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AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING


Abstract: Development goals and poverty-reduction policies are often focused on raising agricultural productivity and dependent on farm household level data. Historically, household surveys commonly employed self-reported land area measurements for cost-effectiveness and convenience. However, as the authors illustrate, these self-reported estimates may measure land with systematic error resulting in sizable biases. This has led to the increased use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and other modern technologies to measure land size. In this article, the authors compare self-reported (SR) and GPS land measurement to assess the differences between the measures, to identify the sources of differences, and to determine the implications of the different measures on agricultural analysis. The results from the analysis of data from four African countries indicate that SR land areas systematically differ from GPS land measures and that this difference leads to biased estimates of the relationship between land and productivity and consistently low estimates of land inequality. Through the evidence and analysis presented here, the authors conclude that the more systematic use of GPS-measured land area will result in improved agricultural statistics and more accurate analysis of agricultural relationships, which will better inform future policy. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract] http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/5/593.abstract (Restricted access)


Abstract: A boom in land titling has hit the outskirts of Kampala in Uganda, with the development of housing projects and new types of investments in the farm sector. Most of the new title-holders are not the tenants who used to be at the basis of the local agricultural system despite legislation officially intended to protect them. Tenant families are progressively losing their rights and trapped with insufficient land for farming. Most are today involved in both farm and non-farm activities, linking up agrarian and urban spaces, side to side with absentee urban investors. The current dynamics of the land market around Kampala contributes to deep changes in both agricultural production and social composition of the population, leading to new forms of marginalisation and rising inequalities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1106743 (Restricted access)


Abstract: This article examines the expansion of the global carbon economy, including a critical evaluation of its local level impacts. The authors describe the growing international support for carbon markets amongst governments, international institutions and financial investors as a response to human-induced climate change. By putting a price on carbon, proponents argue that carbon markets represent a win-win-win scenario: delivering benefits to local landholders where ecosystem services occur, as well as conferring benefits to investors and the environment. Plantation forestry represents a rapidly expanding sector in the broader carbon economy, with plantations representing one of a number of 'flex crops' able to be variously sold on the basis of their value as fuel, timber and carbon storage. To examine the impacts of expanding plantation forestry carbon markets, the authors take the case of Green Resources, reportedly the largest plantation forestry operator on the African continent. Drawing from in-depth research in 2012-2013 with affected communities in Uganda, the article examines the diverse historical and contemporary structural violence on which expansion of plantation forestry allegedly relies. Building upon earlier literature on violence (for example, Galtung [1990] and Watts [2001]), the authors introduce a new term 'carbon violence' to frame the distinctive forms of reported violence occurring alongside the burgeoning plantation forestry industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987956 (Restricted access)

Abstract: This collective volume explores what is currently happening in Africa's agricultural and rural sector, and aims to convince policymakers and other stakeholders that it is important to look at current African rural dynamics in ways that connect metropolitan demands for food with value chain improvements and agro-food cluster innovations. The book links empirical accounts of agricultural dynamics to current policy debates on the need for economic transformation in Africa. It does this in ways that add to African attempts to understand and support 'transformation' and also engages in a critical debate about the emphasis in these circles on industrial development. Following the introduction by Akinyinka Akinyoade, Ton Dietz, Dick Foeken and Wijnand Klaver, the chapters in the book are grouped according to four main themes: 1. Mapping the evidence (Mapping the food economy in sub-Saharan Africa (Lia van Wesenbeeck); Agricultural pockets of effectiveness in Africa: a comparative inventory of Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda since 2000 (Akinyinka Akinyoade, Ton Dietz and André Leliveld); Food production and consumption in relation to food insecurity and undernutrition in Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda (Wijnand Klaver)); 2. Agricultural production and effectiveness (Dairy clustering in Kenya (Diederik de Boer and Jackson Langat); Biofuel feedstock production in Ethiopia: status, challenges and contributions (Maru Shete and Marcel Rutten); Local careers and mixed fortunes in Africa's globalizing food exports: the case of Nile perch from Lake Victoria, Uganda (Joost Beuving)); 3. Drivers of food production (Pressures and incentives: urban growth and food production at Tamale's rural-urban interface (Ghana) (Sebastiaan Soeters); The dynamics of urban and peri-urban agriculture (Diana Lee-Smith); From suitcase farmers to telephone farmers: agriculture and diversified livelihoods among urban professionals (Melle Leenstra)); 4. Institutional issues (National agricultural research systems in Africa (Olubunmi Abayomi Omotesho and Abraham Falola); Contributions of small- and large-scale farms and foreign and local investments to agricultural growth: the Nigerian example (Sheu-U斯man Akanbi and Akinyinka Akinyoade); Loss and damage from droughts and floods in rural Africa (Kees van der Geest and Koko Warner); Agriculture and nutrition: linkages and complementarities (Inge D. Brouwer)). Two appendices provide statistical data on agricultural production and nutrition. [ASC Leiden abstract]


Abstract: Since the mid-1990s, the concept of the "urban food desert" has been extensively applied to deprived neighbourhoods in European and North American cities. Food deserts are usually characterised as economically-disadvantaged areas where there is relatively poor access to healthy and affordable food because of the absence of modern retail outlets, such as supermarkets. This idea has not been applied in any systematic way to cities of the Global South and African cities in particular. Yet African cities contain many poor neighbourhoods whose residents are far more food insecure and malnourished than their counterparts in the North. This special issue of Urban Forum addresses some of the challenges and difficulties of conceiving of highly food insecure areas of African cities as conventional food deserts. At the same time, it argues that the concept, appropriately reformulated to fit African realities of rapid urbanisation and multiple food procurement systems, is a useful analytical tool for African urban researchers and policy-makers. Although supermarkets are becoming an important element of the food environment in African cities, a simple focus on modern retail does not adequately capture the complexity of the African food desert. In the African context, the food deserts concept requires a much more sophisticated understanding of over-lapping market and non-market food sources, of the nature and dynamism of the informal food economy, of the inter-household differences that lead to different experiences of food insecurity and of the Africa-specific conditions that lead to compromised diets, undernutrition and social exclusion. The papers in this special issue explore these different aspects of African food deserts defined as poor, often informal, urban neighbourhoods characterised by high food insecurity and low dietary diversity, with multiple market and non-market food sources but variable household access to food. Articles: Africa's urban food deserts (Jane Battersby, Jonathan Crush); The geography of supermarkets in Cape Town: supermarket expansion and food access (Jane Battersby, Stephen Peyton); City without choice: urban food insecurity in Msunduzi, South Africa (Jonathan Crush, Mary Caesar); Growing out of poverty: does urban agriculture contribute to household food security in southern African
cites? (Bruce Frayne, Cameron McCordic, Helena Shilomboleni); Migrant Windhoek: rural-urban migration and food security in Namibia (Wade Pendleton, Jonathan Crush, Ndeyapo Nickanor); Household food insecurity and survival in Harare: 2008 and beyond (Godfrey Tawodzera); The dimensions of urban food insecurity in Gaborone, Botswana (Benjamin Acquah, Stephen Kapunda, Alexander Legwegoh); Gendered mobilities and food access in Blantyre, Malawi (Liam Riley, Belinda Dodson); Food for the urban poor: safety nets and food-based social protection in Manzini, Swaziland (Daniel Tevera, Nomcebo Simelane); Uganda's emerging urban policy environment: implications for urban food security and urban migrants (Andrea M. Brown). [ASC Leiden abstract]


ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE
Special issue on the arts and peacebuilding / guest ed. by Olivier Urbain and Lindsay McClain Opiyo - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2015.
Abstract: From performing arts to plastic arts, from storytelling and poetry to photography and filmmaking, artists across Africa are creating change in their communities, countries, and regions through creative acts. In some contexts, these arts initiatives have created spaces for dialogue and positive peace among and between conflict-affected people. This special issue of the 'African conflict & peacebuilding review' focuses on the role of the arts in peacebuilding in Africa, and highlights the initiatives, methodologies, and theories of scholars and practitioners who engage in this area. Contributions: The place and prospects of indigenous theatrical performances in peacebuilding in Kenya (Kitche Magak, Susan Mbula Kilonzo, Judith Miguda-Attyang); Music as education, voice, memory, and healing: community views on the roles of music in conflict transformation in Northern Uganda (Lindsay McClain Opiyo); Whose music, whose country?: music, mobilization, and social change in North Africa (Craig Robertson); Preemptive testimony: literature as witness to genocide in Rwanda (Michael C. Montesano). Briefings by Vandy Kanyako, Timothy Gachanga, Diana Walters, Mecca Antonia Burns, Bonface Njeresa Beti, Maxwel Eliakim Okuto, Denis Muwanguzi, Lydia Sanyu. Photo essay by Radwa Othman Sharaf. Multimedia work by Lee-Anne Ragan, Emmanuel Jal. [ASC Leiden abstract]


ECONOMY AND FINANCE

Abstract: Microfinance institutions' (MFIs') loan service outreach to the poor (depth) and the ensuing institutional viability concern is an unsettled issue in the literature. Can MFIs increase the depth of their outreach whilst achieving financial viability (viability)? Answering this question is exceedingly relevant to countries that opt for right policies towards financial inclusion. In their microfinance operations, Kenya and Uganda ranked first and second in Africa; fifth and eighth in the world, respectively; and Ethiopia is an emerging MFI destination. Yet, the loan outreach in these countries falls short of the uncontested huge demand. The study introduces an approach that disintegrates the overall effect of depth on viability into direct and indirect effects. Hausman-
Taylor and Generalized Structural Equation Models are employed on unbalanced panel dataset of 31 MFIs (2003-12) drawn from the three countries. The result implied a direct-positive effect and an indirect-negative effect running from depth to viability. Under contained operational-expenses-per-loan-portfolio, depth could be pro-viability. Debt-to-Equity-Ratio relate inversely with viability whereas ‘real-yield’ relates directly. The paper concludes that support to MFIs should be aligned to ensure efficiency through reduced operational costs and thereby complementary depth-viability nexus can prevail. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12128 (Restricted access)

Abstract: This article explores macroeconomic policies in Uganda in the wake of the global financial crisis and following the publication of the 2010 National Development Plan. Despite apparent changes in rhetoric regarding macroeconomic policies by the Ugandan authorities, the paper demonstrates how the commitment to conservative monetary and fiscal policies prevails. The article analyses how the persistently conservative macroeconomic policy stance has exacerbated the lack of economic transformation in the Ugandan economy. The resultant outcome has been a failure to absorb the fast-growing Ugandan labour force into productive and gainful employment. The case is therefore made for an alternative macroeconomic framework that puts public investment at its centre and which complements macroeconomic policies with suitable sector-specific and industrial policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589001.2015.1021213 (Restricted access)


Abstract: The new scramble for farmlands in Uganda is similar to the colonial practice of allocating productive land for plantation agriculture. This article reviews historical cases of capital accumulation by Asian investors of Indian origin in Uganda, the result of the failure of the dual economy. The colonial cotton frontier changed into a more lucrative sugar industry. The Metha and Madhvani Groups embarked on large-scale acquisitions of land despite the unfavourable policy environment for foreigners. In general, both Metha and Madhvani incrementally acquired land through (1) purchasing freehold land from other non-Africans, (2) leasing untenanted Crown land directly from the British authority, (3) acquiring 'mailo' land indirectly from African landowners, a practice where 'mailo' land was surrendered as Crown land, and with Governor's consent, the land was regranted leasehold Crown land, (4) exchanging freehold for 'mailo' land with the consent of colonial government and Buganda authority, and (5) entering into yearly agreements with African landowners. The existence of relatively balanced domestic power relations during British colonialism protected the local indigenous population from land alienation. Although a maximum cap of 10,000 acres was institutionalized to limit the amount of land owned by non-Africans, both Metha and Madhvani companies circumvented the cap to acquire more land, an insight not really appreciated in the current land grab discourse. Using economic historical analysis, the article reviews how Metha and Madhvani accumulated more land, and compares this with the current quest for primitive accumulation of 7100 hectares in Mabira Forest Reserve and 40,000 hectares of communal land in Amuru district. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.

Abstract: This book investigates the relationship between displacement and economy. It contains case studies of various "displacement economies" from across Subsaharan Africa. Contents: Displacement economies: paradoxes of crisis and creativity in Africa (Amanda Hammar). Part 1 Economies of rupture and repositioning, Securing livelihoods: economic practice in the Darfur-Chad borderlands (Andrea Behrends); Contested spaces, new opportunities: displacement, return and the rural economy in Casamance, Senegal (Martin Evans); The paradoxes of class: crisis, displacement and repositioning in post-2000 Zimbabwe (Amanda Hammar). Part 2 Reshaping economic sectors, markets and investment, Rapid adaptations to change and displacements in the Lundas (Angola) (Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues); Somali displacements and shifting markets: camel milk in Nairobi's Eastleigh estate (Hannah Elliott); Diaspora returnees in Somaliland's displacement economy (Peter Hansen); Financial flows and secrecy jurisdictions in times of crisis: relocating assets in Zimbabwe's displacement economy (Sarah Bracking). Part 3 Confinement and economies of loss and hope, The IDP economy in Northern Uganda: a prisoners' economy? (Morten Bøås and Ingunn Bjørkhaug); 'No Move To Make': the Zimbabwe crisis, displacement-in-place and the erosion of 'proper places' (Jeremy Jones); Captured lives: the precarious space of youth displacement in Eastern DRC (Timothy Raeymaekers).


Abstract: By looking at a number of different commodities and how they are traded, this article shows how informal cross-border trade in West Nile and Panyimur, Uganda, is governed by a locally negotiated system of hybrid governance, in which neither state nor nonstate actors have a regulatory monopoly. Notions such as legality and illegality are secondary to the functioning of these hybrid institutions, which instead are the outcome of perceptions of the legitimacy of regulatory actions and trading practices and the power configurations of the actors involved. There are different 'registers' at play about what constitutes legitimate economic action among different moral communities, but the actual impact of this system depends on the power of the strategic groups involved. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.


Abstract: Experiments measuring risk and time preferences in developing countries have tended to have relatively small samples and geographically concentrated sampling. This large-scale field experiment uses a Holt-Laury mechanism to elicit the preferences of 1,289 randomly selected subjects from 94 villages covering six out of seven agro-climatic zones across rural Uganda. As in previous studies, the authors find evidence of risk aversion and loss aversion among most subjects. In addition, they find significant heterogeneity in risk attitudes across agro-climatic zones. Especially, the farmers in the agro-climatically least favourable zone, the uni-modal rainfall zone, are the most risk-averse, loss-averse and impatient. The authors also find significant relationships between risk attitudes and village-level predictors such as the distance to town and the road conditions. After controlling for the village-level factors, the authors find that the level of schooling still positively correlates with the individual's level of loss tolerance and patience. The main results are not altered by allowing for probability weighting in subjects' choices. Overall the results provide clear evidence that within one country there may be significant regional variations in risk and time attitudes. The authors conjecture that the agro-climatic conditions that affect farmers' livelihoods may also affect their risk and time preferences, and village-level development in infrastructure could improve the household perception of investment-related policies.


