



**A Network for the Coordination and Advancement of Sub-Saharan Africa-EU Science and Technology Cooperation**

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**REPORT OF AN EXPERT WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**

**3-5 March 2010**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**A research prioritisation exercise to identify researchable topics of mutual interest**

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Work Package 4  
IRD & JyU

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| AUC       | African Union Commission   |
| AIDCO     | Office de Coopération EuropeAid  |
| CAAST-Net | Network for the Coordination and Advancement of Sub-Saharan Africa-EU Science and Technology Cooperation |
| EC        | European Commission  |
| FP7       | Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development                                   |
| ICSU ROA  | International Council for Science, Regional Office for Africa  |
| INCO-NET  | International Cooperation on Science and Technology Network  |
| NEPAD     | The New Partnership for Africa's Development   |
| RCREEE    | Middle East and North Africa's Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency                |
| REEEP     | Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Partnership   |
| SICAs     | Specific International Cooperation Actions   |
| UCAD      | Cheikh Anta Diop University  |

## 1. BACKGROUND

CAAST-Net is an INCO-NET supported under the Capacities Specific Programme of the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7). CAAST-Net's goal is increased African participation in the framework programme through enhanced cooperation in science and technology between Europe and Africa.

CAAST-Net undertakes activities of research prioritisation related to the enhancement of African participation in FP7 through experts' workshops held in Africa that aim to identify researchable topic areas of mutual interest to European and African researchers.

Workshops take place in consultation with, and where possible with the participation of the relevant EC Directorates, in order to maximise the opportunity for cooperation and exchange.

The results of this workshop have been taken into account by the EC in order to prepare topic 4: Europe and the Development of Africa, of the Cooperation Specific Programme, Theme 8, Research on Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities Elements for the Work Programme 2011. (See below)

### **Activity 4: Europe in the world**

#### **4. Topic: Europe and the Development of Africa (SICA)**

The Topic will be defined in concrete terms the context of the "EU-Africa Research Collaboration Workshop on the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH)" taking place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 3-5 March 2010. The workshop will focus on three broad themes, namely Habitat/Cities and Migration in Africa; Local Heritage and Sustainable Development; Agricultural Policies, Land use, Land Tenure, Adaptation to Global Changes in Sub Saharan African Agriculture.

**Funding scheme:** Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) for specific cooperation actions dedicated to international cooperation

## 2. WORKSHOP SUMMARY

A three-day Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) Workshop, held in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> of March 2010, was attended by 28 experts specialised in politics, economy, agriculture, etc. The expertise of each participant is indicated in Annex 1.

The expert panel has been established as follows:

- Experts recommended by CAAST-Net partners, the EC, African National Contact Points, multilateral institutions, etc.
- Experts having participated in previous relevant international S&T events held in Africa

Invited participants were chosen based on their expertise in a relatable field and because of their representation of, participation in, or relationship with a larger network, institution, or organisation. Participants were also selected in order to ensure a wide geographical spread, with a focus on including African participants.

Invited African and European experts were asked to identify and recommend topics for social sciences and humanities (SSH) research cooperation that would be ideal for African-European cooperation under the SSH thematic priority of the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7).

After initial discussions with representatives of the European Commission, two possible topics were suggested for discussion at the workshop. These topics were then forwarded to the CAAST-Net network and African National Contact Points for consultation. In response, the two topics were refined to: "Migration, Cities and Governance" and "Local Heritage and Sustainable Development". Recommended experts, CAAST-Net partners, and the NCPS were asked to suggest the third topic for discussion, resulting in the topic "Agricultural Policies, Land Use, Land Tenure, Adaptation to Global Changes in Sub Saharan Africa Agriculture".

Following consultation with a selection of African researchers, notably with the assistance of South Africa's FP7 National Contact Point for the SSH theme (Dr. Christa Van Zyl, of the Human Sciences Research Council), some indicative research topics were submitted as a contribution to enrich the discussion. A non-exhaustive list of indicative examples of the type of FP7 SSH cooperation possible in the themes identified for the workshop was also presented (details of individual contributions are available on request),

including: 4 topics for “Habitat, Cities and Migration”, 8 for “Local Heritage and Sustainable Development” and 18 for Agricultural Policies, Land Use, Land Tenure, Adaptation to Global Changes in Sub-Saharan African Agriculture (see Annex 2: Background Note).

A background note was sent to the participants before the workshop (see Annex 2) identifying topics for African-European research cooperation in the socio-economic sciences and humanities.

The purpose of this document was to provide some contextual background for the CAAST-Net facilitated workshop by indentifying topics for African-European research cooperation in the socio-economic sciences and humanities. It was written by CAAST-Net Work Package 1.

Experts were also provided with the CAAST-Net Bulletin of January 2010 and October 2009 and by a set of working papers:

- African sciences policy objectives and scientific strengths best suited to FP7 cooperation, by Dr Bothale O. Tema
- Science and Technology for development: the institutional landscape in Africa and Euope, by I.N. Barugahara & A. Tostensen
- Toward better synergy between S&T and development: Proposals and recommendations, I.N. Barugahara & A. Tostensen
- Strengthening science and technology policy dialogue between Africa and Europe, African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development, 2009 by Daan du Toit.

The Workshop opened with a plenary session in the morning with all the participants. Eloi Ficquet from the Ethiopian Centre of French Studies welcomed the participants and then Melissa Plath from the University of Jyväskylä/UniPID explained all the logistics details, Pierre Valette and Philippe Keraudren from the EC Directorate L (Science, Society and Economy) presented the context, provided information on SSH in the FP7, as well as on the implementation of the Workshop and then answered questions from the participants. Eric Mwangi and Arne Tostensen of CAAST-Net provided information on CAAST-Net and further defined the context of the workshops and the topics under discussion.

The workshop participants were dispatched into 3 groups according to the 3 themes. The thematic discussion sessions to identify researchable topics lasted for two and half days.

Each thematic session followed the same process: a brainstorming session to identify the researchable priorities of mutual EU-Africa interest and a selection of the topics to be addressed by the EC at the Closing plenary session, in which each group presented their results (See Annex 3).

FINAL

### 3. TOPICS IDENTIFIED

#### **Workshop on the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) Work Programme: Migration, Cities and Governance**

**Participants:** Gebre Yntiso Deko (Moderator), Aboubakr Tandia (Rapporteur), Luc Cambrezy, Marja Järvelä, Gavin Mclachlan, Jacob Songsore, Volker Winterfeldt, Arne Tostensen, Sabiti Makara, Bernard Mumpasi Lututala, Abye Tasse, Paschal Mihyo, Sandy Gore

As a conclusion of the brainstorming session the experts decided to change the topic “Habitats/Cities and Migration” to “Migration, Cities and Governance”.

They identified three research streams under this topic:

- Urban Governance and Services Delivery
- Social Transformation, Economy and Urban Inequalities
- Migration Causes and Networks and the Role of the Diaspora

Africa is the fastest urbanising region in the world, a process partly driven by migration and partly by natural growth. Old and new urban centres range from mega-cities, primary cities to intermediate towns. The rapid expansion of cities, compounded by economic crisis, and social inequalities poses formidable challenges for urban governance, economic development and delivery of services. These challenges are not adequately understood.

While considerable research efforts have already been undertaken and much is in progress, there is still a dearth of information and data relating to specific urban challenges. There is also a need for comparative research and innovative approaches to the problems at hand. The following three research sub-themes seek to redress these information needs.

