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THE BRITISH INSTITUTE IN EASTERN AFRICA

Annual Report *1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014*

This has been a busy year. First, we have a new Honorary Treasurer, Mr John Attree, who has succeeded Mr Peter Brown. Peter's unparalleled contribution to the British Institute in Eastern Africa was marked by a small dinner after the Annual General Meeting and Annual Lecture, but also by Council's decision to award him the position of Honorary Life Vice President. This in turn was celebrated at a drinks reception after Council in April. For his part John has already demonstrated his expertise and enthusiasm and he made a visit to Nairobi in March, following up one I made earlier in the year. Secondly, our newly re-established Research Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Justin Willis, has worked hard to produce an innovative and imaginative strategic research plan to guide our future activities. Sir Jeffrey James, a member of Council, has played a fundamental and very valuable role in producing two other plans: a Strategic Plan for 2014-2019 and a Corporate Plan for 2014-2015 reflecting the priorities in the Academy's own Strategic Framework. In addition to all this we have appointed Dr Joost Fontein, of the University of Edinburgh, as Director in succession to Professor Ambreena Manji, who goes off to a Chair in Law at the University of Cardiff in July. Ambreena has been our Director for four years and has made a wonderful contribution to the intellectual life and profile of the BIEA. Under our new Publications Officer, Dr Stephanie Wynne-Jones, our publications and website are in capable hands. All this activity has inevitably required the dedicated service of all our staff in Nairobi, but most particularly of our London Secretary, Ms Jane Gillespie. Finally, it is with profound regret that in February we learnt of the death, aged 90, of Professor Roland Oliver, Honorary Life Vice President. A full obituary by Professor Andrew Roberts appears below.

Andrew Goudie
President

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

Introduction

The British Institute in Eastern Africa has had an excellent year, with a busy schedule of public lectures and smaller workshops and productive research by its staff.

The BIEA's research output has been strong. Professor Ambreena Manji has published 'The Politics of Land Law Reform in Kenya 2012' in *African Studies Review* and has written further papers entitled 'Bulldozers, Homes and Highways: Nairobi and the Right to the City', 'Safe and Secure: Conservation, Property and Enclosure in a Nairobi Forest', 'Restoring Leviathan? The Supreme Court and Kenya's Presidential Election 2013' (with Professor John Harrington) and a 'think piece' on land law reform in eastern Africa which will be published by the Africa Research Institute in their *Counterpoints* series in 2015. She delivered the keynote address at the Heinrich Boell Stiftung's Gender Forum in January on the topic of 'Recognising Women's Care Labour' and has presented her work in Kenya, Tanzania and the UK this year.

Dr Edward Pollard undertook maritime archaeological surveys of Kilwa, Tanzania, in September 2013 and February 2014 involving the BIEA, University of Dar es Salaam and University of St Andrews. This involved investigating coastal and inter-tidal sites and included a marine geophysical survey so coastal settlements can now be associated with anchorages, fishing grounds and shipwrecks. Important links have been made with the National Institute of Chemistry in Slovenia, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, University of Edinburgh and University of Arizona through the analysis of first millennium AD beads and iron objects from port excavations by Dr Pollard in the Kilwa and Bagamoyo areas of Tanzania.

Dr Neo Musangi worked on two major projects this year: 'Contextualizing Militarist Masculinities in Somalia' and 'Urbanscapes and Complexities of Gender in Kenya'. From this work, a paper was delivered at the '2nd African Same-Sex Sexualities and Gender Diversity' Conference, Nairobi. The paper entitled 'Trans(ag)gression: Public Toilets and the Gendering Project in Kenya' has been submitted for publication to *Sexualities*. A paper entitled 'I wish to Quote Myself in my message to Your Excellency: Presidential Diplomatic correspondence between the U.S and Somalia (1974-76)' presented at the 'East Africa at 50' conference has also been submitted to the *Journal of African Cultural Studies*. A chapter entitled 'In Time and Space: Performing Gender and Precarity' will be published in *Reclaiming Afrika*.

This year Professor John Harrington has published 'Access to Essential Medicines in Kenya: Intellectual Property, Anti-Counterfeiting and the Right to Health' in *Current Legal Issues: Law and Global Health*, 'Of Paradox and Plausibility: The Dynamic of Change in Medical Law' in the *Medical Law Review*, a paper entitled 'Framing the National Interest: Debating Access to Essential Medicines in Kenya' for *Journal of World Intellectual Property* and 'The Right to Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Health Care' (with M. Stuttaford) in *Global Health Action*. A paper on 'Law and the Regulation of Traditional Medicine in Kenya' will appear in the *Routledge Handbook on Law and Complementary and Alternative Medicine* (J.V. McHale & N. Gale (eds)) later this year.

The year also saw the BIEA organise and host a large number of scholarly events which testify to our role as a vibrant venue for innovative, interdisciplinary and collaborative research. The Institute welcomed Professor Annie Bunting (York University, Canada) for a seminar on women and forced marriage in Africa. This year the BIEA also hosted two panels for an international conference on 'East Africa at 50', organised by the Literature Department at the University of Nairobi. Furthermore, the Humanities Research Fellow organised a book launch of *A Renegade Called Simphiwe* by Professor Pumla Dineo Gqola.

This year's Nairobi Annual Lecture was delivered by Dr Ann Stewart (University of Warwick's Law School). The lecture, entitled 'Caring about Care in a Global Economy', took place at the BIEA's headquarters in Laikipia Road and attracted a full house. On 20th and 21st September we hosted an ASUK Writing Workshop which was attended by 6 journal editors and 30 early career scholars from throughout eastern Africa. We have received very positive feedback on the event which included discussions about the future of publishing and the impact of open access on African scholarship and the continuing importance of fellowship opportunities for early career scholars. The BIEA was pleased to organise and host these events as part of its commitment to the Nairobi Process.

We held two well-attended workshops in December 2013, the first by Dr Peter North (Department of Geography and Planning, University of Liverpool) on 'The Social and Solidarity Economy North and South: Towards Convivial Post Capitalist Economies?' and the second by Professor Stuart Ward and Dr Christian Damm Pedersen (both from University of Copenhagen) on 'Embers of Empire'.

In early 2014 a seminar on 'Comparative Constitutions in Eastern Africa' was held at the BIEA, organised by Tanzanian-German Centre for Eastern African Legal Studies, University of Dar es Salaam. This was followed by two major international conferences. The first of these entitled 'Building the City: Planning and Practice' was launched by keynote addresses delivered by Dr Alex Awiti (Aga Khan University) and Professor Peter Ngau (University of Nairobi). The second conference 'Reconfiguring Landscapes and Bio-Cultural Frontiers' was an opportunity to launch the BIEA's Strategic Research Plan 2014-19 and provided a forum for fruitful discussions of the Institute's research agenda over the coming years.

This year, the BIEA collaborated once again with Professor Derek Peterson (University of Michigan) by arranging for two BIEA graduate attachées to join an archiving project in Kabale, Uganda. Professor John Harrington and Professor Yash Pal Ghai of the Katiba Institute were successful in their proposal to the Aurelius Trust for funding to continue the archiving of the papers of the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission.

Institute and Staff

The Institute continues to grow. Dr Edward Pollard took up the post of Assistant Director in May 2013 and a Humanities Research Fellow, Dr Neo Musangi, was also appointed. Dr Musangi had recently submitted her doctorate at the Department of English, University of Witwatersrand and has published on Kenyan urban culture and literary production in Nairobi. Dr Matthew Davies completed his time as Archaeology Research Fellow in December 2013. He takes up a Leverhulme and Newton Trust Early Career Fellowship at the University of Cambridge. A new Archaeology Research Fellow (a post shared with the McDonald Institute) will be appointed in 2014-15.

The BIEA continues to receive requests to affiliate to the Institute and to spend sabbatical periods at the Institute from researchers from around the world. This year we hosted Dr Christian Damm Pedersen (University of Copenhagen) and Professor Mark Fathi Massoud (University of California) as Visiting Fellows.

The Research Committee recommended reviving the BIEA practice of offering Associated Fellowships to independent researchers. These non-stipendiary positions make a valuable contribution to the Institute's intellectual life. Dr Seema Shah was awarded an Associated Fellowship in September 2013. Her doctorate in Political Science from the University of California, Los Angeles required extensive fieldwork in Sri Lanka. She has undertaken substantial research within the social justice world and has worked in Sri Lanka with the Association of War Affected Women, a grassroots organization that facilitated dialogue between members of opposing communities, as well as with the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University's School of Law. She is currently a Researcher at the Africa Centre for Open Governance in Nairobi.

Finally, as we await the arrival of Dr Joost Fontein as the new Director of the BIEA with effect from August 2014, I would like to extend my thanks to the many colleagues in east Africa and elsewhere who have vastly enriched my four-year tenure in Nairobi and been valued friends of the BIEA.

Obituary

*Professor Roland Anthony Oliver FBA (Honorary Life Vice President, BIEA)
(30 March 1923 to 9 February 2014)*

It is given to few to create a field of learning, but this was the achievement of Roland Oliver, Emeritus Professor of the History of Africa in the University of London, who has died at the age of 90. As a scholar and teacher, as a writer and *animateur*, he did as much as anyone to establish the African past as an academic subject, not only in Britain but around the world. To be sure, he belonged to a cohort of eminent British historians of Africa born in the early 1920s but it fell to Oliver to enjoy a whole career in London at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS). He was thus strategically placed to make the connections which sustained his vision of African history in terms of the whole continent and across millennia.

Roland Oliver was born in Srinagar, Kashmir, in 1923; his father retired from the Indian Political Service in 1930 and the family moved to England where in 1936 Oliver entered Stowe School. He won a scholarship to King's College, Cambridge, where in 1941-2 he read English Literature, became an active Anglican and began to read church history. From 1943 to 1945, Oliver worked as a junior cryptographer at Bletchley Park. Here he met his first wife, Caroline Linehan, who pre-deceased him in 1983. On his return to Cambridge, he focused his research on Protestant missions in east Africa.

In 1947, SOAS had advertised a new post: a lectureship in the tribal history of east Africa. This was part of a plan for post-war expansion in response to the urgent need for expertise on the societies of Asia and Africa. The colonial world was restive; there was also academic pressure. A new scheme to promote access to London degrees from African colleges meant that London would have to concern itself with the teaching of history in Africa. Oliver applied successfully for the SOAS post; he took it up in April 1948.

