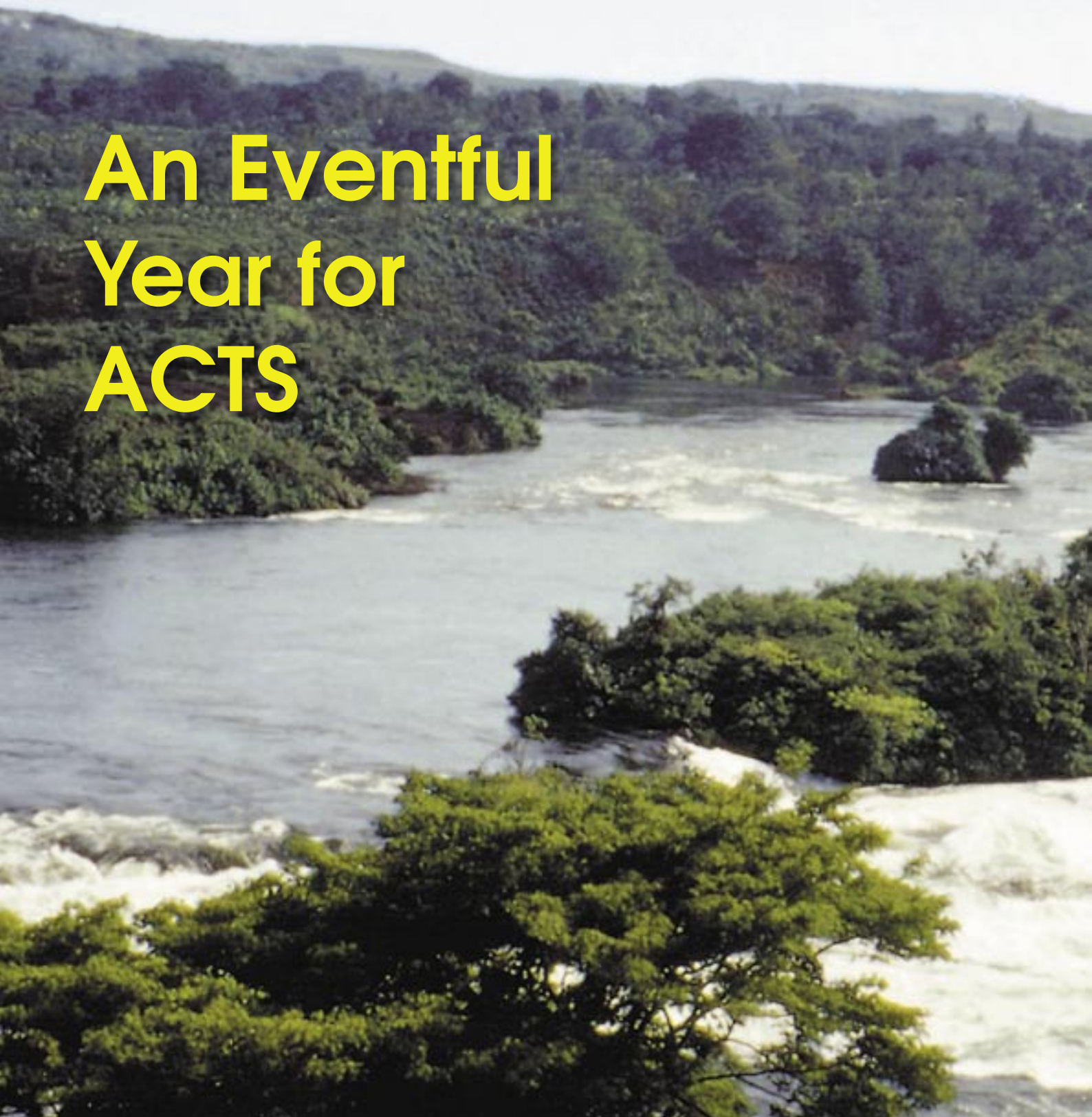


African Centre for Technology Studies

ACTS ANNUAL REPORT 2003

**An Eventful
Year for
ACTS**



The African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) is a Nairobi-based science, technology and environment policy IGO that generates and disseminates new knowledge through policy analysis and outreach. The Centre's mission is to *strengthen the capacity of African countries and institutions to harness science and technology for sustainable development*. ACTS strives to rationalize scientific and technological information to enable African countries make effective policy choices for improved living standards. ACTS works with partners and networks including academic and research institutions, national governments, UN bodies, regional and international processes and NGOs. ACTS' research and capacity building activities are organized in five programmatic areas: Biodiversity and Environmental Governance; Energy and Water Security; Agriculture and Food Security; Human Health; and Science and Technology Literacy. Its member states are: Kenya, Malawi, Malta, Uganda and Ghana. The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) are also founding members of ACTS.

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*ACTS Executive Director,
Prof. Judi Wangalwa Wakhungu*

An Eventful Year for ACTS

Welcome to yet another look at activities at the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS). The year 2003 was another eventful year for the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS). New projects were initiated as others were either concluding or entering into their second phases. We took some time to reflect on past achievements and re-strategize to face the emerging issues in a rapidly changing world. We feel that we are equal to those challenges and are now better placed to proceed into the decade of 2000. We may have encountered problems in the process of carrying out our mandate; while we enjoyed some success, others may not have been that rosy, but we have learned from them and look confidently to the future.

There was a transition at the Governing Council level where the long-serving chairman of the ACTS Governing Council, Prof. Goran Hyden, retired as chairman and was replaced by the equally long serving member of the council, Prof. Chrissie Mwiyeriwa. I am happy to say that Prof. Hyden agreed to stay on as a member of the Governing Council to provide the much-needed continuity. In 2003, Victor Orindi and Joan Karuiki jointed the Centre.