#### **Urban Governance and Service Delivery**

Currently, many urban governance systems have failed or are dysfunctional. This failure is only partly understood. While poor urban governance can in some measure be attributed to ill-conceived policies or poor implementation of sound policies, it can also be argued that existing policies are not evidence-based and informed by research. Below are listed a number of research themes that would form a research agenda related to urban governance and service delivery.

### *The urban governance challenge*

The task of urban authorities is to create a liveable environment for the urban residents in the interest of poverty reduction, food security and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This primarily entails the delivery of a range of services such as:

- Physical infrastructure (shelter provision, roads, telecommunications, water and sanitation systems and solid waste management, etc.);
- Social infrastructure (health facilities, educational institutions, cultural centres, etc.);
- Facilitating local economic development by creating an environment conducive to private sector investment and economic growth, including public-private partnerships;

To fulfil these tasks urban authorities face an array of management challenges:

- Lack of qualified personnel in terms of managerial, technical, financial skills, which, in turn, lead to inefficiencies and lack of accountability;
- An inadequate revenue base, partly due to poor revenue collection, imprudent and improper use of available resources combined with inadequate policy responses by the central government, including lack of transfers.

### *Civil society responses to the urban challenge*

To the extent formal urban authorities fail to produce the services expected of them, civil society initiatives emerge to fill the gaps, primarily in low-income areas. These initiatives comprise housing, road and bridge construction and maintenance; and service delivery in water supplies, sanitation, waste management; and security provision by means of neighbourhood policing. In some cities these initiatives are largely complementary but can also be competing with formal measures. The dynamics of these activities are yet to be fully understood, especially how they relate to formal structures and their long-term sustainability – financially and otherwise. A better understanding of innovative civil society initiatives could provide pointers to best practices to be emulated by formal urban authorities across Africa.

### *Urban centres and the environment*

The growth of cities generates an acute need for environmental management. While the principal environmental challenge of cities is related

to the brown agenda of sanitation and solid waste treatment, the cities also need to relate to the long-term challenges of climate change. These include both mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation has primarily to do with the reduction of air pollution from transport and industrial activity to minimise the carbon footprint, while adaptation concerns protection from adverse consequences of climate change such as rising sea levels and extreme weather. Adaptation measures could include building protective dikes in low-level urban centres, the movement of populations to higher level locations, and the prevention of new settlements on wetlands.

### **Social transformation, economy and urban inequalities**

Processes, extent, patterns and actors of social transformation, induced by migration in and on African societies, call for in-depth analyses that could inform equitable policies of governance. In most countries of the African continent migration responds to the constraints of a dual economic structure, where subsistence agriculture cannot ensure livelihood for its fast growing populations. Migrants, where they cannot integrate into the formal economy, resort to diverse survival strategies such as informal activities. Migration contributes to the reconfiguration of inequalities in urban societies. On the individual level, it presents both opportunities and challenges resulting in success or marginalisation. Migration impacts both on communities of origin and destination. In their majority, migrants experience difficulties in accessing resources and services. This generates inequalities. Social tensions trigger self-help activities and resistance. Research is indispensable to better understand the mechanisms guiding these processes.

#### *Social transformation*

Migration produces social transformations. It reconfigures the extended family, redefines gender relationships, and reshapes social identities. Moreover, it affects child rights and creates an inter-generational gap reinforced by the digital divide. Migrants are exposed to increased vulnerability as they tend to inhabit particularly environmentally affected areas.

#### *Urban economies*

The weak state of the urban economy in African cities and high population pressure translate into poverty and marginalisation. The influx of urban migrants who are not absorbed in the formal labour market, gives rise to a large informal economy as a survival strategy to counter poverty. Similarly, urban agriculture is a form of self-provision of food. Migration thus brings varied opportunities of urban household livelihood in formal and informal

economies. It is important to understand the specific factors that facilitate upward mobility or, in most cases, perpetuate marginalisation.

#### *Responses to social and economic exclusion*

Social inequalities are reflected in uneven economic opportunities and access to social services and trigger diverse responses. Studies of such societal reconfigurations and the actors' responses are crucial for the understanding of the part migration plays in urban economic development.

### **Migration causes and networks and the role of the diaspora**

While African migration has been studied extensively, there are emerging issues that warrant further research on the causes and networks of migration. Migratory patterns are diverse and the specificity of each type requires to be understood in its own right, as well as the interconnectedness of those patterns. The nature of movement ranges from purely voluntary to forced migration. There is a growing recognition that the diaspora makes significant contributions to urban development, through remittances, direct investment, transfer of knowledge and technology of skills, image building and through other forms of influence.

#### *Causes of migration*

New trends are being observed in African migration processes, both from inter-African and international perspectives. The following main reasons warrant the need to understand the causes of migration in Africa. First, cross-border migration has become a common phenomena and it has already attracted policy attention (e.g., African Union Border Programme, ECOWAS Cross-border Initiative). Too little research has been conducted on this new phenomenon. Second, there is growing women migration that shows the shifting in gender composition of migration flows from Africa to Europe. Third, the causes and consequences of human trafficking is also a new trend in inter-African and international migration. Fourth, African cities do not have the capacity to accommodate the influx of people from rural areas. However, people continue to migrate to urban areas, in defiance of diminishing opportunities. Why? Fifth, migration has been associated primarily with poverty as a driving force. How poverty relates to migration needs to be established based on research.

#### *Migration networks*

Migration networks could be studied from different angles and perspectives. First, in some cases, rural migrants maintain contact with their family and remit resources back to the village and this is assumed to reduce the urban-rural development imbalance. Given the prevalence of urban poverty in

African cities today, how significant and realistic is this phenomenon? In other cases, migrants tend to break ties with home villages and this is assumed to translate to effective loss of human capital that negatively affects production and productivity in rural areas. Given the high population growth and resource scarcity in rural areas today, does out-migration reduce pressure and tension over resources or drain highly needed productive labour force? There is the need to answer these questions and comparatively understand the implications of migration for rural residents. Second, migration is assumed to follow a linear movement and connect towns and cities at different levels of development. In other words, rural migrants are assumed to pass through small town and then medium towns (as their transit points), and settle in big cities or proceed to foreign countries. New developments such as transportation networks and communication seem to have changed this pattern. Today, people easily migrate from remote villages to capital cities or international destinations with brief stays in hotels at transit points. Third, rural migrants are also believed to reside with relatives and ethnic fellows in urban areas before their adaptation. Does this reflect the reality in today's African cities characterised by widespread poverty? Do urban residents encourage the migration of relatives to towns/cities or express enthusiasm to host migrant relatives until their adaptation? There is a need to validate all these assumptions with research.

#### *The role of diaspora in development*

Research on migration in Africa often focuses on negative aspects, neglecting then the positive effects. In terms of policy-making there is growing recognition of the potential of migration to address many development challenges, notably through diaspora remittance and direct investment. However, we do not know enough about the modalities of diaspora engagement, policy contexts and institutional arrangements to facilitate diaspora participation, the amount of resources sent to Africa and the manner of their usage. Remittances are assumed to go to welfare or consumption. However, one needs to be careful when defining consumption, since expenditure on education and health can be seen as investment. Another question is whether remittances, when used for welfare purposes, contribute to bailing out governments responsible for providing social services.

Apart from remittance and direct investment, the African diaspora could contribute to the development of the continent through transfer of knowledge, technology, and skills. There is disappointment that attempts to promote the return of African diaspora have failed. Why the failure? Does dual citizenship of the diaspora help the sharing of knowledge between countries of origin

and destination? Policy makers could benefit from social research on different modalities of diaspora engagement and targeted strategies that could be devised to maximize diaspora contributions.

