Abstracts

Governance and Social Action in Sudan after the Peace Agreement of January 9, 2005: local, national, and regional dimensions

Building up governance structures is increasingly considered as a means to counter state decay and deal constructively with internal conflicts. Sudan is a case in point where the government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army have agreed on wealth and power sharing, institutionalised by an interim Government of South Sudan and transitional governments in the federal states. Aims are to build infrastructure and deliver social services while holding revenues subject to public accountability.

The research project will apply an actor-oriented perspective to investigate the dynamics of state-society relations and ways of establishing legitimacy of rule in four southern Sudanese states with complex conflict patterns. Regional dimensions will be covered by analyzing spill-over effects across the Ethiopian border and influences on governance structures from the Sudanese diaspora in Kenya. Young scholars from African universities will have opportunities to get academic qualifications under international guidance.

Politische Steuerung und soziales Handeln im Sudan nach dem Friedensabkommen vom 9. Januar 2005: Lokale, nationale und regionale Dimensionen

Der Aufbau von Strukturen politischer Steuerung wird zunehmend als Möglichkeit eingeschätzt, Staatszerfall zu verhindern und konstruktiv auf innergesellschaftliche Konflikte einzuwirken. Der Sudan ist ein Beispiel dafür. Dort haben sich Regierung und Befreiungsbewegung bzw. -armee auf die Teilung des nationalen Vermögens und der Macht geeinigt, die durch eine Interimsregierung für den Südsudan und Übergangsregierungen in den Bundesstaaten institutionalisiert werden soll. Angestrebt werden Infrastrukturaufbau und Versorgung mit sozialen Leistungen bei öffentlich kontrollierten Staatshaushalten.

Im Rahmen des Forschungsprojekts sollen aus einer Akteursperspektive Dynamiken im Verhältnis zwischen Staat und Gesellschaft und die Herstellung von Herrschaftslegitimität in vier Bundesstaaten des südlichen Sudan, die komplexe Konfliktmuster aufweisen, analysiert werden. Regionale Dimensionen werden in Form von Analysen der Auswirkungen im äthiopischen Grenzgebiet sowie der Einflüsse der sudanesischen Diaspora in Kenia auf Strukturen politischer Steuerung einbezogen. Junge Wissenschaftler/innen aus afrikanischen Universitäten erhalten dabei Gelegenheit, unter internationaler Betreuung akademische Qualifikationen zu erlangen.

Research Proposal

Governance and Social Action in Sudan after the Peace Agreement of January 9, 2005: local, national, and regional dimensions

Aims of the Research Project

The research project is intended to contribute constructively to the academic discourse on state decay and societal erosion in Africa. The study is meant to explain how state-society relations are transformed in the framework of existing and new local and regional governance structures in societies that have been caught up or taking part in violent conflicts for a long time. A focus will be on the actors involved and in particular on the ways of action with regard to building governance, creating legitimacy of rule, and re-establishing old and forming new institutions that guide and shape state-society relations. Analysis of the local-national nexus and the context - the political dynamics created by the activities of local, regional, national and international actors - will also be part of the study.

Through the common research, a network between African and European scholars and members of the young African academic generation is to be created. The project is to promote academic qualification and capacities, academic exchange, intercultural learning and cooperation among researchers from different parts of Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya, and between the German and African participants. Research outputs are intended to be used as policy inputs for forging cooperation between the Sudan and neighbouring countries.

State of the Art

Peace and conflict research and research on economic and political transformation form the framework the proposed project is part of. After a brief survey of critical issues resulting from studies of African transformation processes, and an introduction of a governance-related approach in peace and conflict research, the state of the art regarding governance and social action in Sudan will be reviewed.

Renewed academic interest in the properties of African political systems and their potentials of trans-formation has aroused due to the proliferation of democratic movements in the beginning of the 1990s (Bratton/van de Walle 1997, Bayart 1993). Outcomes of political transformations have varied widely, ranging from the formal institutionalisation of democracies, gradual political liberalisation and permis-sion of pluralism, to the collapse of states, or establishment of autocracies (Diamond 2002, Tetzlaff 1998). Comparative political science studies have tried to explain these diverse outcomes with varying institutional settings and political cultures (Chazan 1994).

Many countries in Africa have been caught in the dilemmas of simultaneous economic and political transformations (Schmitter 1996). Re-thinking the interrelations between state, private sector, and social

action has been rare (Wohlmuth et al. 2001, 1999). Solutions have rather been sought in "technical fixes" (Armijo et al. 1995) and mechanistic concepts of "good governance". The latter has become a catchword in applied development policy. It denotes a regime characterised by rule of law, efficient and effective public sector management, accountability of public office, decentralisation, public availability of information, and transparency. Most aid agencies claim to engage in institution-building with the aim of establishing "good governance". Some donor agencies expect better service delivery, poverty reduction and prevention of corruption as outcomes (World Bank 2004, 2001). Others apply a more direct political approach and embark on measures to increase respect for human rights and democratic participation through capacity building of civil society and the judiciary (Commission of the European Communities 2003). In line with western liberal thought, the proponents of this approach regard the organised part of society as crucial to managing and controlling economic, social and political resources and institutions for development and to create social cohesion (Diamond 1994). Hence, development agencies have concentrated on strengthening civil society in order to build democratic structures in various political system contexts including post-conflict societies, using pragmatic and sometimes technicist approaches for political problem solution (Callaghy 1994, World Bank 1997, UNDP 1997).

Scholars have criticised the application of rather narrow institutionalist approaches as insufficient to tackle the complex political-economic problems in transforming societies. Also the tendency to reduce the concept of civil society to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), that is, formally established and registered intermediary associations which aim at working for the needs of underprivileged groups, has been questioned (Zinecker 1999). Moreover, the influence of the aid agencies and NGOs on local societies and governance structures has posed a challenge for researchers (Riehl 2001). In sum, critique has been directed against a tendency of using western ideas of "good governance" as a blueprint. Such an approach may eclipse competing concepts and structures of governance, alternative approaches of operation, interactions between social groups and leaders, ways to create legitimacy, and the existing variety of decision-making procedures.

The proposed research project therefore intends to look into the (re-) establishment of governance structures in southern Sudanese societies from a much more differentiated perspective. As in other African countries with internal conflict, considering institution building in a framework of conflict resolution processes is important. Recent scholarly concepts of conflict transformation have extensively worked on this (Bächler 2001). Accordingly, building governance structures in conflict areas implies that previously violent attempts of conflict solution are transformed into peaceful means of debating and problem solving (Reimann 2001). A precondition for determined steps in this direction is careful analyses of the root causes of conflict. Involvement of the various levels of government, inclusion of a broad range of relevant actors, participation in decision-making as well as ownership in implementation of decisions are considered to be crucial for successful conflict transformation (Nhema 2004).

This approach goes beyond power and security concepts informed by political realism, which focus on formal ceasefire agreements and de-militarisation of warring parties. It incorporates a wholistic concept

of security and strives at sustainable change in state-society relations by inclusive strategies of consultation and problem solution in informal and relations-oriented ways, thus promoting conditions that facilitate cooperation. Building on old-established local ways of conflict resolution and adding a dimension of removing oppressive social and gender relations through non-violent social action, are part of this approach. Scholars hold that through this combination, underlying causes of direct, cultural and structural violence can be tackled (Reimann 2001, Senghaas 2001). At this point, a process of conflict resolution turns into formation of governance structures.

The academic literature on the conflict in Sudan reveals various intertwined causes. Politically, the conflict has centred on nation and state building, which has never been successfully completed in a way which would have been sufficiently inclusive to all existing peoples in Sudan (Loiria 1971). Participation of southern Sudanese in national decision-making processes, e.g. on the state form, has never been fully representative (Loiria 1986). This has historical roots in early enslavement of southerners and colonial divisions of the territory (Deng 1973). State building has been biased towards the interests of a particular urban, Arabised, Muslim elite which took over the colonial institutions but neither adapted them to the needs of the majority nor appreciated the existing multitude of cultural identities. As a consequence, appropriate institutions for non-violent conflict resolution and interest expression of heterogeneous social groups have not been established in a way that would give them the chance to function properly. Hegemonic political forces and governments have thwarted a representative constitutional conference so far. This has been a further major cause of conflict (El-Battahani 2002, Tetzlaff 1993).

Economic causes of war are complex and interlocked. Since the late 1970s, structural economic crises have affected a growing number of people in Sudan. Neither structural adjustment programmes nor the economic strategies of the Islamist rulers succeeded in reversing economic decline (El-Battahani 1996, Wohlmuth 1993). Exclusive control of the predominantly Arab-Muslim elite over the commanding heights of the economy fuelled civil war. Their policies in the fields of agriculture and the informal sector, infrastructure and investment have led to a decrease in soil fertility and increased social, gender, and ethnic inequality (Dirar 2003, Grawert 1998, 1993). Conflicts over resources (oil, land, water) augmented not only due to desertification and drought but also due to war and displacement (Wassara 2002a). Established means of conflict resolution between nomads and peasants were no longer sufficient under these conditions, and the ruling elite reinforced conflicts instead of solving them (Wassara 2000a, Kebedde 1999, Mohamed Salih 1990). A further economic factor with conflict-boosting impact has been the proliferation of small arms in the region in the Cold War context which contributed to "markets of violence" (Wairagu 2004, Elwert 1997).

Islamisation and Arabisation of southern Sudanese societies were enhanced in particular after 1983, adding a cultural dimension to the conflict. Stereotyping, dehumanising and creating images of enemies shaped the public discourse and led to ascriptions of victimhood and justification of violence against "the Other" (Jackson 2002). Under leadership of the SPLA and, due to splits, further liberation armies,

increasing numbers of people took up arms against the troops and militias of the central government, frequently out of the fear that their cultural identity and traditions that had helped them to survive for centuries, were in danger. Since 1989, the fundamentalist government has executed numerous arrests, killings and human rights violations along tribal, ethnic, gender, political, and ideological lines. All previously active civil society organisations and parties were dissolved. The government ruled by state of emergency and created several military and para-military bodies, thus instrumentalising the war towards politicising ethnicity in order to stay in power. Also among the liberation armies, ethnicity was politicised towards violent claims for predominance (Johnson 2003, Saeed 2002). At the same time, the government forcefully secured access to oil fields and fertile land for various foreign and national investors, trying to increase its revenues. Individual rights of investors were protected at the expense of collective rights over natural resources and land, thus fuelling hostility based on ethnic and religious lines (Jok 2001, Rahhal 2001). For the Nuer who live in Upper Nile State, anthropological research has revealed a process of depersonalization of warfare. Together with the adoption of changing values, this has created permanent feuding which has replaced alliance-based political relations under the previous kinship-oriented system. Military leaders in southern Sudan purposefully undermined mediating institutions, primordial bonds, and the existing rules of ethical behaviour in order to create loyal recruits. This resulted in previously unknown atrocities against women, children, and elders through militias as well as resistance fighters (Hutchinson 1996, Hutchinson/Jok 1999). The protracted civil war has widely militarised Sudanese society (Young 2003). Human rights reports and the few available empirical studies draw a dark picture of social and political life in the conflict areas (various reports of amnesty international and Life & Peace Institute, Harir/Tvedt 1994).

The long-lasting conflict can be considered as an expression of lacking legitimacy of rule (Schmidt 2001). Political leaders have strongly relied on security forces and the army to maintain order, thus exerting domination instead of building a legitimised power base (Chazan 1992). Moreover, the government neither represents the cultural variety nor does it respond to the demands of most of its constituencies. The state has failed to protect its citizens and even persecuted many of them. Hence, scholars hold that a fundamental change in state-society relations will be required to reach sustainable peace. At the macro-level, this would imply to make a clear break away from a client-based state toward a citizen-based state. At the local level, broadening the basis of participation towards territorially defined local communities with their respective organisational structures, value systems, institutional arrangements and ways of resource use would be required. At the same time, representation also of those who would be excluded by numerical weighing of votes, accommodation of differences, and protection of minorities would have to be ensured (Deng 1998, Mamdani 1996).