Oliver's first task was to learn his subject. In 1949-50 he and his wife made their way in a Ford station-wagon from the eastern Belgian Congo to east Africa. In Uganda, he enquired into royal traditions and everywhere he began forming the personal networks which made possible the growth of his field: links with the nascent universities and with the multitude of scholars, in diverse disciplines, from whom the aspiring historian of Africa could learn. Back in Britain, in 1951 Oliver gained a PhD for his mission study; it was published in 1952. Further appointments at SOAS were made in African history and a seminar was launched. Long-noted for its rigour, it was inspired by the example of Keith Hancock's seminar at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies.

At the same time, Oliver began a long-lasting collaboration with John Fage, who had been teaching in the Gold Coast (Ghana). Their complementary expertise and shared relish for wide-ranging argument led to the first international conference on African history, held at SOAS in 1953. The scope of document-bound historians was enlarged to take account of archaeology, oral traditions, comparative philology and even botany. Oliver himself drew on such varied scholarship to frame hypotheses about the expansion of Bantu-speaking peoples across the southern half of Africa: a project stimulated both by Malcolm Guthrie's linguistic work at SOAS and by Oliver's own experience in writing a biography (1957) of that peripatetic scholar-proconsul, Sir Harry Johnston.

In 1957-8 the Oliveres, with their eight-year old daughter Sarah, made a second trans-African journey by motor car. This began with a term at the University of Ghana, where Oliver taught undergraduates for the first time. At life in Nigeria, he spent several days cleaning a recently excavated terracotta head. The Oliveres' journey continued through Rwanda, where Jan Vansina was collecting oral traditions, and ended at the Cape. The tour fed further literary projects: the first volume of the *Oxford History of East Africa* (1963), edited with Gervase Mathew, and the *Short History of Africa* (Penguin, 1962), written with John Fage. It was Fage and Oliver who in 1960 founded the *Journal of African History*, which they edited until 1973 and in 1965 they undertook to be general editors of the eight-volume *Cambridge History of Africa* (1975-1986); Oliver himself contributed two chapters on the spread of farmers and iron-workers south of the Equator before 1600. With Brian Fagan he wrote *The African Iron Age* (1975) and with Anthony Atmore *Africa since 1800* (1967) and *The African Middle Ages* (1981).



Professor Oliver on survey in 1958
(Photo – Merrick Posnansky).

Oliver's first research student – his future colleague Richard Gray (Member of the BIEA Council 1976-1998; died 2005) – arrived in 1951 and was followed by over forty who gained PhDs under Oliver's supervision. Many were African and went on to head history departments in Africa; others achieved distinction in the UK and USA. There was a powerful focus on the *verbatim* recording of oral narratives around the Great Lakes of East Africa and a formidable body of work on Ethiopia. Undergraduate teaching of the subject at SOAS began in 1961 and in 1963, Oliver was appointed to the first chair in African history to be established at a British university. In 1966 he shared an award for African research bestowed by the emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, in the assembly hall of the Organisation of African Unity.

Oliver's advancement of African studies ranged far beyond the classroom and seminar. From 1959 to 1965 he was on the Council of the Royal African Society. In 1961 he became a founding member of the Governing Council of the British Institute in Eastern Africa, underpinned by the British Academy. In 1963 he led the way in forming the African Studies Association of the UK. In 1986 Oliver took early retirement from SOAS, but he remained active. From 1981 to 1993 (when he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy), Oliver was President of the British Institute in Eastern Africa and almost every year made a trip to observe its work. In 1997 he published an autobiography, *In the Realms of Gold*. This is an elegant yet meticulous record of a lifetime's effort - and a harvest of friendships – duly placed in historical context. In 1989, receiving the Distinguished Africanist Award from the American African Studies Association, Oliver acknowledged that America was supplanting Europe in this field.

Roland Oliver's career was a remarkable construction, undertaken with exceptional single-mindedness. In so far as he aspired to be at the centre of a collective brain, he may have reacted against his wartime experience at Bletchley, where knowledge was deliberately confined to one's own corner in a great thinking machine. As both author and editor, he communicated, with consistent grace and clarity, the results of his own pioneering researches but he also enabled the results of research by many others to reach a wide variety of readers. He was the *doyen* of historians who saw the African past in terms of African agency: so far from merely being victims of invaders from outside, Africans had taken economic and political initiatives and the sources could be found to prove this.

In 1990 Oliver married Suzanne Miers, a fellow historian; she survives him.

Andrew D. Roberts

BIEA Research Projects

The following research reports are for some of the major projects which have been conducted by BIEA staff or scholars closely associated with the Institute. This research forms part of the BIEA's strategic research plan.

Assistant Director: Dr Edward Pollard

Maritime Cultural Landscapes of Kilwa, Tanzania: (with Mr Elgidius Ichumbaki, Dr Richard Bates, Mr Charles Okeny Kinyera and Ms Agathe Dupeyron)

Maritime archaeological surveys of Kilwa, Tanzania, took place in September 2013 and February 2014 involving the BIEA, University of Dar es Salaam and University of St Andrews. The aim was to examine the approaches to Kilwa from the maritime and landward sides by archaeological survey of the coastal, inter-tidal and subtidal zones. This involved investigating 7th to 16th century coastal and inter-tidal sites and included a marine geophysical survey around the northern harbour at Kilwa called Kilwa Kisiwani Harbour. For this a combined multi-beam echo-sounder and side-scan sonar was used. Small test pits were excavated to determine the maritime resources, which were exploited outside of the larger settlements around Kilwa ria. At the northern maritime approach is the modern



Surveying the seabed at Kilwa using the SwathPlus 468kHz bathymetric sidescan.

fishing village of Masoko Pwani. The bay had surface scatters of pot dating from around the late 12th to 17th century along with imported pottery from around the 13th century. The southern approaches had pottery scatters near a modern fishing station at the southernmost point of Songo Mnara overlooking the southern entrance to Sangarungu Harbour, the southern harbour at Kilwa. In this area, closer to the stone buildings of Mwanikiwambi, is pottery from around the 13th to 17th century. Opposite Mwanikiwambi on the mainland of Pande, a test pit at Mikumbi revealed a late first millennium AD sequence along with white tin-glaze possibly from the 9th to 10th century Persian Gulf and two wound glass beads in a lower context.

On the western landward side of Kilwa Kisiwani Harbour, the island of Sikitiko with its stone buildings and mosque complex had evidence of a very brief occupation dating to around the 13th to 14th century. On the mainland opposite Kilwa Kisiwani the Mugongo area had pottery scatters from the 10th to 19th century but there seemed to be intensive exploitation of the mangrove whelk in the 15th to 16th century due to the presence of dense shell middens. A large inter-tidal Stone Age site was also recorded at Mbavuma Island south of Sikitiko. The marine geophysical survey of Kilwa Kisiwani Harbour mapped a number of submerged coral terraces and sediment features.

Preliminary geophysical anomalies were identified while mapping the seabed but intensive analysis of this data will take place after returning to Nairobi. A day of targeted dives proved many of the anomalies and gave some valuable information on seafloor type. It also gave the first indication of archaeological significance with a large pottery scatter at one site off Kilwa Kisiwani port probably dating from the late 13th to 14th century. Further dives are planned for next year.

Analysis of Artefacts from First Millennium AD Indian Ocean Ports in Tanzania: (with Mr Charles Okeny Kinyera, Ms Sheline Lugonzo, Ms Agathe Dupeyron and Mr Rob Wilson)

Artefacts from port excavations by Dr Edward Pollard from 2004 to 2012 in the Kilwa and Bagamoyo areas are being analysed to determine spatial and temporal distributions of activities such as trade, fishing and iron working in the first millennium AD. The sites include Mso Bay at Kilwa Masoko, Pande in the Kilwa area, Kiswere to the south of Kilwa, Kaole Village and Maganbani both to the south of Bagamoyo. The local ceramics have been added to the database devised by Drs Jeffrey Fleisher and Stephanie Wynne-Jones for the Ceramics and Society project for Tana Tradition/Triangular Incised Ware sherds. This type of pottery has been recorded along the coast from northern Kenya to Mozambique between 600 and 900 AD. Comparison of this data to other ports previously recorded along the Swahili coast is to follow in 2014 so relationships and connections can be assessed. Preliminary analysis of the

imported pottery shows large amounts of Persian Gulf pottery from the Bagamoyo area but less in the Kilwa area. Both areas contain glass beads and small amounts of east Asian pottery. Kaole included Zhizo and gold-glass beads presently being analysed at the National Institute of Chemistry in Slovenia using laser ablation ICP-MS by Drs Serena Panighello and Johannes van Elteren. The data are being interpreted by Dr Marilee Wood. Shell beads, which are very common in the Bagamoyo area, are rare at Kilwa. These are being examined by Professor Ed Wilmsen who has identified some as ostrich egg and *Atchatina* (land snail), which can be compared to shell beads from other sites. Analysis of slag, iron and bronze objects, bone, charcoal, 'bead grinders' and stone tools is planned for 2014 to 2015.

Archaeology Research Fellow: Dr Matthew Davies

The Marakwet Community Heritage Mapping Project: (with Professor Henrietta Moore, Dr Freda Nkirete M'Mbogori, Mr Timothy Kipkeu Kipruto and Ms Helena Chepto)

The Marakwet Community Heritage Mapping project is now in its fourth year. Over the last three years the project has explored a wide range of information concerning the landscape, history and heritage of the Marakwet community in the Kerio Valley, northwest Kenya. In 2013 the project saw the formal establishment of the Marakwet Research Station in Tot in the north of the region and the highly-trained Marakwet research team collected data on



Left to right: Helena Chepto, Alex Schoeman and Henrietta Moore discuss traditional finger millet varieties in Kolowa in the Kerio Valley.

historic patterns of land use, soils and vegetation patterns, oral histories and the history of development projects over the last 100 years. In addition to this, desk-based research has continued to develop and analyse data collected in previous years, especially through the GIS database and the geo-referencing of historic aerial photographs of the region. Student research projects further analysed the history of iron working in the region and have elaborated on the range of traditional cereal crops grown (including 15 varieties of finger millet and 6 of sorghum) and the traditional methods of processing and grinding cereals. An international network of scholars from the 'African Farming' network also visited Marakwet in December 2013, both to learn about our current research methods and to offer technical expertise, advice and guidance. As part of this visit Professor Charly French (University of Cambridge) and Dr Emuobosa Orijemie (University of Ibadan, Nigeria) were able to collect samples for soil micro-morphology and pollen analysis respectively. On the same visit, Professor Martin Jones (University of Cambridge) was also able to make preliminary assessment of the potential for archaeogenetic and ethnographic studies of African crop varieties. We look forward to further expert input in following years. Finally, 2013 saw the

establishment of a formal project website (www.marakwetheritage.com) which will be developed over the coming year.