Abstract: This collective volume is the outcome of the 'Tracking development' research project, which was coordinated by the African Studies Centre and the KITLV (Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies), both in Leiden. The project compared the performance of growth and development in four pairs of countries in Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa during the last sixty years. It tried to answer the question as to how two regions with comparable levels of income per capita in the 1950s could diverge so rapidly. Why are there so many Asian tigers and not yet so many African lions? What could Africa learn from Southeast Asian development trajectories? Following introductory chapters by Bernard Berendesen & Roel van der Veen, David Henley & Jan Kees van Donge, Peter Lewis, and Ton Dietz, the chapters are grouped into four parts comparing, respectively, Indonesia and Nigeria (Riwanto Tirtosudarmo, Ahmad Helmy Fuady, Akinyinka Akinyoade, and David U. Enweremadu), Malaysia and Kenya (Joseph M. Fernando, Othieno Nyanjom, Bethuel K. Kinuthia & Ton Dietz, and Bethuel K. Kinuthia & Syed Mansoob Murshed), Vietnam and Tanzania (Jan Kees van Donge, Blandina Kilama, and Jamal Msami), and Cambodia and Uganda (André Leliveld & Han ten Brummelhuis, Kheang Un, and Leang Un). In the final chapter, David Booth reflects on the results and draws conclusions for Africa's economic transformation. [ASC Leiden abstract]


Abstract: This paper investigates the benefits of Chinese companies to the Ugandan economy using data gathered during fieldwork conducted in Kampala in July 2012. Potential contributions to the Ugandan economy are analysed through a number of economic and managerial factors, and their determinants. This paper shows that potential benefits vary on the basis of sector, investment size and ECCO (Economic and Commercial Counselor's Office) registration. The potential harm caused by one sector in particular is indicated. The paper presents recommendations regarding how potential benefits can be maximised and harm reduced. Given the increased presence of Chinese enterprises in Africa, these findings are relevant to African policymakers and academics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.811339 (Restricted access)


EDUCATION

Abstract: The study establishes whether government spending on private universal secondary education (USE) schools is equitable across quintiles disaggregated by gender and by region in Uganda. The study employs benefit incidence analysis tool on the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS 2009/10) data to establish the welfare impact of public subsidy on different households. The results reveal that the richer households benefit more from the subsidy than the poor. Similar patterns are evident across gender and regions. However, the subsidy as a share of total household spending is higher (49%) for poor households than the richer (6%). The contrast in the findings could be because the richer seem to have more school going children and thus spend more on each student. The concentration curves reveal that there are minimal achievements by the state funding to redistribute incomes to the poor. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110900 (Restricted access)

Abstract: In this article, the authors examine the relationship between primary school fees and education quality and access over the past forty years in seven sub-Saharan African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia). School fees were introduced as a means for revenue-constrained governments to fund the improvement and expansion of primary education. Recently there has been a move towards their abolition. They find that the introduction of fees decreased primary school enrolment, without achieving significant quality improvements. They also discuss the impact on quality of the major increases in enrolment following the abolition of school fees and identify the government funding shortfall amplified by this policy change. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/4/559.abstract (Restricted access)

Abstract: The past 25 years have witnessed sweeping educational reforms in Uganda. The introduction of ‘free’ Universal Primary Education (UPE, in 1998) and Universal Secondary Education (USE, in 2007) has raised social expectations about access to quality education. Over the same period the population of young people in Uganda has also grown dramatically. As a result hundreds of new primary and secondary schools have been established across the country. This article examines the social and economic consequences for a rural part of Southwest Uganda. Bringing together secondary data from national household surveys with detailed ethnographic research, the article highlights families' material and social investments in schooling. It explores the costs faced by even the poorest households whose children attend ‘free’ government schools. Despite public investment, the poor quality of state provision has led to public frustration and demands for reforms. Survey data demonstrate that, as a result, wealthier households are investing in education, sending their children to private schools to benefit from smaller class sizes and better learning outcomes. The article describes how people use a range of social arrangements, including rotating savings and credit associations to manage school fees and access credit in this part of Uganda. Drawing on recent work by Graeber and others, the authors argue that people are creating new social relationships within these savings clubs. Whilst managing their financial commitments, people invoke and rework existing idioms of reciprocity, interdependence and patronage. The use of human capital theory to explain schooling choices in relation to individual economic or social 'returns' downplays the sociality of these arrangements. The authors argue that educational commitments are now an integral part of the Ugandan social landscape, generating aspiration, nurturing networks and creating new inequalities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1042627 (Restricted access)

Abstract: Education systems in third world countries are grappling with high enrolments of children in schools, amidst dwindling resources. In this article, the authors question whether
Learning/teaching materials influence learning outcomes in a context where policy is more concerned about enrolment than quality of service. This article is drawn from data collected by UWEZO Uganda in a nationwide household education survey across eighty Ugandan districts in 2011. It focuses on children from sixteen districts, across four regions in Uganda, attending primary level three under Universal primary education. The findings reveal that, although learning and teaching resources are distributed and made available to learners and teachers, they have minimal influence on learning outcomes of learners in both Mathematics and English. Educators and policy makers should therefore deeply engage with the diverse nature of learning and teaching materials in poorly-resourced schools if learning outcomes are to be improved. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1036572 (Restricted access)

Abstract: This paper presents findings from the third stage of a longitudinal, qualitative study involving nine female participants from a class cohort in a secondary school in rural Uganda. Since 2004-05, this study has tracked the progress of these young women's lives, and the present aspect of the study explores the ways in which they have found that post-primary education has impacted their adult lives, particularly with respect to employment-related factors. The authors draws upon the conceptual construct of Amartya Sens capabilities approach (1999) to interpret and present data. Findings considered in this paper indicate that post-primary education has been crucial to the capabilities development and socioeconomic well-being of the participants lives. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1036577 (Restricted access)

Abstract: Protestant missionaries have recently been praised for their relatively benign attitudes concerning women's education in Africa. Using a novel dataset of 5,202 Protestant brides born between 1880 and 1945 from urban and rural Uganda, this paper offers a analysis of the role of mission education on African women's socio-economic position within the household. The paper finds that although mission education raised the women's literacy skills way above national levels, women were largely excluded from participating in the colonial wage labour market. In this context, the missionary society presented an almost exclusive source of female wage labour in the areas of religious service, schooling and medical care. While literacy per se did not affect women's marriage behaviour, women who worked for the missionaries married significantly later in life and married men closer to their own age, signalling a shift in the power balance between parents and daughters and between husband and wife. On average, daughters of fathers deeply entrenched in the missionary movement had the highest chances to access wage employment. Paternal mission networks were important for Protestant women's work outside the household during colonial times. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/20780389.2014.927110 (Restricted access)

Music and notions of citizenship in the humanitarian work of two NGOs in Uganda / by Allan Mugishagwe. - In: African Music: (2014), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 71-90

Abstract: The article takes the role of school education in the historical marginalization of Muslims in Uganda to argue that recent transformations in the educational field have created new opportunities for Muslims to become professionally successful and to articulate a self-assertive identity as minority Muslims. In a second step the article points to the particular significance that the recent shift in Muslims' educational opportunities bears for Muslim girls and women. It argues that the structural transformations in the field of education since the late 1980s had paradoxical implications for female Muslims and for the situation of Muslims in Uganda more generally. The diversification of the field of primary, secondary, and higher education since the mid-1990s
facilitated career options that had been unavailable to the majority of Muslims. Access to an education-based status is now possible for a wider segment of the Muslim population of Uganda. Yet in spite of long-standing efforts by representational bodies such as UMEA (the Uganda Muslim Educational Association), educational reforms have not put an end to significant socioeconomic and regional differences among Muslims. There are still notable inequalities in access to high-quality education that have existed historically between Muslims from different regions of Uganda. These unequal schooling opportunities delimit the pool of those Muslims who may access institutions of higher education and hence articulate a new, education-based middle-class identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


Abstract: This article examines: 1. the legal and structural developments undertaken by the Ugandan government in response to Article 24 (on education) of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD, 2006) to meet its Education-For-All (EFA, 1990 and 2000) targets and millennium goals; and 2. the barriers to inclusive education and how they can be overcome in time to meet the 2015 target. The CRPD and the 1995 Constitution of Uganda provide guarantees, equal opportunities and access to education to persons with disabilities (PWDs). The evolution of the education system in Uganda is reviewed. Since the implementation of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) initiatives of 1997 and 2005, respectively, the number of primary and secondary school age children accessing education has gone up. The government has made attempts to improve integration into mainstream education by implementing measures such as the Education Sector Strategic Plan 2004-2015. The removal of school fees and passing of new legislation and policies have helped to promote inclusive education. However, inclusive education requires continued financial commitment, which the government fails to provide. Furthermore, there is a general lack of facilities and resources for PWDs in schools, colleges, and universities. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]


Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Uganda


ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES


Abstract: In 2012 OSSREA launched a research project on water use and management patterns in sub-Saharan Africa. Of the 12 accepted research proposals, 9 were completed and submitted for publication. The authors were asked to abridge their manuscripts for the present publication.

Contents: Water resources use and management for poverty alleviation in Gerado irrigation scheme, South Wollo, Ethiopia (Hassen Beshir); Innovative risk-reduction measures and urban welfare in wastewater-irrigated agriculture: an endogenous switching regression approach for Nairobi, Kenya (Ezekiel N. Ndunya and Eric D. Mungatana); River-based agricultural water use innovations in Uganda - Kabarole district: opportunities and challenges (Kirugi Jackline); Harnessing water for poverty alleviation: water resource use and management in informal irrigation schemes in Nyamaropa communal lands, Zimbabwe (Krasposy Kujinga and Sunungurai Dominica Chingarande); Innovative but not feasible: green water saving schemes at the crossroad in semi-arid lands of Kenya (Chris Allan Shisanya, Cush Ngonzo Luwesi, and Joy Apiyo Obando); Drivers for adoption of water harvesting technologies in Uganda with reference to Lira district in Northern Region (Tobias Onweng); The role of local institutions in water use management and its implications for poverty reduction: the case of small-scale irrigation in Tigray (Fredu Nega and Sintayoh Fisseha); Assessment of the impact of innovations in water resource management on poverty in Wakiso district, Uganda (Jamil Serwanga and Faisal Buyinza). [ASC Leiden abstract]


Abstract: This article is concerned with how the environmental crises on Lake Victoria is addressed by the media in Uganda, focusing on a single radio case study. It presents a critical textual analysis of the discourses and discursive practices of the Victoria Voice environmental radio documentaries aired on Uganda's Central Broadcasting Service (CBS) radio in 2005. The analysis focuses on two representative episodes of the Victoria Voice radio series relating to the situation on Lake Victoria. The authors argue that the framing and construction of the situation on Lake Victoria tend to privilege the wealthy or powerful elite rather than address the root causes of environmental degradation. The marginalization of the powerless recurs in these episodes, and while their voices are included in the programmes, they are framed by the more socially powerful.

Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2014/00000006/00000002/art00007 (Restricted access)


Abstract: This article discusses the historical mechanisms and geographical factors that have formed the current structure of urban water provision in Kampala, the capital of Uganda. The formation of the urban geography of Kampala dates back to the early colonial period. The high- and middle-income earners have settled on the hills while the poorest part of the population lives in the low-lying areas, dispersed as pockets of unplanned and informal settlements. Public services are underdeveloped in these informal pockets. The government has pledged to improve services for the poor and this article analyses whether the efforts made are likely to lead to a lasting change, seen in a longer time perspective. The public water supply in Kampala has ever since its opening in 1930 focused on the middle- and high-income groups while poor people have been marginalized. Water provision to low-income groups has continued to rely on standpipes since the colonial period. There has also been organizational continuity, with a single centralized organization in charge of urban water supply in all larger towns. Institutional changes, such as the new connection policy from 2004, have perpetuated the emphasis on middle- and high-income groups. This article argues that the traditional focus on private connections is creating a barrier

Abstract: The interior of semi-arid margins of the Sahara and central Southern Africa are experiencing the effects of global warming. Men and women in this region seem to be affected differently by this climate change. This book goes into the gender dimensions of climate change and variability among pastoral societies in Eastern and Southern Africa. Contributions: Climate change impacts and local coping strategies among pastoral women: cases from the Southern lowlands of Ethiopia - Aklilhu Amsalu & Desalegn Wana; Challenged livelihoods as a result of water scarcity among Maasai women pastoralists in Kajiado County, Kenya - Beth Njiru; Gendered impacts and adaptation mechanisms to climate change among Afar pastoralists in North Eastern Ethiopia - Mulubrhan Balehegn & Kelenework Tafebre; Effects of climate change and variability on pastoralist women's accessibility to social services: case of Fentale Woreda, Central Rift Valley of Ethiopia - Getnet Feyissa; Women pastoralists and climate change impacts in Kilosa District, Tanzania - Venosa A. Mushii; Gender and climate change adaptation among agro-pastoral communities: case study of Chivi District in Southern Zimbabwe - Admire Mare; Effects of climate change and variability on pastoral communities: coping and adaptive strategies for women and men in Uganda - Consolata Kabonesa & Fredrick Immanuel Kindi; The impacts of climate change and variability on pastoralist women in Somali Region of Eastern Ethiopia - Bamlaku Tadesse; Traditional adaptation mechanisms to climate change and variability among women pastoralists in South-West Zimbabwe - Matsa Mark & Matsa Winniefreda [ASC Leiden abstract]

HABITAT AND POPULATION


Abstract: It is widely believed that national urban policies in Africa are rare. This is a concern bearing in mind the formidable challenges posed by urbanisation in the context of low incomes and weak institutions. The paper unpacks the concept of urban policy and what it means for the way in which cities grow. It considers the situation in five countries with different approaches (Ethiopia, Morocco, Ghana, Uganda, South Africa). The evidence indicates increasing interest in steering urban growth through coordinated actions on land, housing and infrastructure. The positive developmental arguments seem to carry more weight than the threats of disaster if squalor and social unrest are not addressed. Yet the appropriate policy responses are not clear-cut and there are many dilemmas faced. Capacitating city governments to plan and invest in networked infrastructure appears to be one of the priorities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589001.2015.1107288 (Restricted access)


Abstract: According to OSSREA "The impact of international migration, both South-South as well as South-North, on the economic, social and political life of the people in Eastern and Southern Africa [was] not well documented and studied", and "the evidence-base for policy on migration and development [was] very weak." With this in mind, OSSREA's 2012 "Call for Proposals" on international migration in Africa had the following objectives: (1) To analyze the nature and type of South-South migration, focusing on issues, such as brain gain and/or brain drain, remittance flows, technical know-how transfers, violations of the rights of African migrants, and gender dimensions of migration; (2) To investigate the dynamics of migration from Eastern and Southern Africa to the Arab Gulf States as well as to developed countries, focusing on the skills of migrants, and other issues as mentioned above; and (3) To assess the successes, impediments and challenges of African international migrants from Eastern and Southern Africa, and to formulate policy recommendations to maximize the gains and minimize the costs associated with...
international migration in Africa. This book grew out of the results of this "Call for Proposals".