Our future as an African think-tank is bright as we join out partners and collaborators in working for the development of Africa. We have revised our mission to better achieve our objectives. Our new mission is: "To strengthen the capacity of African countries and institutions to harness science and technology for sustainable development" is a catalyst for our activities in Africa. We have already made a start by registering Ghana as a member of ACTS. Plans are advanced for recruiting other African countries like South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia.

When the year began, the project: Plan of Action for the Development of Regional Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of Shared Ecosystems in East Africa was concluding its phase one activities and entering into the reporting stage with several workshops taking place in the capitals of the three East African countries and a regional workshop in Arusha, Tanzania. Meanwhile, negotiations were ongoing for the commencement of the next phase. I am pleased to report that it was officially launched in December with the attendance of the full ACTS Governing Council. Another project of great interest is the Policies, Laws and Institutions to Manage East Africa' Cross-Border Biodiversity. This project was launched in 1999 and is set to run upto September 2004.

Prof. Judi W. Wakhungu
Executive Director

7he African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) is a Nairobi-based international intergovernmental science, technology and environment policy think-tank that generates and disseminates new knowledge through policy analysis, advocacy and outreach. The Centre's mission is to *strengthen the capacity of African countries and institutions to harness science and technology for sustainable development*. We strive to rationalize scientific and technological information to enable African countries make effective policy choices for improved living standards. ACTS works with partners and networks including academic and research institutions, national governments, UN bodies, regional and international processes and NGOs. ACTS' research and capacity building activities are organized in five programmatic areas: Biodiversity and Environmental Governance; Energy and Water Security; Agriculture and Food Security; Human Health; and Science and Technology Literacy. Its member states are: Kenya, Malawi, Malta, Uganda and Ghana. The International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) and the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) are also founding members of ACTS.

ACTS Programmes have evolved over the years in response to shifting challenges. In 1988-1993, the Centre invested its energies and resources into demonstrating the feasibility of independent policy research on science, technology and environmental issues. These were the formative years of ACTS, which coincided with UNCED where the Centre played a key role in building the capacity of African countries to implement the provisions of the international agreements concluded at UNCED. The second phase (1994-1997) of ACTS programme development was marked with the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects on Agenda 21 and related conventions on biological diversity and climate change. In the subsequent period 1997-2002, there was a further evolution of the programmes drawing on the foundation laid before. This focused on bio-safety in a regional context in the midst of the erosion of biodiversity, and the potentials in biotechnology. This was designed to respond to the challenges from the perspective of a number of countries in Africa.

These programmes have evolved with national, regional and global agendas. For example, the biodiversity programme has moved from focusing on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to exploring the threats to natural habitats across international borders, the extent to which scarcity of resources induces political conflicts within or between countries, the way that intellectual property rights become controversial as a result of global economic liberalization, and the impact of giving more responsibility to local actors to conserve natural resources.

ACTS maintains contact with scholars of national, regional and international repute like the University of Strathclyde and JKUAT. Government links through attendance in seminars and training courses and direct contacts with individual scholars by way of consultancies and association. Besides links with the Government of Kenya, new links and collaborative arrangements have gradually emerged with many governments like Uganda, Malawi, Ghana and South Africa. The Centre has had engagements with sub-regional and regional processes such as the East African Community (EAC), SADC and NEPAD.

The Centre has now published a strategy for the 2000 decade that has a new vision and mission. The vision, mission and objectives of ACTS will now reflect the Centre's response to challenges and changing circumstances in the global fora. This is true as the Centre recognizes its responsibility to its clientele and the need to keep abreast of the changing needs and expectations of diverse clients and partners. They provide the foundation for the future work of the Centre—a framework that embodies both continuity with the past and new commitment and strength for the future. In that respect, we envision better living standards for all in Africa through harnessing science and technology for sustainable development and set our mission as that of strengthening the capacity of African countries and institutions to harness science and technology for sustainable development. We strive to rationalize scientific and technological information now available to enable African countries make effective policy choices for improved living standards.

ACTS Objectives

The specific objectives of the Centre are to:

- undertake policy research on issues of agriculture, energy, biological diversity, biotechnology, international trade and intellectual property protection, and natural resources tenure and management;
- contribute to the strengthening of national capacities of African countries to participate in international policy processes, negotiate and implement international agreements such as those on trade and environment;
- monitor global trends in science and technology, public and corporate governance and promote the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to Africa;
- foster exchange of information and ideas among researchers, government officials, civil society and private sector at local, national, regional and international levels to widen options for policy change; and
- provide affiliation to scholars, students and government policy-makers working on issues of science, technology and environment.

During the year 2003, the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) had several projects running. Key among these were the Transboundary Natural Resources Project; Ecological Sources of Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa, phase two of which is Preventing Conflict Through Improved Policies on Land Tenure, Natural Resource Rights and Migration in the Great Lakes Region; and Policies, Laws and Institutions to Manage East Africa's Cross-Border Biodiversity. The Centre carried out several activities in these projects and others that are briefly mentioned. More information on these projects can be obtained from the ACTS website.