Responding to external pressures and internal calls for reform, the government of Sudan passed a "permanent" constitution in 1998 and allowed a limited degree of political activity, but did not legalise the major oppositional parties. Nonetheless, 19 political parties have been admitted and a number of humanitarian and development organisations officially registered under the governmentally decreed con-

stitutional law. The Islamist faction of the government was removed. However, the previously strong civil society organisations of the professionals, academicians, women, and trade unions are still kept down, and scholars regard perspectives for a serious turn to democracy to be bleak (Mohamed Salih 2001). On the other hand, local peace initiatives have started to solve problems between ethnic groups in Kordofan and ended the ethnic conflict in Upper Nile region which had led to the split of the SPLM/A in 1991 (Wassara 2000, Nyaba 2000). Local peace-building has been supported by international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and church organisations (Johnson 2003, Sudan Peace Fund 2004, Internally Displaced People Project 2004).

Although formally, Sudan became a federation of 26 states in 1994, centralised rule has continued. Administrative local government structures exist in the government-controlled areas at regional, district and village levels and include rural and urban locality councils as well as a structure of provincial ministries with local departments and committees. However, they have no autonomy but are under close control of the central government (Loiria 2005). In the areas under SPLM/A control, a National Executive Council was set up in 1994 which rules over a hierarchy of rural civil administration bodies. Whereas the top is under SPLA control, at lower administrative levels, power has been devolved. Old chieftaincies have been maintained with their own law courts but are de facto often overruled by SPLA commanders. The local governments in South Sudan have been largely unable to deliver services. NGOs increasingly have taken over this state function (Johnson 2003).

Since the end of 2002, under strong foreign pressure mainly by the USA, a series of ceasefires have been negotiated between the government of Sudan and the leaders of SPLM/A in Kordofan States and in the whole of southern Sudan (IGAD Sudan Peace Process 2004). While in Darfur atrocities and displacement of the inhabitants have aggravated severely, the government of Sudan and the leadership of SPLM/A signed a Peace Agreement on January 9, 2005. Its basis is sharing oil revenues and resources. It also states that determined development efforts will be directed to the southern region. For this purpose, new institutional arrangements are planned to be installed during the coming six months which are to enhance national representation of the South. One will be the filling of the Vice President's office by the leader of the SPLM/A, John Garang, the second will be the establishment of a Regional Government for the South, the third will be a split of administrative positions towards fairer representation, and the fourth will be autonomy of the Southern Region for six years, to be followed by a referendum in 2011 on secession or unity (Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement 2005, IRINnews 2005). Development agencies are planning to implement programmes to enhance local institutional capacity and to democratise the governmental system in the framework of the interim Government of South Sudan (IFAD 2002, UNDP 2002). The crucial question to be dealt with by the research project is, how control over and access to resources will be organised after the Peace Agreement.

Several scholars have put the conflict in Sudan in the larger African context. Although domestic in origin, the recurrent and deadly conflicts at the Horn of Africa always had international dimensions with

significant implications for inter-state relations in the region (Markakis/Mohamed Salih 1998, Brüne/Matthies 1990). Refugee movements, cross-border ethnic ties, and the politics of mutual and reciprocal support for insurgents originating from each of the involved countries contributed to the "internationalisation" of domestic conflicts (Wassara 2002). The actors involved have been part of a web of interrelationships within which the conflicts unfolded. States were primary targets of the resistance armies in the region, because they failed to discharge their responsibility to fairly and equitably allocate resources. On the one hand, better state performance could have been instrumental in preventing and managing conflicts at national and sub-regional levels. On the other hand, the conflicts have been one of the major obstacles to coordinated and integrated national and international policies on resource use and conflict management in the Horn of Africa (Berhanu 2003, Cliffe 1999). Developments in post-conflict Sudan are very likely to have implications for neighbouring states and societies, particularly on those areas where the inhabitants have many things in common with the people of Sudan. The research project thus will include an appraisal of the Peace Agreement in view of issues and causes of conflict that may involve regional actors from neighbouring countries.

Another regional dimension is related to the mass exodus of Sudanese who tried to escape from the turmoil in South Sudan. It is estimated that there are four million internally displaced people and 500,000 Sudanese refugees in the Eastern and Great Lakes regions of Africa. Most of them live in large settlements or in dispersed individual units. Although away from home, the refugees have continued to replicate their way of life but in new circumstances. For example, since service provision is hampered by funding constraints as well as by inadequate implementation, participation and coordination in the refugee camps, refugees often take initiatives to meet their educational and other needs outside the camps. This is done by living with relatives or staying independently in urban areas, while still maintaining their refugee status. Interactions with other cultures have exposed the refugees to influences from the host societies as well as those of international organisations. At the same time, the Sudanese diaspora has maintained traditional formal structures of exercising authority, leadership and influence and adapted them to the new environments in the camps and urban settlements to suit their needs. In many refugee camps, there are elected regional and community (ethnic) representatives and sector committee members, with whom UNHCR and NGOs liaise in service provision (Omosa, forthcoming). The planned research will therefore include an analysis of governance systems developed among the Sudanese diaspora in Kenya and their impact on institution-building in southern Sudan.

In the proposed study, governance will be looked at in its broadest sense, covering the complex processes, mechanisms, institutions, and activities through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations (UNDP 2002). This entails researching into the formal and informal institutions through which people govern themselves. Among the key issues to be considered is the role of leadership and in particular the question whether leadership is propelled by the wishes of the people or, leaders only find followers (Omosa/Katumanga 2004). Another important aspect will be the dynamics of participation and representation.

Theoretical Base and Methodological Approach of the Research Project

To do justice to this multi-dimensional background, research on governance and social action requires an interdisciplinary approach which links action and institutions. The "State-in-Society" approach is useful here, because it assumes that societies affect states as much, or even more than, states affect societies. In this concept, the state is regarded as being composed of shifting coalitions, within the state itself as well as of state components with social groups outside the state (Migdal 2001). In particular at the periphery of a given country, the various state components encounter activities of social groups that may push state actors in the direction of particularist group interests or even lead to domination of social groups over peripheral state components. State-society interactions can thus have different results. They may create more power for both, state components and social groups, or they can weaken both, or state actors can ally with select social groups against other groups. This may differ in society's "multiple arenas of domination and opposition" (Migdal 1994: 9). The outcome may be "dispersed or integrated domination" (ibid.) according to the coherence and territorial completeness of domination of any major social force, be it the state or a dominant group outside the state.

This perspective sheds a new light on the difficulties for states in Africa, including the Sudan, to sucessfully centralise and monopolise means of violence and to legitimise rule. The assumption, based on the Weberian ideal-type state, that only the state creates rules and maintains the monopoly of violence, neglects the negotiations, interactions, and the resistance that societies perform in the face of de facto existing multiple systems of rules. In order to capture these processes adequately, the state will be defined here as "a field of power" (Bourdieu 1985) which is "marked by the use and threat of violence and shaped by (1) the image of a coherent, controlling organization in a territory, which is a representation of the people bounded by that territory, and (2) the actual practices of its multiple parts" (Migdal 2001: 15-6). This definition allows an unveiled look into the realities of practices and an analysis of the morales and institutions guiding them (Grawert 1998: 182-7). It also makes possible to look into the forces determining contradictory behaviour of state components.

In theory, devolution of power to regional and local governments is expected to enhance legitimacy of rule, increase personal security, and improve economic prospects by building infrastructure and upgrading service delivery (Turner/Hulme 1997, March/Olsen 1995, Ostrom 1993, Merkel 1999). Scholars have pointed to functional and power-related obstacles, though, and these will have to be thoroughly considered. Hence, the proposed research project will regard institutional reform and in particular, strengthening local governance, as a conflictive process in itself rather than a technical solution to political strife (Samoff 1990, Grawert, forthcoming). This requires the use of a concept of conflict as both, a problem of political order and a catalyst for social change and social justice. Challenging, stabilising, and disruptive arenas in the research sites will be identified to investigate to what extent structural violence in terms of unequal power, lack of security, distributive injustice, and denial of people's identities is addressed. A further issue is the identification of non-conflict spaces and uncontested structures in soci-

ety, as well as of actors who have an interest in continuing conflict (Anderson 2003). Links between conflict and peace building in Sudan and conflicts, socio-economic crises, and patterns of coping with them in neighbouring societies will be included. For this purpose, social and inter-state relations as well as the role of regional organisations will be analysed.

A further theoretical requirement is to clarify the notion of "civil society" in a way which does not normatively delineate "good" organisations working in the interest of public welfare from the "bad guys" (Diamond 1994). Here, civil society will be defined as the socio-political arena where individual and collective existence is organised and societal problems and rule-setting are interpreted. Within this arena, social groups struggle for hegemony, thereby marginalising other groups. The relations between state elites and hegemonic civil society groups are regarded as being characterised by mutual leverage. Whereas the latter strive at influencing political agenda setting as well as the properties of state and political regime, the state elites try by a variety of means to shape civil society in a way which will not threaten their own power interests. Civil society comprises voluntary collectives, formed at any level of society including supranational levels, which are grounded in the societal or civil identities of the participants (that are in fluid ways delimited from private, egoistic, exclusive identities) and express ideas and demands by any means, verbally, by offensive or defensive action, or by using exit options (Grawert 2004, and forthcoming; Gibbon 1998). This conceptual approach includes activities and impacts of external forces exerting pressure or at least, encouraging like-minded internal forces towards economic or political ends. Interest alliances and conflicts between actors at various, including international, levels shape social relations as well as state-society relations. State factions may cooperate with or undermine powerful economic interests.

This theoretical basis suggests an interdisciplinary combination of approaches from political science, sociology, social anthropology, and development economics for the planned research.

Diachronic political analysis of the Peace Agreement, of institutional reforms and in particular, the structures of decentralised government will clarify which lessons can be learnt from the past. Historical comparison should focus on the period of peace and the structures of sub-regional autonomy in South Sudan in the aftermath of the Addis Ababa Agreement of 1972 and also consider its regional impact, in particular on the Horn of Africa and other neighbouring countries. The comparison will build on methods of analysis from the fields of International Relations and Political Economy in order to put the peace process in a wider context.

How newly formed governance structures tackle the political root causes of the conflict will need continuous attention during the research project. A focus will be on the ways by which they will secure representation and participation and inclusion of groups that had been discriminated against along ethnic, social, age, and gender lines, as well as of returning displaced people and refugees. Institution-building under special regard of the creation of legitimacy, analysis of forms of legitimacy and leadership, and the relations between elites and social groups will be further fields of study to be covered by political scientists.

Both sociological and social anthropological approaches will be required to analyse social action and subsequent changes in the relations between state components and societal groups, gender relations, and relations between social, ethnic and religious groups. The role of international actors in the Sudanese society and mutual cultural and social influences due to the war-induced contact with neighbouring societies will need special attention. Sociologists and social anthropologists will in particular have to investigate how the various cultures and social relations inform and shape, or undermine, governance structures. For this purpose, initiatives taken by local groups or alliances towards the establishment of governance in the research regions, and the variety of responses of southern Sudanese societies and political actors to donor-guided approaches will be investigated. The method to be mainly applied here will be analyses of interfaces between state components and societal actors, of interfaces between international aid agencies and NGOs and the existing or re-emerging institutions in southern Sudan, as well as interfaces between actors of the Sudanese diaspora, societies, and political actors in neighbouring countries (Long 1993).

Analysis of governance structures regarding capacities to implement economic policies as well as the fiscal and redistributional aspects of wealth and power sharing according to the Peace Agreement will be the task of development economists. Gender impacts and biases need to be looked into for each of the economic fields of analysis. Processes of planning and implementing infrastructure and social service delivery and the role of the private sector in rebuilding the economy in the conflict areas will also be covered by economic research. A regional perspective will be added investigating the new trade links emerging between southern Sudan and neighbouring countries, in particular with east African countries and the Horn. Special attention will be paid to the ways new governance structures get "markets of violence" (such as trade in arms and human beings) under control.

Research Sites

Various research sites have been identified in Sudan, Kenya, and Ethiopia which provide arenas where contests over issues, resources, values, participation, and representation are taking place. Four sites will be studied intensively in southern Sudan of which three come under the new Regional Government of South Sudan (in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei States) and one borders the southern region but comes under the Central Government (in South Kordofan State). These sites have been selected due to particular entrenched conflict patterns which will have to be dealt with through the newly emerging governance structures.