There is a tendency to assume that African migrants are successful and well integrated into European and Northern economies. Consequently, there is a great deal of interest on the part of some Africans to migrate to Europe, and human trafficking is also on the rise. To what extent is the assumption about migrant success and integration correct? Research that shows the difficult lives that some migrants lead in Europe may be used to discourage human trafficking and reduce risky migration behaviours.

We need to understand how the policy environment to facilitate the productive use of remittances can be improved. Does dual citizenship help the sharing of knowledge between the diaspora and their countries of origin and destination? What is the political role of the diaspora?

### **Conclusion**

Policy formulation needs to be evidence-based and informed by research to be viable and workable. Therefore, additional research is required on all of the thematic areas listed above. Further research on these issues would also provide guidance as to how sound policies can be implemented effectively.

### **Workshop on the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) Work Programme: Local Heritage and Sustainable Development**

**Participants :** Robert Rukwaro (moderator), Mzikayise Shakes Binza (rapporteur), Marie Pierre Ballarin, Rakel Kavena Shalyefu, Bahru Zewde, Karen Bruns, Eloi Ficquet, Melissa Plath

The experts of this group decided to change the topic “Local Heritage and Sustainable Development” to “Heritage and Sustainable Development”.

They identified three research streams under this topic:

- Recover, Archive and Transmit Heritage for Sustainable Development
- Heritage Resources Management and Sustainable Development
- Enhancing Sustainable Development to Combat Poverty and Exclusion through the Utilisation of Heritage

### **Definitions**

*Sustainable Development:* as various kinds of resources needed by humans to live decently within their own conceptions of welfare, which must be in

respect of the others and without compromising the ecosystem, social and cultural set-ups.

*Heritage*: The legacy of past generations given by the multi-dimensional human activities (cultural practices, aesthetics and artistic values, identities, daily life, language, etc.) for the next generation.

### **General scope**

Both heritage and sustainable development are multi-dimensional. They capture both the tangible and intangible in multidisciplinary, multi-topical and multi-sectoral approaches. For example, to see Heritage in bodies, intangible and tangible forms and kinds that includes culture, architectural, environmental, and heritage governance, among others.

### **Recover, Archive and Transmit Heritage for Sustainable Development**

*How to recover, archive and transmit Heritage in a functional manner? What instruments can be used to record past and present knowledge?*

- Collecting data in a multidisciplinary way (oral traditions, written sources, images, skills...)
- Transfer of knowledge
- Practical tools for propagation of knowledge (role of the education)
- Identification of local resources patterning the casual product

*How to link modern technologies and indigenous knowledge for sustainable development?*

*Providing access for African languages to digital technology. The extent to which indigenous knowledge system is appropriated to promote and sustain heritage and development?*

- Identifying the Indigenous Knowledge that survived Africa's pre, colonial and post/ colonial periods.
- To legitimise IKS with regards to heritage as par excellence to international best practices
- Recovering and recording royal genealogies to combat ethnic conflicts
- Recovering the indigenous plants that Africans used to feed from and check their health status; using patents to protect IKS; and creating export opportunities for IKS.

### **Heritage Resources Management and Sustainable Development**

*How to devise a system of resources management that can contribute to sustainable development? How to develop models of Governance to promote and sustain Heritage and development for the benefit of the present and future generations?*

- Look at the constraints in terms of lack of visions, decline of traditional systems, lack of technological systems to manage and transmit heritage
- To ensure that Stakeholders are involved to at least guarantee the acceptability and ownership of the project
- To use the participatory approach

*How to integrate Heritage contribution to development beyond tourism and local economy?*

- Protecting resources through a legal framework: election of practices, tools of protection, certification of origin
- Implement programs
- Creating Indigenous food Heritage projects from multiple sectors (look at nutrition values, educated...), medication...

*What is the contribution of scholars and Academic institutions to African Heritage in view of the following aspects? What are the conditions to be created in Africa to build capacities in preserving Heritage?*

- To what extent are New Public Management models limiting or promoting heritage development and academic freedom?
- To create capacities and train people in Heritage Management (job creations)
- To create observatories of governmental policies on Heritage: look at the different kind of policies taking into account the diversity of national contexts
- To reinforce an active cooperation between Europeans and Africans by symmetrical relationships

### **Enhancing Sustainable Development to Combat Poverty and Exclusion through the Utilisation of Heritage**

*What strategies can be developed to enhance heritage and sustainable development in order to promote communities' livelihoods? How are people valuing their heritage in view of the following aspects?*

- Consciousness of what is of value to preserve and to promote Heritage
- How mechanisms of sustainability can be implemented

- How to create social fabrics that sustainably build the local Heritage for the well-being of the people?
- How to recognise the participation of vulnerable groups within a comprehensive understanding of Heritage

*How do people observe the innovation processes in connection with their Heritage and sustainable development programmes?*

- How do these processes of innovation emerge?
- How to make a place within the public spheres which supports innovation of local culture and Heritage?

### **Workshop on the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH): Agricultural Policies, Land Use, Land Tenure, Adaptation to Global Changes in Sub Saharan Africa Agriculture**

**Participants:** Daniel Bruce Sarpong (moderator) Polly Ericksen (rapporteur), Blessings Chinsinga, Adwin Akonno Gyasi, Jacques Imbernon, John Blessing Karumbidza, Moses Mefika Sithole, Cosmas Sokoni, Eric Mwangi, Sabine Planel, Ariel Crozon, Pierre Valette.

Three research streams were identified under this topic:

- Viability and Resilience of Agriculture in the Face of Regional and Global Changes
- Sustainability of Land Use and Management in Rural Areas
- Coherence and Coordination of Policy within Multi-level Processes of Rural Development

### **Viability and Resilience of Agriculture in the Face of Regional and Global Changes**

*Adaptation of smallholders to market changes, national policies*

- Understanding changes in rural labour availability (demographic trends)
- Agro-food markets and value chain analysis
- Allocation of labour to non-agric activities (e.g. Charcoal )
- National policy responses to food price increases
- Migration and mobility within rural space

*Adaptation of smallholder farmers to climate change (see above re mobility)*

*Understanding cultural dimensions of adaptation to regional and global changes*

*Promoting farmer innovation and organisation*

- IKS, low input technology systems

*Institutional innovations for smallholder competitiveness*

- Contract farming
- Linkages into local and regional economies
- Microfinance models and institutions for agriculture

*Reducing vulnerability and poverty : Social protection policies/ programmes; insurance; targeting;*

- Food security monitoring tools for real time indicator transmission
- Changes in dietary preferences and habits

*Arrangements for distribution of payments for ecosystem services to poor households*

*Who will future farmers be?*

**Sustainability of Land Use and Management in Rural Areas**

*Institutional, political, socio-economic and cultural dimensions of overcoming biophysical land constraints for more productive use (degradation, fertility loss, biodiversity loss, aridity); IKS*

*Access to land (peri-urban pressures, insecurity of tenure, land grabbing)*

*Sustainability of land redistribution and tenure reforms*

*Supporting farming for food security – what does this mean to or for national and global context? Is small scale or large scale model better?*

*Managing balance between agricultural and non-agricultural land use (forestry, plantations, tourism, biofuels, charcoal, urbanisation, foreign land grabs); recognise cultural values of land use*

*Carbon credits and forest protection payments adding to competition for land*

*Sustainable use (exploitation) of plants and forests*

*Gender and class relations that govern access to land and natural resources in rural areas*

*Demographic changes*

**Coherence and Coordination of Policy within Multi-level Processes of Rural Development**

*Collaboration between farmers, government and NGOs (multi-stakeholder forums, extension)*

*Impact of agricultural and environmental (conservation) policies on livelihoods*

*Access to assets and broadly defined property rights: culture, inequality, agricultural production and poverty*

*How multi-nationals are influencing global and local food chain; implications and repercussions of this process (e.g. For national politics)*

- Changes in dietary preferences and habits
- Include seed systems, preservation of local races (varieties)
- Multi-national influence on energy policy

*Interactions between energy and agriculture, land use and food security (e.g. Increasing prices, etc)*

## 4. EUROPEAN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

The EC representatives underlined the fact that true challenges and clear priorities emerged from this Workshop for the development of new knowledge, policy making, and areas of cooperation within the European Union. It was emphasised that policy makers always need new data brought by research.