Contents: International migration and development in Africa: issues, challenges, and policy options (Assefaw Bariagaber); Zimbabwe skilled migrants in Botswana: what are the impacts? (Albert Makochekanwa and Prosper Kambarami); Nature and impact of international migration in sub-Saharan Africa: a case of Ugandans moving to South Sudan and Arab Gulf States (Rogers Twesigye); International migration in Ethiopia: challenges and opportunities (Endalew Addis); Impact of migrant remittances on national economy and household income: some evidence from selected Sudanese States (Abdul Hameed Elias Suliman, Ebaidalla Mahjoub Ebaidalla, and Abdalla Ali Ahmed); The impact of international remittance on poverty, household consumption and investment in urban Ethiopia: evidence from cross-sectional measures (Kokeb G.Giorgis and Meseret Molla). [Book abstract, edited]

Abstract: As peace returns to northern Uganda, a unique arithmetic of development is evident in the former Internally Displaced Persons camps. Small trading centres whose populations multiplied as they became camps now envision futures as Town Boards. Subtraction is necessary: the displaced people and the dead buried in the camps are being returned to their rural villages. Urban planners have produced meticulous drawings that envisage the division of land into plots for development. Donors are making additions in the form of new market buildings and water supplies. Yet this arithmetic must reckon with new problems as time passes. The article is based primarily on fieldwork in Awach, a former IDP camp now slated for status as a Town Board. In analysing material from interviews with landowners, ‘remainders’ who stayed behind after the camp closed, local leaders and officials, the authors emphasize the paradoxes, tensions and conflicts of this special path to development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Abstract: This article investigates the historical origins of Uganda's HIV and AIDS prevention and the challenges it faced. By utilising a variety of sources, the article draws a picture of the early prevention campaign that ended in crisis in 1990, the consequent refurbishment of anti-AIDS efforts in the early 1990s and the ideological and practical problems they faced. The article argues that before the mid-1990s the HIV prevention measures were reluctantly accepted by the majority of Ugandans and that not only the Ugandan public, but also the political leaders, donors and professionals involved in AIDS control in the early 1990s recognised this. The article puts the making of the Ugandan ‘success story’. in its historical context, suggesting that it may have involved motives of great urgency and significance for the future of anti-AIDS work in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1036500 (Restricted access)

Abstract: This article combines local oral reminiscences with recent epidemiological literature to sketch a historical context around the onset and expansion of the HIV-1 epidemic in southern Uganda and north-western Tanzania. The local historical imagination has associated the appearance of AIDS in two ways. First, with specific socio-economic structures and circumstances common in the region since the 1960s and their enhancement during the 1970s due to economic changes at national and global levels. Second, the epidemic is associated with changes in the epidemiological situation. Local perspectives are supported by recent phylogenetic research and circumstantial historical evidence, on the basis of which a hypothesis on the expansion of HIV-1 in East Central Africa (southern Uganda, north-western Tanzania, Rwanda) is presented. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1016989 (Restricted access)

Abstract: The objective of this study was to examine gender roles in the provision and receipt of care among older Ugandans. Survey data on care work were collected in 2009-2010 from 510 older people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, at one rural and one semi-urban site. The questionnaire was adapted from the WHO Study on global AGEing and adult health survey. The type of care work done by older men and women for children in their households differs, yet, both men and women are taking on various types of care work. Women were more likely to report taking part in health/personal and physical care, whereas men were more likely to report providing financial assistance. Some older people, particularly women, were providing care at the same time as needing care. The finding on reciprocity of care suggests the need for further studies focused on how the reciprocity of care may affect health and well-being in older age. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040805 (Restricted access)


Abstract: Long-distance truck drivers have been shown to be a critical population in the spread of HIV in Africa. In 2009, surveys with 385 Ugandan long-distance truck drivers measured concurrency point prevalence with two methods; it ranged from 37.4% (calendar-method) to 50.1% (direct question). The majority (84%) of relationships reported were long-term resulting in a long duration of overlap (average of 58 months) across concurrent partnerships. Only 7% of these men reported using any condoms with their spouses during the past month. Among all non-spousal relationships, duration of relationship was the factor most strongly associated with engaging in unprotected sex in the past month in a multivariable analyses controlling for partner and relationship characteristics. Innovative intervention programs for these men and their partners are needed that address the realities of truck drivers’ lifestyles. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1040810 (Restricted access)

http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.927778 (Restricted access)

http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2014.927779 (Restricted access)


Abstract: Back cover: This book describes the development of a differentiated network of disability care in a developing rural area consisting of a number of townships in South Africa. The network includes residential care for abandoned, neglected and orphaned children with physical and/or intellectual disabilities; semi-residential care in group homes for young adults with a disability and daily care in day care centres for families with a disabled child in the surrounding towns; and home-based care for families with a disabled child at their homes. Then an analysis is provided about how home-based care is carried out in two other African countries, Uganda and Zimbabwe, by a non-governmental organization in The Netherlands, aiming at direct child assistance and capacity development in developing countries. Finally, in-service training activities are described that are necessary for the transition from a residential nursing-oriented facility to a community-based care organization. [ASC Leiden abstract]


Abstract: This volume rethinks public health and what it means in Africa. It is the result of a workshop held at the University of Cambridge's Centre of African Studies and Department of Social Anthropology in June 2008. Contributions: Situating health and the public in Africa: historical and anthropological perspectives (Ruth J. Prince); The peculiarly political problem behind Nigeria's primary health care provision (Murray Last); Who are the 'public' in public health? Debating crowds, populations, and publics in Tanzania (Rebecca Marsland); The qualities of citizenship: private pharmacists and the state in Senegal after independence and alternance (Noémi Tousignant); Regimes of homework in AIDS care: questions of responsibility and the imagination of lives in Uganda (Lotte Meinert); 'Home-based care is not a new thing': legacies of domestic governmentality in western Kenya (Hannah Brown); Technologies of hope: managing cancer in a Kenyan hospital (Benson A. Mulemi); The publics of the new public health: life conditions and 'lifestyle diseases' in Uganda (Susan Reynolds Whyte); The archipelago of public health: comments on the landscape of medical research in twenty-first-century Africa (P. Wenzel Geissler). [ASC Leiden abstract]

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.2989/16085906.2014.892015 (Restricted access)


Abstract: Cet ouvrage collectif développe les présentations faites lors de la 3ème conférence internationale de santé mentale organisé à Kigali (Rwanda) en novembre 2012. Cette rencontre s'inscrivait dans la lignée des réflexions autour de la reconstruction psychique et sociale dans le contexte particulier des violences de masse perpétuées chez les populations des pays de la région des Grands Lacs: le Rwanda, le Burundi, l'Ouganda et la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC). Les articles abordent quatre thématiques: 1) Violence de masse (impact sur le plan psychique; soutien pour les enfants exposés à des violences collectives; conflit burundais et réconciliation nationale; histoire et conflits du Rwanda (1896-2004); 2) Reconstructions psychique et des liens sociaux (interventions psychologiques subséquentes aux traumatismes collectifs; réorganisation familiale après les violences de masse; approche écosystémique; décentralization des soins de santé mentale; la thérapie EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing) au Rwanda (en anglais); 3) Reconstruction psychique et des liens sociaux dans les pays en situation de post-conflict - expériences régionales (soins de santé mentale dans l'Est de la RDC; effets de la violence de masse sur la santé mentale au Burundi; interventions psychologiques d'urgence au Rwanda; approche communautaire et collective de l'organisation "uyisenga n'manzi": les juridictions gacaca au Rwanda (en anglais)); 4) Vers une coopération dans la région des Grands Lacs (stress et burnout parmi des professionnels de la santé mentale; le renforcement de l'estime de soi comme stratégie de réussite; appui au développement des interventions en santé mentale; renforcement des systèmes de santé à travers une coopération régionale. Des recommandations ainsi que les engagements de la Ministre de la Santé du Rwanda sont présentées en fin d'ouvrage. [Résumé ASC Leiden]


Abstract: This volume focuses on antiretroviral treatment in Sub-Saharan Africa and includes the
following subjects: quality of life of patients under ARV (antiretroviral) treatment; the link between
the formal and informal HIV and AIDS treatment services; the supportive role of community-
base organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector;
and scaling up ARV and governmental budgetary allocations, support programmes for increasing
access to patients, and roles of organizations in SubSaharan Africa. The book contains eight
chapters, organized into four sections, and has four themes: (1) Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and
quality of life, (2) Adherence to ART, (3) traditional medicine and ART, and (4) Sexual behaviour
of ART attendants. Contributors are: Getnet Tizazu Fetene; Sibhatu Biadgilign; Ayalu Aklilu;
Francis Bajunirwe; Bereket Tarekegn; Woinishet Asnake Sisay; Abiy Ayalew Alemayehu; Joseph
Wasswa-Matovu; Enock Mandizadza; Gordon Chavunduka; Shastery Njeru; Nathan Negussie;
with concluding remarks by Getnet Tizazy Fetene and Rahel Mesfin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Neglected older women and men : exploring age and gender as structural drivers of HIV among
people aged over 60 in Uganda / Esther Richards ... [et al.].. - In: African Journal of AIDS
Research: (2013), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 71-78

HISTORY
A furnace and associated ironworking remains at Munsa, Uganda / Louise Iles, Peter Robertshaw
& Ruth Young. - In: Azania: (2014), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 45-63 : fig., foto's, krt., tab
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2013.877619 (Restricted access)

A history of African motherhood : the case of Uganda, 700-1900 / Rhiannon Stephens - New York :

The development of iron technology in precolonial western Uganda / Louise Iles. - In: Azania:
(2013), vol. 48, no. 1, p. 65-90 : ill., krt

The family of Cardinal Wamala : Emmanuel, Sidonia, Henry / Emmanuel Wamala - Kisubi :

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES
A regional approach to building digital archives capacity in Uganda / by James Lowry and David
Abstract: The article examines regional attempts to build digital archives capacity in Uganda as of
2013. It discusses the role of the Uganda Records and Information Management Department, the
commitment made by the Ugandan government concerning information and communication
technologies (ICTs), and the creation of digital government records in government ministries,
departments and agencies (MDAs) in Uganda. It also examines the regulatory framework for the
management of digital records in Uganda. It shows that Uganda faces challenges in preparing for
the creation of born-digital government archives. The government is already creating records
through its new e-government systems, but no preparations are being made for the long-term or
permanent preservation of digital records. The paper draws on the findings of the 'Aligning
records management with ICT/ e-government and freedom of information in East Africa' research
project conducted in five East African Community (EAC) countries (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania,
Rwanda and Burundi) between 2009 and 2011. A strategy for addressing these issues at an EAC
level identified four main targets: 1. Building regional capacity through the establishment of a
centre for digital records management (RM); 2. Building and resourcing national capacity for RM;
3. Strengthening legal and policy frameworks for RM; and 4. Aligning RM with EAC objectives by
monitoring & evaluating implementation. Note. [ASC Leiden abstract]
Uganda / Philipp Briggs with Andrew Roberts - Chalfont St. Peter : Bradt Travel Quides, 2013.

LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS
Empaako "praise names" : an historical sociolinguistic, and pragmatic analysis / Bebwa Isingoma.

Monolingualism via multilingualism : a case study of language use in the West Ugandan town of
LAW

Congolese refugees' 'right to the city' and urban (in)security in Kampala, Uganda / Eveliina Lyytinen. - In: Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2015), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 593-611
Abstract: The concept of the 'right to the city' (RTC), originally developed by Lefebvre, refers to the idea that justice is embedded in social and spatial processes, and accordingly cities are spaces of inequality and resistance. In this article, Congolese refugees' RTC is examined with regard to their city of exile, Kampala, Uganda. The analysis is based on extensive qualitative research conducted during 2010-2011. The notion of RTC is understood to signify refugees' right to access and occupy urban space. The study also acknowledges and reinterprets the essentially Lefebvrian elements of appropriation and participation. Appropriation of space is featured in refugees' discourses on how to transform insecure urban areas into protective spaces. Refugees' participation in decision-making regarding their formal protection is analysed as a collective, community-based right argued for in different forms of resistance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1116142 (Restricted access)


Abstract: While claims abound regarding transitional justice's importance for democracy building in transitioning countries, empirical investigations of these remain limited or have produced contradictory findings. This article seeks to contribute to these debates by investigating the relationship between transitional justice and democratic institution building in Uganda - looking in particular at the rule of law, the security forces and participation. It does so by exploring the causal mechanisms linking transitional justice to democracy, that is, the means through which transitional justice exerts its impact. Transitional justice is widely expected to impact democratic institution building through three mechanisms: (de)legitimation, reform, and empowerment. However, this article finds that in Uganda, transitional justice's impact through these is more circumscribed than has so far been assumed, and that it sometimes impacts democratic institution building negatively. The Ugandan experience furthermore suggests that in contexts of armed conflict and a hybrid regime, expectations about the extent to which transitional justice can support democratic institution building should be lowered. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1089698 (Restricted access)


Abstract: The law on amnesty has been a subject of debate in the international arena. Many have viewed the law as actually perpetuating impunity, while in other cases it has been used as a tool of bringing conflict to an end. In 2000, the Ugandan parliament enacted a law on Amnesty, the Amnesty Act, 2000. One of its provisions grants blanket amnesty to anyone who denounces all forms of war waged against the government of Uganda since 1986. A cross section of people have voiced concerns about the law, arguing that it promotes impunity by providing blanket amnesty rather than being restricted to particular crimes. It is regarded as ineffective in as far as the primary intentions of justice are concerned. This article examines amnesty and the related law from the Ugandan perspective, looking at its role in the past, its present features and future implications. Contrast is drawn from international criminal justice, with a focus on the International Criminal Court (ICC). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Abstract: Despite sustained opposition, legislation criminalizing homosexuality persists and threatens human security in Africa in numerous ways. This paper explores the circumstances around the enactment of new anti-homosexual legislation in Nigeria and Uganda, examining five categories of insecurity faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people in the context of these laws: physical violence; extortion and blackmail; arbitrary arrest and detention; displacement from home; and loss of work. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.913832 (Restricted access)