Transboundary Natural Resources Management Project

This project was arguably the flag bearer of activities at the Centre during 2003. This project has two phases. The first phase, implemented between August 2002 and July 2003, focused on review studies. These included socio-economic uses of shared ecosystems, status of shared aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, national laws, policies, procedures and guidelines for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), best practices in regional EIA, and agenda setting and constituency building. The second phase of the project commenced in October 2003 and is to run until September 2004. This phase of the project seeks to complete the development of the guidelines for Regional Environmental Impact Assessment of shared ecosystems of East Africa and support the East African Community to upgrade the current Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on environmental matters between the three East African countries into a protocol.

The project has the financial support of the Regional Economic Support Office (REDSO) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAid). The shared ecosystems comprise forest, freshwater, protected areas, coastal and marine. The shared terrestrial ecosystems include: Taita hills—Eastern Arc Mountain forests located at the southern end of Kenya and Northern Tanzanian border; Minziro-Sango Bay swamp forest located between south western Uganda and north western Tanzania besides Lake Victoria; Mt. Elgon, shared between Kenya and Uganda; Lake Victoria, shared by the EAC partner states of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania; and the Serengeti-Mara ecosystems at the border between Kenya and Tanzania.

During 2003, the project carried out consultations with key stakeholders, held site visits to some of the shared ecosystems and reviewed relevant available literature. The sites visited included Lake Victoria basin, Minziro-Sango bay swamp forests, Lake Jipe and Tsavo West National Park.

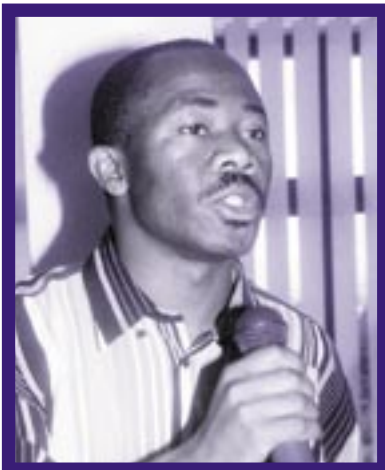
Three consultative national workshops were organized in Nairobi (Kenya), Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), and Kampala (Uganda) between May and June 2003. A regional consultative Session was held in Arusha, Tanzania in July 2003. The national workshops enabled relevant stakeholders to input into the technical review reports and to consult and agree on policy process for drafting the regional EIA guidelines. The regional workshop consolidated views and proposals coming from the national workshops. It also discussed and agreed on the content for the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the drafting team. Participants were drawn from all the three countries

of East Africa and included the directors of National Environmental Management Authorities (NEMAS) and the National Environment Management Corporation of Tanzania, environmental NGOs and government officials concerned with the environment and experts from universities in the region.

The activities of this project are now available in a series of four publications: *Shared Aquatic Ecosystems of East Africa: Status and Trends*; *Shared Terrestrial Ecosystems of East Africa: Towards Conviviality*; *Shared Ecosystems of East Africa: Socio-Economic Uses and Management* and *Shared Ecosystems of East Africa: Institutional Analysis*. See full project profile elsewhere in this report for more information on the activities of this project.

Pan-African Programme on Land and Resource Rights (PAPLRR) Network

7he Pan-African Programme on Land and Resource Rights (PAPLRR) Network is a Ford Foundation-funded initiative aimed at enhancing linkages between researchers, practitioners and advocacy groups in Africa. The central thematic focus of the programme is land and resource tenure in different and broader contexts.



Mr. Benson Ochieng, ACTS research fellow and project leader PAPLRR

The main activities under PAPLRR are a series of workshops in each of the four participating regions representing West Africa (Community Conservation and Development Initiatives, CCDI, Lagos, Nigeria); East Africa (African Centre for Technology (ACTS), Nairobi, Kenya); North Africa (The Social Research Centre (SRC), Cairo, Egypt); and Southern Africa (The Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, (PLAAS), School of Government, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa).

In 2003, ACTS continued to actively play its role both as a member of the network and regional focal point for East Africa by participating in, and organizing workshops. The first PAPLRR workshop was held on March 25 – 26 in Cairo, Egypt. The second workshop was held in Lagos, Nigeria on 15 – 16 July 2002 and focused on Africa's preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) which took place in late August and early September, 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa. ACTS hosted the third workshop in Nairobi, Kenya from November 18-20, 2002 which addressed a number of important development issues, including the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and foreign investments, the World Trade Organization (WTO), democracy and governance and their implications for land and resource rights in Africa. A policy engagement training workshop was planned for 2004 with the objectives of equipping PAPLRR Network members with knowledge and skills on viable policy interventions and mechanisms and effective ways of engaging policy makers and technocrats at different forums. This workshop will be held at ACTS headquarters in Nairobi.

Review of the dynamic relationship between property rights, watershed management and poverty in Lake Victoria Basin

The project commenced in November 2003. It is a joint project of the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and African Centre for Technology Studies. The objectives of the project are to bring together and synthesize information on the dynamic relationships between property rights, water resource management, and poverty in the Lake Victoria region of East Africa. Property rights will include access and security of claims to land and water resources held by people of different genders, wealth groups and livelihood strategies. Water resource management will consider public, collective and private investments in infrastructure and governance. Poverty will be interpreted broadly to consider consumption, security of claims to natural resources, vulnerability of those claims, and participation in governance processes at multiple scales. Improved understanding of the dynamic relationships between these three concepts will contribute to policy processes and legal frameworks that better safeguard the rights of the poor to critical resources.

ACTS and ICRAF hope that this synthesis will establish the “state-of-knowledge” and future research priorities, and will feed into an international symposium on water resource management for poverty alleviation and productivity enhancement that reviews new results from the East and Southern African region in light of international experience in water rights and water resource governance. The workshop is set for Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in September 2004.