African Farming: an interdisciplinary pan-African perspective: (with Professor Henrietta Moore and Professor Caleb Adebayo Folorunso)



Charly French and Emuobosa Orijemie collect soil samples from the Embobot River, near Tot, Marakwet.

2013 saw the launch of this UK-Africa research network. The network has been established to share knowledge and develop research capacity concerning the archaeology, history, development and current operation of farming systems across Africa. The network is funded by a three year (2013-2015) British Academy International Partnerships and Mobility Grant to Professor Henrietta Moore and Professor Caleb Adebayo Folorunso and is coordinated by Dr Matthew Davies. The network links researchers situated in the UK (University of Cambridge), Nigeria (University of Ibadan), Kenya (National Museums of Kenya) and South Africa (University of Witwatersrand). Network members stem from a range of disciplines (landscape archaeology, geo-archaeology, bio-archaeology, social anthropology and environmental science) and each brings a range of expertise. However, a major aim of the network is to develop comparative research across Africa focusing on key questions and topics in African farming, rather than being driven by specific disciplinary agenda. The network aims to move beyond simple 'interdisciplinary' conversations and instead unite researchers around core questions and

ideas through practical field engagement. At the same time the aim is to share knowledge and develop research capacity for Africa, within and across Africa. Instead of a dialogue between the global north and the global south, this will be a pan-African dialogue facilitated by reciprocal knowledge-sharing across the continent.

The network focuses on three sub-projects: Marakwet in Kenya, Tiv in Nigeria and Bokoni in South Africa, and each year of the network will involve an extended field-workshop through which knowledge will be practically shared by network participants and new avenues and lines of research will be developed. The first field-workshop took place in Marakwet in December 2013 and involved ten days of field-based discussions, presentations and analysis including the collection of various samples for further analysis. Workshop discussion topics included irrigation and field systems, kinship and land tenure, historical demography and settlement patterns, anthropogenic soils and geophysical processes, landscape and settlement archaeology, material culture and heritage, economy and market exchange, oral histories and participatory ethnographic research methods. The Marakwet workshop will be followed by workshops in Bokoni (July 2014) and Tiv (December 2014) and Cambridge (2015, laboratory-based). A range of public seminars is planned, culminating in a major conference in Cambridge in 2015. It is hoped that the network will result in further collaborative and comparative research across Africa and in the future training and capacity building of African researchers.

Archaeological and Historical Research in South Sudan: (with Dr Cherry Leonardi, Professor Paul Lane and Ms Zoe Cormack)

Conducting research in South Sudan has proven challenging in 2013. A range of BIEA-affiliated students have managed to complete doctoral research in the region. However, plans to establish a more concerted large-scale research program through an official visit to Juba by Drs Leonardi and Davies were interrupted by the onset of hostilities. BIEA researchers have endeavoured to maintain contacts in the region through 2013 and expect to run a

UK-based event to assess the extent of material collections in the UK during 2014. There is potential for future research in the region and it is hoped that there will be a swift and peaceful end to the country's current troubles.

Chairman of the BIEA Research Committee: Professor Justin Willis (University of Durham)

'Preaching Politics' project: (with Dr Greg Deacon, Dr George Gona and Dr Hassan Mwakimako)



Postgraduate writing workshop, Pwani University, July 2013.

This began with a discussion of interview techniques and practical experience of interviewing, which was followed by a two-day writing workshop aimed at postgraduates and early-career academics. For the latter event, other postgraduates and staff from both universities were invited and a number of students travelled from Nairobi to Mombasa to take part in this. There were 17 participants in all. The event combined talks from the academic team with a succession of break-out groups. In the latter, each student was asked to take one piece of writing on which they were working – in some cases an MA dissertation, in other cases a chapter from a doctoral thesis – and discuss their research questions, identify key themes in the literature and set out and explain a structured plan for the written work. In January 2014, there was a final meeting of the academic team, at Durham University, with a seminar for a wider audience and a discussion, including postgraduate students from Durham, on recent political developments in Kenya. Two multiple-authored articles resulting from the research have been submitted to international journals.

Trustee of the BIEA: Dr Gabrielle Lynch (University of Warwick)

Truth and Justice: the search for peace and stability in modern Kenya



TJRC hearings in Bungoma.

The BIEA provided in-kind support for this project, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, which ran from February 2011 to January 2014. In large part, this project consisted of a critical analysis of Kenya's Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC), which started work in 2009 and its final report was submitted in May 2013.

The project highlights how scepticism surrounding the TJRC process resulted from a history of non-implementation of commission of inquiry recommendations, a credibility crisis surrounding the TJRC's chairman, inadequate funding and civic education, limited media engagement, evidence of questionable political motivations and demands for punitive justice and involvement of the International Criminal Court. Like other post-South African truth commissions, the TJRC dedicated much of its time to public hearings. These forums were meant to be cathartic for witnesses and contribute to national healing through an interactive process of speaking and listening that enjoined performers and audiences in an articulation of shared memories and performance of a new nation. However, low expectations and media coverage meant that the TJRC lacked an engaged audience and thus failed to initiate significant public debate, although the process did offer temporary catharsis for many participants.

However, the opportunity to observe public hearings provided an excellent window onto Kenyan history and politics. For example, the fact that witnesses often presented narratives through an ethnic lens helps us understand

the political salience of such identities as a way to lay claims and assert rights. To date, the Commission's contribution to reconciliation has been limited. However, its four-volume report provides an overview of past injustice and an array of recommendations, which may still have some impact in the longer-term.

The project highlights how the work, reception and impact of truth add to a growing literature that views truth commissions as political processes rather than as curative tools. The project concludes that more attention needs to be given to when such processes promote transformative justice and lasting peace and when they are reinterpreted and delegitimised as examples of injustice and interference.

Trustee of the BIEA: Dr Stephanie Wynne-Jones (University of York)

Urban Space, Social Memory and Materiality at Songo Mnara: (with Dr Jeffrey Fleisher)

Songo Mnara, in the Kilwa archipelago on the southern coast of Tanzania, is the setting for this research project exploring the use of space across a Swahili urban centre. A season of fieldwork in June-July 2013 further extended methodologies aimed at recovering the uses of urban space at stonetown of the 14th to 15th centuries. Excavations targeted two wattle and daub houses identified through geophysical survey and test-pitting in 2011, as well as a complete large stonehouse to the south of the site. Excavations of the stepped court in this house were particularly rewarding, recovering a rich material assemblage above a packed earth floor. In addition, one of Songo Mnara's western mosques was excavated. Testing across open areas continued, with samples for geochemical analysis, macrobotanical and phytolith research. In addition, a survey was conducted across Songo Mnara island to position the site in its larger context.



Excavating the court of a 15th century stonehouse, Songo Mnara, Tanzania.

This work builds on two successful seasons at Songo Mnara in 2009 and 2011. Work here is adding to our knowledge of Swahili urban space through the use of a multi-proxy approach to indoor and outdoor space. Fieldwork at the site has included a full magnetometry survey, shovel test-pitting for artefactual and geochemical data, as well as plant remains, open-area excavation in houses, mosques and outdoor spaces, excavation of tombs, island survey with test-pitting at 50 metre intervals as well as coastal survey for maritime architecture, full mapping using LIDAR scanner and total station. All deposits have been sieved, sampled for flotation and for phytoliths.

Member of the BIEA Research Committee: Professor Paul Lane (University of Uppsala)

Excavations and Building Survey of Rehema Abdul House in Pangani, Tanzania: (with Dr Edward Pollard, Mr Oliver Boles and Ms Katie Keefe)

Archaeological recording took place during a renovation of an important historic building and heritage resource in Pangani, a small town on the northern coast of Tanzania, which served as a significant port during the late 18th through to the early 20th century. Rehema Abdul House (also known as Bwanga House) had been abandoned for over 30 years but retains many original features and is the sole surviving standing building of the town's 'Old India Street'. According to local tradition, the house was built in 1890 by Abdul Makarabai, an Indian, who had a watch

repair business which he ran in the shop in the front. The most recent occupant was Rehema Abdul who moved to Tanga after the death of her husband in 1978.

The archaeological remains suggest an earlier 18th or 19th century building constructed of stone prior to the Rehema Abdul House. Three trenches were excavated around the house. The first adjacent to the road suggested that the site was occupied by another building, which may have been demolished to facilitate construction of the road. Three phases of structural remains were identified, at least one of which had to have occurred after the demolition/collapse of the earlier structure. The second trench was located next to the well and revealed an earlier structure pre-dating the present building constructed in the 19th century or earlier. Excavation also revealed that the well pre-dated the current standing building and that the construction of Rahema Abdul House altered the use of the well changing from communal to private. The final trench was located in the building itself and revealed a floor and two walls from an earlier structure which extended beyond the wall of the present house. This pre-dated the mid-19th century.

Visiting Fellow: Dr Christian Damm Pedersen (University of Copenhagen)

Decolonization and the Fate of 'Britishness' in Africa

In 2013 Dr Pedersen used the BIEA's premises as a base for fieldwork and archival research in the National Archives and Macmillan Memorial Library. His project examines the fate of 'Greater Britain' within the context of African decolonization and global imperial decline. It explores the interconnected history of settler communities in Africa and the making of post-colonial Britain by studying the political language, culture and identity claims of rival communities of self-styled 'Britons' from the late fifties to the early seventies. Recent scholarship has shown that one of the major casualties of the end of empire was the notion that 'Britishness' transcended geography, uniting a transcontinental community of white racialised subjects. Fundamentally, the project explores one of the central contradictions of British decolonization. While British governments were progressively narrowing the conceptual and imaginative reach of British civic culture towards a more exclusively 'UK' framework, settler communities in Africa were rallying around an older, transnational conception of British identity that transcended the British Isles. It is the central hypothesis of this work that African decolonization challenged long-held assumptions that had governed the political, social and cultural networks of 'Greater Britain' and confronted its constituent communities with unprecedented dilemmas of self-definition. Understanding the political dynamics and social ramifications of these dilemmas not only brings the east African dimensions of this global story more fully into focus, but also sheds new light on the enduring consequences of decolonization for the identity politics of Britain itself.