Abstract: This article analyses the impact of language diversity on the right to fair hearing in Uganda. The jurisprudence reveals historical and systematic language complexities as well as structural deficiencies that inhibit the capacity of the courts to ensure trial fairness. An elucidation of the position of language in the minimum guarantees for fair trial presents an existing and priority framework for promoting, protecting and enforcing linguistic warranties. Language is a key dynamic in the exercise of judicial power. It is the means through which the rights of accused persons are secured and exercised hence constituting the core foundation for justice. There is need to foster a professional standard of judicial interpreting, allocate adequate resources to courts of law, facilitate modern and reliable mechanisms of making the court record, and tackle national language reform. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


Abstract: In the wake of a return to relative peace in the Acholi region, northern Uganda, since 2006, land matters have taken centre stage. After having been displaced into camps for many years, people have started to go back home. Their return is complicated by many factors, including above all, land disputes. While the Ugandan constitution and land legislation protects customary tenure, the social and economic institutions that uphold this tenure regime have been severely weakened as a result of war and displacement. The combination of demographic changes following large-scale displacement and gradual return, social and economic conflicts emanating from poverty for the majority of the population and accumulation by a few, uncertain territorial demarcations as a result of changing and contested statutory and communal boundaries in the context of weak and subverted regulatory institutions, together deepen conflict over resources. This article analyses these issues by focusing on a case of land acquisition in Amuru, namely a bid by the Madhvani business group to access huge tracts of land in western Acholi for purposes of growing sugar cane. The article examines these issues by focusing on a case of land acquisition in Amuru, namely a bid by the Madhvani business group to access huge tracts of land in western Acholi for purposes of growing sugar cane. The article examines these debates and protests this case has generated, as played out by political representation in different arenas such as the media, courts and representative assemblies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14725843.2013.868671 (Restricted access)

Abstract: This article examines the extent to which Uganda's domestic legal framework fails to adequately promote the right to participation for the Batwa. Of all Uganda's diverse ethnic groups, the Batwa have historically been the most disadvantaged. The central thrust of this article is to make a case for the Batwa's participation in making decisions that affect them. Although the 1995
Constitution of Uganda recognizes the Batwa as one of the ethnic groups in Uganda, they are not recognized as an indigenous people or a minority group, which undermines their ability to take part in political affairs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

"Death does not rot" : transitional justice and local "truths" in the aftermath of the war in northern Uganda / Barbara Meier. - In: Africa Spectrum: (2013), vol. 48, no. 2, p. 25-50
Abstract: The article looks at the way Acholi in northern Uganda address war-related matters of "peace" and "justice" beyond the mainstream human rights discourse reflecting some of the basic concepts that are decisive for the way people deal with transitional and local justice. The relationality and the segmentary structure of Acholi society play major roles in categorising "peace" and "war" while being at odds with the globalised standards of human rights that have been brought into play by international agencies, civil society and church organisations as well as the Ugandan State. A major argument is that a one-dimensional understanding of the cosmological underpinnings of rituals as a locally embedded tool of transitional justice (TJ) has an impact on the failure of TJ in northern Uganda. Thus the article highlights the specific cultural dilemmas in which the process of peace currently appears to be stuck. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Abstract: Commissioned by the ATI (access to information) Working Committee of the African Network of Constitutional Lawyers, the chapters in this volume examine the implications for African countries of global developments in ATI. The volume is organized in three sections: the first discusses theoretical perspectives, the second comprises three thematic studies, while the last section contains five regional and country studies. Chapters: I. The right of access to information: the state of the art and the emerging theory of change (Richard Calland); The problem of access to information in African jurisdictions: constitutionalism, citizenship, and human rights discourse (Colin Darch); Transparency and power relations: socio-anthropological perspectives on the right of access to information (Fatima Diallo); Constitutional domestication of the right of access to information in Africa: retrospect and prospects (Fola Adekele). II. Statistics, indicators and access to information in African countries (Colin Darch); The Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative and corruption in Nigeria: rethinking the links between transparency and accountability (Uwafiokun Idemudia); Towards realizing the right of access to Internet-based information in Africa (Fola Adekele & Matilda Lasseko Phooko). III. An actionable constitutional right of ATI: the case of southern Africa (Matilda Lasseko Phooko); The Uganda Freedom of Information campaign: stuck in the mud? (Dan Ngabirano); Realizing the right of access to information in Kenya: what should stakeholders be on the lookout for? (Edwin Abuya); The right to information in Burkina Faso: an unfinished quest (Abdoul Karim Sango); Access to information and transparency: opportunities and challenges for Nigeria's FOI Act 2011 (Morayo Adebayo & Akinyinka Akinyode). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Abstract: The northern part of Uganda has been grossly affected by civil war, ongoing for over twenty-five years, and alternative mechanisms of justice, including traditional justice and amnesty, have been adopted in exchange for peace. This paper analyses theories of punishment and considers whether or not the sanctions meted out by alternative mechanisms of justice are sufficient to satisfy the goals of criminal punishment and consequently deter atrocities. The author argues that alternative mechanisms of justice have been useful in restoring a measure of peace to the region; however, a closer look reveals that they also have weaknesses. One of the ways the offender was punished under the traditional mechanism of justice is through compensation of the victim. However, the offenders have often been too poor to compensate their victims. The traditional mechanism of reconciliation, greatly sideling the retributive aspect of punishment, has also been ineffective. The author argues that, in the long run, traditional justice and amnesty will not serve as a deterrent of future atrocities because they lack effective punitive features. A comprehensive model of justice is outlined and recommended aiming to meet the needs of all victims in a more satisfactory way. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]
Abstract: An assessment of the effectiveness of the traditional 'gacaca' courts for realizing justice and reconciliation in Rwanda was conducted with a view to provide valuable lessons for Uganda, where communities affected by conflict have articulated the need to adopt traditional justice processes for a similar purpose. By December 2003, the formal courts of Rwanda had only prosecuted 9700 persons out of 120,000 in prison and 761,000 accused. To cope with the backlog, but also to facilitate truth telling, national reconciliation and reintegration, the government of Rwanda decided to adopt and modify the traditional, open-air 'gacaca' ('lawn' or 'grass') courts. The jurisdiction of 'gacaca' courts was extended to offences relating to rape and murder. National courts retained the jurisdiction to prosecute the 'masterminds' of the 1994 genocide. By 2011, some survivors continued to express discontent in the 'gacaca' system as lenient punishments like community service could not be equated to the loss and trauma suffered during the genocide. The reconciliatory impact of the courts was gravely limited by reprisals, false accusations, insincerity, mistrust and corruption. According to the author, the contribution of the 'gacaca' courts towards ending impunity and realizing national reconciliation is commendable. Both the negative and negative aspects of the 'gacaca' experience could inform a similar approach in Uganda.

Abstract: Sexual violence - whether in peace time or during conflict situations - is one of the most horrific acts experienced by both women and men. However, such violence has traditionally been associated with women as the victims and men as the perpetrators. The invisibility of men and boys as (non)survivors has greatly impeded their access to both legal and psychosocial services. This article based on examples from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda reveals that sexual violence against men is a strategic weapon and has nothing to do with either the victim's or the perpetrator's sexual orientation. Most of this violence is intended to disempower, humiliate and attack the dignity of the victims as men, but it is also strategically used in recruitment drives by rebels and as a means of torture and a way of acquiring information. There is a need to look into male sexual violence within conflict and post-conflict settings. Further study should explore the issue of culture and silence and how gender ideologies and power inequalities have greatly been employed in conflict situations in order to perpetuate the rape of men.

Abstract: This paper examines judicial politics in Uganda after the 2011 elections, when a number of election petitions were filed against incumbent parliamentarians alleging electoral fraud and malpractice. The paper argues that Uganda has the structures and procedures in place to enable election petitions to allow for redress when election malpractice has occurred, but this is more likely to occur in the High Court than the Supreme Court. By briefly examining the 2001 and 2006 presidential and parliamentary election petitions, the paper shows that the Supreme Court, which hears presidential election petitions, acknowledged voting irregularities, yet was unwilling to rule against the president. In parliamentary election petitions held before the High Court during the same period, judges were not immune to annulling the election results. Following the 2011 elections, no presidential election petitions were made, but over 100 parliamentary election petitions were filed. Many of the High Court judgements on the 2011 election petitions gave a degree of optimism that due process is being followed since a number of petitions were upheld and MPs removed from their seats. These included some high-profile politicians. However, as the Court of Appeal begins to overturn some of these High Court decisions, perhaps this optimism will be short-lived.
Abstract: This article explores the prevalence of high-level political and bureaucratic corruption in postindependence Uganda, with particular focus on the narrow interests it serves and its impact on development and service delivery. The author argues that high-level political corruption endures largely because it is situated within the framework of 'neo'-patron-clientelism and skewed power relations. Although Uganda's official policy is 'zero tolerance' in regard to corruption, many observers have noticed a lack of 'political will'. This is illustrated by the role of the Inspector General of Government, the selective application of 'zero tolerance' in the case of the National Social Security Fund, the neglect of the findings of commissions of inquiry, and the manipulation of Parliament when it tried to engage the implicated inner-circle over corruption. Grand bureaucratic and petty forms of corruption are equally extensive and challenging, though only the former have been affected by 'zero tolerance' policies. The author concludes, however, that through its interplay of inclusion and exclusion, political corruption has generated contestations which undermine it and challenge the National Resistance Movement (NRM) regime. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.45 (Restricted access)


Abstract: This article interrogates the major reasons advanced to justify the trial of civilians by Uganda's military courts. It also examines the constitutionality of the jurisdiction given to these courts over civilian persons. The reasons given to justify the trial of civilians in military courts range from the corrupt civilian justice system and its sluggishness to dispose of cases to the need to protect civilian judicial officers against dangerous criminals and the need to guarantee national security in an over-militarized state. Sound as they may appear, these reasons are not compelling enough to justify the trial of civilians by Uganda's military courts. The jurisdiction given to these courts over civilians is also not only constitutionally questionable but is inconsistent with international human rights law. The power given to military courts over civilians encroaches on the jurisdiction of civil courts and undermines their authority. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Women's land rights and tenure security in Uganda : experiences from Mbale, Apac and Ntungamo / Barbara Gärber. - In: Stichproben: (2013), Jg. 13, Nr. 24, S. 1-32
Abstract: Even though women are the main agricultural producers in Uganda, only few of them enjoy secure rights to the land they till as control of land is mainly concentrated in the hands of men. Despite the government's deliberate efforts to redress gender based inequalities in land access and ownership abuse of women's land rights is still common, especially in the rural areas where women are frequently dispossessed of their land by members of their own families. Fieldwork in Mbale, Apac and Ntungamo Districts has indicated that in a context of increasing land scarcity and high population pressure, men are increasingly taking advantage of their superior position within the patrilineal tenure system, advancing their own interests at the expense of weaker and, in most cases, female family members. At the same time, women's ability to successfully defend their interests in land is severely limited as they often lack both the social ties and financial capability necessary to assert their rights in a corrupt and male biased institutional environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract] http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer24/24_Gaerber.pdf

Abstract: This book is a collection of autobiographical stories by Ugandan women writers, assembled by the editor with the intention of illuminating culture through autobiography. Topics addressed range from religion and politics to sports and health. Contributions by Nakisanze Segawa, Caroline Ariba, Rosey Sembatywa, Shifa Mwesigye, Lydia Namubiru, Peace Twine, Harriet Anena, Lydia Namubiru, Elvania M. Bazaala, Sophie Banwoyeraki, Grace Namazzi, Hilda Twongyeirwe, Julia Musiime and Laura Walusimbi. [ASC Leiden abstract]


Experience / by Ignatius Kagongi - Kampala : Teachers Consultants Readers' Group (TCRG), 2013.


Abstract: This is the third collection of essays produced under the research project 'The role of Ugandan folklore as repository of traditional wisdom' conducted jointly by the University of Makerere and the University of Bergen. The essays reflect on the role of the spoken word in its many forms - as riddles, proverbs, origin stories and praise poetry. Contributions: Introduction: folklore and cultural memory: promises and pitfalls (Lene Johannessen); Survival of the fittest and stories of cannibalism (Wotsuna Khamalwa); Mythical implications in the origin stories of the Baganda and Bagishu (Saidah Namayanja); The concept of heroism among the Bunyoro (Cindy E. Magara); Traditional leadership wisdoms and their contemporary parallels: the Madi of Uganda (Dominica Dipio); Audience perspectives on the music festivals phenomenon in Buganda (Susan Nalugwa Kiguli); Proverbial imagery in contemporary political discourse in Uganda (Abasi Kiyimba); Riddling among the Banyankore and Baganda of Uganda (Aaron Mushengyezi); The popular form and structure of riddle discourse in Lusoga (Gulere Wambi); The potential role of orature in fighting the spread of HIV and AIDS (Danson Sylvester Kahyana); "Mudo": the Soga 'Little Red Riding Hood' (Lillian Bukaayi Tibasiima); Transplanting the pumpkin: folktales in new media formats for children's instruction (Edgar Nabutanyi); 'Heed my voice': children's song in the wake of child sacrifice (Isaac Tibasiima); Afterword: ancestral voices prophesying (Stuart Sillars). The last section, 'Marketplace', edited by Gordon Collier, contains contributions on works by Nigerian authors Chinua Achebe (Uzoechi Nwagbaka), Wole Soyinka (Ignatius Chukwumah), Buchi Emecheta (Omolola A. Ladele), Richard Maduku (Dele Bamidele and Rotimi Agbana), Julie Okoh and Stella 'Dia Oyedepo (H. Oby Okolocha and Sophia I. Akhuemokhan), Malawian writer Steve Chimombo (Bright Molande) and Congolese writer Alain Mabanckou (Robert Nathan).

[ASC Leiden abstract]
following social and political issues concerning women: sexual health, sexual maturation, domestic violence (wife battery and paternal abuse), subjugating traditions, discriminatory inheritance laws, and social relations between mistress and wife. The paper examines how Keshubi deftly works against patriarchal constraints on speech and actions, which have real and harmful consequences for the lives of Ugandan girls and women. Keshubi’s texts show women they can triumph over discrimination and taboos, surviving physically and psychologically in the Uganda of the 1990s. The paper examines current denigrating literary reception of Ugandan women authors and asks why Keshubi did not experience demeaning reception a decade earlier. In Keshubi’s works, it is the private act of a female narrator writing to a female addressee that constitutes agency and her contribution to society, keenly shown in ‘To a Young Woman’ and ‘Going Solo’, provides a new social vision of emotional transformation through prior unimagined dialogues. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


The hidden truth / by Ignatius Kagongi - Kampala : Teachers Consultants Readers' Group (TCRG), 2013.