The EC representative categorised 3 types of links to develop:

- There is an important link to form between poverty, migration and behaviour issues.
- It is also important “to fill the gap” between research in social sciences and the humanities and policy making. This transfer of knowledge between researchers and policy makers must be facilitated and mechanisms of communication between researchers and politicians must be utilised and new ones must be invented.
- The links between researchers must also be strengthened, for example by observatories for Africa.

Indeed, the impacts of research on policy are essential. A multidisciplinary approach to research must be encouraged as strengthening the research capacity in Africa is a priority.

The results of this SSH workshop aim to help in the preparation of topic 4: “Europe and the Development of Africa”, of the Cooperation Specific Programme, Theme 8, Research on Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities Elements of the Work Programme 2011, but the results could also be used for two other topics, “Food and Security” and “Development policies”.

### **Calendar of actions undertaken**

- 10 June 2009: Initial meeting between CAAST-Net and Directorate L.
- 3-5 March 2010 : Workshop Social Science and Humanities, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- April: First draft of a workshop report completed and circulated to experts for comment.
- May: Submission of a final report and recommendations for researchable topics to the EC’s DG L Science, Society and Economy.

## Topic included in the work programme 2011

### **SSH.2011.4.1-2. Connections between rural areas and cities in Sub-Saharan Africa**

The objective of this topic is to enable research on common challenges that are relevant to all sub-Saharan African countries and that could be met more effectively by them collectively rather than individually. In order to meet this objective, the research should be multidisciplinary oriented, including the humanities, use and integrate quantitative and qualitative methodologies, develop forward looking approaches when relevant and create knowledge platforms to ensure exchange and transfer of knowledge within Africa and with Europe.

The research should address the following issues with the aim to investigate more closely the connections between rural areas and cities in Sub-Saharan Africa:

- Thinking and developing land use and agriculture in a sustainable way is nowadays a major challenge for African countries. Major activities like forestry, plantations, energy production (charcoal, bio-fuels) and tourism have large impacts on agricultural actors. Different forms of land use and agricultural heritage are also affected. Research should analyse how the agricultural actors adapt to their changing environment and what the impact of these adaptations, in turn, is on local populations, products and land use as well as social, economic and political arrangements in rural areas but also in cities.

- The quantity and quality of services in Sub-Saharan African cities often remain very poor and are inadequate to respond to the needs of high levels of population and migration from rural areas to cities. Research should analyse how cities attempt to respond in terms of services to such migration and to the inequalities they often generate. It should bring recommendations on a number of inter-related key issues such as education and training, communication, property rights, and other social and economic policies.

The research should cover at least three interlinked rural areas/cities in East, Central, Southern and West Africa.

**Funding scheme: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research projects) for specific cooperation action dedicated to international cooperation**  
**Additional eligibility criteria: targeted ICPC countries from sub-Saharan Africa.**

## ANNEX 1: LIST OF EXPERTS

| Experts                | Institution                            | Country        | Expertise  | Contacts  |
|------------------------|--|----------------|--|---|
| Marie Pierre Ballarin  | IRD/UMR205                             | France/Kenya   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservation and promotion of cultural heritage</li> <li>• Heritage and community empowerment in sacred forests of the Kenyan Coast</li> <li>• Heritage, memory and identities</li> </ul>   | P.O. BOX 30677<br>80100 NAIROBI<br>KENYA  |
| Mzikayise Shakes Binza | Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University | South Africa   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public/Private partnerships and local economic development</li> <li>• Leadership for sustainable development and governance, public policy, local government and performance auditing</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX 77000<br>6031 PORT ELIZABETH<br>SOUTH AFRICA   |
| Karen Bruns            | Research Africa                        | South Africa   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New avenues for academic publishing</li> </ul>  | 6 <sup>TH</sup> FLOOR BANDWIDTH BARN<br>125 BUITENGRACHT STREET<br>8001 CAPE TOWN<br>SOUTH AFRICA |
| Luc Cambrezy           | IRD                                    | France         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural migrations and carrying capacities</li> <li>• Rural migrations, land access, and land tenure</li> <li>• Refugees and environmental issues in hosting countries</li> <li>• International migrations between Brazil and French Guyana</li> </ul>  | LE SEXTANT, 44 BOULEVARD DE DUNKERQUE CS 90009<br>13572 CEDEX02<br>MARSEILLE<br>FRANCE            |
| Blesings Chinsinga     | University of Malawi                   | Malawi         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralization and poverty reduction</li> <li>• Governance and democracy</li> <li>• Institutional and policy analysis</li> <li>• Globalization and regional integration</li> <li>• Targeting development interventions</li> <li>• Project planning and management, monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>• Agricultural policy processes</li> <li>• Rural livelihoods and development</li> </ul> | P.O. BOX 280<br>ZOMBA<br>MALAWI   |
| Gebre Yntiso Deko      | Addis Ababa University                 | Ethiopia       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diasporas for Peace: Patterns, Trends, and Potential of Long-distance Diaspora</li> <li>• Urban Development and Displacement in Addis Ababa</li> <li>• Improving understanding of the dynamics of resettlement in Ethiopia</li> <li>• Refugees as Development Agents</li> <li>• Population Displacement and Food Insecurity in Ethiopia</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX 150001<br>ADDIS ABABA<br>ETHIOPIA  |
| Polly Ericksen         | ECI University of Oxford               | United Kingdom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactions between global environmental change and human well-being</li> <li>• Consequences of climate change for rural livelihoods and natural resource management, especially in agricultural development and food systems</li> </ul>   | SOUTH PARKS ROAD<br>OXFORD<br>OXON OX1 3QY UK   |
| Edwin Akonno Gyasi     | University of Ghana                    | Ghana          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental change</li> <li>• Participatory methodologies</li> <li>• Sustainable locally adapted land use practices in rural Africa</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX L 59<br>UNIVERSITY OF GHANA<br>LEGON, ACCRA<br>GHANA                                     |
| Jacques Imbernon       | CIRAD                                  | France         |  | CAMPUS INTERNATIONAL DE BAILLARGUET   |