Visiting Fellow: Professor Mark Fathi Massoud (University of California)

The Rule of Law in Somalia

Building on his award-winning study of law in Sudan, Dr Massoud spent time consulting archival materials at the BIEA and elsewhere for a new project on Somali legal history and contemporary efforts to build the rule of law. In addition to his time in Nairobi, he also travelled to the Horn of Africa. His first book, on which this project builds, is *Law's Fragile State: Colonial, Authoritarian, and Humanitarian Legacies in Sudan* (Cambridge University Press 2013). The book received the Law and Society Association 2014 Herbert Jacob Prize for best book in law and society and the Honorable Mention Award for the 2014 American Political Science Association C. Herman Pritchett Prize for best book in law and courts. Dr Massoud looks forward to continued research in the area.

Research Projects Assisted by the BIEA

The BIEA was pleased to give logistical and/or financial assistance to these research projects this year. Below are reports from the research teams about their work in 2013-14.

The Olduvai Geochronology and Archaeology Project: Dr Ignacio de la Torre, Dr Jackson Njau and Dr Lindsay McHenry

The Olduvai Geochronology Archaeology Project (OGAP), led by Dr Ignacio de la Torre (University College London), Dr Jackson Njau (Indiana University) and Dr Lindsay McHenry (Milwaukee University), conducted in 2013 its sixth field season at Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania), one of the world's most renowned palaeoanthropological sites. Surveys in search of new archaeological sites were conducted across Bed II sediments, in order to locate fresh evidence of late Oldowan and early Acheulean sites at the Gorge.

In recent years, OGAP has centred fieldwork operations at Olduvai in four main localities, namely EFHR, HWKEE, FC and MNK. During the summer of 2013, archaeological work continued in these areas, with particular emphasis in MNK and HWKEE. Two sites were excavated at MNK, namely MNK Skull (below Tuff IIB) and MNK Main (above Tuff IIB). Abundant fossils and stone tools were collected in stratigraphy at both sites. With regards to HWKEE, a site that OGAP has been excavating yearly since 2009, the 2013 trench aimed at reaching the lower levels (right on top of Tuff IIA), where remarkably well preserved fossils and abundant stone tools were collected.

In the 2013 field season, OGAP collaborated once again with scholars from several international institutions and with several Tanzanian professionals. In addition, students from America, Europe and the University of Dar es Salaam participated in a programme for advanced field and laboratory training in palaeoanthropology. The 2013 OGAP field season was funded by the European Research Council and had the support of the British Institute in Eastern Africa. Permits were granted by the Tanzanian Antiquities Department and the Commission for Science and Technology.



OGAP's excavation of Trench 5 at MNK Main during the 2013 field season at Olduvai Gorge.

Natural and Anthropogenic Causes of Environmental Change in the Amboseli Basin and Mau Forest Kenya: Ms Esther Githumbi, Dr Colin Courtney Mustaphi and Dr Rob Marchant

Fieldwork was undertaken as part of a larger research project entitled 'Resilience in East African Landscapes: Identifying critical thresholds and sustainable trajectories – past, present and future (REAL)', a Marie-Curie Initial Training Network funded by the European Commission. REAL takes a multi-disciplinary approach to examining the ontology of east African landscapes; focusing on important drivers of environmental change, interactions between



Northwards-facing aerial photograph of Kimana Swamp, Amboseli Basin.

natural ecosystem processes and impacts of anthropogenic activities. As part of their research, Ms Githumbi, Dr Courtney Mustaphi and Dr Marchant (University of York) focus on the Amboseli Basin and Mau range, swamp sites were surveyed and sediments collected by coring. These sediments will be analysed for pollen, charcoal and fungal spore content to examine the main influences of past environmental changes and how these ecosystems have responded to climatic and anthropogenic changes. Fieldwork was logistically supported by the BIEA and the team involved participants from multiple institutions: Mr Nik Petek and Ms Anna Shoemaker (Uppsala University), Mr Aynalem Degefa and Mr Geert van der Plas (University of Ghent) and Dr Stephen Rucina and Ms Rebecca Muriuki (National Museums of Kenya). Vegetation surveys, sediment coring and deployment of pollen traps were undertaken at swamp sites in the Amboseli region in March and April 2014 and in the eastern Mau Forest in April

2014. Examining wetlands in the Amboseli region is crucial to sustainable management of the National Park and community development in the region. No work on the long-term environmental history has previously been done in the Mau Forest, in spite of its status as a critical 'water tower' and an important timber production area. Analyses of these sediments are on-going at the National Museums of Kenya and the University of York.

Kenya Mobility and Links project: Professor John Gowlett and Dr Stephen Rucina

This year visits were made to and from the Department of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology at Liverpool University, much facilitated by BIEA: the project supported by the British Academy aims to enhance British academic links with Kenya National Museums, as part of a wider African network and is intended to help develop international collaborative projects focussed on the early archaeology of the central Rift Valley.

This year research visits were made to the Kilombe area in the central Rift Valley, including survey aimed to map out potential for interdisciplinary investigation in the general area of the ancient Kilombe volcano. An important development was the discovery by the museum's personnel of new fossil sites in sediments within the Kilombe caldera. A visit was made by Dr Matt Grove as early-career researcher, aimed to allow him to assess potential for collaboration on a more environmental basis (he participates currently in a Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) grant studying lake cores in the Rift). During the year preliminary Argon-Argon dating results were received for the Kilombe area (via the NERC). These confirm that there was a major eruption of Menengai volcano during the Middle Pleistocene. This event may provide a very important timeline in the area, perhaps also recognisable in lake sequences. It is being studied by Sally Hoare within her continuing PhD project and is also a focus for future research.

As part of the programme, successful visits to Liverpool were made by Dr Stephen Rucina and Dr Isaya Onjala, allowing them to liaise with National Museums Liverpool and to assess other links, as well as to write up material from the East African Quaternary Association (EAQUA) conference in Nanyuki. Several presentations were made at the EAQUA meeting and two seminars were also given by the Kenyan visitors in UK.



Sally Hoare takes readings within Kilombe caldera with a portable XRF Recorder.

Iron Production and the Environment in the Pare Mountains, Tanzania: Dr Louise Iles



The local smith, Rama Mshana, at work near Ngalanga.

The central aim of this on-going archaeological research, funded by a Marie Curie Fellowship, is to assess the relationship between past iron production and the environment. In order to approach this considerable subject, the research is focusing on a case study, namely the 2nd millennium AD iron production of the Pare Mountains, northern Tanzania. This is an area where a team from the University of York had worked on the now-completed research project, 'Historical Ecologies of East African Landscapes (HEEAL)', in previous years. The intention is to add an archaeometallurgical dimension to HEEAL's existing archaeological and geoecological datasets from the region, especially in relation to documented periods of soil erosion. In 2011, a short pilot study was carried out in Pare – likewise with the support of the BIEA – which included limited excavation and sampling of metallurgical remains such as slag and tuyères. This was expanded upon in early 2014, with a more extensive field season of survey and excavation, including a preliminary

magnetometer survey carried out by a project member from the University of Arizona. Excavations were carried out at the lowland iron-smelting sites of Mwanga and Kampi ya Simba and a highland smithing site was also excavated at Ngalanga. Interviews were conducted with the head of a prominent smithing clan and a local practising smith and their comments were able to add significant insights to the interpretation of the excavated remains. The archaeometallurgical samples are currently undergoing chemical and microstructural analysis at the University of Arizona and it is expected that the results of this research will be published in 2015.

The DISPERSE Edaphics Project, Kenya: Professor Geoffrey King

It is common knowledge among herders that the quality of soils and the associated vegetation strongly control the health of grazing animals. This is hardly appreciated by palaeoanthropologists, who generally assume that all that is required is water and vegetation. A lack of this understanding greatly limits interpretations of the relation between our ancestors and animals over the last few million years. It should not be assumed that even lush vegetation is attractive to animals. If it lacks vital trace elements (e.g. phosphorus, sodium, copper, cobalt) then wild grazing and browsing animals will avoid it and go to considerable lengths and take major risks to seek out better pasture. As a consequence animals must move around the landscape at different times of year. In a complex landscape, hominins can use advanced group behaviour to gain strategic advantage. In August 2013 a team including Dr Stephen Rucina (Kenya National Museum), Peter Owenga (Kenya Agriculture Research Institute), Dr Simon Keubler (Munich University) and Professor Geoffrey King studied soil quality in the central and southern Kenya Rift with particular emphasis on the regions of important hominin sites (Baringo, Kariandusi and Olorgesailie). Two approaches were adopted. First, local herders were asked to respond to a questionnaire to discover where they took their animals for them to remain healthy. Second, soil samples were also taken to identify good and bad grazing. All three sites are found to be associated with excellent soils while for much of the rift soils are deficient. A lack of calcium and magnesium is particularly important and even with adequate vitamin D results in rickets. A particularly clear example is Olorgesailie Acheulian site which is surrounded by highly deficient regions. It seems that Olorgesailie predictably attracted animals from a wide region allowing them to be reliably preyed by hominins.



Interviewing local goatherds.

Dr Stephen Rucina (Kenya National Museum), Peter Owenga (Kenya Agriculture Research Institute), Dr Simon Keubler (Munich University) and Professor Geoffrey King studied soil quality in the central and southern Kenya Rift with particular emphasis on the regions of important hominin sites (Baringo, Kariandusi and Olorgesailie). Two approaches were adopted. First, local herders were asked to respond to a questionnaire to discover where they took their animals for them to remain healthy. Second, soil samples were also taken to identify good and bad grazing. All three sites are found to be associated with excellent soils while for much of the rift soils are deficient. A lack of calcium and magnesium is particularly important and even with adequate vitamin D results in rickets. A particularly clear example is Olorgesailie Acheulian site which is surrounded by highly deficient regions. It seems that Olorgesailie predictably attracted animals from a wide region allowing them to be reliably preyed by hominins.

The IN-AFRICA Project: Dr Marta Mirazon Lahr, Professor Robert Foley, Dr Alex Wilshaw, Dr Aurelien Mounier, Dr Meike Weber, Mr Denis Misiko Mukhongo, Ms Frances Rivera, Mr Peter Griffith, Mr Herman Muwonge, Mr Joe Jeffery, Ms Maria Ana Correia, Professor Anne Muigai, Professor Hema Achyuthan, Dr Emma Mbuia and Mr Justus Edung

2013 and 2014 saw a major increase in the scale of activity in the IN-AFRICA Project. The aim of the five-year research programme is to explore the role of east Africa in the evolution of modern humans, giving continuity to the



Excavation at Kalakoel 3, south west Turkana.

work carried under the 'Late Quaternary of West Turkana' project (2009-2011), as well as extending the area focus to the central Rift Valley and the Albertine Rift of Uganda.