The journey to mercury / David Innocent Nyote - [S.l. : s.n.], 2013.

The unprecedented / by Ignatius Kagongi - Kampala : Teachers Consultants Readers' Group (TCRG), 2013.

The unseen hand / by Ignatius Kagongi - Kampala : Teachers Consultants Readers' Group (TCRG), 2013.


MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION


Abstract: In recent years the proposal, passage and overturn of the Anti-Homosexuality Legislation in Uganda have brought an onslaught of international attention to the nation. Featured throughout the international press, Uganda is frequently depicted as a nation fixed in overt homophobia. Anti-gay discourse is omnipresent in the Ugandan public sphere, and reflects a broader moral revolution in the nation. Television and radio broadcasts, periodicals and evangelical Christian sermons frequently denounce the ‘growing threat’ that homosexuality poses to the nation. Yet, accessibility to the Internet has allowed some Ugandan lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) bloggers to express resistance, contesting anti-gay discourse dominating the Ugandan public sphere. In this way, LGBT blogs act as a site for claims of equal citizenship. By maintaining anonymity, the cybersphere provides a ‘safe space’ for the production of LGBT discourse by Ugandan bloggers. The purpose of this paper is to examine how two Ugandan bloggers have utilised the medium as a site of resistance to dominant anti-gay discourse, while expressing queer identity online. In the context of a bounded public sphere that limits the performance of ‘alternative’ sexualities, the Internet offers public space to claim Ugandan citizenship. Yet, limitations to online access both restrict the types and ways particular forms of sexuality are expressed, and reduce more ‘local’ or private manifestations detached from identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.987508 (Restricted access)

A marriage sustained by witchcraft / Tamale Mirundi - [S.l. : s.n.], 2013.

Climate change in Ugandan media : a "Global Warming" of journalism ethics / Brian Semujju. - In: Journal of African Media Studies: (2013), vol. 5, no. 3, p. 337-352 : fig., tab
Abstract: The idea of climate change has reached a contentious breaking point at an international level where its major causes, existence and intensity are separating informed minds. This article is an examination of the four major schools of thought on climate change and how two newspapers in Uganda are covering those divergent views. The article argues that in the coverage of global warming in particular the hitherto treasured notion of objectivity has been replaced by a form of blind journalism instigated by frames from local and international stakeholders. The study analyses content from two newspapers in Uganda to show that media in Uganda cover the resonating frame, which argues that climate change is a time bomb, with total disregard for other views or their existence. Guided by the framing theory, the article suggests that a detachment of climate change from international meanings and an introduction of the "scientific spirit" will restore balance by inviting media to explore counter-frames. Bibliogr., sum.


Abstract: The focus of this special issue is the new media entrepreneurs and the ways in which these actors are currently appropriating media technologies to shape new public spheres in sub-Saharan Africa, and through this, creating new media genres. An introductory article by Tilo Grätz sketches the background of contemporary changes in African mediascapes. The indivual articles present case studies of various new pathways of individual or collective media engagement: Media boom in Kenya and celebrity galore (Maurice N. Amutabi); New media, pirate radio and the creative appropriation of technology in Zimbabwe: case of Radio Voice of the People (Admire Mare); Radio advertising and entrepreneurial conjunctions in Benin: producers, styles and technologies (Tilo Grätz); Reciprocity and risk in the work and lives of Kinshasa's TV journalists (Katrien Pype); Re-inventing a royalist 'public sphere' in contemporary Uganda: the example of Central Broadcasting Services (CBS) (Florence Brisset-Foucault); Alarama is all at once: preacher, media 'savvy', and religious entrepreneur in Niamey (Niger) (Abdoulaye Sounaye).


Abstract: In 2009, the Anti-Homosexuality Bill was introduced to the Ugandan parliament for consideration. This article analyses how the domestic press, most notably the privately owned, substantially changed the narratives around the Bill during the first eight months after it had been introduced to the general public. The study argues that although a traditional content analysis reveals changes in media's attention and media narratives, it does not tell us much about the intricate interplay behind those emerging narratives. The article thus argues for a need to supplement content analysis with a broader analysis of the socio-political context, including transnational anti-gay and human rights activism, international politics on gender and sexuality, as well as aid dependence for understanding changing media narratives on a domestic social policy option. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]


POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

An LRA for everyone: how different actors frame the Lord's Resistance Army / Kristof Titeca and Theophile Costeur. - In: African Affairs: (2015), vol. 114, no. 454, p. 92-114

Abstract: During the last decade, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) became a regional problem in the border area of the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic, involving multiple national and international actors. This article explains why these actors often present diametrically opposed images of the LRA instead of developing a unified vision. More specifically, the article discusses how the Ugandan and Congolese governments and armies, and the US government and advocacy groups, each frame the LRA differently. These various frames are influenced by the actors' interests and by the specific historical development of political relations between them. Politically influential constituencies played a significant role in
this endeavour. In the US, lobby groups such as Invisible Children, Enough, and Resolve had an important impact on the way in which the American government framed the LRA. Conversely, the lack of such a powerful constituency in the LRA-affected countries gave these governments ample space to frame the LRA in a variety of ways. The lack of reliable information about the current capacities of the LRA, combined with the LRA's lack of a strong and coherent image, further contributed to this situation. In short, the ways in which the LRA is framed enabled these key actors to pursue goals that may remain distant from the reality of the LRA. Notes, ref., sum.

[Journal abstract]
http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/114/454/92.abstract (Restricted access)

Heightening leadership effectiveness in local governments of Uganda: 'challenge the process' for organisational support / Tumuhimbise Manasseh. - In: International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity: (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 143-155 : tab Abstract: Leadership effectiveness is an enviable characteristic in public as well as in private organisations. This article presents a discussion of the leadership practice known as 'challenge the process'; within the context of Bushenyi district local government administration in Uganda. The discussion reveals that the leadership practice of 'challenge the process' influences the organisational climate and can be influential in generating change within an organisation. The study also demonstrates that Bushenyi district employees associate the behaviour patterns of their leaders and supervisors with the organisation. Based on data collected, the argument is that the leadership practice of 'challenge the process' positively influences employees' perceived organisational support in Bushenyi local government of Uganda. The conclusions are in agreement with Kouzes and Posner (2002) that leaders who 'challenge the process' can achieve extraordinary results and improve employees' perceived organisational support. The article recommends that in the current environment of local government administration in Uganda be characterised by a democratic political dispensation and private-public sector initiatives; leaders should consider not merely being mindful of the rules and standing instructions in public administration; must be innovative, willing to take risks, and challenge assumptions about the way things have always been done in order to increase employees' perceived organisational support. As stressed by Kouzes and Posner (2002), leaders in local governments can promote the resourcefulness of employees at work through the practice of 'challenge the process'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107988 (Restricted access)


Abstract: The nonstate provision of public services is increasingly important in Africa. Nonstate actors include such entities as intergovernmental organizations, international and domestic nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), multinational corporations (MNCs), for-profit businesses, neighborhood cooperatives, and community-based organizations (CBOs). Nonstate providers in Africa vary widely in size, scope, organizational makeup, and capacity, ranging from a handful of Presbyterian women enhancing local food security through their community garden in a rural village in Ghana, to the delivery of health services to Sudanese refugees in Kenya by World Vision, a Christian relief organization working in twenty-five countries in Africa. The articles that comprise this special issue emerged from the Africa 2012 Workshop, sponsored by the American Political Science Association and held at the University of Botswana in Gaborone, Botswana, from 15 to 27 July 2012. Contributions: Introduction to the special issue: the politics of the nonstate provision of public goods in Africa (Danielle Carter Kushner, Lauren M. MacLean ); Faith-based universities in Nigeria and the consequences for citizenship (Fatai Ayinde Aremu); Informal networks and access to power to obtain housing in urban slums in Ghana (Jeffrey W. Paller); Foreign aid, NGOs and the private sector: new forms of hybridity in renewable energy provision in Kenya and Uganda (Lauren M. MacLean, Jennifer N. Brass); The nonstate provision of health services and citizen accountability
in Uganda (Mesharch W. Katusiimeh); Nonstate security and political participation: reinforcing ruling party support in South Africa (Danielle Carter Kushner). [ASC Leiden abstract]


Abstract: Creation of local government districts has become an enterprise in Uganda, with many stakeholders having diverse opinions about the government's motives. This article examines the questions: What are the proclaimed and hidden or implicit intentions of the government? What evidence is available to provide reasonable interpretation of government action according to a particular rationale? By triangulating primary and secondary data and using a deductive approach, the study concludes that the initial intention of the government to create new districts to bring services and government closer to the people was consistent with the country's constitution and decentralization policy. However, since 1997, and especially since 2006, other rationales have come to the fore, though not communicated as such in public policy statements. While we do not exclude ethnic rationale, the article finds more evidence that points to political patronage and a variant of gerrymandering (namely, that of splitting up districts while not redrawing boundaries). Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2014.905260 (Restricted access)

Abstract: In this collective volume geographers, demographers, political scientists and anthropologists assess Uganda's evolving electoral democracy and provide field-based insights into different aspects of the 2011 electoral process. Questions addressed include: Did the political environment in the run-up to the 2011 elections in Uganda restrict the capacity of political organizations to "organize and express themselves"? Could the relative restriction of civil and political freedoms affect the pattern of voting and electoral outcomes? Do the election outcomes represent the people's view? Titles of the fourteen chapters: Introduction: looking back at the 2011 multiparty elections in Uganda; Opinion polls in the spotlight; Election results and public contestations of the vote; Managing elections in a multiparty political dispensation; "Fading support"?: explaining NRM's victory in Uganda's 2011 elections; The commercialisation of Uganda's 2011 election in the urban informal economy: money, boda-bodas and market vendors; Domestication, coercion and resistance: the media in central Uganda during the 2011 elections; A "hot cake": the land issue in the Buganda kingdom during Uganda's 2011 elections; The limits - and limiters - of external influence: the role of international donors in the elections; A view from Mengo, some views on Mengo: voices on the 2011 general elections in Buganda; Peace, security and elections in northern Uganda; An NRM recapture of Teso in 2011? What voting means in a hybrid regime; Culture and politics in the spotlight: Ugandan politics and music celebrities; Epilogue: from the February 2011 elections to the Walk-to-Work protests. Did Ugandans really want "another rap"? [ASC Leiden abstract]

Explaining the (il)legality of Uganda's intervention in the current South Sudan conflict / Kasaija Phillip Apuuli . - In: African Security Review: (2014), vol. 23, no. 4, p. 352-369
Abstract: During the night of 15 December 2013, fighting broke out between factions of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Juba, the capital of the Republic of South Sudan. The fighting pitted forces loyal to President Salva Kiir against those loyal to former Vice President Riek Machar. Five days later, Uganda sent troops into South Sudan, advancing a number of reasons for intervention, including that it had been invited by the legitimate government of South Sudan to ensure order; it needed to evacuate Ugandan citizens caught up in the fighting; it had been asked by the United Nations Secretary-General to intervene; and that the regional organisation, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development had sanctioned the intervention. As the conflict
escalated, Ugandan troops started fighting on the side of forces loyal to Kiir. The underlying reasons for the intervention were clearly economic, but those advanced were legal. This article discusses both sets of reasons and concludes that the economic reasons are more persuasive. Nevertheless, while some of the legal arguments (such as being invited by the legitimate government of South Sudan) can be asserted, others are clearly dubious. In addition, the participation of Ugandan troops in the fighting on the side of the Kiir government renders the intervention illegal. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.951063 (Restricted access)


Abstract: Arriving in 1952 to be governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen pushed for local political development through a new system of election that would integrate the kingdom of Buganda into the Protectorate of Uganda, providing a Legislative Council that would lead the Protectorate forward. With civil service reforms he wanted to develop the country economically providing scientific help to farmers and a modern system of land surveying, public health and more. However, not all people shared his ideas. The clash of ideas of how to develop the country led Cohen to deport Buganda's king in 1953 which triggered a political crisis. Late colonial Buganda shows how indigenous actors critiqued modern views of development from an understanding that centralization, professionalization and progressivism behind modern development policies attacked local actors' ability to control and shape their own economic and political futures. The author states that Ganda critics of development policy can be seen as patriots who understood that for local men and women to be politically effective, power had to remain connected to the land. The author exemplifies this by using the issue of 'Closer Union' in Ugandan politics to understand Ugandan activists' orientation towards a broader world of political and economic developmentalism; not only looking at their rejection of such models of change, but why and how they articulated and acted on that rejection. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Abstract: With Uganda's turbulent and traumatic post-independence political experience, the take-over of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) in 1986 ushered in a tide of
unprecedented hope for political transformation and constitutionalism. NRM's ten-point programme, pledge for a 'fundamental change', climaxing in the formulation of a new constitution in 1995, encapsulated the state-social contract and hope for the new order. But ten years later, Uganda's political landscape and power architecture continued to show that political transformation and constitutionalism were still illusory. This article examines political development in Uganda during the first ten years under the new constitution and time of democratic reforms in Africa. The article shows that these years pointed to political reversals epitomised by the preponderance of abuse of human rights, state failures and loss of hope in the war-ravaged north, patrimonialism, autocratic tendencies, and manipulations which were reminiscent of the old dictatorships. The last straw came with the shocking amendment of the embryonic constitution to remove presidential term limits, which were entrenched as a Lynch-pin for a smooth transfer of power. This was followed by the military siege of the High Court that crowned the reality that militarism remained the anchor of power in Uganda's body politic. The independence of the judiciary and legislature remained illusory, as together with the opposition they remained susceptible to bribery, manipulation, intimidation and repression. With an unpredictable constitutionalism and political terrain, the NRM's promise of a 'fundamental change' degenerated into 'no change'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/2-_godfrey.pdf


Abstract: This paper argues that the Rwanda-Uganda alliance began in the early 1980s as a pact of survival between Ugandan rebels and Rwandan exiles then living in Uganda, through the Rwandan and Ugandan military occupation of Congo, and concludes with the alliances violent breakup in late 1999. Using different alliance theories, this paper helps explain that the success of the Rwanda-Uganda alliance against the Mobutu regime had generated a bandwagon effect in the region. But the speed and success of this war paved over serious disagreements in strategy and clashes of personality within the Rwanda-Uganda alliance. It was not until the second war in Congo that these disagreements came to the surface; the alliance encountered fierce and unexpected resistance from states in the region, which joined together to balance and ultimately stymy the Rwanda-Uganda alliances second attempt at regime change in Congo. Drawing from interviews with high-ranking Ugandan and Rwandan officials, as well as numerous secondary sources, this paper argues that the Rwanda-Uganda alliance was beset by personality clashes between major players in the alliance, strategic disagreements over the ubiquitous Congo question, and zero-sum economic conflicts of interests, exemplified by the fighting between the Rwandan and Ugandan militaries at Kisangani, which marked the end of the alliance. Bibliogr., notes., ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/files/Volume-15-Issue-2-McKnight.pdf