At the end of the research period, several activities will have been undertaken and some questions answered. This will include but not necessarily be limited to a review of poverty assessment literature and discussion of common poverty benchmarks; a comparison of local perceptions of poverty to participatory research appraisal (PRA) processes; implications (e.g. LVEMP, CARE, ICRAF etc); implications of these indicators and perspectives for understanding local livelihoods; analyse the different tools and approaches, as used by different stakeholders and policy-makers (e.g. PRSP, WSSD, national policies) and what the implications are of these trends for understanding the links between poverty, property rights, and water resources management.



Policies, Laws and Institutions to Manage East Africa's Cross-Border Biodiversity

Launched in 1999 by the governments of the three East African countries (Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda), this project is scheduled to run up to September 2004. It is sponsored by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It has various administrative, economic and policy components implemented by the individual governments, IUCN and ACTS, respectively. The policy component being implemented seeks to promote and contribute to the creation of appropriate policy and institutional conditions for the conservation and sustainable use of cross-border biodiversity in East Africa. It is geared towards contributing to the overall goal of the East Africa Cross Border Project, that is, to reduce the rate of loss of forest biodiversity in specific cross border sites of national and global significance. The sites selected include Taita and Same in Kenya and Tanzania; Rakai and Minziro in Uganda and Tanzania; Munduli and Kajiado in Tanzania and Kenya and Kotido and Turkana in Uganda and Tanzania. The second phase of the project involved sensitisation and training of local communities at border sites on the laws and policies affecting cross-border forests. Towards this objective, several meetings and workshops were held at the border of Kenya and Tanzania. One such meeting took place from September 12-13 at Namanga. Participants at this meeting included DOs, councillors, chiefs, village chairmen from Tanzania and community elders from Kenya, ranch chairmen, heads of various relevant sectors at the districts from Tanzania and Kenya. The workshop provided an opportunity for ACTS to get involved in local processes and activities at the grassroots level and help in formulating policies and bye-laws. ACTS plans to hold other workshops in the future aimed at bringing several communities together to discuss cross-border issues.

A regional consultation involving the national project managers was also undertaken which defined phase two of the project.

Ecological Sources of Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa

Phase one of this project ended in September and phase two with a revised title began the same month. The new phase is appropriately named: Preventing Conflict Through Improved Policies on Land Tenure, Natural Resource Rights and Migration in the Great Lakes Region. While violent conflicts in the Great Lakes region have clearly revolved around political struggles for the control of the state, generally involving the mobilization of ethnic identities, research has pointed to the significance of environmental variables in triggering and sustaining struggles for power in the region. ACTS has empirically tested the importance of these variables in the previous project. Studies had been made in Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia. This research was later published in a book entitled: *Scarcity and Surfeit: the Ecology of Africa's Conflicts*. The Centre launched the Ecological Sources of Conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa in July 2000 with financial sponsorship from USAID/REDSO and the Catherine and McArthur Foundation. See project profile for more information.

Standards for Sustainable Trade

7he Regional and International Networking Group (RING) partners in South America, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asian regions are executing the Standards for Sustainable Trade project, funded by the European Union through the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). The implementation of the project in Sub-Saharan Africa is co-ordinated by the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) in collaboration with research partners from five countries: Kenya, Namibia, Uganda, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

During 2002 and part of 2003, ACTS undertook a comprehensive regional needs-assessment for technical assistance and capacity building in the areas of trade facilitation and sustainable development. The Centre also developed a generic framework for identifying the institutional, organizational and human capacity and material and technical equipment needed to effectively implement and benefit from the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement. ACTS also held a workshop in Nairobi in June to sensitize African nations about the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Capacity Development

ACTS' Capacity Development activities aim to enhance national capacities for achieving sustainable development. This is done mainly through training in policy analysis and research, particularly in issues falling within ACTS research programme areas. The courses target ACTS' staff, government policy makers and other identified constituencies crucial to sustainable development in Africa. The Centre also provides sponsorships, fellowships, internships, and supervision in technology and environmental policy to students from research institutions and universities, especially in Eastern and Southern Africa. The programme also promotes the development of Centre staff.

A number of capacity building activities were carried out in the course of 2003. Several staff members attended various courses, both academic and professional. Three staff members embarked on degree courses and others undertook professional studies leading to diplomas and certificates. This included a member of staff who pursued a diploma course in desk-top publishing as a continuation of the trend in 2002, when several staff members attended IT training with support from USAID/REDSO. The year also saw the return of a staff member, who had proceeded to the Netherlands in pursuit of a master's degree in agricultural biotechnology. A doctoral student, who previously worked in ACTS' conflict project, returned to ACTS as a visiting research fellow to do field research during his doctoral studies on conflict and resource management at Kings College, University of London. The executive director of ACTS participated in a high level training course on institutional management at Harvard University, USA.

Policy Outreach and Information Management

ACTS' has established an ever-growing portfolio on policy outreach and information management tools with a view to ensuring that its research results reach relevant stakeholders and contribute to national, regional and international policy processes. Coordinated by the head of IT systems at ACTS, policy outreach and information management activities include editing, publishing, printing and distribution of the Centre's publications – books, monographs, periodicals, newsletters and other literature – on policy research findings. Other activities concern management of a fast-evolving IT network, including the Centre's computers, facsimile, and homepage, for efficient internal communication and for effective links with stakeholders, policy makers, research institutions, collaborators and benefactors, among others. New software is being developed to enhance and complement work done by researchers and administrative personnel. Further, the policy outreach and information management portfolio involves creating and maintaining partnerships with like-minded policy research organizations to create synergism and maximize the impact of research on national policy making mechanisms. They also include organizing policy conferences, roundtables and workshops.