In July 2013, the team investigated a number of localities around Nakuru. One major effort was cleaning up and re-excavation of Gamble's Cave but the amount of remaining deposits found was very limited. They also developed a scoping exercise for Prospect Farm and surveyed localities in Gogar Farm in search of Upper Pleistocene sites. In January

2014, a small team, led by Dr Wilshaw, carried out survey and excavation at and around Prospect Farm and collected flora samples for phytolith characterisation. In August, the team returned to south west Turkana. In addition to adding further to their knowledge of the landscape archaeology of the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene that they had investigated for a number of years, they also continued the excavation of a Late Stone Age domestic site with further

human skeletons. They excavated Kalokoel 3, a site containing both fauna and Middle Stone Age lithics. This yielded good association between the two and so a rare glimpse at human behaviour at the end of the Middle Pleistocene. They also surveyed to the north of Kalokoel and discovered extensive lateral extensions of these deposits at Lokodongot with rich Middle Stone Age finds and fauna. In January 2014, a small team returned to Lokodongot to plan for further excavations. They also took a small reconnaissance team to explore the region around Kibish. This showed that there are deposits associated with the later Quaternary lake extensions and some associated archaeological sites.

Overall, the IN-AFRICA Project is building a rich archive of the history of human occupation in two basins across a period of about 200,000 years and so throwing light on this important phase in the early record of the human species. Finally, the IN-AFRICA Project initiated, organized and contributed to a fund-raising campaign for the building of a classroom at the village of Locher Ankhaleso, Turkana. The funds included generous donations from Jomo Kenyatta University and Africa Oil, and the classroom was built in August 2013 jointly by a group of student volunteers, members of the IN-AFRICA research team and members of the local community.

Research on East African Catarrhine and Hominoid Evolution project: Dr Kieran McNulty

The first field seasons of the new Research on East African Catarrhine and Hominoid Evolution project commenced in 2013, with coordinated efforts at Karungu (Migori Country) and the Tinderet fossil localities (Kisumu County) supported by BIEA equipment. Results from Karungu include the discovery of several hundred specimens, including



Fossil rhinoceros discovered at Karungu.



Three deciduous Proconsul lower canines from Kapurtay.

several new fossil primates, a nearly complete rhinoceros skull and the skull of a new species (unnamed) of proboscidean. Detailed stratigraphic work allowed updates to the geological sequence and sedimentological and faunal analyses suggest that Karungu represents a series of fluvio-lacustrine deposits. New microfaunal sites are targeted for excavation in the coming year and should provide important details about the ecological setting of these deposits.

The Tinderet excursion was largely exploratory in nature, with the goal of re-discovering more than 50 early Miocene localities situated around the base of the Tinderet volcano. The Songhor paleontological site served as base camp and provided the majority of fossils collected. Two dozen of the old collecting localities were successfully located and the process discovered several new ones. Despite emphasizing survey over collection, the first year resulted in nearly 900 new fossil specimens including thirty primates. Of particular note is a partial dentition of a large *Rangwapithecus gordonii* individual and three distinct sizes of cf. *Proconsul* deciduous canines discovered at Kapurtay locality 2. Together, these results bode well for future work. Four sites at which systematic excavations will be conducted have now been identified. These

plus more extensive surface collection and geologic and taphonomic sampling will be the focus of the upcoming field seasons.

Towards Groundwater Security in Coastal East Africa: Professor Joy Obando, Dr Jean-Christophe Comte and Dr Rachel Cassidy

Rapid population growth, economic development and environmental change are placing unsustainable pressures on groundwater resources in coastal east Africa. Saline intrusion is an issue in many areas where abstraction of groundwater exceeds local recharge rates while poorly-constructed wells and inadequate source protection lead to contamination and associated public health issues. Building resilience to future growth and climate change in these regions is dependent on understanding the current status of the resource and assessing the interplay of the environmental and demographic forcing factors. Presently, however, comprehensive information is unavailable and the status of groundwater in many areas is not well-constrained. In response, this project (funded by the NERC/DFID UPGro Catalyst Programme) aims to address the knowledge gap through targeted, interdisciplinary research at pilot sites in Kenya, the Comoros Islands and Tanzania, to establish the current status of groundwater resources, to identify issues with past practices and develop strategies towards groundwater security. An integrative approach is

applied to the components of the groundwater cycle in each site. Detailed hydrogeological and geophysical investigations are applied to characterize the aquifers and current water infrastructure. Land use mapping and infiltration measurements, together with near-continuous monitoring of weather and piezometric change allow assessment of the hydrological and environmental driving factors affecting recharge. The social and political aspects of water use are incorporated through social surveys and workshops with stakeholders and end users to identify water supply and monitoring needs and their expected evolution.

The project involves teams from Kenyatta University and Pwani University, Kenya, University of Dar es Salaam and Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania, Université des Comores, Comoros Islands, Université de la Réunion, La Réunion, Université d'Avignon, France, Queen's University Belfast and the British Geological Survey.

Environmental Controls of Vegetation Structure in East Africa: Dr Marion Pfeifer, Dr Rob Marchant and Dr Philip Platts

Understanding how human impacts on ecosystems affects climatic conditions and vegetation structure, and vice versa, is essential to predict future ecosystem-environmental relationships and the associated goods and services they produce. Biophysical vegetation structure interacts with climate and atmospheric processes and regulates ecosystem function at micro- and macro-scales. Leaf area index (LAI) is a key biophysical vegetation property describing canopy structure. LAI is mechanistically linked to a range of ecosystem services such as canopy productivity and gas, energy and water exchanges, and therefore an essential variable in models of vegetation-atmosphere interactions, hydrology and crop growth. Since 2007, the University of York's Institute for Tropical Ecosystems has been collecting data on biophysical vegetation structure across east Africa, using a combination of tree and canopy measurements (e.g. hemispherical photography). The aim is to explore the dynamics of biophysical attributes within natural and man-made ecosystems along gradients of climate, topography and disturbance. This understanding can be used for informing subsequent management plans, such as protected area planning, under pressures of climate and land use change.

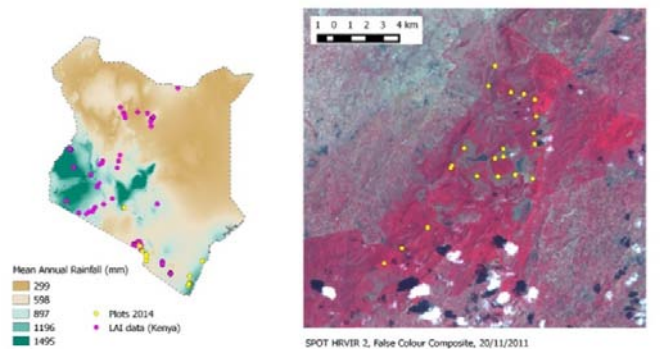
With assistance from the BIEA, in March-April 2014, 41 further vegetation plots were measured, extending the database to include coastal ecosystems in eastern Kenya. Recent analyses indicate non-linear responses of LAI to rainfall and aridity, modified by socio-economic variables such as protected area governance and population pressure. The new plots help to address a particular gap in our knowledge by targeting coastal vegetation (Shimba Hills National Reserve), a previously under-represented biome in these relationships.



Students taking upward looking hemispherical images to estimate LAI in Karura Forest Reserve.

Humans are an important modifier of LAI in woody biomes of east Africa, for example through biomass extraction for poles, timber, firewood and charcoal.

Disentangling the relative importance of natural (e.g. climate, animals) versus anthropogenic (e.g. resource extraction) controls on ecosystem structure and function will become increasingly important for enhancing the resilience of east Africa's ecosystems, and will establish biophysical evidence to quantify to what extent ecosystems can be used without changing their capacity to absorb environmental shocks.



Location of Kenyan plots. Left: All plots sampled in Kenya between 2007 and 2014 overlaid on map of mean annual rainfall. Right: Plots sampled in 2014 in Shimba Hills National Reserve overlaid on SPOT imagery. Dark red shades indicate dense vegetation.

Belonging, Entitlement and Authority in a New Resettlement Area in Zimbabwe: Ms Leila Sinclair-Bright

Ms Sinclair-Bright's research examines the politics of belonging, entitlement, authority and the links between these, place and temporality in a new resettlement area in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe's 'land reform' created a new, rurally

administered electoral population who live in what are referred to as ‘new resettlement areas’. This population consists of farm labourers who remained on what were white-owned large-scale commercial farms and newly resettled farmers from different parts of the country. Based on 13-months’ fieldwork Ms Sinclair-Bright’s research looks at governance, power and hierarchy in the Mazowe new resettlement area. She follows case studies from the intimate sphere of the ‘home’ through different public settings in order to examine people’s sense of continuity and discontinuity around labour, sense of place, the notion of ‘home’, relationships with one another and to the land and



Mambo Chiweshe holding a ‘dare’ (traditional court) in an old tractor shed.

dealings with different local authorities. Against a background of much uncertainty regarding social and legal norms, the way people understand and negotiate these relationships is examined. Following Zimbabwe’s recent political history, the government’s rhetoric of national peace proscribed open discussion of power struggles and rendered the subject of politics taboo. This in turn created a particular dynamic that informed the way people attempted to secure livelihoods and resolve conflicts, particularly around land. Mazowe is marked by the attempts of competing authorities to govern it including a Chief, local government officials, political parties and wealthy new farmers. The Chief, himself a new settler, wanted to use ‘land reform’ as an opportunity to establish his local authority and also the position of Chiefs vis-à-vis the State in the country as a whole.