Abstract: The Uganda-Tanzania War of 19781979, which has received little attention from historians, was a landmark event in post-colonial East African history. In response to Idi Amin's annexation of the Kagera Salient in north-western Tanzania in November 1978, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere launched a controversial counter-attack that routed Amin's forces and swept him from power in April 1979. Rooted in a deep rivalry between Amin and Nyerere, the conflict provoked bitter exchanges at the Organization of African Unity (OAU), contributed to the failure of 'ujamaa' in Tanzania, and brought an end to eight years of brutal dictatorship in Uganda. This article uses British diplomatic sources to explore the causes and course of the conflict. In
particular, it examines how Julius Nyerere sought to hide from and later justify to the rest of the world an invasion of Uganda and the overthrowing of Idi Amin, actions that contravened the Charter of the OAU. Distinct among contemporaneous African conflicts for its noticeable lack of a Cold War context, the war demonstrated the shortcomings of the OAU in resolving African conflicts. Despite some dissenting voices, Nyerere's own disregard for State sovereignty was largely overlooked, as the fall of Amin's regime was quietly welcomed by the majority of Africa's leaders. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.946236 (Restricted access)

Abstract: This contribution traces the importance of traditional institutions in rehabilitating societies in general terms and more particularly in post-independence Uganda. The current regime, partly by inventing "traditional" cultural institutions, partly by co-opting them for its own interests, contributed to a loss of legitimacy of those who claim responsibility for customary law. More recently, international prosecutions have complicated the use of customary mechanisms within such societies. This article shows that some traditional and cultural leaders continue to struggle to restore their original institutions, some having taken the initiative of inventing new forms of engaging with society. Uganda is presented as a test case for the International Criminal Court's ability to work with traditional judicial institutions in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]


Abstract: This article explores the role of perceptions in donor-African relations and the extent to which donor 'images' of African governments can be managed by these same governments to their advantage. The article focuses on donor views of 'reliability' in the Global War on Terror (GWOT) and compares differing international perceptions of Kenya and Uganda through this lens. Arguing that donors have an exaggerated sense of Ugandan 'compliance' or reliability and Kenyan unreliability in fighting terrorism, it explains this by examining the two governments' international 'image management' strategies, or lack thereof. The analysis contends that Uganda's success at promoting itself as a major donor ally in the GWOT, compared with Kenya's general reluctance to do the same, has played a significant role in building and bolstering these differing donor perceptions. This, the article suggests, raises important questions about the nature of African agency in the international system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


Abstract: In March 2012, Kony 2012, a social media campaign about Joseph Kony and the Lord's Resistance Army, went viral and galvanized global attention. Despite the perceived popular novelty of the campaign, close examination suggests that the efforts of the campaign and its sponsoring organization, Invisible Children, deviate little from a historical record of American militarization of the African continent and cultural orientations that promote aiding others. Based on a study encompassing semistructured interviews and ethnography in the United States and Uganda, this article argues that Invisible Children's collective action is a noncontentious form of activism for privileged young Americans that is unlikely to lead to sustainable social change in Africa or the United States because it sponsors a narrative in which Africa remains an object to be manipulated by outsiders instead of a dynamic context with talented and knowledgeable actors, compelling ideas, and potential resources. The grave implications of this form of activism are misinformed policy and lost opportunities for more comprehensive and ultimately efficacious activism. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
immediately after the operation was a key concern for the Congolese government. This article draws on game theory to examine how the DRC was able to deter such extraction. Findings show that deterrence is possible when the difference in cost between a large and small Congolese force, minus the loss of resource rents for a DRC that commits a small force, is positive, and when this is less than double the domestic political support President Kabila has at stake. Understanding these dynamics is crucial, given current plans for a similar operation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


Abstract: "Reconciliation" and "justice" are key concepts used by practitioners as well as authors of conflict-management and peacebuilding textbooks. While it is often recognized that there may be contradictions between the implementation of justice and truth-telling, on the one hand, and an end to organized violence, on the other, the ideal of a seamless fusion of these diverse goals is widely upheld by, among other things, reference to the rather utopian concept of "positive peace" (Galtung). One difficulty arises from the fact that discourses usually focus on (post-)conflict settings that resemble a victory of one conflict party, whereas peace settlements are often negotiated in a context more similar to a military or political stalemate - a more ambiguous and complicated scenario. This essay discusses these problems against the background of an empirical case study of the peace accord between the government and the rebels in the West Nile region in north-western Uganda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

Abstract: This article interrogates the NGO / State relationship using a human rights framework, emphasizing the point that the right to freedom of association is inherent and necessary for improving the welfare of society and furthering democracy. However, in Uganda the law is geared much more towards the control of NGOs’ political actions than it is directed to facilitating their independent space for effective oversight. Government essentially views NGOs as inputs in its development agenda. The article makes a case for NGOs’ political consciousness because the protection of human rights serve to constrain the abuse of power. NGOs complement government by expanding pluralism and diversifying opinions as well as enabling citizens to participate in decisions that affect their lives and to hold it accountable in the struggle for societal transformation. Ultimately, the fate of NGOs depends on the coherence of their voice in defending their own rights through self regulation, to circumvent undue erosion of NGO autonomy by the State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


Abstract: This article interrogates the ability of the Addis Ababa Peace and Security Cooperation (PSC) Framework and the UN Security Council Resolution
Abstract: This special dossier on Idi Amin's Uganda arises from a conference on "Uganda in the 1970s" convened at the University of Michigan in February 2011. The articles bring a new set of political actors into view - clerks, smugglers, petitioners, councilmen, contractors - who kept records, practised persuasion, made claims, and shaped the trajectory of government bureaucracy. Newly opened materials in district and ministerial archives show Idi Amin's Uganda as a field of action, in which officials, bureaucrats and citizens used paperwork, exhortation, and other rhetorical and administrative tools to compel others to act. Contributions: Rethinking the State in Idi Amin's Uganda: the politics of exhortation (introductory article by Derek R. Peterson and Edgar C. Taylor); Uganda in the 1970s: a decade of paradoxes and ambiguities (Holger Bernt Hansen); From monopoly marketing to coffee 'magendo': responses to policy recklessness and extraction in Uganda, 1971-79 (Godfrey B. Asiimwe); "Sometime you may leave your husband in Karuma Falls or in the forest there": a gendered history of disappearance in Idi Amin's Uganda, 1971-79 (Alicia C. Decker); Claiming Kabale: racial thought and urban governance in Uganda (Edgar C. Taylor); Exceptions to the expulsion: violence, security and community among Ugandan Asians, 1972-79 (Anneeth Kaur Hundle). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Abstract: Between 1994 and 1995, Ugandan troops served in the Economic Community Military Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) established by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to carry out peacekeeping operations in Liberia. The motivation for Uganda's involvement in ECOMOG was partly rooted in President Museveni's belief that Africa should find solutions to its own problems - a philosophy enshrined in the outcome document of the Conference for Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA) held in Kampala in 1991. In the end, Uganda's participation in the ECOMOG mission faced so many challenges that the country was forced to withdraw from it in July 1995. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Abstract: Although the two countries are thousands of miles apart, Uganda and South Africa have both experienced service delivery protests in recent years. The protests have been directed mainly at local governments, although in Uganda some are directed at private service providers such as the electricity distributor, Umeme. There are a number of parallels and divergences between the two countries, particularly in relation to the causes and the nature that the protests have taken. Both countries are experiencing challenges in implementing decentralisation, which has mainly been characterised by a failure to effectively involve local communities in decision-making as a way of effecting local democracy. Mismanagement, corruption, and incapacity to deliver at the local levels are common to both countries. The divergences relate mainly to the level of organisation, frequency and magnitude of the protests. The local government legal framework of Uganda does not emphasise service delivery as much as the South African legal framework does. There is an urgent need for both countries to make local democracy work by building civic competence and creating operational and effective structures for civic participation in local affairs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


**Abstract:** This article explores the role of international 'donors' in the lead-up to the 2011 Ugandan elections, focusing particularly on their engagement with the issue of Electoral Commission partiality. Controversially reappointed without consultation in 2009 by Uganda's President, Yoweri Museveni, the Ugandan Electoral Commission was perceived as unacceptably pro-government by opposition parties, civil society and donors. Its seven commissioners' administration of the 2011 polls cast a shadow of illegitimacy over the process long before the results were declared. This study attempts to explain why donors ultimately drew back from taking a 'political' (as opposed to a 'technical') approach to the matter in their dealings with the Museveni regime, in spite of their willingness to do so elsewhere (including in Nigeria) and with regard to other areas of disagreement with Kampala. It is argued that three major factors led donors to take the inconsistent and ineffective approach(es) they did: competing foreign policy priorities (particularly in relation to security - Somalia - and trade - oil); the internal politics of the donor community; and an arguably misplaced perception, in the minds of many donor officials, that their missions did not possess sufficient influence over the regime to alter its stance on the issue. The findings of this study, it is suggested, are of broader relevance for policy-makers and scholars, particularly in the fields of democratization and international development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2013.809206 (Restricted access)


**Abstract:** This article analyses the evolution, reproduction, and sustenance of what the author refers to as the 'informal State' in Uganda a distinct mode of organizing and broadcasting power that simultaneously centralizes and fragments the State system. The 'informal State' is manifest in the construction of structures parallel to the legal and constitutional ones. This article departs from other studies of Stateness in Africa that accent colonial legacies, illicit economic activities, and social conflict in accounting for the so-called 'African State' that supposedly fails to approximate to the model (modern) State. Instead he argues that Uganda's 'informal State' is a consequence of three key factors: the country's postindependence experience with widespread insecurity and political instability in the 1970s and 1980s, the belief in militarism as an ideology by the new (post-1986) rulers along with the imperatives of retention of political power, and foreign-aid flows as reward for embracing neoliberal economic reforms. The article also shows that the 'informal State' system reproduces its survival and legitimates its rule through maintaining aspects of legal-rational State structures, ceding power to varied constituencies as well as expanding the patronage network through the creation of numerous agencies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]


**RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY**


**Abstract:** Recently, Uganda has made international headlines for the controversial Anti-homosexuality Bill and for a set of tight measures that have limited the freedom of sexual minorities. This article argues that Uganda's growth of Pentecostal-charismatic churches (PCCs) is playing a major role in influencing and defining the Ugandan public sphere, including (but not limited to) the ways in which sex and sexuality are conceptualized by and within Uganda's print media. This article suggests that the socially conservative nature of PCCs is highly influential in
shaping the way print media write about sex and sexuality. This is because Pentecostal-charismatic (PC) constituencies constitute a considerable numerical market that print media cannot ignore. Second, PCs actively work toward influencing and shaping public policies, politics, and public spaces, like newspapers, that discuss and address public morality and decency in the country. As this article will show, within a highly 'Pentecostalized' public sphere, alternative public discourses on sexuality are not allowed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.987507 (Restricted access)


The role of the Anglican and Catholic Churches in Uganda in public discourse on homosexuality and ethics / Kevin Ward. - In: Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2015), vol. 9, no. 1, p. 127-144 Abstract: The passage of an Anti-Homosexuality Act in the Uganda Parliament (December 2013), its endorsement by President Yoweri Museveni (February 2014), and subsequent invalidation in Uganda's Supreme Court (July 2014), have focused international attention on Uganda's punitive attitudes to the gay and lesbian community, the survival of colonial sodomy laws and the recent legislative campaigns to intensify anti-gay laws. Much international coverage has focused on the impact of religious campaigns from American Pentecostal and evangelical constituencies to alert Ugandans to the dangers of 'homosexuality'. International press coverage has also often characterised Uganda as a deeply conservative, deeply religious country, where attitudes have traditionally been unsympathetic to gays and lesbians, and to sexual expressions which deviate from the heterosexual norm. This paper challenges many of these stereotypes. It attempts to show that American conservative religion is neither as widespread nor as important as the publicity accorded to it suggests. The paper seeks to demonstrate that the majority religious communities, the Roman Catholic Church and Anglican Church of Uganda, are deeply embedded within Ugandan culture, and are much more important as shapers of public opinion and in echoing public sentiment than Pentecostal churches. In that sense the anti-homosexuality campaign cannot be primarily seen as a response to recent external conservative influences. The two major churches claim to speak for the vast majority of Ugandans, and to have a central role in shaping debates about the ethical foundations of Uganda's social, spiritual and political life. Their influence on the debates about homosexuality has been decisive in a number of ways, which will be explored in this paper. Nevertheless, despite the churches' recent intervention in opposition to Gay rights, the paper seeks to question the idea that Uganda's culture is as solidly homophobic as it is sometimes portrayed, both by Ugandans keen to assert that homosexuality is alien to Africa, and international critics keen to characterise Uganda as deeply entrenched in homophobia. On the contrary, the paper seeks to show that homophobia is, if anything, quite a recent phenomenon in Uganda, and is relatively shallow. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.987509 (Restricted access)

'The testimony must begin at home': the life of salvation and the remaking of homes in the East African revival in Southern Uganda, c. 1930-1955 / Jason Bruner. - In: Journal of Religion in Africa: (2014), vol. 44, no. 3-4, p. 309-332 Abstract: The late colonial era in Uganda was not an easy time to keep families intact. Colonial officials, missionaries, and concerned East Africans offered their diagnoses of the problems and prescriptions for responding to the dilemma. In this context, Balokole Anglican revivalists articulated new patterns and ideals of family life. These new patterns of family life were not uniform across Uganda or East Africa, but they did share common characteristics that were derived from the spiritual disciplines and religious beliefs of the Balokole revival. As such, this essay argues that the revival movement was not simply a new message of eternal salvation or primarily a form of dissent, but rather a means through which a group of African Christians sought to address quotidian domestic problems and concerns of late-colonial East Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Abstract: The politicisation of religion in Africa is causing the international community growing concern, particularly the smouldering hatred between Muslims and Christians. The rising wave of religious violence across the continent has given rise to a proliferation of arms that has led to armed struggle in many African states. This paper examines the recurring issue of religion and armed conflicts in some African states. It considers two monotheistic religions - Christianity and Islam - and the way they have interacted with each other in the region. And, finally, it examines the different ways in which religious activities are related to armed conflict in northern Nigeria, northern Uganda, Sudan, Somalia and Rwanda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.875049 (Restricted access)