The year 2003 saw considerable activity and improvements in policy outreach and information management at ACTS. Some of the milestones achieved during the year are outlined below.

Information Technology

A new computer was acquired for the publications department. This greatly eased the workload and enabled the department to design covers internally, thus saving time and resources. This was exemplified in the turn-around time for publication of a series of four books that were urgently needed for the ACTS Executive Council meeting in December.

Publications and Networking

During 2003, the publications department which also includes public relations sought and got involved in many activities at the Centre. Four books in a series. Personnel of the department got involved in activities of the Centre insofar as workshops, conferences and seminars were concerned.

A few examples suffice. The Transboundary Natural Resources project held meetings all over East Africa. At all these meetings, the publications and public relations department was represented. In Dar es Salaam, the public relations officer marshalled the press during the workshop and there was appreciably good exposure and representation of the media. Almost all media houses were at the meeting which was highlighted on radio, television and the print media. The same was the case in Kampala, Nairobi and Arusha.

The public relations office also attended conferences and seminars related to ACTS' programmes. Such a meeting was a three-day meeting organized by The Africa Resource Network. Delegates came from all over the world and Africa in particular to discuss how Africa can develop through trade. There was an environmental angle at the conference and several of ACTS publications were distributed. A researcher from ACTS presented a paper based on the current ACTS project: Preventing Conflict Through Improved Policies on Land Tenure, Natural Resource Rights and Migration in the Great Lakes Region. There was also an exchange of publications with an organization based in the UK that has a lot of interest in Africa's development.



Governing Council Operations

Since inception, ACTS has made remarkable efforts in establishing and maintaining effective management structures and systems. The Governing Council (GC), the institution's supreme policy organ, convenes annually to consider and approve programmes and budgets and to carry out other necessary supervisory functions. In the strategic plan period 2004-2008 the Secretariat has facilitated and contributed to the review of the Governing Council's mandate and performance. The aim is to ensure that the Council becomes and remains the strong policy-making and monitoring organ of ACTS that it is supposed to be. The Secretariat has also set out clear terms of reference for the GC and established benchmarks for gauging its performance. In particular, the Centre will invest in redoing the by-laws and re-evaluation of the Centre's Charter as well as seek ways to engage the GC in resource mobilization.

During the Governing Council meeting of December 2003, the long-serving chairman of the GC, Prof. Goran Hyden retired from the position and was replaced by Prof. Chrissie Mwiyeriwa. The Governing Council of ACTS now includes:

Dr. Chrissie N. Mwiyeriwa, Principal Secretary,
National Research Council of Malawi

**Chair of Governing Council and member
of Nominations Committee**

Prof. Goran Hyden, University of Florida
Department of Political Science

Nominations Committee

Mr. Bruce Scott, Director of Partnerships and Communication
International Livestock Research Institute

Chair Executive Committee

Dr. Manu Chandaria
Chairman, Comcraft Kenya Ltd

Chair Investment Committee

Dr. Brent Swallow, Programme
Leader Natural Resources Problems,
Priorities and Strategies
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry,

**Chair Programme Committee & member
Executive Committee**

Mr. Wilfred Kenely, Chief Executive
Malta Council for Science and Technology

Investment Committee

Dr. Barbara Gemmill
Executive Director
Environmental Liaison Centre International (ELCI)
Programme Committee

Prof. G.B.A. Okelo Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS)
African Academy of Sciences (AAS)
Executive and Programme Committees

Mr. Ivar Baste Chief, Environment Assessment Branch
Division of Early Warning and Assessment
United Nations Environment Programme
Executive and Nominations Committees

Mrs. Florence Kadasia
Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource
Executive Committee

Prof. Ratemo Michieka
Director General
National Environment Management Authority
Executive Committee

Prof. Judi W. Wakhungu, Executive Director
African Centre for Technology Studies
(Ex-Officio)



ACTS Staff

Prof. Judi W. Wakhungu

Executive Director.

Harrison Maganga

Publications and Public Relations Officer

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Manager, Corporate Services

Joan Kariuki

Research Assistant

Martin Mutua

Project Accountant

Celline Achieng' Oduor

Research Assistant

Anna Ogalo

Information Systems/HR Manager

Evans Kituyi

Research Fellow

Susan Murunga

Personal Assistant to the Executive Director

Victor Orindi

Research Assistant

Mary Muthoni

Admin./Publications Assistant

Johnson Njenga

Driver

George Sikoyo

Research Fellow

Christopher Huggins

Research Fellow

Tom Ogaga

Procurement Officer

Elvin Nyukuri

Programme/Library Assistant

Benson Ochieng'

Research Fellow

Office of the Executive Director

7he Executive Director provides overall executive direction, management, policy guidance and leadership in developing and implementing ACTS' programme of work. The Director is also responsible for co-coordinating the mobilization of resources (financial, human and informational). These responsibilities not only require a good organizational acumen and administrative support, but also a fair amount of financial, intellectual and human resources management acumen.

The ED's office will invest in a variety of activities in the year 2004. It will continue to invest in intellectual, financial and other related resources in mobilizing resources for ACTS' Endowment Fund and to raise funds for ACTS' core activities, including administrative support to the operations of the Governing Council and its bodies and the strengthening of ACTS Programmes. The office will also invest in marketing the Strategic Plan for 2004-2008, reviewing and developing new programmes, and/or projects in line with the strategy.