Research Grants

This year the British Institute in Eastern Africa made grants of up to £2,000.00 each to assist with research projects. These grants were especially aimed at younger scholars and supported fieldwork and other research in a range of disciplines. Grants were made for the following 25 projects:

Gregory Akall (University of Cambridge)	‘Irrigation Development: adaptation to drought and building resilience in Turkana (1963–2013)’.	£1,000.00
Richard Bates (University of St Andrews)	‘Marine Geophysical Survey for Historical Assets in Kilwa Kisiwani Harbour, Tanzania’.	£913.00
Oliver Boles (University College London)	‘How can Geoarchaeology be applied to Develop an Archaeology of Ephemeral Pastoralist Settlement in Eastern Africa?’	£550.00
Sam Derbyshire (University of Oxford)	‘A History of Turkana Material Culture: tracing change and facing the future with the people of the Grey Bull’.	£1,000.00
Ben Fanstone (University of Stirling)	‘The Pursuit of the ‘Good Forest’ in Colonial Kenya, 1895-1963’.	£700.00
Franziska Fay (School of Oriental & African Studies)	‘Contesting the Ordinary: children’s perspectives on child protection in educational settings in Zanzibar’.	£600.00
Diana Felix da Costa (School of Oriental & African Studies)	‘What is the Nature and Implications of the Relationship between Violence and Identity Formation in a Contingent and Shifting Political Context for the Murle of Boma?’.	£1,000.00
Jill Goulder (University College London)	‘Social and Economic Impacts of Early Use of Working Donkeys and Cattle in the Ancient Near East: insights from modern working-animal studies’.	£750.00
Jackie Hategeka (Department of Museums & Monuments Kampala)	‘Human Interaction with the Environment between 12000BP-1000BP: the case of Komuge rock art site in eastern Uganda’.	£700.00
Peris Jones (Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research)	‘Between a Rock and a Hard Place: agency and moral economy in the war of Mathare’.	£1,000.00
Faraja Karubai (School for International Training in Brattleboro)	‘Contemporary Pastoral Economy amid Global Economic Integration: a case study of Maasai of Matebete in Mbeya, Tanzania’.	£650.00
Charisy Kawiche (University of Dar es Salaam)	‘An Archaeobotanical Evidence of Crop Economy of Communities along the 19 th Century Caravan Route in lower Pangani, North-eastern Tanzania’.	£600.00
Elegdius Ichumbaki (University of Dar es Salaam)	‘An Archaeological and Anthropological Investigation of Kunduchi: a cultural heritage site along the central coast of Tanzania’.	£1,000.00
Christina Kenny (Australian National University)	‘The Myths and Realities of Women’s Collective Action in Modern Kenya’.	£700.00

Dr Ben Knighton (Oxford Centre for Mission Studies)	'To What Extent was Mau Mau the Oath?'	£1,000.00
Josie Knowles (Queen's University Belfast)	'The Relationship between Values, Identity and Attitudes to Regional Integration in Tanzania'.	£500.00
Hassan Kochore (University of Oxford)	'Moving into the Future as One Nation': Infrapolitics and Imaginary landscapes in northern Kenya'.	£700.00
Tadesse Melaku (Hawassa University School of Law)	'Political Conflict Resolution in Ethiopia: revisiting the Institutional mechanism'.	£900.00
Kate Parsons (Independent Researcher)	'An Investigation into the Religious and Social Artifacts of the Bakonjo in Uganda, and their Semiotic and Material Value in relationship to Contemporary Art Forms'.	£500.00
Elizabeth Sawchuk (Toronto University)	'Social Change and Human Population Movements - the shift to food production in Holocene eastern Africa'.	£937.00
Alexandra Sewell (University of Birmingham)	'Tanzanian Teacher's Constructs and Perceptions of 'Inclusive Education' with regards to Girls and Girls with Disabilities'.	£1,000.00
Constance Smith (University College London)	'Present Pasts: materiality, history and the home in contemporary Nairobi'	£500.00
Leila Ullrich (University of Oxford)	'Schizophrenic Justice-Making?: investigating how 'justice for victims' is understood and practiced within the Rome Statute system'.	£1,000.00
Toni Weis (University of Oxford)	'Vanguard Capitalism: market-building and state-building in the EPRDF's Ethiopia'.	£900.00
Miriam Westervelt (University College London)	'Gendered Perceptions of Forest Loss, Livelihood Shift, and Decision-making among Traditional Users of the Forest of the Lost Child (Loita Forest) in Southern Kenya'.	£900.00

Below are some research reports from those receiving research grants this year and some reports from last year's awardees whose work was not included in last year's *Annual Report*.

The Landscape Ecology of Pastoralist Settlement: geoarchaeology in Laikipia: Mr Oliver Boles

Mr Boles manufactured thin sections for soil micromorphological analysis of a selection of samples taken by Professor Paul Lane from the site at Mili Sita, in the Lolldaiga Hills, Laikipia District, during HEEAL-project fieldwork in 2010. This site was occupied between 1640 and 1730, a period that coincides with Maasai oral traditions describing the emergence of Maa-speaking herders in the central highlands. Links to the formative Maasai are further corroborated by the presence of Kisima ceramics, which have been associated with the Laikipiak. It remains unclear, however, whether Laikipiak herders were the manufacturers of Kisima ware or if they obtained it through the establishment of exchange relationships with local hunter-gatherers. Besides investigation of the site-formation processes that have affected Mili Sita, his project further explores the possibility that the occupants of the site might be directly linked to contemporary Maasai. Three column-samples from as many excavation units were selected for a pilot study. Manufacture of the thin sections, ten in total (four, three and three from the respective samples), was completed earlier this year and analysis is currently being undertaken to ascertain whether enclosure sediments and other activity areas and regional, non-anthropogenic deposits can be differentiated. The next phases of analysis will focus on how processes of soil erosion and illuviation might have altered the soil profile and how these changes might be related to human occupation as opposed to natural environmental conditions. Though at a very early stage, thin sections from certain contexts appear to indicate formerly dense accumulations of dung and phosphatic enrichment of the soil and thus these locations could be provisionally attributed to livestock enclosures. The next stage of the project will be to expand the micromorphological study to include recently-obtained samples from other locations within the site. These include regional sediments to act as controls and recently-abandoned livestock enclosures relating to modern herding activity. Analysis of these will provide reference data with which to explore the taphonomic processes effecting how dung and other deposits, such as hearth ash, degrade in the specific environment of the Lolldaiga Hills. Chemical analyses of bulk samples taken at intervals down the sediment columns will provide quantifiable data to support micromorphological observations and inform the sampling strategy for a



Livestock enclosure sediments at Mili Sita: right of centre is dung deposited within a recent modern corral on the northern edge of the site, while the longer grass below may be related to nutrient enrichment at enclosure sites from the deeper past.

potential expansion of the research. Auger sampling along a grid across the site will allow the horizontal distribution of anthropogenic sediments to be mapped.

Kibera Slum History: Dr Johan de Smedt

Dr de Smedt 's research focused on recent developments in Kibera (and Kenya) concerning land issues, particularly the progress and problems of the slum upgrading programme in Kibera and progress on the promised communal title deed for the Nubi community in Kibera. The slum upgrading programme started in 2000; the first flats are now expected to be ready by June 2014. However, it is not at all clear who will eventually move into these flats, as they are too expensive for most inhabitants of Kibera and it seems likely that, also due to corruption, all or most flats will end up in the hands of Nairobi's middle class. For decades the Nubians have been fighting to get some kind of title deed for at least part of Kibera. During the last ten years progress has been made and in September 2013 the Nubis received an allotment letter from the Ministry of Lands for 117 hectares of Kibera, approximately half of the slum area. This provoked strong disagreements within Kibera, within the Nubi community and between the Ministry and the National Lands Commission. It will still take time before a communal title deed can be handed over to the community. After the 2007-8 elections, Kibera was one of the epicenters of post-election violence in Kenya; one of the chapters of the thesis was on ethnic and political violence. The research looked at events in Kibera during and after the 2013 elections (there was no violence this time) and at any impact on the relations between the different tribes in Kibera.

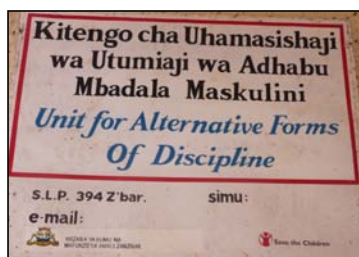
The Pursuit of the 'Good Forest' in Colonial Kenya, 1895-1963: Mr Ben Fanstone

Mr Fanstone carried out seven weeks' extensive research in the Kenya National Archives as well as visiting several forests. This historical investigation explores the spread and evolution of modern scientific ideas of landscape and resource ownership, utilisation and management within a colonial setting that saw the interplay of the competing interests of settlers, African development and colonial governance. Documentary evidence uncovered in Kenya has so far revealed the struggles that the personnel of the Kenyan Forestry Department endured in the face of these conflicting forces. Forestry in colonial Kenya combined economic exploitation along with long-term conservation, aims which frequently clashed with the immediate needs of the colony's population. The department's role as a landlord to tens of thousands of African forest residents, employed as part-time labourers, also brought it into conflict with African ethnic groups denied forest access and European settlers who resented the maintenance of African herders and their herds in areas so close to their own farms. The eventual aim of his work is to bring a nuanced understanding to these relationships through analysis of official material and the diaries, letters and personal statements (collected through interview) of forestry department personnel, a source of knowledge which has hitherto been largely ignored in work on how forestry was enacted across the empire.

Contesting the Ordinary: children's perspectives on child protection in educational settings in Zanzibar:

Ms Franziska Maria Fay

Ms Fay is mid-way through her 15 months of ethnographic fieldwork in the Archipelago of Zanzibar exploring children's perceptions of 'child protection' in educational settings. Her fieldwork makes use of mixed methodologies



*Unit for Alternative Forms of Discipline
in Stone Town, Zanzibar.*

and is carried out in Stone Town - the main island's urban centre. The research primarily focuses on child-centred research methods such as photovoice, drawing and essay writing. In-depth interviews with official stakeholders in the national child protection system as well as parents/caregivers and other community members offer contrasting insights into the various ideas about being a child in Zanzibar, children's rights, protection and discipline. This is complemented by participant observation from within the official child protection system through a co-operation with Save the Children and teaching a course on the national Diploma in Child Protection at Zanzibar University. Her project also includes a field visit to Pemba – the smaller island of the Archipelago -

which is often regarded as left behind in terms of social and political change. In the course of Zanzibar's efforts to establish a child protection system, a Child Protection Unit and a One Stop Centre at the hospital have been established, where cases of abuse can be reported, treated and referred to the police and the court system. Additionally a Unit for Alternative Forms of Discipline was established focusing on a shift from physical and humiliating punishment (corporal punishment) to forms of positive discipline in educational settings. Ms Fay studies these (inter)national efforts to eliminate corporal punishment in schools and madrasas in Zanzibar from the

viewpoint of children, arguing that this can shed light on possibly contradicting discourses about childhood, personhood and protection which might yet have remained unquestioned but can help to illuminate further ways of improving the lives of children on the island by making their learning environments safer.