South Kordofan State is located at the border between North and South Sudan and belongs to the marginalised areas of the country. The Nuba, a people consisting of more than 50 different tribal groups, have been discriminated against by all Sudanese governments and were increasingly deprived of their fertile agricultural lands. Many Nuba used to migrate temporarily and partly permanently to the irrigated

schemes along the White Nile, to Khartoum, and abroad where most of them were employed as unskilled and temporary workers. Another significant group living in Kordofan are the Baggara, pastoralists who share access to land and water with the Nuba. Since the mid-1980s, resource conflicts mounted between the two groups due to several reasons, among them increased farming activities of the Baggara while Nuba took up livestock-raising, and enhanced government-induced spread of mechanized schemes which rapidly destroyed soil fertility and reduced access to land for the local population. When the government and allied forces started to disposess Nuba and to expel them from the land, many Nuba joined the civil war on the side of SPLA.

In the 1992 the government troops and government-armed militias fought a fierce war in the Nuba Mountains in the name of Islamisation. In fact the war was about new land for capitalised production. After discovery of oil fields the area was brutally cleared from civilian population and opened to foreign investors. The SPLA gained control over the mountainous areas whereas the Government of Sudan controlled the rich agricultural lowland and the towns. More than half of the population is scattered in Sudan and abroad, socially detached, deprived of economic opportunities, and without mutual confidence, because the local people had fought one another on both sides of the war. Large numbers are living in resettlement camps without access to land.

Local peace initiatives have started in 2000 and apparently were quite successful in de-militarising the local society. The Nuba Mountains Joint Military Commission, which includes troops and observers of the United Nations and other international organisations, monitor the peace process. Their presence seems to create an increased feeling of security within the population. NGOs and development agencies have started with projects to improve economic, infrastructural, and social service conditions, to re-build institutions and to support the formation of a civil society.

Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei States are the home of mainly Nuer and Dinka groups. They are partly semipastoralists and cultivators who have adapted to life in difficult swampy lands. In the Jonglei region, there live pastoralists with cattle playing a predominant role in the local social economy. Seasonal activities comprise also crop production, gathering, and fishing.

Conflict flared up in 1983 when one of the first oil fields in Sudan was discovered around Bentiu in the region which is now part of Unity State. The SPLA took up arms against the Government of Sudan, when it started to build a pipeline to Port Sudan, the Red Sea harbour, for oil exports, thus completely neglecting the region with regard to oil revenue allocation. The government allied with fighting factions and armed militias from Arabise northern Sudanese groups against SPLA, thus ethnicising the conflict. The war has led to great insecurity and displacements of the population. Many Nuer from Unity State have fled to Dinka areas in Upper Nile. This renewed traditional conflicts and hostilities between the two peoples. Inter-ethnic conflict was enhanced by a split in the SPLM/A along the Nuer-Dinka divide. Warlords took over control of local administrations in Upper Nile region, and armed self-protection of local resources spread in this area. From 1999 onwards, the conflict has been gradually resolved under strong involvement of NGOs and church groups through a series of local people's conferences and engagement

of traditional means.

The Jonglei region has another history of tension between local inhabitants and post-colonial Sudanese governments. There a water conflict between the government and local inhabitants broke out due to a policy by which the swamp was to be drained through a huge canal in the 1970s. Besides investors in mechanised agriculture in northern Sudan, Egypt had a great interest in increasing the accessible amount of Nile water. The local farmers and pastoralists in the Jonglei region were forced to change livelihood systems and suffered from declining soil fertility.

This conflict was overruled by the fightings between the government of Sudan and SPLA which led to a standstill of canal digging for three decades. After the Peace Agreement, the contradictory interests will be raised again. Now they have to be solved in a way which will prevent further water conflicts in the area. The governance structures which will be established at the local and sub-regional levels are decisive for an outcome which may do justice to the interests of the local population in access to water, crops, and wild vegetation and at the same time, satisfy the regional powers who depend on the Nile waters.

Gambella is one of the nine states of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and borders the Sudan at Upper Nile and Jonglei States. It is home to diverse ethnic groups, indigenous and settlers. The indigenous groups include mainly Nuer and Anuak who share languages, ethno-cultural affinities, economic activities and livelihood systems with their neighbours in South Sudan. They often interact with their kin across the border in the form of both conflict and cooperation.

Gambella has experienced the influx of tens of thousands of refugees from Sudan in the last couple of decades which had a strong impact on the already delicate ethnic balance in the region. Traditional resource-driven conflicts between Anuak and Nuer were transformed to ethnic rivalry as the major manifestation. The conflict in Southern Sudan also has militarised the Gambella Region. Due to geographic proximity and as a result of its being the pathway and sanctuary for insurgents in Ethiopia and the Sudan, the population of the region has had easy access to firearms for several decades. This contributed to escalation of the conflicts with attendant mishaps witnessed in Gambella till recently. A further type of conflict has occurred between Anuak and Dinka refugees in refugee camps in Ethiopia. Consequently, Gambella partly became an extended battlefield for inter-ethnic conflict that had its roots in South Sudan. Hence, the impacts of the peace process in Sudan on Gambella/Ethiopia require systematic academic research and analysis that could shed light on possible developments in the years to come.

Three types of research sites in Kenya will be included in the study, these are a refugee camp, settlements in the Rift Valley, and some quarters in Nairobi. The refugee camps in Kenya are managed by UNHCR, local and international NGOs, and the Government of Kenya. Major settlement sites for Sudanese refugees outside the refugee camps include various housing estates in Nairobi, educational institutions throughout the country, and some smaller settlements. Besides the refugees, there is another population of Sudanese living in Nairobi and working with various NGOs, religious dioceses, and organs of the SPLM/A and Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission whose headquarters are in Nairobi. Kakuma Refugee Camp, which hosts about 65,000 Sudanese, will constitute the main study area and

entry point, following which intermittent studies will be conducted in the settlements of Kapenguria and Eldoret, and in Nairobi. This is largely because the Sudanese people currently living in Kakuma are the ones most likely to re-locate soonest and at the earliest opportunity. It is also the case that they are the ones who must invest in a re-location that will affect their livelihood most dramatically, unlike those living on expatriate terms and therefore likely to re-locate to similar environments.

Though living in asylum and/or exile, the southern Sudan people in Kenya have maintained traditional as well as formal structures of exercising authority, leadership and influence. The traditional structure was carried from Sudan and has been adapted to the new environments in camps and urban areas to suit their needs. This system consists of councils of elders selected or appointed by the respective ethnic groups to oversee peaceful coexistence, conflict resolution and arbitration, and maintaining observance of the traditional customs and practices. In Kakuma, there exist traditional Bench Courts, "Payam Courts" and the "Appeal Courts" presided over by judges (elders) who are conversant with the Sudanese ethnic cultures and customs. In the refugee camps, they have elected regional and community (ethnic) representatives and sector committee members, with whom UNHCR and NGOs liaise in service provision. Therefore, despite the rebel and refugee status of the Sudanese people in Kenya, they maintain a semblance of "formal governance structures" falling under the umbrella of the SPLM/A, and its relief and development organs.

So far, these structures come under the three main clusters or committees constituting the SPLM/A governance structure. These are the local government, the military cluster, and the political cluster. The local government cluster is formed by the structures and offices responsible for running the administrative processes and implementing policies, the military cluster consists of the fighting forces and officials such as Commanders and Generals. The political cluster includes the SPLM/A leadership, politicians and party strategists. These clusters are inextricably interrelated. It is believed that one cannot serve in the civil administration or political cluster without a background in military participation. Southern Sudanese living in the refugee camps respect these structures and most of the adults belong to or are affiliated with one or more of these governance structures. With the newly signed peace agreement, it is expected that different governance structures will be put in place.

This sample of research sites is assumed to offer possibilities to investigate how the political, social, cultural and economic dimensions of the conflict are taken up by the respective societies after the Peace Agreement. Khartoum will be included as the capital where the central government institutions are located and national decisions are taken. All sites are characterised by multi-dimensional tensions and conflicts which have been tentatively settled recently. There is the need for institutions able to prevent a resurrection of armed struggle and to tackle appropriately the conflicts to come. The research will have to find answers to the following questions:

What are the characteristics of the "traditional" / established governance structures in southern Sudan and how have they changed over time?

What constitutes core values, what ideology informs these values, and to what extent do these two

factors inform governance and social action in the various research sites inside and outside Sudan?

How are those aspirations of the Sudanese which they acquired in the diaspora, likely to influence governance and social action upon their return?

Which are the underlying power relations of the emerging governance structures, and which capacities are there to tackle the causes of entrenched conflicts?

Which forces undermine emerging governance structures, how and by whom are they addressed?

How are the redistributive parts of the Peace Agreement implemented?

How do local governance structures in the research sites interlink with national and international regional governance?

For all sites, mainly a field research approach will be adopted for data collection, with the hope of moving on to action-research at a later stage.

Research Phases and Proceeding, Young Scholars' Involvement, and Extension of the Research Network

The project will start with a workshop in Khartoum with all participating scholars in order to commonly decide upon the composition of the ten researchers to be employed inteh project. Two will be degree holders who want to increase their research experience but not necessarily strive at further qualification, there will be three PhD students from various Sudanese universities and three Sudanese M.A. students, one Kenyan and one Ethiopian PhD student. Among the Sudanese candidates, those from southern Sudan and women will be favoured, if their academic background permits a choice. All applicants will be provided with background material before so that they can present research proposals related to the project framework. Joining a four-weeks intensive preparatory course will be obligatory for the selected researchers. The course is supplied by the Development Studies and Research Institute (DSRI) in Khartoum together with the Sudanese applicant Prof. El-Battahani and the coordinator, Dr. Grawert. The training includes methods of field research and informs about the theoretical background of the research topic.

During field research phase I, information will be gathered to get an overview of existing actors, activities, social and gender relations, issues, rules and institutions in the research areas. With qualitative methods of social research, actors and their perspectives will be identified. Observation, guideline interviews and focussed group discussions with local informants and leaders as well as group representatives will shed light on their current activities, important local issues, their aims, ideas, priorities and interests, interaction with other groups, formal and informal institutions. A focus will be on their relationships with government institutions, their perception of rule, assessment of conflict, and their concepts of security. Underprivileged groups, their interests and social action will also be identified. The interviews will be analysed immediately with respect to commonalities and differences, and further

guidelines will be subsequently adapted (Kleining 1982). This is complemented by quantitative surveys. Relevant interfaces between groups, varieties of state-society relations, power relations, and types of legitimacy will be identified by analysing the interviews and observations. The research will be guided by cooperation partners and the coordinator through several field visits and e-mail contact. Table 1 provides an overview of the availability of data in Sudan.

Table 1: Data needs and availability

Data to be collected	Availability and Source of data
Economic data	
Data concerning ecosystem, natural/renewable resources.	Available (Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Universities, scientific research, NGO reports)
Spatial land use, temporal/seasonal land use, settlements and IDPs claims to their lands and property.	Not available, to be researched (by qualitative methods, FGD, Interview, eventually analysis of aerial photos and use of statistics to be done upon the planned national census)
Labour market, training, banks, service sector	Not available, to be researched through qualitative samples (FGD, Interview)
Political and social data	
Social and political legal and institutional framework	Partly available (Government policy papers), partly to be researched
Social and political power (economic, military, geographic), gender dimensions	Not available, to be researched
Actors (insiders and outsiders) perceptions, needs, interests, values, and capacity regarding conflict management institutions (age/gender)	Partly available, partly to be researched
Relational-conflict map, potential and limits of emerging governance structures, interactions between various levels (from local to international), of patterns and problems of legitimacy of rule, and of forces which act towards peace-building or conflict escalation.	Not available, to be researched

Source: Compiled by Atta H. El-Battahani (2005).

A similar socio-economic and political mapping will be done for Gambella region and the Kenyan sites. Interfaces between the Sudanese diaspora and the local societies will be investigated, too. The qualitative analytical approach will be triangulated with documents of the respective governments, international agencies, regional organisations, NGOs, and further secondary sources, as well as with anthropological and neo-institutionalist approaches. In particular, decentralisation concepts will be critically reviewed and carefully applied to analyse the administrative reforms in southern Sudan.

A phase of data evaluation and in depth literature research follows, for the PhD students and researchers also in Bremen with the possibility to visit libraries in other towns. All cooperation partners will be involved in supervising the work, personally and through e-mail contact. The three M.A. students will finalise their theses and another three students will be selected and trained to participate in field research phase II.

During field research phase II, cases of resource conflict or other fields of tension will be identified for closer investigation of social action and the formation and functioning of governance structures (in line

with Bourdieu 1985, Long 2000). It is assumed that changing patterns of control over resources reflect changing relations of power within society, between state factions, between state and society, and between external and diverse internal social and state actors. This analytical framework allows to clarify economic and political impacts of activities of third parties involved in conflict resolution, restructuring, and developing the respective societies (Anderson 1999). Markets of violence and their influence on developments in conflict-ridden societies also have to be considered here.