|                          |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|                          |  |  |  | 34398 MONTPELLIER<br>FRANCE  |
| Marja Järvelä            | University of Jyväskylä  | Finland                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable development in rural and urban spaces</li> <li>Wellbeing and community resilience</li> <li>Small-scale farm entrepreneurship (e.g. local food, renewable energy)</li> <li>Social and public policy: values, assets and implementation</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX 35<br>UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ<br>FI-40014<br>FINLAND                        |
| John Blessing Karumbidza | Jonoka Development Research  | South Africa                                 |  | P.O. BOX 43448 INANDA<br>04310 DURBAN<br>SOUTH AFRICA                                |
| Bernard Lututala         | CODESRIA   | Democratic Republic of the Congo/<br>Senegal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration (internal and international)</li> <li>Urbanization</li> <li>Population and Development</li> <li>Population and education</li> </ul>   | B.P. 3304<br>CP 18524<br>DAKAR<br>SENEGAL  |
| Sabiti Makara            | Makerere University  | Uganda                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decentralisation of urban governance</li> <li>Local governance</li> <li>Civil Society</li> <li>Democratization and electoral politics</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX 7062<br>KAMPALA<br>UGANDA   |
| Gavin McLachlan          | Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University   | South Africa                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban development issues</li> <li>Coastal development issues</li> <li>Architectural conservation issues</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX 77000<br>06031 PORT ELIZABETH<br>SOUTH AFRICA                               |
| Pascal Mihyo             | Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA) |  |  | P.O. BOX 31971<br>ADDIS ABABA<br>ETHIOPIA  |
| Eric Mwangi              | CAAST-Net  | Kenya  |  | MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY<br>HARAMBEE AVENUE<br>9583-00200 NAIROBI<br>KENYA |
| Sylvie Planel            | IRD  | France                                       |  |  |
| Robert Rukwaro           | University of Nairobi  | Kenya  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architecture and people of Kenya</li> <li>Physical planning and building regulations in Kenya</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX 42277-00100<br>NAIROBI<br>KENYA   |
| Daniel Bruce Sarpong     | University of Ghana  | Ghana  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Macro-econometrics/modelling</li> <li>Trade integration of world economies</li> <li>Agriculture in economic development/agribusiness</li> <li>Technology/policy</li> <li>Environment and economic development</li> <li>Resource economic issues</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX LG 68<br>LEGON-ACCRA<br>GHANA   |
| Rakel Kavena Shalyefu    | University of Namibia  | Namibia                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teaching and learning strategies</li> <li>Literacy in life skills</li> <li>HIV/AIDS Counselling</li> <li>Instructional systems design</li> <li>Open and distance learning</li> <li>Adult education and community development</li> <li>Environmental education and education for sustainable development</li> <li>Indigenous knowledge systems</li> <li>Dispute/conflict resolution</li> </ul> | P. BAG 13301<br>09000 WINDHOEK<br>NAMIBIA  |
| Moses                    | Human  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and testing of new</li> </ul>   | P. BAG X9182   |

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|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Mefika Sithole     | Sciences Research Council   |                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>statistical methodologies</li> <li>Applied statistics: study design, statistical modelling and analysis</li> </ul>  | 8001 CAPE TOWN<br>SOUTH AFRICA   |
| Cosmas Sokoni      | University of Dar es Salaam | Tanzania            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influence of market reforms on farming systems in Tanzania</li> <li>Agricultural commercialization in Tanzania</li> <li>Traditional irrigation systems and poverty alleviation</li> <li>Crop livestock integration for conflict resolution</li> </ul>   | P.O. BOX 35049<br>DAR ES SALAAM<br>TANZANIA                                      |
| Jacob Songore      | University of Ghana         | Ghana               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban and rural regional development</li> <li>Urban environmental health</li> <li>Gender and environmental care</li> <li>Inequalities and development</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX LG 25<br>LEGON-ACCRA<br>GHANA   |
| Aboubakr Tandia    | Gaston Berger University    | Senegal             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance, democratization and state-making in Africa</li> <li>Religious studies</li> <li>Border studies</li> <li>International relations: regionalism, security studies, and migration studies</li> <li>Regional integration and collective security in Africa</li> <li>Urbanization processes and environmental migration</li> <li>Securitization of migration policies</li> </ul> | GASTON BERGER<br>UNIVERSITY<br>ROUTE DE NGALLELE<br>00234 SAINT-LOUIS<br>SENEGAL |
| Abye Tasse         | Addis Ababa University      | Ethiopia            |  |  |
| Arne Tostensen     | Research Council of Norway  | Norway              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural-urban migration and urbanisation processes in sub-Saharan Africa</li> <li>Persistent rural-urban linkages</li> </ul>  | P.O. BOX 6033<br>BERGEN<br>N-5892 NORWAY   |
| Volker Winterfeldt | University of Namibia       | Namibia/<br>Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migrant labour, Namibia</li> <li>Post-apartheid family structures, Namibia</li> <li>Postcolonial social structure, Namibia</li> <li>Neo-liberal labour regimes, codes of conduct in textile industry, Southern Africa</li> <li>Political poetry, Namibia</li> </ul>   | P. BAG 13301<br>WINDHOEK<br>NAMIBIA  |
| Bahru Zewde        | Forum for Social Studies    |                     |  |  |

## ANNEX 2: BACKGROUND NOTE

**CAAST-Net: A Network for the Coordination and Advancement of Sub-Saharan Africa – EU Science and Technology Cooperation (<http://www.caast-net.org>)**

*Identifying topics for African-European research cooperation in the socio-economic sciences and humanities*

**Background note prepared for CAAST-Net Workshop of African-European experts in Addis Ababa on 3-5 March 2010: Prepared by CAAST-Net Work Package 1**

### Contents

- Purpose
- Focus on African in Seventh Framework Programme Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities priority
- Socio-economic sciences and the humanities in Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action
- Indicative research topics for African-European cooperation
- Concluding remarks

### Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide some contextual background for the CAAST-Net facilitated workshop to be convened in Addis Ababa on 3 to 5 March 2010 where invited African and European experts will seek to identify and recommend topics for socio-economic sciences and humanities (SSH) research cooperation, which would be ideally for African-European cooperation under the SSH thematic priority of the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7). These topics will be identified under three broad themes, namely:

- Habitats, cities and migration
- Local heritage and sustainable development
- Agricultural policies, land use, land tenure, adaptation to global changes in Sub-Saharan African agriculture

Since the objective of the workshop will be for the participating experts to come forward with new, innovative proposed topics for cooperation, reflecting especially African priorities, this background note will not make any specific recommendations with regard to the possible topics to consider.

Rather it will seek to provide contextual background by providing a brief overview of the past focus on cooperation with Africa under the FP7 SSH theme as well as on the themes identified for the workshop. This could provide useful guidance as participants seek to identify topics, which could be well suited to FP7 cooperation.

Secondly, since one of the main objectives of CAAST-Net is to facilitate efforts to support the implementation of the African Union / New Partnership for African Development's (NEPAD) Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action through African-European cooperation under FP7, the background note will reflect on the focus on SSH priorities and the themes chosen for the workshop.

Lastly, in an attempt to stimulate deliberation but by no means to guide discussion, the note will propose possible research topics, related to the themes chosen by the workshop, which could be well suited for FP7. These topics should merely serve as examples for discussions at the workshop.

### **Focus on Africa in FP7 SSH**

In terms of the indicative strategic research roadmap for the FP7 SSH priority recently published, Africa will be targeted for specific international cooperation activities under the FP7 SSH Work Programme. The roadmap noted that "The long-standing and changing cooperation between the EU and Africa also requires sustained research effort, especially regarding the challenges for governance related to scarcity of some resources and richness of others, both causing violent conflicts and other threats to human development and security." The roadmap is available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/roadmap-2011-2013-final\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/roadmap-2011-2013-final_en.pdf)

Whilst there will, thus, be a specific new focus on cooperation with Africa under the FP7 SSH theme, it is also useful to bear in mind projects focused on Africa already funded. Perhaps the most important of these and directly relevant to the migration theme of the workshop is the MAFE (Migration between Africa and Europe.) An extract of the MAFE project description follows as an indicative example of existing FP7 SSH cooperation between Africa and Europe (note the project includes partners from Ghana, Senegal and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.)