Finally, the ED's office will facilitate the fostering of institutional linkages and networking between ACTS and local, national, regional and international institutions as well as multilateral and bilateral donors and foundations for purposes of sharing research experiences, support and resource mobilization. During 2003, the executive director attended various workshops, conferences and seminars organized by ACTS' collaborators and associates. The Executive director was also invited to meetings and conferences arranged by other institutions whose work is relevant to ACTS sphere of work.

Finance and Administration

Finance and administration discharged its duties with due diligence and astuteness that befits an organization of ACTS' calibre and standard. Timely preparation of budgets and issuance of reports to relevant personnel and institutions were the order of the day. The installed Sun System proved a helpful tool in this respect. Accounts were prepared in time for auditors and the Governing Council meeting in December. Due to financial constraints, the Centre needs to manage its financial resources economically with set targets in mind. ACTS is particularly grateful to several donors who have continued to support and collaborate with the institution despite the hard economic times facing the world generally and Africa in particular.

Summary Income & Expenditure Report

INCOME	2003 US\$	2002 Restated US\$
Grants	671,263	615,882
Consultancy	112,694	43,249
Bank Interest	604	3,079
Sundry Income	7,288	87,876
Total Income	791,849	750,086
Programme Expenditure	575,740	548,722
Management and Administration	176,660	212,103
Surplus	39,449	(10,739)
Summary Balance Sheet		
Fixed Assets	1,287,662	1,300,179
Debtors	100,944	52,332
Cash & Bank	323,491	326,747
Creditors	(351,022)	(113,024)
Net assets	1,361,075	1,566,234

List of Donors

The African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) operates with assistance from donors and partners. Without the support of the donor community, the Centre could not have achieved its objectives for year 2003. The Centre would like to thank all institutions that assisted the centre in the year 2003, whether financially or otherwise by way of collaboration, association and support. We particularly would like to thank the following organizations for their support in 2003 and look forward to increased association with them.

- The Government of Norway through the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD)
- Swedish International Development Agency (Sida)
- The Government of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida)
- The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, USA
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- IDRC

The following publications have been published by ACTS in the recent past:

The Political Economy of the Trips Agreement: Origins and History of Negotiations by Adede, A.O.

Property Rights and Biodiversity Management in Kenya: The Case of Land Tenure and Wildlife, 2002 by Kameri-Mbote, P.

Scarcity and Surfeit: The Ecology of Africa's Conflicts, 2003 by Lind, J. and Sturman, K.

Shared Aquatic Ecosystems of East Africa: Status and Trends, 2003 by Wakhungu, J.W. & Sikoyo, G.M.

Shared Terrestrial Ecosystems of East Africa: Towards Conviviality, 2003 by Wakhungu, J.W. & Sikoyo, G.M.

Shared Ecosystems of East Africa: Socio-Economic Uses and Management, 2003 by Wakhungu, J.W. & Sikoyo, G.M.

Shared Ecosystems of East Africa: Institutional Analysis, 2003 by Wakhungu, J.W. & Sikoyo, G.M.

Harnessing Life Cycle Approaches for Africa's Development: Institutional and Policy Challenges, 2004 by Kituyi, E. & Wakhungu, J.W.

Preventing Conflict through Improved Policies on Land Tenure, Natural Resource Rights, and Migration in the Great Lakes Region: An Applied Research, Networking and Advocacy Project: Eco-conflicts Vol 3 No. 31, January 2004 by Huggins, C.

Towards Responsible Enterprise Development in Kenya: Perspectives for Government and Corporate Leaders : Sustainable Enterprise and Trade Series, Vol 1, No. 1 February 2004 by Kituyi, E. Kobuthi, E. and Sikoyo, G.M.

Transboundary Natural Resources Management of The Shared Ecosystems Of East Africa



Prof. Wangare Maathai, assistant minister for environment, Kenya opens the Kenya national workshop in Nairobi

The Transboundary Natural Resources Management (TBNRM) is a two-year project that aims to support the East African Community's (EAC) efforts to develop guidelines for Regional Environmental Impact Assessment (REIA). The project is funded by the Regional Economic Development Support Office (REDSO) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) is implementing the project on behalf of the EAC to develop REIA guidelines for the conduct of shared ecosystems of the sub-region.

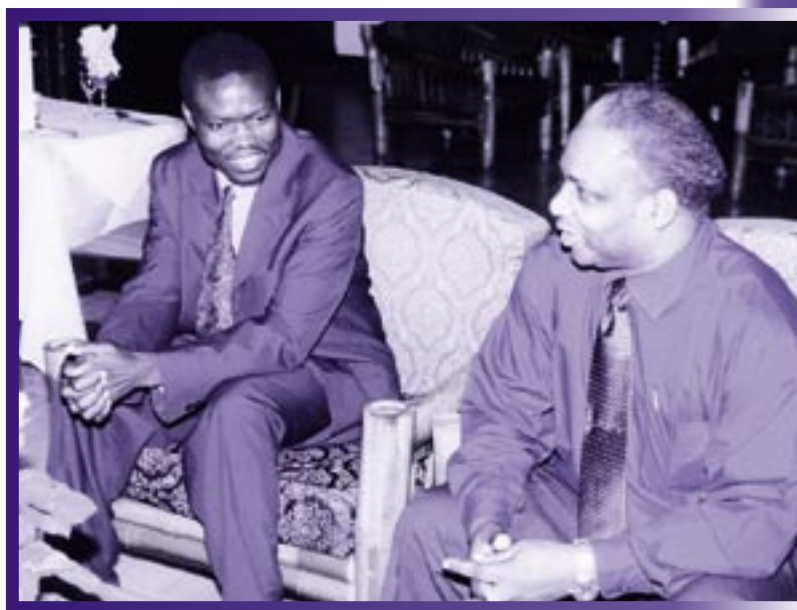
The project officially commenced in January 2002 after consultations between ACTS, USAID/REDSO and the EAC Secretariat. This paved way for a number of activities in the first phase such as identifying consultants to undertake the review studies on the status and socio-economic uses of shared ecosystems; stakeholder analysis; national and regional workshops and drafting the guidelines for regional environmental impact assessment. The review studies were commissioned at the EAC Secretariat, Arusha in August 2002.