For the selected cases, deep research with elements of grounded theory will be applied to gain knowledge on local ways of bridging and contesting discrepancies of value, interest, knowledge, and power and resulting cultural and organisational forms (Strauss/Corbin 1996). The organising and symbolising practices of state authorities, development agencies and organisations as well as the nexus of micro- and macro-relations will be studied for each case (Long 2001, Grawert 2001). Non-constitutional ways of participation through informal institutions such as patronage systems, women's networks, and social movements will be included in the investigation (see exemplary articles in Liebert/Lauth 1999). Alliances of actors and their respective aims, means, and strategies of action will be identified, with particular respect to political parties, popular movements and civil society organisations which elsewhere have pushed governments to become responsive to local demands (Olson 1968, Heller 2002). A focus will be on ways of participation emerging for each case, under the assumed condition of a disrupted society with possibly mistrustful relations towards the state. Ways and actions by which cultural identities and social and gender relations are (re-)constructed in the context of societies with long-term violence experience will be investigated in the case contexts. This phase will be intensively guided by supervising scholars and the coordinator.

Parallel to this, one of the students or researchers may concentrate on analysis of local, national, regional/international governance structures and regional power relations. This will require interviewing political and social leaders, analysis of documents, and linking this up with the work of the field researchers. A period of data evaluation, documentation, and thesis writing under supervision of all cooperation partners, personally and per e-mail contact, follows. The three M.A. students will finalise their theses.

For field research phase III, elements of participatory action research will be used in order to open possibilities to render the academic study applicable to the needs of those being studied. This will mainly be done by organising repeated meetings with larger and mixed groups of interview partners in order to discuss the research results and possible consequences for action with them. The project cooperation partners and the coordinator will join the researchers during these meetings and assist in guiding focussed group discussions. The aim is to increase awareness among local actors on the state-society relations identified, on important issues which might have come up during the research in the various sites, and about the range of social actors and institutions dealing with these issues in different ways. Key issues and possibly conflictive topics raised in these discussions will be taken up for further and more specific analysis of potentials and limits of emerging governance structures, of interactions between various levels (from local to international), of patterns and problems of legitimacy of rule, and of forces

which act towards peace-building or conflict escalation. Topic-related case studies will focus on social action in the framework of exit, voice, and loyalty options (Hirschman 1974). In a last step, the results will be communicated to the participants of the discussion groups and, if possible, to a wider local public, in subsequent meetings organised in the research sites. The proposed methodology draws from research experiences with a dialogue technique applied by Grawert for research in Tanzania (Grawert, forthcoming), and from experiences of the War-Torn-Societys Project (Johannsen 2001). In the context of conflict societies, this approach may contribute to rebuilding social relations and trust. It will also create a basis for participatory formulation of policy recommendations to be addressed to the respective levels and departmens of government.

Throughout the research project, several meetings and workshops to discuss results and research problems will be organised in institutes of higher learning in the research sites. The status of the southern Sudanese universities will be enhanced by convening workshops in these locations, even if they do not have departments of social sciences or related disciplines (e.g. in Malakal). The meetings will provide opportunities for the participants to exchange ideas, intensify cooperation and deepen research networks. Interested people from academia, politics, and society may attend the workshops so that interim results can enrich public discourse. After final analysis of the collected information and writing up PhD theses and articles, the project concludes with an international conference in Juba on "Governance and Social Action in Africa". The research results will be documented and published predominantly in African journals in order to add to African academic discourse on governance and social action and create wider cooperations and contacts for the future (see also attachment B).

Expertise of Participating Researchers and Expected Interdisciplinary Synergy

the scholars and researchers come from social and political sciences, sociology, economics, development studies, and social anthropology. They all have a long research experience in Africa and published extensively on a variety of related topics (see attachment C). Hence, an adequate range of academic and methodological approaches will be in place to cover the social, political, economic and cultural aspects of governance analysis. The previously planned cooperation with the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague cannot be realised due to overcommitment of Prof. Mohamed Salih in other projects. Instead, new partners from Ethiopia, Kenia, and South Sudan are ready to cooperate and will add considerable scholarly expertise to the common undertaking. Hopefully, a researcher from the Peace and Conflict Research department of the University of Dilling will join the project at a later stage. - Each involved university will host at least one workshop or conference and supply the necessary facilties during the project period. Ethical questions have been discussed on the basis of the recommended guideline and will be taken up in contracts to be made in case of project approval.

Prof. Dr Karl Wohlmuth (applicant of the University of Bremen) has worked on economic development strategies, structural adjustment policies, and the impact of economic programmes on Sudan since the 1970s. He cooperated with UNDP and ILO in the first Human Development Report for Sudan. As head of the African Development Perspectives Yearbook project and the Sudan Economy Research Group, he and his team maintain contact and organise research projects with African scholars, regional African institutions and the African Development Bank and edit several publication series. Prof. Wohlmuth is director of the Institute of International Economic Relations and International Management (IWIM) which provides training and undertakes research at the interface of macro- and micro-economic problems of structural change. His work in the proposed project will concentrate on supervising research on the economic aspects of governance, in particular fiscal aspects and outputs regarding service delivery, infrastructure and rural development. - The University of Bremen will provide a room and technical and administrative infrastructure for the project coordinator and assist with the organisation and accommodation of meetings and conferences. Furthermore, the IWIM offers space and technical infrastructure to five African PhD students and two researchers during a four months stay for literature research and further training, and for the cooperation partners during their various research stays. Prof. Wohlmuth will guide personally the training of the students and researchers with academic advice in development economics while they work in Bremen and by e-mail contact while they do research in Africa.

Prof. Dr. Atta H. El-Battahani (applicant of the University of Khartoum) is the head of the Department of Political Science. He has done field studies in Darfur and Kordofan on ethnic and resource conflicts, reintegration of fractured communities in conflict-affected areas, and on urban camps for displaced people in marginalised areas in Khartoum. He submitted expert reports on conflict resolution and sustainable development, the economics of civil conflicts, gender-based violence, and governance indicators. As founding member of the Development Policy Management Forum of the UNECA and of the North-south Project on Environmental Change and Conflict Transformation in the Horn of Africa, Prof. El-Battahani is committed to regional cooperative endeavours towards peace building. His scholarly contribution will be supervision of researchers in the field of political science including peace and conflict research and governance structures at the local, national, and regional international levels as well as training in methods. - The University of Khartoum will provide institutional facilities for the project through the DSRI and by organising workshops for students' selection.

Prof. Dr Angelo Lobale Lokoro Loiria (University of Juba) still holds lectures and supervises M.A. and PhD students' research work and thesis writing in the College of Social and Economic Studies. His expertise comprises local government structures and international relations. He has a strong focus on the historical dimension of the Sudanese north-south conflict and on intermittent processes of negotiation and peace agreements. His contribution in the project will be supervision of students' research mainly in this field and in historically comparative analysis of the emerging governance structures. - Since the University of Juba is in a process of being re-located to the South, training facilities are not yet available.

Dr Samson Samuel Wassara (UNICEF / University of Juba) is an expert in peace building and strongly involved in practical work. At present he manages a project in the framework of the Sudan Country Programme of Cooperation 2002-2006 which addresses grassroots peace building and conflict reduction at national and sub-national levels with a research component to enhance conflict analysis for knowledge-based interventions. As director of the Centre for Peace and Development Studies of Juba University, he founded the *Journal for Peace and Development Research* as forum for debate on peace studies. He will contribute through supervising research, assisting with contacts in the Sudanese research sites, and facilitating publications in the above journal.

Prof. Dr Amna Dirar (Ahfad University ofWomen) will cooperate in the project on the basis of her expertise in the fields of conflict resolution, gender and development, peace building, non-governmental organisations' management, citizens' rights and good governance. She is qualified in both public administration and social anthropology, and her supervisory work will focus on analysis of governance and capacity building with special consideration of inclusion of women. - Ahfad University can offer its library and information and expert advice regarding gender issues during the project.

Prof. Dr Kassahun Berhanu (University of Addis Ababa) chairs the Department of Political Science and International Relations and has a strong academic profile in decentralisation processes and governance as well as in peace and conflict research in Ethiopia. He will participate in research supervision from the perspective of political sciences with a focus on analysis of attempts to solve ethnicised conflict. Addis Ababa University may provide access to relevant literature through its libraries and close links to OSSREA (Organisation of Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa).

Dr Mary Omosa (University of Nairobi) is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Development Studies (IDS). A development sociologist by training, she has undertaken research in Kenya and within the African region on rural livelihoods, governance and transition in a way which provided necessary links between development theory and practice. She currently holds the UNESCO/UNITWIN Chair at the University of Nairobi. Her scholarly contribution to the project and supervisory work will be based on her recent study on governance structures in Kenya. The research will benefit from her methodological experience in interface analyses. - The publications available at the IDS Nairobi will be made accessible to the project participants.

Dr Elke Grawert (coordinator, University of Bremen) has a strong academic pursuit in dynamics of social action and state-society relations, in particular from a rural perspective. She studied livelihood systems and impacts of development policies under a gender perspective in Darfur. Her field research on local governance structures in Tanzania with qualitative methods of social research provides her with methodological expertise in the field of social action analysis. She will contribute to methodological training and supervision of students' work during extended field stays and otherwise, e-mail contact, while teaching at Bremen University. Intensive guidance is indispensable in order to secure that the

African students achieve academic qualifications and work efficiently in research teams, because they will come from diverse teaching-learning backgrounds and academic cultures, suffer from poor study facilities in South Sudan, and need special training for the participatory research approach. The project will benefit from her scholarly expertise at the interface of political science and sociology and her abilities in intercultural coordination and moderation, team and project management. Since the other partners are full-time professors and hence, not always available for the required frequent presence at the research sites, Dr Grawert will be the main contact person.

Intensive cooperation and networking among researchers and supervisors will create interdisciplinary synergies. It is planned to send always two researchers from different universities to the sites and to change sites so that each student will gain empirical knowledge from two different areas (countries) at least and learn to cooperate with a partner from a different academic discipline. Cooperation partners and the coordinator will engage in building academic links between young scholars and students from the various participating universities with more southern Sudanese universities including those in Dilling (South Kordofan) and Malakal (Upper Nile). This is challenging because due to the long years of conflict, internal academic exchange between Sudanese universities has been constrained. The aim is to build a sustainable research cooperation between all universities involved and to extend it in the future. Synergies are not only expected in the academic field but also practically and professionally due to the intended repeated contact with local, national and international stakeholders in the research sites.

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Tetzlaff, Rainer (1993): Staatswerdung im Sudan. Münster / Hamburg.

Tetzlaff, Rainer (1998): Demokratisierungsanläufe im Sudan – Ein Fall von Selbstblockierung durch eine politische Klasse, in: Schubert, Gunter/Tetzlaff, Rainer (eds): Blockierte Demokratien in der Dritten Welt. Opladen: 297-329.

Turner, Mark/Hulme, David (1997): Governance, Administration and Development. Making the State Work. London.

UNDP (1997): Participatory Local Governance. LIFE's Method and Experience 1992-1997. New York, in: www.undp.org/governance/local.htm.

UNDP (2002): Human Development Report: Addressing Social and Economic Disparities for Human Development. New York.

Wairagu, Francis K. (2004): The Proliferation of Small Arms and their Role in the Escalating Conflicts in East Africa, in: Nhema, Alfred G. (ed.): The Quest for Peace in Africa. Utrecht: 107-122.

Wassara, Samson S. (2000): African Water Resources: Confrontation and co-operation, in: Satti, Hassanat A. et al. (eds): Africa: Post Cold War Era. Khartoum: 113-148.

Wassara, Samson S. (2000a): Peace Building in Heterogeneous Communities of South Sudan: The role of local councils, in: Dirasat Ifriquiyya 23, June: 27-41.

Wassara, Samson S. (2002): Conflict and the State in the Horn of Africa: Militarization and civilian groups, in: African Journal of Political Science 7 (2).

Wassara, Samson S. (2002a): Peace Building Background Paper Nuba Mountains. Unpulished project paper.

Wohlmuth, Karl (1993): Die Wirtschaftspolitik des Bashir-Regimes seit Juni 1989, in Wuquf: Beiträge zur Entwicklung von Staat und Gesellschaft in Nordafrika, Vols 7-8 , Hamburg: 397-430.