*MAFE Project Description:*

*“African migration has become a major concern for European policy makers. New policy measures are under development, but they rely on a poor understanding of the underlying causes and consequences of African migration. The MAFE project aims to overcome this lack of understanding, in order to improve the quality of migration policies.*

*Objective 1: Create a unique data set on Afro-European migration. Comparable data will be collected in both sending and receiving countries, i.e. in sub-Saharan Africa and Europe. The project aim is to replicate a survey under way on Senegalese migration with new populations, i.e. Congolese and Ghanaians. The project methodology is built upon key studies on international migration in the world and will create unique data that is representative, longitudinal and multi-level.*

*Objective 2: Provide new analyses through innovative techniques. Using this new data, the MAFE project will employ methods of longitudinal data analysis to provide policy makers with new insights into the changing patterns and determinants of migration and circulation between Africa and Europe, as well as on the socio-economic changes associated with international migration.”*

*Another existing FP7 SSH project related to the migration theme is DIASPEACE (Diasporas for peace: patterns, trends and potential of long-distance diaspora involvement in conflict settings. case studies from the horn of Africa. The project includes partners from Ethiopia and Somalia. Again the project description follows for indicative purposes:*

*DIASPEACE Project Description:*

*DIASPEACE seeks to generate policy-relevant, evidence-based knowledge on how diasporas (exiled populations from conflict regions) play into the dynamics of conflict and peace in their countries of origin. In a globalized world diasporas have become new forces shaping the interactions between countries, regions and continents. On one hand, they are seen to fuel conflict by transferring remittances and logistic support to the warring parties, and to exacerbate tensions through radical mobilisation along ethnic and religious lines.*

*One the other, diaspora groups are playing an increasingly prominent role in peace and reconciliation processes. There is a need for a balanced empirical account of the nature, motivations and impact of transnational diaspora activities in conflict settings. The project has an empirical focus on diaspora*

*networks operating in Europe which extend their transnational activities to the Horn of Africa. This is a region where decades of violent conflict have resulted in state collapse and the dispersal of more than two million people. The project will conduct field research in seven European countries and in Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea.*

*DIASPEACE aims to:*

- devise and test methodologies of multi-sited comparative research and to develop the conceptual framework for researching migrant political transnationalism in a conflict context;*
- facilitate interaction between diaspora and other stakeholders in Europe and in the Horn of Africa;*
- provide policy input on how to better involve diaspora in conflict resolution and peace-building interventions, and how to improve coherence between security, development and immigration policies.*

*Another FP7 SSH project with specific relevance to the themes chosen for the workshop is the CREATING (Cooperative research on East African territorial integration within globalisation) project, with partners from Kenya and Uganda. Climate change, migration and cities are all included in the focus areas of the project. Its project description is therefore again provided as an indicative example.*

*CREATING project description:*

*This project seeks to improve research capacity and develop collaboration amongst researchers in Europe and East Africa, and by doing so to contribute to the larger objective of regional integration. The project will enhance integration in the research community in both Europe and East Africa through bringing researchers together in a series of training activities. These activities will focus on two kinds of transborder environment: mountains and Lake Tanganyika. Through this focus on resources which span the borders of the multiple political units of East Africa, the project will contribute directly to public understanding of some of the challenges to regional integration in East African context.*

*The project is organized around four themes, all of which relate to human use and management of these cross border resources: resource management and livelihood sustainability, environmental and climate change, migration and identity and the role of small and medium cities. At the core of the project, five institutions four European, and one East African will be brought together; the project will also draw on the skills and knowledge of*

*four university research institutions in Europe, whose staff will take the role of leaders for each of the four themes. All the individuals and institutions involved have substantial experience of work in Africa, and have commitment both to the enhancement of an integrated European research capacity and to the building of research capacity and regional integration in East Africa.*

Other FP7 projects either seek to leverage African experience, for example HI-POD (Historical patterns of development and underdevelopment: origins and persistence of the great divergence) or include substantial contributions by African partners to projects focused on global challenges, for example the INGENIUS project (Impact of networks, globalisation, and their interaction with EU strategies), the EU-GRASP project (Changing multilateralism: The EU as a global-regional actor in security and peace) or the MERCURY project (Multilateralism and the EU in the contemporary global order.)

To conclude this section a broader perspective is taken of the workshop selected themes in running FP7 projects. Migration is indeed a topic often focused upon in FP7 projects, as indicated by the following projects, although these did not include a specific focus on Africa: NORFACE (transnational programme on migration in Europe), SOM (Support and opposition to migration: A cross national comparison of the politicization of migration), TRANS-NET (Transnationalisation, migration and transformation: Multi-level analysis of migrant transnationalism), GEMMA (Enhancing evidence based policy-making in gender and migration), and GEMIC (Gender, migration and intercultural interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe: an interdisciplinary perspective). These projects provide an indication for the type of cooperation, which could be considered for cooperation with Africa.

There are also running FP7 SSH projects with a specific focus on cities such as the SOCIAL POLIS (Social platform on cities and social cohesion) as well as GILDED (Governance, infrastructure, lifestyle dynamics and energy demand: european post-carbon communities) or GEITONIES (Generating interethnic tolerance and neighborhood integration in european urban spaces). According to the CAAST-Net research no current focus on habitats could, however, be found, except perhaps the DEMHOW project (Demographic change and housing wealth.)

CAAST-Net research could also not find specific examples of a focus on cultural heritage and sustainable development, specifically relevant to Africa. In related areas there are, however, projects such as EDC2020 (European development co-operation to 2020), PACT (Pathways for carbon transitions), SMILE (Synergies in multi-scale inter-linkages of eco-social systems) and

CONSENSUS (Confronting social and environmental sustainability with economic pressure: balancing trade-offs by policy dismantling.) Agriculture has also not been a major focus for FP7 SSH except the CAP-IRE project (Assessing the multiple impacts of the Common Agricultural Policies (CAP) on rural economies.)

### **SSH in Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action**

The Consolidated Plan of Action is the official framework for the implementation of African S&T collaboration and integration initiatives. The Plan is available at:

[http://www.nepadst.org/doclibrary/pdfs/ast\\_cpa\\_2007.pdf](http://www.nepadst.org/doclibrary/pdfs/ast_cpa_2007.pdf)

Although the Plan identifies 14 R&D flagship projects, it does not include a specific focus on the socio-economic sciences and humanities. Aimed at Africa's socio-economic transformation, the Plan is, however, intrinsically multi-disciplinarian in focus and most of its activities foresee a strong contribution by the socio-economic sciences and humanities. For example under its section dealing with the building of Africa's science and technology capacities, it is stated that:

*Science, technology and innovation policies are required to deal largely with institutional, socio-economic and political factors that either enhance or inhibit innovation in the broad sense of both the generation and application of knowledge in economic production.*

The same section also highlights the need for "specific actions for ensuring that scientific knowledge generated by R&D programmes is applied to create social and economic products." Throughout the Plan the reference to the socio-economic sciences is therefore implicit, often direct.

Whilst the Plan does not specifically articulate R&D priorities related to habitats, cities and migration, as well as local heritage and sustainable development, the R&D flagship areas related to building a sustainable energy base, securing and sustaining water, as well as combating drought and desertification, all interrogate the relationship between local heritage and sustainable development. Within this context the relevance of the securing and using Africa's indigenous knowledge base and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should also be highlighted. The latter also offers an indirect relevance to the adaptation to global changes in agriculture.