A consultants' working group session in progress at Hotel Triangle, Jinja, Uganda. From left: Prof. Raphael Mwalyosi; Ms Celline Achieng'; Mr. George Sikoyo; Prof. John Okedi; Ms Asheline Makokha and Dr. Albert Mumma

The activities in the first phase included constituency building and agenda setting, review studies on socio-economic uses of shared ecosystems, status of shared aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, national laws, policies, procedures and guidelines for conducting EIA and best practices in regional EIA and national and regional workshops. Specific outputs in this phase of the project include:

- Institutional Analysis of Transboundary Natural Resource Management in three volumes- from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda;
- Institutional Analysis of Transboundary Natural Resource Management in East Africa: Synthesis Paper;
- Socio-economic Uses of Shared Ecosystems of East Africa;
- Status of Shared Aquatic Ecosystems of East Africa (Status of Shared Fresh Water and Coastal and Marine Ecosystems of East Africa)
- Status of Shared Terrestrial Ecosystems of East Africa;
- EIA Policies, Legislation, Procedures and Practices in three volumes: Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
- EIA Policies, Legislation, Procedures and Practices in East Africa: Synthesis Paper.
- Identification and Review of Best Practices on Regional EIA for Shared Ecosystems of East Africa; and
- National workshop proceedings in three volumes: Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; and
- Regional workshop proceedings.



Mr. George Sikoyo, ACTS project leader talks to Dr. Magnus Ngoile of NEMC, Tanzania at a workshop in Dar es Salaam

These outputs will be the inputs in the second phase of the project. The second phase of the project seeks to draft guidelines for REIA. A team of consultants from the region are working with ACTS to develop the guidelines. To-date the team has held four working sessions to draft the guidelines and held consultations with the EAC secretariat. The draft will be distributed to various



Dr. Tom Okurut of EAC addresses the Kampala workshop, flanked by Dr. Aryamanya Mugisha, director-general, NEMA, Uganda

stakeholders and national and regional consultative sessions in late June and early July, 2004. The aim is to improve and refine the draft before submission to the EAC committee on Environment and Natural Resources for consideration and onward transmission to the EAC council of ministers for endorsement.

Preventing Conflict through Improved Policies on Land Tenure, Natural Resource Rights, and Migration in the Great Lakes Region

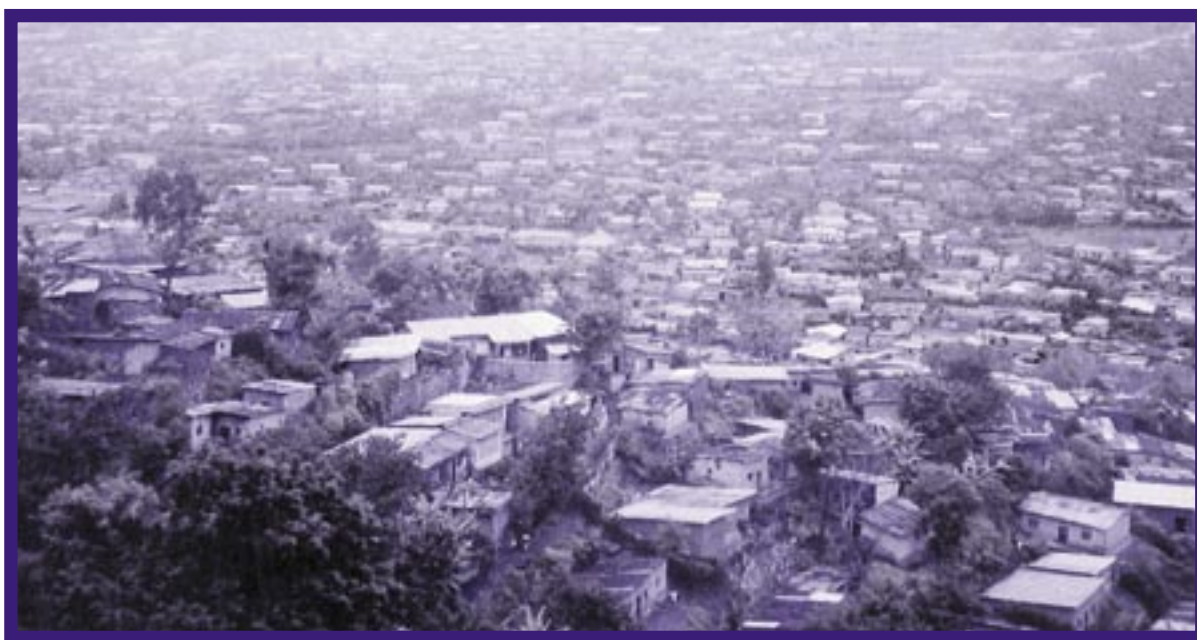
The African Centre for Technology Studies, in consultation with other collaborating organisations, including the Institute for Security Studies, and with funding from USAID REDSO/EA is researching the issue of contested rights to land and natural resources in conflict zones, with an emphasis on areas affected by waves of outward and inward migration in Burundi, Rwanda, and Eastern DRC. The objective of the project is to influence ongoing processes of peace building, land reform and debates on land rights in the Great Lakes Region, particularly as they affect or are affected by displaced populations. Activities include desk and field research, and a regional multi-stakeholder conference to present findings to relevant government actors, international and regional organizations and civil society groups. Research findings will be published in various formats.