Abstract: In recent years Ugandan born-again Christians have regularly engaged in forms of social protest against homosexuality, in support of youth sexual abstinence that they characterize as acts in defense of the African family. At the center of these protests was an overriding concern with the effects of a global discourse of rights-based gender equality on Ugandan cultural norms. Drawing on long-term fieldwork in a born-again church in Kampala, this article examines the underlying moral conflict that shapes born-again women's and men's rejections of gender equality. At the center of such conflicts were concerns about the ways rights-based equality undermined other models for moral personhood and gendered interdependence that existed in Uganda, models that were characterized as essential for social stability and personal well-being. This conflict is analyzed in relation to a broader sense of moral insecurity that pervaded discussion of gender and family life in Kampala. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

A study guide to "O" level Islamics paper one (225) / Simplified and concise approach "O" level Islamics, questions and answer/notes, alternative questions, solutions to past papers question in major set exams / by Bbose Musa Mpungu - [Kampala] : Mink Printers & Stationers, 2013.
Abstract: Textbook for use in secondary schools in Uganda


Abstract: The papers in this volume were originally presented at a meeting of ESEAT (the Ecumenical Symposium of Eastern Africa Theologians) held from 10 to 14 March 2011 in Eldoret, Kenya. The papers responded to concerns within the Church about conflicts in the region, particularly in Kenya after the

Abstract: This special issue of the Canadian Journal of African Studies engages the theme of religious mobilisation on HIV/AIDS from multiple perspectives, situating religious activities in the space between overt political activities and anti-political development efforts. To do this, the contributors capitalise on the insights of the social movement literature, such as its emphasis on resources, political opportunities, identities, and framing, in order to better assess religious responses to the disease. Contributions: Marian Burchardt, Amy S. Patterson, Louise Mubanda Rasmussen: The politics and anti-politics of social movements: religion and HIV/AIDS in Africa; Patricia Siplon: Can charity and rights-based movements be allies in the fight against HIV/AIDS? Bridging mobilisations in the United States and sub-Saharan Africa; Amy S. Patterson: Pastors as leaders in Africa's religious AIDS mobilisation: cases from Ghana and Zambia. Louise Mubanda Rasmussen: "To donors, it's a program, but to us it's a ministry": the effects of donor funding on a community-based Catholic HIV/AIDS initiative in Kampala; Rebecca J. Vander Meulen, Amy S.
Patterson, Marian Burchardt: HIV/AIDS activism, framing and identity formation in Mozambique's 'Equipas de Vida'; Alessandro Gusman: The abstinence campaign and the construction of the Balokole identity in the Ugandan Pentecostal movement; Anusa Daimon: Yao migrant communities, identity construction and social mobilisation against HIV and AIDS through circumcision schools in Zimbabwe. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Spirits in politics: uncertainties of power and healing in African societies / Barbara Meier, Arne S. Steinforth (eds) - Frankfurt [etc.]: Campus Verlag, 2013.
Abstract: Researchers committed to the understanding of current social processes in African societies have ascertained that spirits feature persistently in political, economic and social action, either as subtle subtext or in decidedly apparent ways. This book seeks to extend the theoretical reflections on the relationship of religious phenomena in the socio-political sphere in African societies. It does so through case studies from Gabon and Congo-Brazzaville (Florence Bernault), Sierra Leone (John M. Combe), Nigeria (Johannes Harnischfeger), Mozambique (Victor Igreja & Limore Racine), Zambia (Thomas G. Kirsch), Zanzibar (Kjersti Larsen), Uganda (Barbara Meier), South Africa (Isak Niehaus) and Malawi (Arne S. Steinforth), as well as arguing from a comparative African perspective (Stephen Ellis & Gerrie ter Haar). The volume focuses on the concepts of modernity, power, and violence, adding the notion of healing to this context and investigating their empirical correlations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SCIENCE AND RESEARCH
Abstract: This volume was published to mark the 50th anniversary of SCOLMA, the UK Libraries and Archives Group on Africa. It is the result of a two-day conference held in Oxford in 2012. Two chapters were especially commissioned for the book, those by Hartmut Bergenthum and Mirjam de Bruin and Walter Gam Nkwi. Contributions: Introduction (Terry Barringer, Jos Damen, Peter Limb and Marion Wallace). Part 1, Access, research and researchers: African studies in the digital age: challenges for research and national libraries (Ian Cooke and Marion Wallace); Dazzled by digital?: research environments in African universities and their implications for the use of digital resources (Jonathan Harle); Data, data everywhere, but not a byte to think: the pitfalls of increased access to digital resources in university history departments in Zimbabwe (Diana Jeater); Improving digital collection access with simple search engine optimisation strategies (Daniel A. Reboussin and Laurie N. Taylor). Part 2, Archives and memory: Building futures: the role of digital collections in shaping national identity in Africa (Rebecca Kahn and Simon Tanner); The West African manuscript heritage: challenges of the digital revolution in a research economy (Amidu Sanni); Recovering the African printed past: virtually re-membering a dispersed collection in Eritrea (Massimo Zaccaria); Archives and the past: cataloguing and digitisation in Uganda's archives (Edgar C. Taylor, Ashley Brooke Rockenbach and Natalie Bond); 'Life is so summarised': society's memory in the digital age in Africa (Mirjam de Bruin and Walter Gam Nkwi). Part 3, Building on digital: African newspapers in the online world: information gains and losses (Hartmut Bergenthum); Viewing 'Africa through a lens': using digitisation and online tools at the National Archives (UK) to widen audience reach (Jenni Orme); The integration of historical cartography into the present day: the Darfur case (Lucia Lovison-Golob). Concluding remarks (Peter Limb). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Abstract: This book contains case studies from doctoral research in the Great Lakes Region of Africa, notably in Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It focuses on the ethical challenges and emotional pitfalls researchers are confronted with before, during and after the field experience. Contributions: Introduction: why stories behind the findings? (Susan Thomson, An Ansoms and Jude Murison); From humanitarian to anthropologist: writing at the margins of ethnographic research in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Luca Jourdan); The contested fruits of research in war-torn countries: my insider experience in northern Uganda (Lino Owor Ogora); Dislodging power structures in rural Rwanda: from 'disaster tourist' to 'transfer gate' (An Ansoms); Challenges of interviewing political elites: a view from the top in post-war Burundi
The history of Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR) and her place in the study of the social sciences in Africa / Stanley Baluku Bakahinga Mbalibulha. - In: Journal of Higher Education in Africa: (2013), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 121-142 : tab
Abstract: Following the research steps of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute which started in 1937, three new research institutes were formed in the British Empire viz. The East African Institute of Social Research (later re-named Makerere Institute of Social Research [MISR]) in Uganda; The West African Institute of Social and Economic Research (WAISER) in Nigeria, and the West Indies Institute of Social Research (WIISR). This expansion in knowledge production had its own logic and history as well as links to the deepening studies in social sciences, especially anthropology. Over the years, the Institute at Makerere has continued with a fledgling relationship with Makerere University with which it shares a history since 1948. The author places the institute within a history; a history of social science knowledge production; a history of an endogenous institute attempting to attain indigeneity and space. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/6-jhea_vol_11_1_2_13_mbalibulha.pdf

SOCIETY AND CULTURE
Feminist solidarity : how women are shaping the way we think about sex and politics in Uganda / Prince Karakire Guma. - In: Africa Review: (2015), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 15-27
Abstract: This study raises debate as to how feminist influence towards the theorization, reconstruction and dismantlement of existing constructions of sex and politics in non-patriarchal ways frames our thought, debate and perception, as well as policy outcomes on the same. Herein, the author explores the gains reached by the feminist movement in the mid-1980s into the 1990s that led Uganda to be celebrated as a model country in the bourgeois political science literature and among neo-liberal "development" agencies, for its unique experience in relation to women empowerment, participation and representation. The main aspect of his argument is that these dynamics would not have occurred in their form or context in the absence of a concerted and focused impetus by women nourished by initiatives and networks around feminist themes and actions all over the country. The author indicates, however, that while the feminist movement did have a visible and audacious development and impact on the changing position of women at the time, the gains then do not seem to be taking root now. Upon this, the author provides points of reflection. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09744053.2014.977588 (Restricted access)


Abstract: Proponents of Uganda's Anti-Homosexuality Act 2014 have denounced homosexuality as an import from the West. Yet every June, hundreds of thousands of Christian pilgrims in Uganda commemorate a set of events, the hegemonic textual accounts of which pivot around the practice of native 'sodomy'. According to these accounts, the last pre-colonial Kabaka (king) Mwanga of Buganda ordered the execution of a number of his male Christian pages in 1886 when, under the influence of their new religion, they refused his desire for physical intimacy. These events have assumed the place of a founding myth for Christianity in Uganda as a result of
the Catholic Church's canonization of its martyred pioneers. This article explores how public commemoration of these events can coexist with the claim that same-sex intimacy is alien to Uganda. Unlike previous scholarship on the martyrdoms, which has focused primarily on colonial discourse, the article pays attention to contemporary Ugandan remembering of the martyrdoms. And against the grain of queer African historical scholarship, which seeks to recover the forgotten past, it explores the critical possibilities immanent within something that is intensively memorialized. The article maps Ugandan public memory of the martyrdoms, unravelling genealogies of homophobia as well as possibilities for sexual dissidence that lurk within public culture. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2014.970600 (Restricted access)

Abstract: Ethnic conflict in post-independence Uganda was a consequence of the confrontation between strong, ethnically divided local institutions and the post-colonial push for political centralisation, under the guise of nation building. To strengthen one, the other had to be weakened. Self-governance meant that the stakes for political power sharpened at national and local levels, ensuring that ethnic antipathies became more pronounced. Politicians who had succeeded within local politics were elevated to represent their various ethnic groups at the centre. However, these politicised ethnic demarcations were not, and should not, be considered a product of the Ugandan post-colonial state. Rather, they were a continuation of colonial political structures that had emphasised locality, ethnicities and the 'tribe'. These were the same power structures that were embedded within Ugandan politics at the eve of independence. Uganda remains regionally divided between the 'North' and the 'South'. Bantu-speaking ethnic groups in the southern, central and western areas of Uganda dominate the 'South'. Nilotic and Central Sudanic-speaking groups, encompasses the Acholi, Lango, Madi, Alur, Iteso and the Karamojong peoples. Historically, the political and ethnic divisions between the peoples of Northern and Southern Uganda have contributed to the country's contentious post-colonial history. Economic underdevelopment played a large part in fostering political tensions between the two regions, and served as useful tool for Acholi power brokers to negotiate for political and economic capital with the state, by utilising the politics of regional differentiation through the 'Northern identity'. This article assesses how Acholi politicians utilised and then challenged the Northern identity from 1950 to 1968. It argues that in the face of political marginalisation from the late 1960s, Acholi ethnonationalism, rather than regional affiliations, became the most prominent identity used to challenge state authoritarianism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1031859 (Restricted access)

Abstract: Over the past few years, the Ugandan government has repeatedly initiated proceedings to clear one-fourth of the Mabira natural forest reserve in central Uganda and give the land to a sugar company controlled by a transnational business conglomerate. Each time the government took steps to execute the Mabira project, civil society groups organised large-scale protests that pressurised the government into shelving its plans. The Save Mabira Forest campaign has been widely cited as an example of how sustained protests by civil society groups serve as a corrective of democratic deficits in decision-making processes pertaining to the commons and as a deterrent to profit-driven business schemes hatched in collusion with carefree or corrupt bureaucrats and politicians. However, an in-depth analysis of the campaign suggests that ecological and social justice concerns are mixed up with identity politics and exclusionist agendas. Examining the complex web of interactions between state, big business and civil society in Uganda, this paper sheds light on the multi-layered and often ambiguous role played by non-governmental organisations in post-conflict societies of sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]


Abstract: The 'resource curse' is the paradoxical theory frequently used to explain how a seemingly desirable asset, such as oil, can actually pervert an economy, erode governance, perpetuate conflict, and ruin local communities to the extent that it becomes a curse. New oil discoveries in western Ghana and western Uganda have raised concerns for the democratic prospects and future stability of these countries and their surrounding regions. Based on field interviews in these oil-producing regions, this report summarises how local communities have been affected thus far and their concerns for the future. The authors assess the extent to which each country is vulnerable to oil-induced instability, and identify groups or communities that would be most likely to perpetuate it. Lastly, it provides some assessment of the future trajectory of each country. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.894924 (Restricted access)