Wohlmuth, Karl/Bass, Hans-Heinrich/Grawert, Elke et al. (eds): African Development Perspectives Yearbook 2001 Vol. 8: Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy. Münster/Hamburg/London.

Wohlmuth, Karl/Gutowski, Achim/Grawert, Elke/Wauschkuhn, Markus (eds): African Development Perspectives Yearbook 1999 Vol. 7: Empowerment and Economic Development in Africa. Münster.

World Bank (1997): World Development Report. Washington D.C.: 186-187.

World Bank (2001): Public Sector Governance, in: www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/indicators.htm.; World Bank (2004): World Development Report: Making services work for poor people. Washington D.C.

Young, John (2003): Sudan: Liberation Movements, Regional Armies, Ethnic Militias & Peace, in: Review of African Political Economy 97: 423-434.

Zinecker, Heidrun (1999): Einleitung. Die Blackbox zwischen Staat und Wirtschaft - Vermittlungsstrunktur oder "Demokratisierungsfalle"? in: Zinecker, H. (ed.): Unvollendete Demokratisierung in Nichtmarktökonomien. Amsterdam.

B   Working Programme and Time Schedule

The project partners decided upon the distribution of work and the schedule during the workshop in Bremen. Based on the map of tasks which was commonly prepared then, the attached working schedule has been produced. Some explanations may help to understand this map.

The schedule is structured according to "project participants" (vertical axis) and "time in months" (horizontal axis). The coloured squares denote different types of tasks to be fulfilled by each participant, the letters in the squares signify the places where these activities will take place.

The red squares indicate workshops or conferences in the participating institutions of higher learning. They are milestones of the project and the dates considered to be fixed.

The dark green squares mark field visits of the cooperation partners in order to supervise the field work of the students and researchers. The dates are not fixed, but the frequency of visits is indicated already by the number of these squares.

The light green squares indicate the three phases of field research done by students and researchers.

The yellow squares denote work in Bremen, including e-mail coordination of the project, supervision of students' work by e-mail, lectures related to topics derived from the research projects, workshop and conference preparation, administrative work for the project, etc. This will be done within the framework of the A 13 position applied for to the coordinator, and as part of the work within the already existing University position of the German applicant, Prof. Wohlmuth.

The orange squares refer to literature research of African project participants in Bremen and possibly in the Institutes of African and Orient Studies in Hamburg.

The dark blue squares indicate courses in methods and theoretical basis of the project, which will partly be supplied by staff of the Development Studies and Research Institute (DSRI) in Khartoum, which is attached to the University, and partly by project partners and the coordinator. Periods of data evaluation and thesis writing are also in dark blue.

The light blue squares stand for supervisory work and advice of the African partners to students and researchers during periods of field work, data evaluation, and thesis writing. Moreover, these squares denote participation of scholars in documentation, workshop and conference preparation, preparing calls for papers, and editing, the cost of which are all covered by the already existing work positions of the Sudanese applicant and the cooperation partners.

The dark brown squares denote the organisational work of project assistants in preparing meetings, conferences and workshops, facilitating field research, organising meetings with stakeholders, layouting and editorial work, as well as some academic ground work, investigation and assistance in data processing in Africa and Bremen.

The light brown squares indicate assignments and organisational work of the M.A. students in Sudan.

The pink squares indicate selection processes of students and researchers.

The violet squares stand for organisational, administrative, editorial work etc. of the coordinator.

For the overview, please refer to file "Working Schedule05.pdf".

C   Curricula Vitae and Publication Lists of Project Participants

Prof. Dr. Karl Wohlmuth

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28334 Bremen, Germany
Phone: +49-421-218-3074
Fax: +49-421-218-4550
E-mail: wohlmuth@uni-bremen.de

Born on 08/12/1942 in Vienna, Austria; Austrian citizen

1960-1964   Studies of Economics and Business Administration in Vienna at the University of Economics Vienna (formerly called Hochschule für Welthandel)

1965-1966   Research Scholar at the Institute for Higher Studies (IHS) in Vienna

1966-1970   Research Assistant and Lecturer at the Johann-Kepler-Universität Linz an der Donau in Linz, Austria

1967   End of Doctoral Studies with the degree Dr. rer. comm.

1970-1971   Research Assistant and Assistant Professor at Free University of Berlin (Freie Universität Berlin), Institute for Economic Policy

Since 1971   Professor at the University of Bremen, Germany for Comparative Economic Systems (Vergleich ökonomischer Systeme)

Since 1984   Various international consulting and training commitments for international organisations (among others for World Bank, UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, JASPA, ARLAC)

Present position: Director of the Institute for World Economics and International Management (IWIM) and member of various faculty committees of the Faculty of Economics, University of Bremen

Research Fields:

African Development Perspectives (Studies in the context of the Research Group on "African Development Perspectives"/General Editor of the "African Development Perspectives Yearbook"),

Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment in Sudan (Research in the context of the Sudan Economy Research Group; director of the research group since its establishment)

China in the World Economy (Research in the context of the Research Group on China/in cooperation with the Hochschule Bremen/University of Applied Sciences Bremen)

Schumpeter and Asian Development (in cooperation with the Research Group on East Asian Development at Aichi-University in Toyohashi, Japan)

Problems of Transition Economies in Eastern Europe and East Asia (in cooperation with the Internationale Wissenschaftliche Vereinigung Weltwirtschaft und Weltpolitik (IWVWW) e.V. Berlin).

Editor of Periodicals and Series:
- Sudan Economy Research Group Discussion Papers (since 1984)
- Berichte des Weltwirtschaftlichen Colloquiums der Universität Bremen (Co-editor since 1984)
- African Development Perspectives Yearbook (General Editor and Programme Coordinator since 1989): 10 volumes so far have appeared, and volume 11 is now in process

- Materialien des Universitätsschwerpunktes "Internationale Wirtschaftsbeziehungen und Internationales Management"/Materialien des Wissenschaftsschwerpunktes Globalisierung der Weltwirtschaft (Co-Editor since 1991)
- Schriftenreihe des "Instituts für Weltwirtschaft und Internationales Management" im LIT Verlag, Münster und Hamburg (Co-Editor since 1993)
- Berichte des Arbeitsbereichs Chinaforschung im Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Internationales Management (Co-Editor since 1995; since March 2000 in cooperation with Hochschule Bremen/University of Applied Sciences Bremen, Prof. Dr. H.-H. Bass)

Memberships:
- Member of the Editorial Board of the journal "Middle East Business and Economic Review" (published by the International Centre for Middle East Business and Economic Research Ltd., Sydney)
- Overseas Corresponding Member of the Sudan Studies Association of the United Kingdom
- Member of the Board of the Internationale Wissenschaftliche Vereinigung Weltwirtschaft und Weltpolitik(IWVWW) e.V., Berlin
- Member of the List-Gesellschaft
- Member of the Royal African Society, London
- Member of the Verein für Socialpolitik (Gesellschaft für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften)
- Member of the American Economic Association
- Member of the European Association of Development Research Institutions (EADI)

Recent Publications

2004 Karl Wohlmuth et al. (eds): African Development Perspectives Yearbook, Vol. 10, Private and Public Sectors: Towards a Balance. Münster: LIT Verlag.

2004 K. Wohlmuth et al. (eds): African Development Perspectives Yearbook, Vol. 9, African Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development. Münster: LIT Verlag.

2003 Hozumi, Toshihiko/Karl Wohlmuth/Tobias Knedlik (eds): After the Asian Crisis. Schumpeter and Reconstruction, Münster/Hamburg/London: LIT Verlag.

2003 Chancen der Globalisierung - für wen? Berichte aus dem Weltwirtschaftlichen Colloquium der Universität Bremen, Nr. 81, März.

2001 Africa's Growth Prospects in the Era of Globalisation: The Optimists versus the Pessimists,in: Wohlmuth, K. et al. (eds): African Development Perspectives Yearbook 2000/2001, Vol. 8: Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy, Part A: Basic Issues. Münster/Hamburg/London: LIT Verlag: 101 – 160.

2001 African Development Perspectives Yearbook, 2000/2001, Vol. 8: Africa's Reintegration Into the World Economy, Part A: Basis Issues, and Part B: Country Cases. Hamburg/ Münster/London: LIT Verlag (Diverse Beiträge als Editor von Units mit Einführungsbeiträgen.)

2001 Africa's Reintegration into the World Economy - Basic Issues. An Introduction, in: Wohlmuth, K. et al., Africa's Reintegration, a. a. O., 3-10.

2001 Regional Integration in an Era of Globalisation. An Introduction, in: Wohlmuth, K. et al., Africa's Reintegration, a. a. O.: 365-374.

2001 Country Cases of World Market Integration. An Introduction, in: Wohlmuth, K. et al., Africa's Reintegration, a. a. O.: 539-549.

1999 (Co-editor), Good Governance and Economic Development, African Development Perspectives Yearbook 1997/98, Vol. 6. Münster/Hamburg/London: LIT Verlag.

1999 Good Governance and Economic Development in Africa. An Introduction, in: Wohlmuth, K. et al. (eds), op.cit.

1999 Governance and National Economic Development in Africa. An Introduction, in: Wohlmuth, K. et al., op.cit.

1999 Governance and Local Economic Development in Africa. An Introduction, in: Wohlmuth, K. et al. op.cit.

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        (home) + 249-11-460458
        mobile: +249-912679135
Fax: +249-11- 777017 / 780558
Email: abattahani@hotmail.com

Education

1986 Ph.D. University of Sussex, Britain.
1980 M.Sc. University of Khartoum.
1976 B.Sc. (Honours) Second Class, Division One in Political Science.

Languages: Arabic and English.

Recent field research:

1999   Survey on current attempts to reintegrate fractured communities in conflict-affected areas
        in Sudan.
2000   Field survey in West Sudan on resources, environment and tribal-ethnic conflicts.
2001   Field survey in North Darfur and Khartoum State on civil society organizations.

Teaching experience and employment

1977   Teaching Assistant, Department or Political Science, University of Khartoum.
1987   Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Khartoum.
1992   Assistant Professor in Political Science, University of Khartoum.
1997   Associate Professor in Political Science, University of Khartoum.

Publications

2004 (co-authored with Ali, Ali Abdel Gadir/Elbadawi, Ibrahim) The Sudan's Civil War: Why has it
      Prevailed for so Long? Research paper presented to the World Bank.
2002 Tribal Peace Conferences in Sudan: The Role of Joudiyya Institution in Darfur, Western Sudan, in:
      Backler, Gunther/Spillmann, Kurt/Suliman, Mohamed (eds): Transformation of Resource
      Conflicts: Approach and Instruments. Oxford: Peter Lang: 379-448.
2002 Elections and Northern Hegemonyin Sudan, in: Cowen, Michael/Liisa Laakaso, Liisa (eds):
      Elections in Africa. London: James Currey.
2002 Political Ethnicity and Peasant Movement in the Nuba Mountains: 1924-1966. Cairo:Sudanese
      Studies Centre.
2001 Resource Scarcity and Conflict Management in the Horn of Africa. Final report. London: Institute
      for African Alternatives (IFAA).
2000 The Role of Southern Sudanese Women in Peace Building. Discussion paper. Khartoum:
      DSRC/University of Khartoum.
2000 Economic Liberalization and Civil Society in Sudan: 1989-1995, in: Prah, Kwesi K./Ahmed, Abdel
      Ghaffar M. (eds): Africa in Transformation: Addis Ababa: OSSREA: 145-160.
2000 Economic liberalization and Institutional Reform in Irrigated Agriculture: The Case of the Gezira
      Scheme in Sudan ,in: Limam, Imed (ed.): Institutional Reform and Development in the MENA
      Region.Cairo: The Arab Planning Institute and The Economic Research Forum for Arab Countries,
      Iran and Turkey: 241-260.
1999 AIDS in Sudan, in: Orstom/CNLS/CODESRIA: AIDS in Africa. Dakar, Sengal.