The Politics of Murle Identity and Narratives of Violence from Boma in Pibor, South Sudan: Ms Diana Felix da Costa

In the Boma Plateau in Pibor County, South Sudan, Ms Felix da Costa conducted anthropologically-informed research on Murle people's conceptions of violence and its dynamics with external peace-building actors. When the on-going rebellion in Pibor reached Boma, she was forced to leave. The rapidly-changing volatile environment and the displacement of Murle people to Juba, to Kapueta in Eastern Equatoria State and to neighbouring Ethiopia unexpectedly transformed the research into a multi-sited project. Ms Felix da Costa began following people's trajectories of displacement documenting how the violence affecting Boma and Pibor more broadly defined people's narratives of events and sense of belonging, in connection to notions of violence. Her research is on-going and, helped by the recent peace agreement for the area, she will conduct more qualitative interviews with some of her contacts who have begun returning home. The research also aims to explore how modern state power and political manipulation of group identities at the periphery can wittingly contribute to local tensions and to breakaways within self-identified groups.



Murle Titi age-set dancing reunion in Juba.

Mau Mau Crucible of War: statehood, national identity and politics in post-colonial Kenya: Dr Nicholas Githuku

Dr Githuku's work benefitted from and drew upon unique information, some of it hitherto untapped, from various archives such as the British National Archives, Kenya National Archives, Rhodes House Library in Oxford and the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. This vast source of material makes for formidable and comprehensive research in this area. Dr Githuku's research attracted the interest of two American-based publishers at the African Studies Association conference last year and a manuscript will be submitted in due course. He also presented his work at the African Studies Association Conference, Baltimore (MD) (21st-24th November 2013 a paper entitled, 'White Man's Land: Colonial Foundations and Legal Architecture of the Kenyan State and its Discontents'), at the 5th Kenya Scholars & Studies Association Conference, Bowling Green State University (5th-6th September 2013) and the Africa Research Forum, Department of History, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge (6th August 2013).

The myths and realities of women's collective action in modern Kenya: Ms Christina Kenny

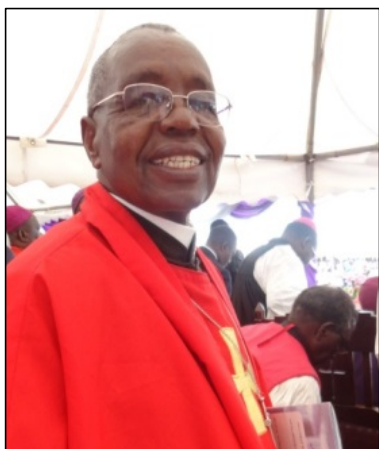
Ms Kenny's doctoral research examines the lived experience of Kenyan women in areas of civil and political rights and sex and sexuality rights. She critically examines whether and how international human rights discourses and programs engage with the experiential realities of Kenyan women's lives in these thematic areas. She has set up field sites in urban and regional areas (Nairobi, Nyanza and Taveta) and has established on-going working relationships with local community development officers, health workers and community-based human rights networks.

She conducted follow up interviews in the lead up to the 2013 General Elections and contrasted women's optimism supported by the gender rights provisions in the new 2010 constitution with the current political climate about 18 months after the election. She will be traveling to Kenya in August 2014 for three months and, during this trip, is particularly interested in the ways in which women collectively organise to address issues in their communities. Her semi-structured interviews will focus on two key areas - oral histories, folk tales and cultural memory and the contemporary status of local formal and informal women's networks. She will combine these interviews with an analysis of archival materials dealing with the history of women's groups in her field areas. Her project provides a space for previously marginalised voices and will develop innovative methodologies to engage these most vulnerable women in future outreach and capacity building activities.

Mũuma more than Mau Mau: the oath and the long struggle of the Agĩkũyũ for Kenya: Dr Ben Knighton

After long research, beginning in Central Province, Kenya, in 2005, Dr Knighton hopes to reroute the well-trodden path of the lead up to the Emergency of 1952-59. His four weeks in Kenya in September-October 2013, enabled by a small research grant from the BIEA, gave him opportunities to present material already gathered, supplemented by

discoveries in the Kenya National Archives immediately beforehand, under the title “Harry Thuku was Mau Mau”: The commonality of Gĩkũyũ struggle for autonomy through half-centuries either side of Kenyan independence’.



One outspoken cleric honouring another: Reverend Timothy Njoya at the funeral of the Most Reverend Dr David M. Gitari Kerugoya.

Dr Knighton’s paper set out to prove that Thuku was not a member of Mau Mau. While ordinary Agĩkũyũ alive today associate Thuku with their long struggle for autonomy, Mau Mau was largely a mirage invented in European minds. Many names were set forward as continuing the struggle in the Kikuyu Central Association from World War I to World War II by means of a committee organization and a formal oath. Surprisingly they recalled being set on their way by a Church Mission Society missionary, who both conscientized the mission-educated converts of his father and gave them the idea and techniques of forming a political party. Dr Knighton presented this paper at the BIEA’s ‘Fiftieth Anniversary of Kenyan Independence’ event, and enlarged on this theme at the Oxford Centre for Mission Studies seminar, entitled ‘Protestant Political and Social Conscientization of the Agikuyu in Kenya, 1913-53’. The fieldwork visit also enabled Dr Knighton to go up-country to check his interpretation of previous evidence with a former guard of oathing ceremonies in Nairobi as to the committee system there and the rise and fall of the Kenya African Union.

The Relationship between Values, Identity and Attitudes to Regional Integration in Tanzania: Ms Josie Knowles

Regional integration in east Africa is certainly not a new phenomenon, yet an investigation of public opinion towards such an entity is lacking. Ms Knowles’s research explores Tanzanian public opinion, looking specifically at the factors which drive support, and opposition, towards the East African Community (EAC). The EAC was originally founded upon economic criteria, but with political unification on the agenda (to be arrived at via a referendum mechanism), an investigation of public opinion is of great importance. Ms Knowles primarily used ‘Afrobarometer’ data to generate and test her specific hypotheses on the topic. During a three-week research trip to Dar es Salaam, she gained insight from EAC representatives and academics at the university on the results she had arrived at using the ‘Afrobarometer’ data. Further, she gained a student sample of a questionnaire designed to tap additional predictors of attitudes towards the EAC (human values), not available in the ‘Afrobarometer’. Ms Knowles is currently working on this data, paying particular attention towards the determinants of EAC attitudes and their generalisability to other examples of regional integration on the African continent and elsewhere.



Two friendly Dar es Salaam students raising money for a local orphanage with their artwork.

Business and State-Making in Somaliland's Utility Sector: Ms Emma Lochery



Powering Hargeisa.

Ms Lochery undertook the third phase of her research in Somaliland which examines the development of networked infrastructure in an urban, post-conflict context, focusing on the capital, Hargeisa, but also drawing on events in the port city of Berbera and western city of Borama. She looks at both state and non-state involvement in providing electricity and water services and investigates how and when these actors’ systems coalesce into wider, more efficient grid systems. In particular, she focuses on the role of business people in service provision since 1991. In the water sector, private truckers complement a severely overstretched piped water system operated by the government. In the electricity sector meanwhile, private business people who originally bought diesel generators for their own

use now run formally-registered electricity companies supplying thousands of customers. Her work relies on a methodology of using interview data to build case studies of infrastructural sectors. She has also carried out life-history interviews with private business owners in order to understand the networks involved in investment and business growth. During her three trips to Somaliland, she was able to carry out around 100 interviews with public and private electricity-providers, business people and investors, staff at Hargeisa and Berbera Water Agencies, water truckers, NGO representatives, lawyers, government representatives and municipal leaders.

The history of development narratives in Western Equatoria, South Sudan: Ms Sarah Marriott



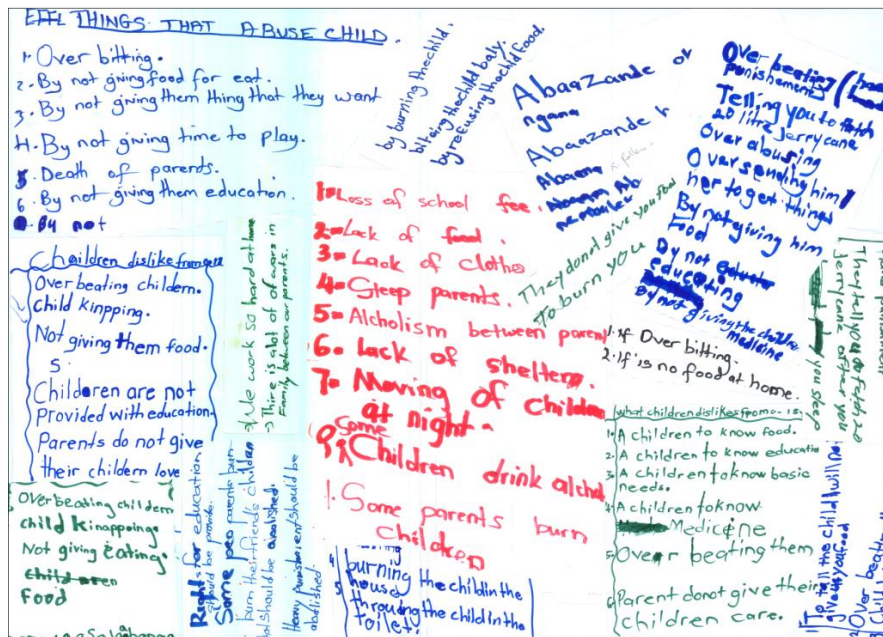
The staff of the South Sudan National Archive.

Ms Marriott is researching late-colonial development involving the growing and manufacturing of cotton, the 'Zande Scheme'. She visited the South Sudan National Archives (SSNA) in Juba to consult files regarding the Zande Scheme. The SSNA houses tens of thousands of government files from the colonial period up to the 1980s. It was a privilege to be able to gain access to the archive as it is still in the process of being reordered, catalogued and digitised under a joint project between the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport and the Rift Valley Institute. Despite this on-going work the SSNA staff were very accommodating and open to the research visit. The challenges of consulting the archive in its current state were many. Often after

searching for an hour or so among the dusty boxes in sweltering heat, the box containing the relevant file would be located, only to find that termites, silver fish or other creatures had partially or wholly destroyed the file, in worst cases leaving only fragments of crumbled pages. In spite of these frustrations, Ms Marriott was fortunate to be able to consult more material than initially expected. The archive material has also helped greatly in guiding and shaping the fieldwork period.

The Role of Independent Human Rights Institutions for Children in Africa in Raising Awareness about Children's Rights among Children: Ms Hilda Nankunda

The research project focused on 25 African countries that are signatories to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989. In a systematic documentary review of reports to the UN Commissioner on the Rights of the Child, it was revealed that existing Human Rights Institutions for Children in Africa are not independent in their operations and have not done much to raise awareness among children about children's rights. These institutions seem to be weak structurally and technically. They lack the capacity to promote and protect children's rights at various levels of government and are not involving children as stakeholders in implementing the UNCRC. To



Children's understanding of rights violation. Ideas generated from individual activity.