When considering opportunities for Africa-EU cooperation under FP7 to support the implementation of the Consolidated Plan of Action, the Book of

Lighthouse Projects, prepared by the African Union Commission and the European Commission in 2008, and which identified 19 projects, which should be prioritized for Africa-EU cooperation, should also be considered. The Book is available at:

<http://www.africa-union.org/root/UA/Annonces/HRST/Book%20of%20Lighthouse%20Projects.pdf>

Projects identified in the Book specifically relevant to themes of this workshop include: “Securing and using Africa’s indigenous and traditional knowledge”, “African Union Initiative on Climate Change” and “Building Africa’s scientific and institutional capacity in agriculture and natural resource management.” From a horizontal perspective, projects such as the “African Virtual Campus”, the “African Research Grants” and the “Development of a common African Union Science and Technology Policy Framework.”

Other policy frameworks should be considered is the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), see: <http://www.nepad-caadp.net/>, which includes a specific focus on agricultural research. One of the Pillars of the Programme is focused upon land and water management. The market access and food supply and hunger pillars also have a strong socio-economic component.

With regard to the habitats theme, the outcome of the African Ministers Conference on Housing and Urban Development (<http://www.housing.gov.za/amchud/>) also merit consideration, as well as work of the African Union on migration and development (<http://www.africa-union.org/root/Au/Conferences/Past/2006/April/SA/Apr5/meeting.htm>)

These notes indicate that the themes identified for the workshop are firmly embedded in African S&T and other policy frameworks.

### **Indicative topics for African-European research cooperation**

In the light of the background sketched above, and following consultation with a selection of African researchers, notably with the assistance of South Africa’s FP7 National Contact Point for the SSH theme, Dr Christa Van Zyl, of the Human Sciences Research Council, the following research topics are submitted as a contribution to enrich the discussion, as a non-exhaustive list of indicative examples of the type of FP7 SSH cooperation, which could be possible in the themes identified for the workshop: (Details of individual contributions are available on request.)

*Habitat, cities and migration*

- Migration/ transport linkage in respect of access to jobs for the in-migrating poor in cities;
- The impact of climate change and the world recession on migration out of poor rural communities;
- Reliable migration data for further analysis; and
- Urbanization and urban settlement success factors in respect of women and youth in Africa.

*Local heritage and sustainable development*

- Mainstreaming heritage in development;
- Informing the discourse about cultural practices as possible barriers to progress and development;
- Investigating heritage contribution to development beyond tourism and craft;
- Development of social programmes based on heritage principles;
- Integrating heritage planning with rural economic development programmes;
- New approaches to heritage resource management to safeguard traditional lifestyles and values without stagnating development;
- Development of skills to enable a skilled and knowledgeable heritage sector, including in rural areas; and
- Multi-disciplinarian links between supporting food heritage projects and the maintenance of food supplies as global warming changes the climate, tackling obesity and challenging the shift to western foods, and food tourism in Africa.

*Agricultural policies, land use, land tenure, adaptation to global changes in Sub-Saharan African agriculture*

- Agricultural development and policies focusing on small-holders, overcoming land constraints;
- Adaptation of small-holder farmers to climate change in arid regions;
- Promoting farmer innovation as a way of improving agricultural development and improving related policies;
- Collaboration between farmers, government and NGOs;
- Institutional innovations for smallholder competitiveness;
- Contract Farming, Smallholders and Commercialization of Agriculture mainly focusing on Contract Farming;

- Analyzing agriculture vulnerability and resilience in the context of shocks and crises;
- Impact of agricultural policy and land reform on livelihoods;
- Livelihood sustainability of land redistribution and tenure reforms;
- Developing low-cost food security monitoring tools to transmit indicator data in real-time;
- Supporting small-scale or to large scale farmers to ensure national and household food security;
- Ecological and livelihood sustainability of smallholder agriculture & optimizing the linkages into the local economies- for job creation, IKS & low external input technologies, etc.;
- Models of developmental agricultural financing to create or enhance the efficiency of development banks and micro-finance institutions/arrangements;
- Agro-food markets and pricing dynamics: value chain analyses to understand access to inputs and larger output markets;
- Gender and class relations that govern access to land and natural resources in rural areas;
- Access to assets and property rights: Questions of inequality, agricultural production, and poverty;
- Agro-food markets and food pricing dynamics: value chain analyses to understand access to inputs and larger output markets; and
- How multinationals are influencing the global and local food chain, implications and repercussions of this process, and how people are responding as actors in this process.

### **Concluding Remarks**

As indicated in this background note, although there has already been some focus on cooperation with Africa under the FP7 SSH theme, notably with regard to migration, there is significant potential for new cooperation in the themes to be discussed at the workshop, for African-European research cooperation to be supported under FP7. Such collaboration will not only support the implementation of African cooperation and policy frameworks, but also harness African and European partnerships to better address global challenges.

Science plays a critical role in stimulating Africa's growth and development. In order to optimally exploit this potential, the contribution of the socio-economic sciences and humanities in order to better understand human and societal dynamics is essential. There is therefore a clear and urgent need for greater African-European research cooperation in this domain, also to

complement through a multi-disciplinarian perspective, the many active partnerships in the natural sciences. The organisation of this workshop is therefore most timely.

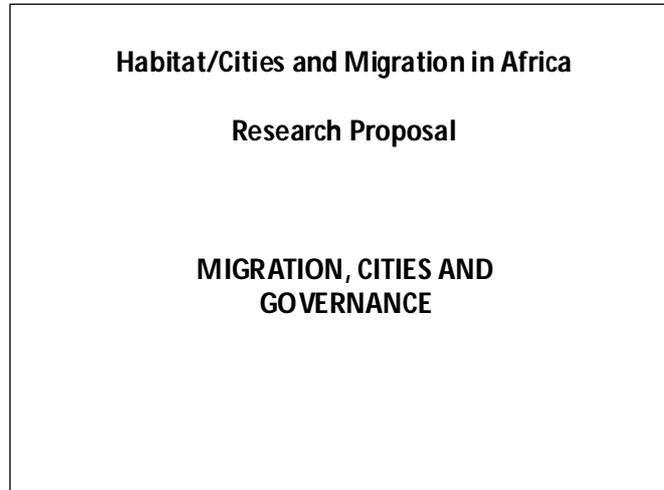
The task at hand is aptly described in South Africa's Ten Year Innovation Plan, in the description of the human and social dynamics grand challenge:

*“Human and social dynamics are at the core of nearly every major challenge facing South Africa – from climate change to creating a competitive and innovative workforce. The fifth grand challenge is to increase our ability to anticipate the complex consequences of change; to better understand the dynamics of human and social behaviour at all levels; to better understand the cognitive and social structures that create and define change; and to help people and organisations better manage profound or rapid change.”*

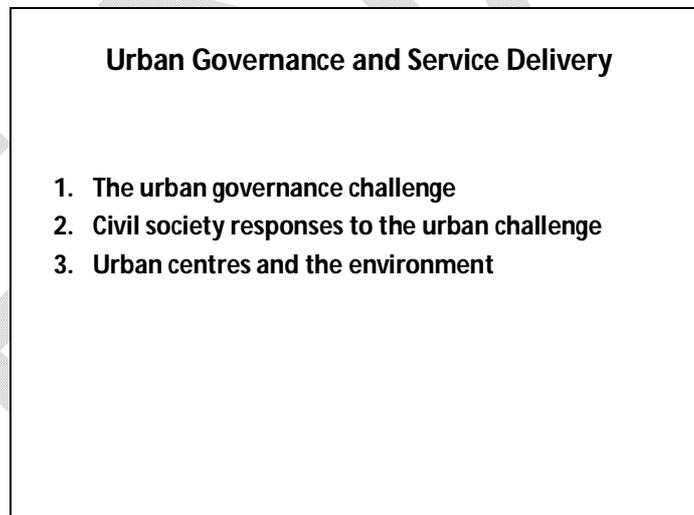
It is a challenge, which is certainly not unique to South Africa, but also pertains to broader African-European cooperation.