1997 Women and Human Rights. Omdurman: Babikir Badri Scientific Association for Women Studies, Ahfad University.
1996 The Economic and Political Impact of Economic Liberalization and social Welfare in Sudan. Working paper 6/96. Helsinki: Institute of Development Studies, University of Helsinki.
1996 Economic Transformation and Political Islam in Sudan: 1975-1989. Working paper 5/96. Helsinki: Institute of Development Studies, University of Helsinki.
1996 Trading Places: Alternative models of economic integration in the Horn of Africa, co-authored with Gessesse, Belay et al. Uppsala: Institute of Life and Peace.
1995 Ethnicity and Economic Development in Federal Sudan, in: Salih, Hassan M. et al. (eds): Federalism in Sudan: Experiences and lessons. Khartoum: University Press: 242-254.
1995 Federalism in Sudan: Experiences and lessons, co-edited with Salih, Hassan M. et al. Khartoum: University Press.
1995 Poverty in Khartoum, co-authored with Mustafa, Adil, in: Environment and Development, Vol. 2, No. 2, October: 195-206.
1994 Political Implications of Economic Cooperation Between Arab and African Countries: Arab Capital in West Africa, in: Raafat, Eglag (ed.): Afro-Arab Relations. Cairo: Centre for Research and Political Studies, University of Cairo: 329-347.
1991 State Bureaucracy and Disaster Management : the Case of 1988 Rain and Flood Disaster in Greater Khartoum, in: Abu Sin, M.H. (ed.): Disaster Prevention and Management in Sudan. Khartoum: University Press.
1983 A Strategy for Modernizing Traditional Agriculture, in: Awad, M.E. (ed.), Socio-Economic Change in the Sudan. Khartoum: Graduate College Publications, University of Khartoum.

Recent consultancy reports and expert meetings

2003 Joined, as Conflict Resolution expert, a UNDP commissioned study to come up with an Integrated Development Strategy for Darfur, in Western Sudan.
2002 Joined, as a gender expert, a UNFPA commissioned study on A Multi-Country Project on Laws on Adolescent Rights and Gender Based Violence: Case study of Sudan, Institute of Women, Gender and Development Studies, Ahfad University, September-October 2002.
2002 Joined, as a gender expert, IFAD commissioned study on North Kordofan Rural Development Project: Review of Training Manual, Khartoum, July-August 2002.
2001 Team leader in IDRC two-year research project on Resource Scarcity and Conflict Management in the Horn of Africa, covering the case of Sudan.
2000 Undertaking a research on "Civil Society Organizations in Sudan" for Oxfam-Canada.
2000 Undertaking a short assignment for IGAD on Early Warning Systems in Sudan.
2000 Participated in an Experts workshop on the Economics of Civil Conflicts in Africa, organized by ECA, Addis Ababa, 7-8 April 2000.
1999 Participated in an expert meeting on a methodological workshop on Governance Indicators, organized by ECA, Addis Ababa, 22-24 September 1999.

Membership in voluntary associations

1987- 89	Member of Executive Committee of Khartoum Group, Amnesty International.
Since 1990	Penal Reform International (PRI).
Since 1991	Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society.
1996	Founding member and chair of Sudanese Society for Prison and Reformatory Inmates (SSPRI).
2001	Founding member of Development Policy Management Forum (DPMF) General Assembly, ECA, Addis Ababa, 3-4 December 2001.

Membership in professional associations

Since 1987	Arab Political Science Association (APSA).
Since 1988	African Association of Political Science (AAPS).
1995 – 1999	ECOMEN, (Environmental Conflict management), Zurich, Switzerland.
2001-2003	Middle East Research Awards Advisory Committee, Population and Social Research Council, Cario.
Since 2003	Contact Person in Sudan for NCCR, North-South, project on IP7 on Environmental Change and Conflict Transformation in Horn of Africa.

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University Studies

1978 - 1985	Communication Science, Political Science, German Literature and Linguistics at Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster and University of Hamburg
1983/84	Grant for Studies in Africa, Asia, Latin America of the Carl Duisberg-Society (ASA-Programme) for empirical research in Sudan
1984/1985	Research on the situation of the famine refugees in Tigray/Ethiopia
1985	Diploma in Political Sciences (Diplom-Politologin) Thesis (Diplom) on 'The Obstacles to Capitalist Development in Sudan, Case Study of the Sugar Schemes of Kenana and Assalya"
1986	Birth of my son Jonas
1987-88	Postgraduate grant of the DAAD for empirical research in Western Sudan on the impact of male out-migration on women
1988	Birth of my son Aron
1989-94	Graduate student and researcher at the University of Bremen, Faculty of Economics. Areas of research: livelihood systems of the rural population in Africa, socio-economic situation of women, gender relations, internal and international migration. Participation in international conferences in Dubrovnik, Oslo and Durham
1993	Organisation of an international Workshop 'The Changes of Women's Livelihoods in the Sahel caused by Labour Migration of Men' and book edition
1994	Graduate student and researcher at the German Overseas Institute in Hamburg. Editor of the section on refugees in the Journal of 'Nord-Süd aktuell'
1993-96	Lecturer in Development Economics and Economy, Politics, Society and Culture in the Arab Countries and in European Integration at the University for Applied Sciences in Bremen
7/1995	Doctoral degree in Political Sciences (Dr. rer. pol.): magna cum laude PhD Thesis 'Making a Living in Rural Sudan. Women's food production, labour migration of men, and policies for peasants' needs'

Professional Work

since 10/1996	Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Bremen Areas of research: processes of democratisation and political system transformation, rule of law, decentralisation, land conflicts, political participation in Africa, gender relations, globalisation
1997, 1998, 2000	Empirical studies in Tanzania on rural perceptions of political change Work on postdoctoral thesis ('Habilitation'), subject: 'Departures from Post-colonial Authoritarianism. Analysis of System Change and Social Action with a Focus on Tanzania' Lectures in development policy and theories, democratization, gender and development, civil society and NGOs Papers in various conferences of the associations of the Political Scientists, Sociologists and German and European Africanists and university colloquials

Certificates in Methods of University Lecturing and Project Management

1994   Basic Knowledge and Methods of Teaching in Higher Learning Institutes, by IfEB
            (Institut für Erwachsenen-Bildungsforschung Bremen)
2000   Motivating Teaching and Learning at Universities, by IZHD (Interdisziplinäres Zentrum
            für Hochschuldidaktik Bielefeld)
2002   Producing a Teaching Portfolio – Documentation and Reflection on One's Own Teaching
            Competence, IZHD
2003   Techniques of Oral and Written Examining in Universities, IZHD
2004   Project Management and Project Team Management, by IfW (Institut für
            Wissenstransfer der Universität Bremen)

Memberships and Editorships

since 1990   member of „Sudan Forum"
since 1991   member of „NGO Women's Forum", since 2000 as one of the chairwomen
since 1991   co-editor of the „African Development Perspectives Yearbook"
since 1999   member of „Vereinigung der Afrikanisten in Deutschland" (VAD)
since 2000   co-editor of „Peripherie", a magazine on development studies and „enro+biz
                  Studies in Development Policy and Nongovernmental Organizations"
since 2002   member of „Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft" (DVPW)

Languages

German, English, French   fluent, Latin: A-level
Arabic, Italian, Kiswahili   basic knowledge in reading, speaking and understanding

Recent Publications and Papers

2005   Übergänge zur Demokratie im Spiegel von Landkonflikten in Tansania, in: Kößler, Reinhart/
        Kumitz, Daniel/Schultz, Ulrike (eds): Gesellschaftstheorie und Provokationen der Moderne.
        Peripherie-Sonderband 1. Münster: Westfälishces Dampfboot: 153-165.

2004   Civil Society Structures in Comparative Perspective: Special Focus on Eastern Africa, in:
        Africa in Context. Historical and Contemporary Interactions with the World. CD-Rom of the
        Vereinigung der Afrikawissenschaften Deutschland VAD (2004), also in: www.vad-
        ev.de/2004/download/01tagung/020papers2004/Panel_CivilSociety/vad2004_Grawert.pdf.

2002   The Decline of Service Provision in Rural Tanzania and Attempts to Reverse It. Discussion
        paper for APAD/ASC Conferenz 'The Governance of Daily Life in Africa: Public and
        Collective Services and Their Users', Leiden.

2001   Verknüpfungen von Demokratie und Rechtsstaatlichkeit im politischen Reformprozess in
        Tansania, in: Becker, Michael / Lauth, Hans-Joachim / Pickel, Gert (Hrsg.) (2001):
        Demokratie und Rechtsstaatlichkeit. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag: 163-183.

2001   'Mehr Interaktion' versus 'Strukturelle Stabilität': Ansatzpunkte für eine zeitgemäße
        Afrikapolitik (with König, Angela/Hartwig, Elisabeth/Schneider, Gerlind/Schöninger, Iris),
        in: *Peripherie*, No. 81 / 2001: 175-184.

2001   Perspectives of African Women in the Globalizing Economy. An Introduction (co-authored
        with König, Angela), in: Wohlmuth, Karl/Grawert, Elke/Gutowski, Achim/König, Angela
        et al. (eds): African Development Perspectives Yearbook, Vol. 8 / 2001. Münster/Hamburg /
        London: 697-704.

1999   Self-Help, Self-Organization, and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Rural and Urban
        Population Groups. An Introduction   and
        Does Liberalized Development Empower Rural People? A Case Study of Two Tanzanian
        Districts, in: Wohlmuth, Karl/Gutowski, Achim/Grawert, Elke/Wauschkuhn, Markus (eds):
        African Development Perspectives Yearbook, Vol. 7. Münster et al.: Lit: 3-7 and 81-115.

1998   Making A Living in Rural Sudan. Food Production of Women, Labour Migration of Men, and
        Policies for Peasants' Needs. (1998) London / Basingstoke / New York: MacMillan / St.
        Martin's Press.

Prof. Angelo Lobale Loiria

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College of Social and Economic Studies
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Born in Capoeta, Eastern Equatoria Province, Equatoria Region, January 1, 1934 (Assessment).

Education:
Rumbel Secondary School, Lakes Province, Bahr al-Ghazal Region.
B.Sc. – Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA.
M.A. – St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, USA
Ph.D. – University of California, Los Angeles, California, USA.

Teaching Experience:

1963-64	Lecturer, Department of History, Marymount College, Palos Verdes, California, USA.
1965-69	Assistant Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Khartoum.
1969-1983	Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Khartoum.
1984-1987	Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Khartoum (on Contract Basis).
February 1987	Left University of Khartoum on personal basis.

Research and Professional Activities:

1965-66	Research in Sudan and Britain, under grants from the University of Khartoum (Sudan) and African Studies Center and Political Change Committee, University of California, Los Angeles, California, USA.
1971-72	Member of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of State for Southern Affairs, and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Culture.
1972-73	Member of the Technical Committee for Elections to the First (Constitutional) Assembly, October 12th, 1972 to April 12th 1973.
1972	Member of the Sudanese Delegation to Addis Ababa on Satisfaction of the Addis Ababa Record.
1972-73	Appointed Member of the First National (Constitutional) Peoples' Assembly, and Chairman of the Second Committee on the Constitution.
1973-77	Member of the First Peoples' Regional Assembly (Juba), and Chairman of the Security Committee of the Peoples' Regional Assembly.
1975-78	Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equatoria Trading Corporation, Southern Region, Juba.
1977-80	Member of the Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union for Eastern Equatoria Province.

1983-84	Regional Minister for Public Works and Communications, Equatoria Region, Juba.
1985-86	Chairman of the Political Committee of the Union of Equatorians in Khartoum and Northern Regions.
1986 -	Chairman of the Union of Equatorians in Khartoum and Northern Regions.
1986-1998	Professor at the University of Khartoum, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Economics.
1998 -	Professor of Political Science at the College of Social and Economic Studies, University of Juba.
	Activities since then: Lecturing in upper classes, supervising and examining M.A. and Ph.D. candidates for research and writing of research papers.
	Member of Senate of the University of Juba, and member of the Council of the University of Juba; member in the Board of the College of Social and Economic Studies; member of the Board of the Centre for Peace and Development Studies, University of Juba.

Five publications relevant to the research topic:

1969	Political Awakening in Southern Sudan, 1946 – 1955: Decolonization and the Problem of National Integration, Ph.D. Dissertation. Los Angeles: University of California.
1971	Cultural Pluralism in the Sudan. Khartoum: Juba School of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Khartoum.
1971	National Integration: Special Reference to the Sudan, in: Sudan Philosophical Society, Volume 1, Khartoum.
1986	Regional Elections in the Southern Region, 1973: Decentralization and Political Participation. in: Journal of Studies on Regionalism. Khartoum: Council of Studies on Regionalism, University of Khartoum.
1986	"Juba Conference 1987". Paper for the Conference for Nationalist Movement in the Sudan.