A woman displaced by fighting in Ituri territory, North-Eastern DRC cooks a meal in the house she is building, far from her original home

For many years, and particularly since the early 1990s, Africa's Great Lakes Region has been the scene of massive political strife, armed conflict and population displacements with severe humanitarian consequences. Conflicts in the Great Lakes Region are highly interlinked, with political and military alliances, refugee movements, and ethnic solidarities tying the fates of the countries of the region. The future of the DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, Western Uganda and to some extent, North-Western Tanzania are therefore inextricably linked, and the fragile stability enjoyed in some areas can easily be undermined by conflict in others. Processes to resolve and pre-empt violent conflict in all these countries are vital in order to bring a regional peace.

While violent conflicts in the region have clearly revolved around political struggles for the control of the state, generally involving the mobilization of ethnic identities, recent research has pointed to the significance of environmental variables as sources of conflict in and of themselves as well as their role in fuelling and sustaining struggles for power in the region. The importance of these variables, including but not limited to the appropriation and use of natural resources, has recently been tested empirically through a series of case-studies conducted in six countries in the Great Lakes Region by the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), under a project entitled *Ecological Sources of Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Research was undertaken in Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia to identify the extent to which environmental factors have contributed to political conflicts in the region.



Kigali, Rwanda. Population density is high on the outskirts of town.

The significance of ecological factors was evident in all case studies. For example, the centrality of ecological factors was clear in the role of contested rights to agricultural land exacerbating social tensions in Rwanda; as regards both land scarcity and elite predation of coffee revenues in Burundi; or, in the case of the eastern DRC, of forced population displacements by groups bent on controlling trade in coltan, timber and other natural resources. The analysis of the findings of this research was subsequently undertaken by ACTS in collaboration with the Africa Security Analysis Programme of the South Africa based Institute for Security Studies (ISS), and published in June 2002 in a book entitled *Scarcity and Surfeit: The Ecology of Africa's Conflicts*. The research undertaken revealed the extent to which environmental factors are central to conflict dynamics and the urgent need to incorporate ecological concerns in regional and international efforts at conflict prevention, management and resolution.

Contested rights to land and natural resources (especially in areas affected by waves of outward and inward migration) are a significant element in the dynamics of conflict in the region. In addition to directly causing and/or contributing to conflicts centred on issues of contested rights to land and natural resources, population displacement in the region also results in localised environmental degradation. The need to resolve controversies over land and natural resources must therefore be a pivotal element of wider efforts to end violent political conflicts in the region. It has been noted by many authorities that humanitarian action, such as delivery of relief items, has often "occupied the space left by partial and insufficient international policies on political and security issues in the region". This project will inform and influence debate on land-related laws and policies, which are key political and security issues, at national and international levels. The information and the specific recommendations generated will influence a number of key organizations and networks working on issues of land access and natural resource management (NRM), in addition to organizations working within the field of conflict resolution, and humanitarian assistance.

In Rwanda, Land is scarce and almost everyone has undergone an experience of forceful displacement. The historical significance of land and frequency of disputes suggests that effective land reform and land management is key to long-term peace in Rwanda. The Land Bill and Land Policy, finalized in early 2004, aim to tackle some of the challenges. In its research, ACTS is concentrating on the policy aspects of land reform and local administration.

The fighting in the North-East DRC involves numerous factors, including the control of local economic structures by armed groups and the exploitation of natural resources, (especially coltan, gold, diamonds, and timber). These have been well documented: issues surrounding access to agricultural and grazing land have been less well-researched, despite being important. Issues of land tenure will only be solved through dialogue and negotiation between the people involved; however, this will have to be done in tandem with a review of political representation of 'non-autochthonous' (i.e. 'immigrant') groups; land tenure systems (civil and customary) and studies of the way that systemic land tenure problems have interacted with historical specifics and local power-struggles.

Burundi is on the brink of an outbreak of peace after more than a decade of internecine civil war. The country has attained a degree of relative calm unprecedented for more than ten years. The outcome of decades' long instability and violence in Burundi has been the flight of in excess of 800,000 nationals into neighbouring and other countries, principally to Tanzania. Another 281,000 are internally displaced inside the country. The repatriation and resettlement of over a million refugees and internally displaced people is crucial to the ultimate success of the entire peace process. Their land claims are of significant importance to the consolidation of sustainable peace. To this end, the study selected areas which are in various stages of "crisis": open conflict with international aspects (like in the DRC), low-intensity internal conflict (Burundi), and post-conflict reconstruction (Rwanda). It is important that stakeholders in each area are able to learn from each other's experiences. It is clear that national and international policies affecting refugees and internally displaced populations (IDPs) will have implications for land and natural resource rights; and vice-versa. This will be achieved through research, networking, advocacy and technical support for a variety of actors, including government departments, civil society groups and non-governmental organizations. The project findings will be presented and discussed at a regional conference to be held in October 2004.



A house destroyed during the conflict near the river Ituri, North- Eastern DRC

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ACTS' Vision

*Better living standards for all in Africa
through harnessing science and technology
for sustainable development*

ACTS' Mission

*To strengthen the capacity of African countries
and institutions to harness science and technology
for sustainable development*