Abstract: La diversité en société peut être pensée à travers différentes catégories: la politique, la religion, le genre, l'orientation sexuelle, l'âge, le handicap physique ou psychique, etc. Cet ouvrage sur la diversité en Afrique commence avec des réflexions critiques de Michel Prum (Une approche diverse de la diversité) et de Danielle de Lame (Pourquoi il convient de penser la/les diversité/s et les outils pour y parvenir). Cinq contributions envisagent ensuite la diversité dans toute la diversité de l'Afrique anglophone: Entre discours d'unité nationale et pratiques communautaires: analyse de la gestion de la diversité dans le Nigeria postcolonial (Joseph Egwurube); La langue, facteur de cohésion et d'intégration nationales au Kenya (Stephen Omondi Owino); Les cultures des minorités diasporiques: la construction sociale des identités des femmes entrepreneuses afro-asiatiques en Ouganda (Julius Kikooma); De l'apartheid à "l'union dans la diversité ": regard sur la gestion politique et sociale d'une nation plurielle à travers le cas des métis du Cap (Cécile Perrot); "Où la médiocrité est tolérée": rugby à VII et gestion de la diversité dans le rugby sud-africain (Bernard Cros). Un contrepoint européen est présenté dans le dernier chapitre: Diversité des cartes d'identité sur le sol britannique ou comment le projet d'une carte d'identité en 2002-2010 s'est peu à peu transformé en carte pour étrangers (Marie-Annick Mattioli). L'ouvrage est le fruit d'un colloque international tenu à Nairobi en décembre 2011. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Pioneer workers, invaluable helpmeets, good mothers / Helga Harnes. - In: Social Sciences and Missions: (2014), vol. 27, no. 2-3, p. 163-191
Abstract: This article explores the role of 20th century missionary wives by the examples of six women in the Church Missionary Society (CMS). They are: Edith Moule (Japan), Ruth Fisher (Uganda), Florence Jebb (Nigeria), Amy Rigg (China), Grace Akehurst (Nigeria), and Edith V. Wyatt (Nigeria, Uganda). It offers complexity to a gendered analysis, as well as insight into a time period, c. 1900-c. 1960, which is only beginning to attract attention from researchers of this field. Through the lens of life course theories, the sources reveal official ideals and personal interpretations related to the transitions of marriage and motherhood, and point to motherhood as a turning point. The discussion demonstrates changing role expectations, from an emphasis on wives' contribution through the companionate missionary marriage towards individual job descriptions and domesticity for wives. However, the women responded differently to the expectations, and the analysis emphasizes how the agency of the women was enabled or limited by the timing of transitions. The article positions the individual woman in her immediate context, and in the CMS and wider English society, and search to reveal the interplay of the agents and these structures. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Abstract: Poverty and related problems in the East African region call for substantial action from various stakeholders, including social workers. This book portrays an emerging yet powerful profession that has a significant role to play in the endeavour towards social development, social justice, human rights and gender equality. In the first chapter, Helmut Spitzer and Janestic M. Twikirize discuss PROSOWO, a project to professionalise social work in Africa. Chapters 2-6 present theoretical perspectives and reflections on social work and poverty reduction, including gender perspectives and a developmental perspective (authors: Helmut Spitzer, Vishanthie Sewpaul, Antoinette Lombard, Janestic M. Twikirize). Chapters 7-12 discuss the origin and status of social work, and the status and development of social work education in Kenya (Gidraph G. Wairire), Rwanda (Charles Kalinganire and Charles Rutikanga), Tanzania (Zena M. Mabeyo), Uganda (Janestic M. Twikirize), Burundi (Helmut Spitzer, Jacqueline Murekasenge and Susan Muchiri) and Ethiopia (Wassie Kebede). Chapters 13-18 present empirical findings about the role of social work in poverty reduction, in East Africa as a whole, and in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, more specifically (authors: Helmut Spitzer, Janestic M. Twikirize, Gidraph G. Wairire, Zena M. Mabeyo, Charles Kalinganire, Charles Rutikanga, Christopher N. Kiboro, Narathius Asingwire). Chapters 19-24 address issues of social policy, gender and conflict in which social work has a role to play: land issues in Rwanda (Jeannette Bayisenge), a demand-driven approach for rural safe water delivery in Uganda (Narathius Asingwire), NGOs and children-sensitive social protection programming in Uganda (Eddy J. Walakira, Ismael Ddumba-Nyanzi, Badru Bukenya), integration of social work into schools in Uganda (Ronald Luwangula, Sabrina Riedi), social work and the recovery of the Acholi subregion in northern Uganda (Julius Omona), and the role of social work in situations of armed conflict and political violence in the Great Lakes Region (Helmut Spitzer and Janestic M. Twikirize). In chapter 25, Helmut Spitzer and Janestic M. Twikirize present their vision for social work in East Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Totems of Uganda: culture embracing nature / Taga F. Nuwagaba, introd.: Nathan Kiwere; forw.: Jande Goodall; review: Jonathan Kingdon; [ed. by Margaret Bell] - [S.l. : Author], 2014.


A citizenship of distinction in the open radio debates of Kampala / Florence Brisset-Foucault. - In: Africa / International African Institute: (2013), vol. 83, no. 2, p. 227-250 : fig., foto's. Abstract: This article investigates practices of speech and sociability in open radio debates in Kampala to decipher imaginaries of citizenship in contemporary Uganda. In these 'ebimeeza' ('round tables' in Luganda, also called 'people's parliaments') orators are engaged in practices of social distinction when compared to those they call the 'common men'. These spaces of discussion reflect the importance of education in local representations of legitimacy and morality, whether in Buganda 'neotraditional' mobilizations or Museveni's modernist vision of politics. The 'ebimeeza' and the government ban imposed on them in 2009 reveal the entrenchment of the vision of a 'bifurcated' public sphere, the separation of a sphere of 'development' and a sphere of 'politics', the latter being only accessible to educated 'enlightened' individuals despite the revolutionary discourse and the institutionalization of the Movementist 'grassroots democracy' model in 1986. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Afrikology and community conversations on restorative cultural practices in the Mt. Elgon area / Ronald Elly Wanda. - In: CODESRIA Bulletin: (2013), no. 3/4, p. 44-54

Dag Afrika / Marcia Luyten - Amsterdam: De Bezige Bij, 2013.

Determinants of age at first marriage in sub-Saharan Africa: a comparative study of Uganda and South Africa / Natal Ayiga and Veronica Rampagane. - In: Journal of Social Development in Africa: (2013), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 9-34: graf., tab. Abstract: Marriage has traditionally been early and universal in sub-Saharan Africa and this has
been blamed for high fertility and the failure to achieve most MDGs. This paper used the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey and the 2003 South African Demographic and Health Survey data to investigate the hypothesis that ethnicity has a significant effect on age at first marriage even after controlling for the effects of other socio-demographic covariates. The Cox proportional hazard model was used to analyze the data. The study found that the Median Age at First Marriage (MAFM) was 19 years in Uganda and 29 years in South Africa, and that ethnicity had a significant effect on age at first marriage in both countries. Other factors with significant effects, through which ethnicity may have influenced age at first marriage were region, level of education and age at sexual debut. The paper concludes that marriage is early and universal in Uganda, while it is delayed in South Africa, suggesting that the two countries belong to different nuptuality regimes. It argues that this has arisen from apparent differences in the education and empowerment of women. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]


Gender strategic social accountability project: gender relations and women's role in anti-corruption / Anti Corruption Coalition Uganda - Kampala: Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda, 2013.

In gesprek met Afrika / Piet Korse - Oosterbeek: Korse, 2013.

Insights into gender equity, equality and power relations in Sub-Saharan Africa / ed. Mansah Prah - Kampala [etc.]: Fountain Publishers [etc.], 2013. Abstract: Since gender entered the development discourse, African countries have increasingly taken the concept on board in policy and practice. Gender in the development discourse ought to transform power relations between men and women to social relations that reflect their equal access to productive resources, opportunities and social and material benefits. This book 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. The chapters in this book present research that examines the effectiveness and efficiency of gender mainstreaming policies, strategies and projects developed and implemented by national and international actors. 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 contributions have been organized into three thematic parts. Part one "Power and participation, governance and gender mainstreaming", part two "Economic empowerment, gender equality and climate change" and part three "Gender differentiation in various aspects of life: sexuality, reproductive health, education, access to technology and gender ideologies". Country cases include Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malawi, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and Lesotho. Contributors: Mansah Prah, Peter Wagula Wekesa, Esuruku Robert Senath, Juliet Ntawubona, Deribe Assefa, Hibret Nigussie, Terefe Zeleke, Judith Namabira, Adalbertus Kamanz, Birhanu Megersa, Faisal Buyinaza, Hanifa Nakiroya, Teferi Ghebraye, Yalemzewd Molla, Felix N. Kioli, Karen Anne Hollely, Amon Kabuli, M. Phiri, Grace Nhembhi Thadzi, Viola Nilah Nyakato, Mesfin Gezaneh, Dorothy Tukahabwa, Alfred Otara, Robert Sengarama, Ali Kaleeba, Sibongile Mpofo, Woldekidan Kifle, Fiani Kavulani Lukalo and Pholoho Morojele. [ASC Leiden abstract]


Making a livelihood at the fish-landing site: exploring the pursuit of economic independence amongst Ugandan women / Georgina Pearson ... [et al.]. - In: Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 751-765. Abstract: Qualitative life history data were used to explore the experiences of women who live at five fish-landing sites on Lake Victoria, Uganda. The authors explore what economic and social
opportunities women have in order to try to understand why some women are more vulnerable to violence and other risks than others and why some women are able to create successful enterprises while others struggle to make a living. The ability of women to create a viable livelihood at the landing sites was influenced by a wide variety of factors. Women who had or were able to access capital when they arrived at the landing site to set up their own enterprise had a significant advantage over those who did not, particularly in avoiding establishing sexual relationships in order to get support. Being able to establish their own business enabled women to avoid lower paid and more risky work such as fish processing and selling or working in bars. The development of landing sites and the leisure industry may be having an impact on how women earn money at the landing sites, with the most desirable economic opportunities not necessarily being connected directly to fishing. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Abstract: The papers in this special issue of 'Uganda Journal' are the first result of a research project, 'Social historical approaches to natural sacred sites and contemporary implications for the preservation of heritage', which was conducted in the framework of a French Foreign Ministry Research Programme, CORUS. The sites investigated are located in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. Contributions: Introduction (Marie Pierre Ballarin, Herman Kiriama and Cecilia Pennacini); Mubende Hill: preserving and transforming heritage in a Ugandan sacred site (Cecilia Pennacini); Twins in myth and music: historical controversies over Winyi I's tomb at Kibilalala (Uganda) (Linda Cimardi); Music in the sacred forest of the Rwenzori (Vanna Viola Crupi); Budu Naggalabi coronation site (Buganda): controversies around a source of unity (Anna Baral); The sacred grove of Gihanga (Rwanda): between historical memory and biodiversity conservation (Ilaria Buscaglia); Rabai at the crossroads of Christianity, anti-slavery crusade and the Mijikenda culture (Kenya), Intangible heritage, identity and archaeology at 'kaya' Mudzi Mwiru (Kenya) (Herman O. Kiriama); Heritage, communities and opportunities: Shimoni slave cave and Wasimi island heritage sites (Kenya) (Patrick O. Abungu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Abstract: Using an interdisciplinary approach of peace and conflict studies (PACS), the article analyses the deficit of ethical political leadership (EPL) and proposes a model for strengthening EPL in Uganda. The first part contextualizes and conceptualizes the leadership crisis in Africa with emphasis on Uganda. The second part examines the relationship between leadership transformation and peace from a PACS perspective. The third part examines the role of African 'Ubuntu' ethics in strengthening EPL and proposes a framework for intervention. Africa's leadership crisis is manifested by corruption, abuse of power, unconstitutionality, and the failure to create an environment for shaping new generations of young leaders with competence, integrity, vision, commitment, and skills for peace building and social justice. 'Ubuntu' means that a person becomes a person by being caring, hospitable, friendly and compassionate to other people. The author claims that there cannot be EPL without society's return to 'Ubuntu' ethics and proposes an integrated framework to achieve this. Political leadership needs to be transformed through: psychology, ethics and spirituality theory, politics, economic theory, and peace building. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Abstract: The mission of the Cooperative Africana Materials (before 2010: Microform) Project has been to collect and preserve African newspapers, serials, and ephemera not typically held at US institutions. As its original name suggests, microfilming continues to be an important method of preserving CAMP holdings. While building the collection involved some direct purchases of microfilm from Africa and Europe, the role of collaboration among US and later African institutions enhanced collections and expanded the scope of CAMP's work. This article focuses on collaboration efforts between CAMP and African archives, giving particular interest to history and
Abstract: Churches and development projects are a shared feature of the landscape of much of rural Africa. This article looks at these two very different sorts of institution in a village in the Teso region of eastern Uganda, exploring the ways in which people do, or do not, make meaning through their participation in churches and development projects. In this context recently-formed Pentecostal churches have become a significant part of the local landscape, while the community structures built up by NGOs struggle to keep going once the funding ends. In explaining this difference an argument is made about how institutions are made sense of by people living in a particular place. The Teso region experienced a violent insurgency in the late 1980s and early 1990s and the idea of becoming 'born again' has had particular resonance against this history. By contrast the work of NGOs is at a distance from what matters to people. This is evidenced not only in the rusted road signs that mark the failure of past projects, or in the new aluminium-roofed village churches, but also in the way people talk about churches and NGOs. Discussions about NGOs were dry and matter-of-fact, whereas conversations on new churches were rich and wide-ranging, linking to other aspects of village life. It can be argued that development projects and Pentecostal churches are interpreted differently, and this differential explains the durability of churches and the brief after-lives of development interventions.


"A home without millet is not a home": women's agency in the maize and millet commodity chains in Mbarara district, Uganda / Primrose Nakazibwe
Thesis Tilburg University, 2016.
(E-version not yet available)

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Cultivating sources of competitive advantage: opportunities for small-scale African farmers in global value chains / Matthias Olthaar.
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Can remittances influence the tenure and quality of housing in Uganda? / Margaret Agaba Rugadya.
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An Arabic creole in Africa: the Nubi language of Uganda / Inneke Hilda Werner Wellens.  
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The epidemiology of HIV-1 in a rural Uganda population / Daniel Wouter Mulder.  
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3. ASCL SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

3a. UGANDA PORTAL

If you want to keep up with the latest developments in Uganda, try the newsfeeds Recent news from Uganda on the ASCL Africa portal\(^1\)


You can get easy access to regular updates about news from Uganda by subscribing to the RSS feed Uganda\(^2\)

The newsfeeds are part of the ASCL’s Africa portal.

The ASCL country portal is a rich source of information on individual African countries and presents it by country at a glance. It was initially set up for the general public but those with greater in-depth knowledge of the continent will also find some of the resources valuable. Information on each country is arranged in the following categories: experts, general information, Internet resources, libraries and archives, maps, movies and images, music, publications, and statistics. Newsfeeds, tweets and recent publications about Africa can also be found here.

The Internet resources have been selected by staff at the ASCL Library. Corrections and suggestions are very welcome.

Uganda country portal:
http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/?q=uganda

Main page of the ASCL country portal:
http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/

3b. Alert service

Interested in new titles on Uganda, african arts, economic developments or any other Africa-related country or subject? The ASCL Library is working on a renewal of its Alert and Abstracts Online (ASAO) services. In addition to receiving the quarterly ASAO alert, it is now possible to subscribe to a daily country- or subject-specific alert service as well. This alert service will tell you when new titles in your field of interest have become available.

The alert service looks for new titles in a number of ASCL-related resources, including the ASCL Library catalogue, the ASCL repository and Connecting-Africa, a database linking Africa-related repositories worldwide. Titles containing abstracts are included in this service. For more information on how to subscribe, visit the subscription page\(^3\).

\(^1\) http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/search-rss-newsfeeds?lang=1&keywords=uganda
\(^2\) http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/search-rss-newsfeeds.xml?lang=1&keywords=uganda
4. THE INTERNET LIBRARY SUB-SHARAN AFRICA (ILISSAFRICA)

IlissAfrica is a portal that offers integrated access to relevant conventional and digital scientific information resources on Sub-Saharan Africa. Information on different private or institutional websites, databases or library catalogues is brought together to facilitate research. IlissAfrica allows simultaneous searches in several European libraries. Internet portal to scholarly information about Africa, including websites.

All documents about Uganda:
http://www.ilissafrica.de/en/vk/?q=uganda#vkCatHIts-AiLiSs

All internet resources about Uganda:
http://www.ilissafrica.de/en/als/?v0=uganda*&search=1#results

All full text documents about Uganda:
http://www.ilissafrica.de/en/vk/?k0=all&v0=uganda*&mat=O

3 http://www.ascleiden.nl/content/library-alert-service-subscription-page