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Born in May 1957 at Yambio   Married
Nationality: Sudanese

Academic and Professional Qualifications:

1975-80	University of Khartoum. B.Sc. (Hon.) Political Science.
1985	Royal Institute of Public Administration, London. Project management.
1988-89	University of Paris XI. Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures Spécialisées (DESS) in Diplomacy and Administration of International Organizations.
	Institut International d'Administration Publique (IIAP), Paris: Postgraduate Diploma in Diplomatic Relations.
1988	International Peace Academy at IIAP, Paris. Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution.
	ACP/EEC Training Workshop No.7, Brussels. Programme Development for Lomé IV. Internship at the Embassy of France in the Netherlands.
	The Hague Academy of International Law. Summer Course in Public International Law.
1990-94	University of Paris XI. Doctorat en Droit in Public International Law.
2001	UNICEF Training of Trainers. Amman, Jordan. Human Rights and Humanitarian Principles.

Present Position:

Since 2000   Project Officer, Peace Building, UNICEF (SCO).
I developed peace building programme within the framework of the Sudan Country Programme of Cooperation 2002-2006. The project I manage addresses grassroots peace building and conflict reduction at national and sub-national levels with a strong research component to enhance conflicts analysis for knowledge-based interventions. Research output consists of conflict survey and mapping and analysis of eight grassroots conflicts in Sudan an external evaluation of the project. Also, I sit on the UNICEF (SCO) Committee for Basic Agreements and Project Cooperation Agreements with NGOs.

Previous Positions:

1999-2000   Dean of the College of Social and Economic Studies, University of Juba, Sudan.
I administered one of the largest colleges in the University, managed academic programmes, which included besides teaching, overseeing research conducted by undergraduates, graduate students, and academic staff. I established the first Graduate Studies Unit in the College to coordinate research with the Graduate College of the University of Juba.

1997-1999   Director of the Centre for Peace and Development Studies, University of Juba.
As the founding Director, I established the structures and academic programmes and founded the *Journal for Peace and Development Research* as forum for debating issues related to peace studies. I linked the Centre with the National Commission of UNESCO within its programme of culture of peace. The Centre is a renowned

Sudanese institution for graduate studies in peace, development and humanitarian work.

1995-1999   Head of Department of Political Science, University of Juba.
I held the chair of Political science and initiated Honours and graduate programmes in the Department that are functional to-date. It is in this capacity that the University assigned me to establish a centre for peace and developments studies. I held this position jointly with that of the Director of the Centre for Peace and Development Studies.

1985-1989   Teaching Assistant, Department of Political Science, University of Juba.
Vice President, Board of Directors, Regional Co-operative Training Centre, Juba.
I contributed to policy making for the management of the training centre, which was a middle level training institution for cooperative officers in the Southern Region Government.
Part-time Lecturer at the University of Juba in the Department of Political Science, College of Social and Economic Studies.

1980-1985   Planning Officer, Regional Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Juba, Sudan.
I worked as lecturer at the Regional Accountancy Training Centre (RATC) in Juba and led the Southern Regional Government-established team of curriculum design for diploma programme in Management Studies for the same Centre.

Languages: English (fluent); French (fluent); Arabic (read, write & read); Lingala (reads, write & read) and Zande (mother tongue).

Publications:

2004   Economic and Social Policy Framework, in: Odra, James/Deng, Isaac Bior/Gol, Peter (eds): *Framework for Rehabilitation and Development of South Sudan*. Bahr el Ghazal University: 7-15.

2002   Conflict and State Security in the Horn of Africa: Militarization of Civilian Groups, in: *African Journal of Political Science* (AJPS) Vol. 7, No. 2, December: 39-60.

2001   The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights: A Critical Analysis, in: *UJJAS,* Vol.2, August: 16-28.

2000   African Water Resources: Confrontation and Co-operation, in: Satti, Hassanat A. et al. (eds): *Africa: Post Cold War Era*. Khartoum: International University of Africa Press: 113-148.

2000   Politics and Development Constraints in Africa: Dynamics and Perceptions, in: *University of Juba Journal of Arts and Sciences* (UJJAS), Vol.1, August: 1-20.

2000   Peace Building in Heterogeneous Communities of South Sudan: The Role of Local Councils, in: *Dirasat Ifriqiyya,* No. 23, June. Khartou: International University of Africa: 27-41.

1999   African Hydropolitics: Issues in Conflict and Co-operation, in: *Dirasat Istrategia*, No. 18, July/August/September. Khartoum: Centre of Strategic Studies: 1-20.

1999   Hydropolitics of Wetlands: Jonglei Canal in the Sudan, in: *JPDR*, Vol. 2, No. 1, June, University of Juba: 44-54.

1998   General Aspects of Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution, in: *Journal of Peace and Development Research* (JPDR), Vol.1, No.1, February, University of Juba: 35-47.

1996   Concepts of Development, in: Forojalla, Sibrino B. (ed.): *Linking Relief and Development.* Khartoum: SCC/ERP: 36-42.

1989   (Co-author) with El Safi, Mahasin Abdel Gadir): Emergence of Organized Political Movement in Southern Sudan 1946-1972, in: *The Nationalist Movement in the Sudan*. Khartoum: Institute of African and Asian Studies. University of Khartoum: 295-321.

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Place and date of birth: Port Sudan 1956   Gender: F
Nationality: Sudanese
Martial Status: Single

Education Qualification:
2003	Doctor Administrationis. School of Government, Western Cape University. Cape Town, South Africa
1987	Master in Public Administration
1981	Postgraduate Diploma in African & Asian Studies
	B.A. in Arabic Language &Anthropology. University of Khartoum

Languages: Arabic & English

Certificates:
1996	Citizenship, Rights and Governance. Governance Institute CODESERIA, Dakar,Senegal
1996	Gender Sensitive Project Planning and Management
1995	Women Entrepreneurs – Durham. UK
1991	Problem Based Learning – Maastricht, The Netherlands
1990	Project Management - Khartoum
1983	Labour Relations. Khartoum
1980	Organisational Methods & Job Evaluation. RIPA London

Professional Skills
I have wide experience in designing and implementing training programmes concerning capacity building such as leadership skills, negotiations skills, conflict management managing diversity, total quality management. Also designing and implementing social development projects and programmes with a focal point on gender.
Intensive experience in conducting and supervising researches with focus on development issues, conflict resolution, gender and development, peace building and non-governmental organisations management, good governance and poverty alleviation

Areas of Interest
Conflict Resolution, Good Governance, Leadership skills.

Positions
Since 2003	Assistant Professor at School of Management Studies, Ahfad University for Women (areas of teaching include Human Resources Management, Industrial Relations, Public Relations, Public Administration, Principles of Development Administration)
1998-2003	Senior Lecturer at the School of Organisational Management
1992-1998	Lecturer at the School of Organisational Management
1990-1991	Head of Women Studies and Rural Extension Unit. Ahfad University for Women
1987-1989	Assistant Director at the Civil Service Department
1985-1987	Personnel and Public Relations Manager. Union Carbide - Sudan / Khartoum
1981-1984	Assist Personnel Manager. Union Carbide - Sudan
1978-1981	Inspector at Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform

Consultancies and Memberships:

	Consultant with Gender Centre for Research and Training
Since2003	Member of Control Arms Campaign. Oxfam. Khartoum.
Since 2001	Member of the African Feminist Studies Network
	Member of Students' Affairs Committee at the University level. The committee works include guiding and regulating students behaviour as well as academic output
	Head of the School Committee. Activities include solving problems at school level or raising it to University Board according to each situation.
	Improving University Output Committee Secretary. One of the outputs of this Committee was the Students Regulation.
Since 1998	Co-ordinator of (GRoW) Group of Researchers and Trainers on Women –Sudan Publication of six booklets on Women and Law in Sudan covering social, economic and political dimensions (supported by the Netherlands Embassy and ICCO).
1996-1997	Member of the Executive Committee of Amel Organisation for Children. (an organisation that deals with street children aiming to establish a better environment for them through supporting, facilitating, planning and monitoring the development of public policy and practice in child rights.
1990-1997,2003	Rural Extension Field Trips Coordinator.
Since 1996	Member of the executive committee of UNESCO Women's Club in Sudan (training programme to develop skills; my part includes training beneficiaries in areas such as management skills, leadership skills, methods of planning for income generating projects).
1993-1998	Consultant on human resources development with Annwar Consultant Group.
1989-2003	Supervision of graduation dissertations in human resources management, public management, NGOs management, gender and development, public relations, conflict management

Selected studies and papers

2004	Women's Movement in Sudan. The Experience of the Sudanese Women's Union. The African Feminist Studies Network. Cape Town.
2004	Reasons of Conflict: The case of the Beja of Eastern Sudan. Sudan focal Point-Europe. Germany.
2003	Situation Analysis of Women Peace Making Network Activities. SWEP& the Netherlands Embassy.
2003	The Effect of Employment Policy on Women's Poverty in Sudan. Khartoum: Friederich Ebert Foundation.
1999	The Customary Practice of the Nuba of Sudan, in: Women and Law in Sudan: The Second Report. GRoW - Sudan.
1999	Women Development in Public Service in Sudan. Al-Manar Group.
1998	Women's Organisations in Arab Wold. Khartoum: UNESCO Women's Club in Sudan.
1998	The Role of Women's Organisations in Employing Women in Rural Development. Khartoum: UNESCO Women's Club in Sudan.
1997	Evaluation of Recruitment Policy in Sudan. Al-Manar Group.
1997	Women Citizenship Rights and Governance in Sudan. Dakar: Governance Institute CODESERIA.

Prof. Dr Kassahun Berhanu

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Personal Data
Date of Birth: December 29, 1953
Place of Birth: Wellega, Ethiopia
Citizenship: Ethiopian
Marital Status: Married with two children

Education
1996-2000 Postgraduate, Free University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands
1990-91   Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, the Netherlands
1982-86   Undergraduate, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Academic Credentials
2000   Doctor of Philosophy (Socio-Cultural Sciences), Free University of Amsterdam,
                 The Netherlands.   .
1991   Master of Arts (Development Studies), Institute of Social Studies, The Hague
1987   Certificate in Peace Studies, United Nations University, in Collaboration with the Institute
                 for World Economics, Budapest.
1986   Bachelor of Arts (Distinction) in Political Science and International Relations
                 (major), and Public Administration (minor), Addis Ababa University.

Professional Data
Since 2004   Chair of the Department of Political Science & International Relations, Addis Ababa
                 University
Since 2000   Assistant Professor in Political Science, Addis Ababa University
2001-02   Director of External Relations, Addis Ababa University
2001   Chairman of the Department of Political Science & International Relations, Addis Ababa
                 University
1992-1996   Assistant Dean of the College of Social Sciences (Continuing Education Division), Addis
                 Ababa University.
1991-1996   Lecturer in the Department of Political Science and International Relations, Addis Ababa
                 University
1989-1990   Assistant Dean of the College of Social Sciences (Regular Programme), Addis Ababa
                 University
1988-1990   Assistant Lecturer, Department of Political Science, AAU
1986-1988   Graduate Assistant in the Department of Politic al Science and International Relations
                 (PSIR), Addis Ababa University

Research and Consultancies
2004   Principal Researcher "Decentralization and the State of Citizen Engagement in
                 Decentralization Processes", Consultancy Report to the Ministry of Capacity Building
                 and World Bank Country Office Addis Ababa
                 Principal Analyst, "Ethiopia: Poverty and Governance Profile", Consultancy Report to
                 Oxfam Great Britain in Addis Ababa.

2003   Principal Investigator, "Survey of Livelihood Systems in Delanta Woreda, North Wollo Zone, Amhara Region", Consultancy Report Submitted to Oxfam GB in Addis Ababa.
2002   Principal Analyst, "Monitoring Political Governance in Ethiopia", Project for Monitoring Progress Towards Good Governance in Africa, Sponsored by the Developmen Management Division, UN-ECA, and the Center for Regional and Local Development Studies (RLDS), Addis Ababa University.

Team Leader and Researcher, "Intra and Inter-Ethnic Conflicts in the Ethiopian Rift Valley Area and the Surrounding Escarpments", within the theme African Conflicts, sponsored by Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA).

2001   Principal Analyst, "Survey on Corruption in Ethiopia", Institute of Educational Research, Addis Ababa University.

Publications

(forthcoming) Conjuncture of Parliament with Party and Electoral Systems in Ethiopia, in: Mohamed Salih, M.(ed.): African Legislatures. London: Pluto Press.

