi County', (Kampala: ALARM Working Paper No. 6,1999). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

This is a study of land alienation in Nyabushozi County and how it impacts rangeland management by pastoralists. The major problem stems from inadequate water resources. Among others, the study concludes that provision of more water sources, economic diversification and an accommodative attitude on the part of the Lake Mburo National Park management towards pastoralists could arrest the vicious cycle of poverty, overstocking, overgrazing and environmental degradation.

J. Ole Simel, 'Pre-mature Land Sub-division, Encroachment of Rights and Manipulation in Maasailand The Keekonyokie Clan Section', (Kampala: ALARM Working Paper No. 1, 1999). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

This is an essay on how elite Maasai, most of them politicians, hoodwinked the masses into changing from nomadic living to permanent settlement on group ranches. Thereafter, the same elite further sub-divided group ranches into individual holdings and appropriated large tracts of land. This is where corruption, manipulation and injustice started. One of the major recommendations of the study is that the question of the rationale of a few individuals owning massive stretches of land while many others compete over small plots for survival needs to be addressed.

Fecadu Gadamu, Getachew Kassa, Sora Ado, and Berhanu Bibiso, 'Pastoralism in the Afar Region of Ethiopia', (Kampala: ALARM Working Paper No. 9, 1999). Prices: Local US\$ 6.00, Foreign US\$ 7.00.

This paper analyses the limitations imposed on Afar pastoralism by modernisation, in particular the construction of the Koka Dam, leading to conversion of large areas of traditional strategic dry-season grazing areas into irrigated crop farming. Modernisation undermined the Afar collectivist orientation. The authors note that the threat on the livelihood of the Afar, through invasion of grazing land, is analogous to the threatening aspects of the natural environment that may have inspired the Afar collective behaviour instinct in the first place.

Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, 'Ranching, Common Property Relations and the Alienation of Pastoral Lands in Uganda: A Study of the Buruli Ranching Scheme', (Kampala: ALARM Working Paper No. 10, 1999). Prices: Local US\$ 4.00, Foreign US\$ 5.00.

The paper critiques the dominant view that privatisation of rangeland resources is the most effective way of developing livestock production and bringing about pastoral transformation. Commercial ranching privileges few rich ranchers to the detriment of traditional cattle keepers. The study notes that private property in rangelands is unlikely to have uniform effects among the pastoral peoples of Buruli. In fact, generally, privatisation of resources in arid lands does not stop overuse or lead to efficient systems of management of resources, but only increases inequality.

John G. Galaty, 'The Rhetoric of Rights: Construing Maasai Land Claims', (Kampala: ALARM Working Paper No. 1, 1999). Prices: Local US\$ 3.00, Foreign US\$ 4.00.

This enriching paper analyses the multiple and changing discourses on land and the rights of the Maasai in Kenya. The author notes that since the colonial period the right of the Maasai to occupy their land (though not to 'monopolise' it) was recognised, but not their right to practise their culture.

However, up to today the rhetoric of rights content has not changed. The author concludes that the Maasai may shift the terms of their rhetoric in pressing their land claims but the ground on which they stand in asserting their collective land rights is as firm as the mountains that never move.

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