## **ANNEX 3: SLIDES AND DISCUSSION NOTES**

### **Migration, Cities and Governance**



Slide 1



Slide 2

**Social transformation, economy and urban inequalities**

- 1. Social transformation**
- 2. Urban economies**
- 3. Responses to social and economic exclusion**

Slide 3

**Migration causes and networks and the role of the diaspora**

- 1. Causes of migration**
- 2. Migration networks**
- 3. The role of diaspora in development**

Slide 4

**Heritage and Sustainable Development**

*Definitions*

*Sustainable Development:* what kind of resources is needed by humans to live decently within their own conceptions of welfare in respect of the others without compromise the ecosystem, the social and cultural set-ups.

*Heritage*: The legacy of past generations given by the multi-dimensional human activities (cultural practices, aesthetics and artistic values, identities, daily life, language....) for the next generation

#### *General scope*

Capture Tangible and Intangible Heritage in a Multidisciplinary, multi-topical and multi-sectorial approaches.

To see Heritage in bodies, intangible and tangible forms and kinds that include culture, architectural, environmental, heritage governance among others.

#### **Recover, Archive and Transmit Heritage for Sustainable Development**

*How to recover Heritage, conserve and transmit in a functional manner?  
How are we recording these knowledge?*

- Collecting data in a multidisciplinary way (oral traditions, written sources, images, skills...)
- Transfer of Knowledge
- Practical tools for propagation of knowledge (role of the education)
- Identification of local resources patterning the casual product

*How to link up modern technologies and indigenous knowledge for sustainable development?*

*Providing access for African languages to digital technology*

*The extend to which indigenous knowledge system is appropriated to promote and sustain heritage and development*

- Identifying the Indigenous Knowledge
- To legitimize Ind Knw system with regards to heritage as per excellence to International best practices
- Exemple: Recovering and recording royal genealogies to combat ethnic conflicts, Respect of ecology to get in the indigenous plans for feeding people

#### **Heritage Resources Management and Sustainable Development**

*How to devise a system of resources Management that can contribute to sustainable development?*

*How to think of models of Governance, which include Heritage?*

- Look at the constraints in terms of lack of visions, decline of traditional systems, lack of technological systems to manage and transmit heritage
- To ensure that Stakeholders are involved to at least guarantee the acceptability and ownership of the project
- To use the participatory approach

*How integrate Heritage contribution to development beyond tourism and local economy?*

- Protecting resources through a legal framework: election of practices, tools of protection, certification of origin
- Implement programs
- Creating Indigenous food Heritage projects from multiple sectors (look at nutrition values, educated on it...), medication...

*What is the contribution of scholars and Academic institutions to African Heritage in view of the following aspects? What are the conditions to be created in Africa to build capacities in preserving Heritage?*

- To what extent are New public management models limiting or promoting heritage Development and academic freedom
- To create capacities and train people in Heritage Management (job creations)
- To create observatories of governmental policies on Heritage: look at the different kind of policies taking into account the diversity of national contexts,
- To reinforce an active cooperation between Europeans and Africans by symmetrical relationships

### **Enhancing Sustainable Development to Combat Poverty and Exclusion through the Utilization of Heritage**

*What strategies can be developed to enhance Heritage and sustainable development in order to promote communities livelihoods?*

*How people are valuating their heritage in view of the following aspects?*

- Consciousness of what is of value to preserve and to promote Heritage
- How mechanisms of sustainability can be implemented
- How to create Social Fabrics that sustainably build the local Heritage for the well-being of the people?

- How to recognize the participation of vulnerable groups within a comprehensive understanding of Heritage

*How do people observe the innovation processes in connection with their Heritage and sustainable development programs?*

- How do these processes of innovation emerge?
- How to make a place within the public spheres which supports innovation from local culture and Heritage?

### **Agricultural Policies, Land Use, Land Tenure, Adaptation to Global Changes in Sub Saharan Africa Agriculture**

#### **Agricultural policies, land use, land tenure and adaptation to global changes: three themes**

- Viability and resilience of agriculture in the face of regional and global changes
- Sustainability of land use and management in rural areas
- Coherence and coordination of policy within multi-level processes of rural development

1

Slide 1

## 1. Viability and resilience of agriculture in face of regional and global changes

- **Adaptation of smallholders to market changes, national policies**
  - Understanding changes in rural labour availability (demog trends)
  - Agro-food markets and value chain analysis
  - Allocation of labour to non-agric activities (e.g. Charcoal)
  - National policy responses to food price increases
  - Migration and mobility within rural space
- **Adaptation of smallholders to climate change** (see above re mobility)
- **Understand cultural dimensions of adaptation to regional and global changes**
- **Promoting farmer innovation and organization**
  - IKS, low input technology systems
- **Institutional innovations for smallholder competitiveness**
  - Contract farming
  - Linkages into local and regional economies
  - Microfinance models and institutions for agriculture
- **Reducing vulnerability and poverty**: Social protection policies/ programmes; insurance; targeting;
  - Food security monitoring tools for real time indicator transmission
- **Arrangements for distribution of payments for ecosystem services to poor households**
- **Who will future farmers be?**

2

### Slide 2

## 2. Sustainability of land use and management in rural areas

- Institutional, political, socio-economic and cultural dimensions of overcoming biophysical land constraints for more productive use (degradation, fertility loss, biodiversity loss, aridity); IKS
- Access to land (peri-urban pressures, insecurity of tenure, land grabbing)
- Sustainability of land redistribution and tenure reforms
- Supporting farming for food security – what does this mean to or for national and global context? Is small scale or large scale model better?
- Managing balance between agricultural and non-agricultural land use (forestry, plantations, tourism, biofuels, charcoal, urbanization, foreign land grabs); recognize cultural values of land use
- Carbon credits and forest protection payments adding to competition for land;
- Sustainable use (exploitation) of plants and forests
- Gender and class relations that govern access to land and natural resources in rural areas
- Demographic changes

3

### Slide 3

### 3. Coherence and coordination of policy within multi-level processes of rural development

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- Collaboration between farmers, government and NGOs (multi-stakeholder forums, extension)
- Impact of agricultural and environmental (conservation) policies on livelihoods
- Access to assets and broadly defined property rights: culture, inequality, agricultural production and poverty
- How multi-nationals are influencing global and local food chain; implications and repercussions of this process (e.g. For national politics)
  - Changes in dietary preferences and habits
  - Include seed systems, preservation of local races
- Interactions between energy and agriculture, land use and food security (e.g. Increasing prices, )

4

Slide 4

### Cross cutting issues

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- Political economy/ politics
- Agricultural economics
- Social AND cultural issues
- Environmental outcomes
- Multi-level interactions

5

Slide 5

## Knowledge sharing and methodology

- Propose a knowledge platform for social science researchers in SSA: function is observatory of social/ econ changes; space to share methods and trends; decentralized network w/ data base and knowledge; sharing of success; create forum for discussion on socio-economic dimension of agriculture and land use in SSA; link to international initiatives
- Mechanism for dissemination of results and feedback from stakeholders
- Value of SSH methods; quantitative and qualitative methods
- Forward looking analysis
  - Ex-ante impact evaluation of policies
  - Foresight exercises

6

Slide 6