2004   (Co-author) The Role of Decentralized Governance in Building Local Institutions, Diffusing Ethnic Conflicts, and Alleviating Poverty in Ethiopia, in: Regional Development Dialogue, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Spring).

2003   Party Politics and Democratic Political Culture in Ethiopia, in Mohamed Salih, M.(ed.): African Political Parties. London: Pluto Press.

2002   The Role of NGOs in Promoting Democratic Values: The Ethiopian Experience, in: Zewde, Bahru/Pausewang, Siegfried (eds.): Ethiopia: The Challenge of Democracy from Below. Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet.

2001   Ethnicity and Social Conflicts in Ethiopia, in: Networking With a View to Promoting Peace, Nairobi: Heinrich Böll Stiftung.

2000   Returnees, Resettlement and Power Relations: The Making of A Political Constituency in Humera, Ethiopia. Amsterdam: The Free University Press.

2000   Resettlement: A Strategy for Vulnerable Groups?" in Zenebework Tadesse (ed.): Proceedings of the Inaugural Workshop of the Forum for Social Studies (FSS), Addis Ababa: Commercial Printing Press.

2000   Changing Features of Public Administration in Ethiopia: The Challenges, in: Bujra, Abdalla (ed.): Development Management in Sub-Saharan Africa, Vol. Vii, No. 3.

1998   Democracy, State-Building and 'Nations' in Ethiopia, 1974-1995, in: Gros, J. G. (ed.): Democratization in Late Twentieth Century Africa: Coping With Uncertainty. Westport/London: Greenwood Press.

1997   Land Allocation in Returnee/Refugee Settlements: A Case Study of Two Resettlement Schemes in Humera, in: Ethiopian Journal of Development Research, Vol. 19, No. 2, October.

1995   (Co-editor with Olika, Tafesse): The May 1995 Elections in Ethiopia: The Quest for Democratic Governance in A Multi-Ethnic Society. Addis Ababa: Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Addis Ababa.

1995   Ethiopia Elects A Constituent Assembly, in: Review of African Political Economy (ROAPE), March.

Membership in Professional Associations, Awards and Fellowships

Since 2003   Member of the Editorial Board of Ethiopian Journal of Development Research
Since 2003   Member of "Tirat", an affiliate of Transparency International.
2003   Visiting Research Fellow at the Norwegian Center for Human Rights of the University of Oslo, Norway.
2002   Guest Researcher at the Refugee Studies Center, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford University
2001-02   Member of the Addis Ababa University Senate.
2001-02   Editor in Chief of the Addis Ababa University Newsletter, News and Views.
Since 2001   Vice President and National Executive Committee Member of the Ethiopian Political Science Association.
1998-2003   Member of the Executive Committee of the Ethiopian Chapter of the Organization of Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa/OSSREA .
Since 1997   Member of the Forum Social Studies (FSS), an indigenous Think- Tank Dealing with Policy and Development Issues.

Dr Mary Omosa

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Dr. Mary Omosa is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi where she has been since January 1988. A development sociologist by training, Dr. Omosa has undertaken a wide range of researches in Kenya and within the African region, most of which have focused on rural livelihoods. In addition to arriving at persuasive policy recommendations, these studies have continued to provide a necessary interface between development theory and practice. She has participated regularly in International Conferences and published widely. She serves as a reviewer of research proposals and publication articles for several organisations including the IDS where she has previously served as Seminar and Publications Co-ordinator. She has also served as a resource person in various committees and, from time to time, has undertaken various administrative duties at the Institute and within the university generally. Dr. Omosa is also engaged in the teaching program at the IDS. She currently holds the UNESCO/UNITWIN Chair at the University of Nairobi.

Academic Qualifications
B.A.; M.A. (Nairobi)
PhD (Wageningen)

Teaching and Administrative Responsibilities

Since 2003	UNESCO/UNITWIN Chair Holder, University of Nairobi
Since 2004	Vice Chancellor's Representative of the Centre for International Programmes and Links (CIPL) Management Board, University of Nairobi
Since 2001	Institute for Development Studies Representative, College Academic Board (CAB), College of Humanities and Social Sciences Academic Board, University of Nairobi
Since 2003	IT Champion, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Nairobi
Since 2000	Instructor, Research Foundations, Master of Arts in Development Studies Core Course, Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi
Since 2005	Instructor, Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods, Master of Arts in Development Studies Elective Course, Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi
1999 - 2003	Institute for Development Studies Seminar Co-ordinator
Since 2002	Board Member, KREP Development Agency
Since 2003	Research Advisory Board Member, Ufadhili Trust

Selected Research Projects

2003 – 2005	Governance and Transition in Kenya and Related Countries in Africa. The Ford Foundation, Nairobi. Team Leader
2003 – 2005	Mobilisation for Action: Community based Water Dams. European Union through the Technical University, Delft – The Netherlands. Principal Researcher.
2003 - 2004	Universal Access to Communications in Rural Kenya. A Baseline Survey. Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK) and the International Centre for Research and Development (IDRC).
2003	Ethnicity and Pro-Poor Change in Kenya. A research paper submitted to the Drivers of Change Group. DFID, Kenya.
2003	Combating Child Labour in the Domestic Sector in East Africa: A Baseline Survey on the Situation of Child Domestic Workers in Kenya. ILO/IPEC. Principal Investigator.

2003	Universal Justice for Children at Risk: An Evaluation of the Children's Legal Action Network (CLAN). Principal Investigator.
1999-2003	Commodity Chains and Rural Livelihoods in Kenya: A Focus on the Tea Industry. A Collaborative Project between the Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi and the Centre for Development Research (CDR), Copenhagen. Member - Research Team.
2002	Baseline Survey and Gender Action Plan. Murambi Integrated Community Development Program, Umutara Prefecture, Rwanda. Adventist Relief and Development Agency (ADRA), Rwanda. Principal Investigator.
2002	A Mid-Term Review of the Child Rights and Child Protection Project in Kenya. The African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN Regional Office). Team Leader.

Selected Publications

2005	(Editor): Governance, Civic Engagement and the Politics of Transition in Africa. Nairobi: University of Nairobi Press. Forthcoming in August.
2005	Leadership and the politics of nation state in Kenya: Searching for a vision, balancing interests and navigating realities. Nairobi: University of Nairobi Press. Forthcoming.
2005	Incorporation into the Market Economy and its Impact on Food Security among the Gusii, in: African Journal of Sociology. Forthcoming in April.
2005	From Food Policy to Food Security: Missed Opportunities or Ill-conceived Policies. Chapter 14. Forthcoming.
2004	The Soko Huru Trade: Network Building, Informal Contracts and Compliance Failure in the Marketing of Green Leaf in Rural Kenya. IDS Working Paper. Nairobi: Institute for Development Studies.
2004	Researching Poverty in Rural Kenya: A Sustainable Livelihoods Framework Approach to Measuring the Impact of Agricultural Technologies on Poverty. KIPPRA.
2003	The Interplay between Commodity Markets and Rural Livelihoods. A Focus on the Tea Industry in Rural Kenya. Working Paper no. 538. Nairobi: Institute for Development Studies.
2002	Assessment of the Impact of Agro-forestry based soil fertility replenishment interventions on the poor in Western Kenya. IPGRI.
2002	Food Security Strategies and Rural Livelihoods in Kenya. In: Food Security and Livelihood Strategies at Farm Household and Local Level. Wageningen: Wageningen University.
2002	Tree Planting, Management and Utilisation: Cultural Attitudes, Traditional Practices and Agro-Forestry Activities in Trans Nzoia District, Kenya. In: Orieko Chitere & Roberta Mutiso (eds), Working with Members of Rural Communities: A Participatory Action Research in Kenya. Revised Edition. Nairobi: Nairobi University Press.
2002	Export Horticulture and Livelihood Strategies: A Focus on the Opportunities and Constraints Facing Smallholder Farmers in Kenya. The Overseas Development Group (ODG, Norwich) and Institute for Development Studies (IDS, Sussex).
2000	The Future of Cultivation as a Source of Food in the Context of Rural Livelihoods in Kisii District. In: Orieko Chitere & Roberta Mutiso (Eds), Working with Members of Rural Communities: A Participatory Action Research in Kenya. Revised Edition. Nairobi: Nairobi University Press.
2000	The Impact of Agricultural Reforms on Poverty Alleviation in Rural Kenya. Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society (CASAS), Cape Town.
1999	Rural Development Policies in Kenya (Co-authored with P. O. Alila). In: N. Ngethe & W. Owino (eds), From Sessional Paper No. 10 to Structural Adjustment: Towards Indigenising the Policy Debate. Nairobi: Institute of Policy Analysis & Research: 93-115.
1999	Socio-Cultural Factors Influencing Development in Nyanza Province (co-authored with C. Suda & P. Onyango). Kenya Journal of Sciences Series C: Vol.5 No.1. The Kenya National Academy of Sciences: 66-75.
1998	Sustainability of Forests in Kenya: Emerging Issues. In A.G.M Ahmed & W. Mlay (eds), Environment and Sustainable Development in Eastern and Southern Africa. Some Critical Issues. London & New York: Macmillan Press & St. Martin's Press: 161-175.
1998	Re-Conceptualising food security: Interlocking strategies, unfolding choices and rural livelihoods in Kisii District, Kenya. Department of Rural Development Sociology, Wageningen Agricultural University.

D   Budget summary

Explanations regarding the budget plan:

For the project coordinator, an A 13 position is applied for, because according to the "Hochschulrahmengesetz", she is no longer allowed to get limited BAT contracts. A 13 comes under the "Beamtengesetz" and allows for 2-years contracts which may be extended two times.

Three groups of researchers are to be funded:
2 *researchers* who will not do research for degrees but for further research experience and publishing, with 3-years contracts. This is meant to upgrade staff who will work in particular of South Sudanese universities after the end of the project.
5 *PhD students*, thereof three in Sudan, one in Ethiopia and one in Kenya with 3-years-contracts.
3 *M.A. students* with a one-year contract in 2005/6, the same for 3 *M.A. students* in 2006/7.

Temporary *working contracts for cooperation partners and applicants* are inclusive, covering expenditure for work, accommodation, daily allowances, and local traveling within the respective country. Local travel costs will be composed of contributions for petrol and repair cost for the car, cost of local transport (bus, train, boat) which will also be used where available, occasional bicycle renting, and occasional internal flights.

Project assistants will be needed throughout the project, at times even more than one, to assist in organisational issues as well as academic ground work. In Africa, preferably graduate students will be employed for this. In Bremen, throughout the project one assistant will be needed to do academic ground work, data search and investigation, and assist Prof. Wohlmuth with regard to project issues during the times Dr Grawert will spend at the research sites. During the stay of the researchers in Bremen, the project assistant will have to facilitate the literature research and deal with organisational issues and workshop preparation. The assistant will also be involved in documentation and editorial work. This job can be done by various undergraduates on the basis of students' assistance contracts.

Buying a *second-hand four-wheel drive car* is cheaper than renting cars during three years.

Lap-tops and small printers will be needed for each of the 7 researchers with 3-years contracts and also be used by the M.A. students. When the contract ends, they will be distributed to the cooperating university departments.

A *PC and printer, fax and phone* will be needed to be installed at Malakal University for use of researchers and students while working in the field.

A *portable overhead projector* will be required for presentations of results during workshops and conferences.

Mobile phones for all researchers and students will be needed in order to keep in contact while they are working in remote areas. After end of contract, they will be owned by the cooperating university departments.

Books will be needed to equip the libraries of the cooperating university departments with recent publications relevant to the project. A list of 30 books will be prepared after project approval.

Dictaphones for tape-recording interviews in the field.

The *stakeholder allowances and transport costs* pertain to the third research phase where meetings with stakeholders will be organised to discuss research results and develop policy reommendations in a participatory way.

Own resources of the project participants comprise *working time for the project* (supervision of students, advice, contributions to documentations, preparing calls for papers and publications, administrative and organisational work), paid by the universities where the partners are employed, and *editorial work* for publications in the African Development Perspectives Yearbook, discussion papers of the various participating universities, and African journals. Moreover, they include provision with an *office and office equipment for the coordinator in Bremen*, and *facilitation of workshops by providing seminar rooms* in the participating universities.

For the Budget plan, please refer to file "Budget05.pdf".