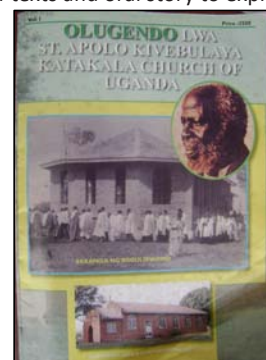
understand these concepts further, a qualitative study was conducted in Uganda as a case study country, during July and November, 2013. Action Research approaches were employed in two districts - informal urban and deep rural communities, involving 72 participants. Focus group discussions were held for 21 children aged 10-15 and dialogue meetings for children, their parents /guardians and local leaders at community level and key informant interviews at sub-county, district and national levels with key stakeholders were conducted. Findings confirm that there is no Independent Human Rights Institution for Children in Uganda, raising awareness about children's rights among children. Awareness-raising is a shared responsibility of government departments, donors, multilateral agencies and civil society organisations, with the Ministry for Gender, Labour and Social Development as a lead. Awareness-raising activities consciously targeting children with information about their rights have been insignificant. However, children's rights are part of the primary school curriculum. Children's rights are not examinable and therefore not emphasized. Consequently, children are aware of their rights but lack adequate appreciation of their significance and implications of rights violation. Inadequate awareness about children's rights among adults and key stakeholders was also observed. Furthermore, contrary to common assumption, ideas from children are not taken seriously, parents, guardians and community leaders listened and respected ideas from children during this study. The dialogue meeting demonstrated that children can be involved in community discussions.

Contested Justice-Making? exploring how 'justice for victims' is understood and practiced within the Rome Statute system: Ms Leila Ullrich

Ms Ullrich's research interests are the construction and use of justice concepts and practices at international criminal justice institutions and, more broadly, the interplay between international criminal justice, transitional justice and civil society organizations. She conducted field research in Kenya and Uganda to address the question of how the concept of 'justice for victims' is interpreted, used and implemented by the different justice stakeholders of the International Criminal Court (ICC) with focus on victim participation in Kenya and victim assistance in Uganda. She works with the idea that justice-making at the ICC is interactional: the meaning of justice is produced through the social discourses and interactions of different justice stakeholders. As such, the meaning of justice is never stable. It is in a constant process of redefinition and thus always contingent and contestable. On the institutional level, this sociological conceptualization implies that justice at the ICC is not merely made by following the legal script of a fair trial within the courtroom. Justice is also made outside the courtroom in the countless interactions and contestations between ICC lawyers, bureaucrats, Non-Governmental Organizations, local intermediaries and partners and victims. With this conceptual idea in mind, Ms Ullrich interviewed the Court's local intermediaries in Kenya and Uganda and observe their engagement with victims. Ms Ullrich is interested in how the concept of 'justice for victims' changes once it travels to the field and is reinterpreted, adapted and implemented by these diverse intermediaries and how this influences justice practices.

Being Anglican and Remembering Apolo: founder Figures in the history of Christian belonging in Uganda and eastern Congo: Dr Emma Wild-Wood

The Ugandan Church remembers prominent Christians with pride. Their after-lives as figures of admiration are arguably as significant as the events of their lives in the construction of corporate identity of the constituencies who establish their memories. Dr Wild-Wood's archival and oral history research, in Kampala, Mukono, Entebbe, Mityana evangelism of the Mbuti of the Ituri forest. The research examined the generation of texts and oral story to explore (Uganda) and in Bunia (Democratic Republic of Congo) in 2013 examined the expressions of religious identity formed around a Muganda remembered in Buganda and Toro and revered in the Anglican Church of Democratic Republic of Congo. Reverend Apolo Kivebulaya (c.1865-1933) worked for the Church Mission Society and is best known for his evangelism of the Mbuti of the Ituri forest. The research examined the generation of texts and oral story to explore how narratives were recycled and shared and what elements of Apolo's life were emphasised and what omitted. After his death churches, schools and the newly-baptised were named after him and a number of Ganda volunteered to replace him in Congo. He became a popular figure in plays, biographies and story-telling throughout Uganda and Upper Congo. Today, in Uganda, prominent Religious Education syllabuses from primary school to 'A' level use Apolo as an example of Christian living. Within a Congolese congregation Apolo's name was evoked simultaneously to settle local disputes and to connect local congregations with the wider Anglican Communion. Among constituencies who produced different but intersecting narratives of Apolo,



Commemorative magazine, from Katakala Parish, Singo, 2011.

processes of identity formation could be observed. For some he extended the Baganda Christian ecumen, for others he subverted it or ignored it. His life appears to break down hegemonies of nationality or ethnic group, in preference for an Anglican hegemony, yet in death he is used to bolster all of these three identity sets.

Christianity and Catastrophe: Sudan's civil wars and religious change among the Dinka: Dr Jesse Zink

One major strand of research in the study of African Christianity has focused on explaining mass conversion movements. Much of this research, however, considers conversion during the colonial period. Dr Zink's research considers a much more recent example. During Sudan's second civil war, many Dinka converted to Christianity for the first time. This mass conversion took place after three generations or more of European missionaries tried and failed to interest the Dinka in Christianity in any meaningful way. Instead, in refugee camps and in areas under control of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, the church experienced rapid growth. Dr Zink aims to document and explain this history and link it to broader conversations about the nature of religious change. In particular, his research considers the connection between the catastrophic destruction unleashed by civil war— particularly one that was as devastating as Sudan's civil war was on Dinka territory—and the ensuing need for cosmological and theological explanations of what allowed



Research visit to a village near Akot, South Sudan.

such events to take place. His research, therefore, explores ways in which many Dinka came to find in the Christian and biblical narrative stories that helped them make sense of the war and convinced them that Christian conversion was a natural next step.

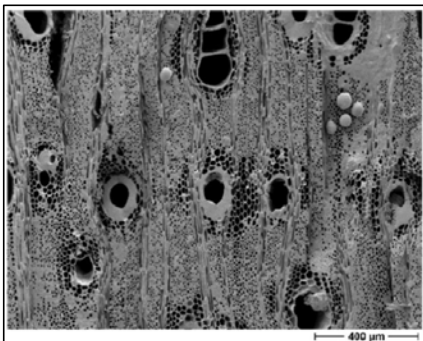
With funding from the BIEA and other organisations, Dr Zink has made several research visits to South Sudan. His primary aim is to conduct oral history interviews with church leaders and other first-generation Dinka Christians. A particular focus has been interviewing the large number of women who were involved in key leadership and evangelism roles in the church. He has also been unearthing various troves of church-related documents that have survived the war and provide first-hand reports into what was taking place during the war.

In addition to its theoretical importance, this research will contribute to a broader understanding of social and religious life among the South Sudanese and others. For instance, the church played a central role in the life of many Dinka refugees in camps in south-western Ethiopia and Kenya. Yet in consulting reports and documents from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and other aid organisations, it is surprising how little aid workers interacted with this reality. As catastrophic violence continues to beset South Sudan, this research will broaden the set of possible responses.

Grants from the Haycock Memorial Fund

A grant of £2,000.00 was made to Dr Jane Humphris (University College London, Qatar) from the Haycock Memorial Fund. Below is a report about the second year of her five-year project.

Meroitic Iron Production: tree species identification of charcoal samples



SEM image, transversal overview of Acacia nilotica type. Image taken by Dr Barbara Eichhorn.

The samples provided for archaeobotanical taxon-determination to Dr Barbara Eichhorn (Institut für Archäologische Wissenschaften, Archäologie und Archäobotanik Afrikas, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt) for the second year of analysis were excavated within and around the famous and particularly large slag mound dissected by the Cape to Cairo railway just outside the Royal City of Meroe. Samples were also taken from excavations associated with the Apedemak Temple situated just to the south of this slag mound. In total, nine excavation units were dug within the archaeometallurgical deposits and 244 samples of charcoal were selected for wood species identification. In some instances, the excavated trenches were 2 metres deep and, in all cases, charcoal was sampled from throughout the trench sections. As was found to be the

case during the first year of archaeobotanical analysis of charcoal samples taken from the nearby site of Hamadab, again the vast majority of samples were found to be *Acacia nilotica* type. In seven of the nine trenches, over 90% of the charcoal analysed was *Acacia nilotica* type. In five of these trenches, 100% of the samples were either *Acacia nilotica* type or very probably *Acacia nilotica* type. The only other wood classification identified was *Acacia* type and this was only identified in three samples. One sample was found to contain no charcoal.

Recently-obtained radiocarbon dates indicate that the iron production represented by this industrial waste spans at least a few hundred years covering the earlier Meroitic and even pre-Meroitic periods. It is interesting to compare these results to those obtained from Hamadab where again *Acacia nilotica* type is dominant within the archaeometallurgical remains (but not in the domestic charcoal samples). The dates obtained from Hamadab place iron production within the Post-Meroitic period. Therefore, the data obtained so far from the archaeobotanical analyses seems to indicate that iron smelters in this area were particularly selective in their use of the highly-calorific *Acacia nilotica* type wood species for their charcoal. Furthermore, this tradition of selectivity appears to have begun at a very early time and to have lasted for a thousand years.

At the beginning of 2014, the third year of excavations began at an iron slag heap on the south mound of the Royal City. Hundreds of charcoal samples were collected and are about to be analysed by Dr Eichhorn. A call has also been put out to teams working at sites in the region to contribute charcoal from other types of archaeological contexts for this study to provide comparative material. Although more samples and analyses are necessary before fundamental conclusions can be made, gradually a picture of wood species selection is being built which potentially indicates some kind of woodland management or importation of charcoal and which also illustrates a marked difference to other iron production traditions, for example in west Africa where a number of wood species were normally used for charcoal production.

Graduate Attachee Scheme



Ms Agathe Dupeyron in Marakwet.

The BIEA graduate attachee programme continues to be popular with both UK and international students. Over 100 applications were received for attachments this year. The six successful graduates were Mr Daniel Cullen (School of Oriental & African Studies), Mr Dane Degenstein (University of Oxford), Ms Agathe Dupeyron (University College London), Mr Okeny Charles Kinyera (University of Dar es Salaam), Ms Grace Pollard (University of Oxford) and Mr Rob Wilson (School of Oriental & African Studies). The graduate attachees have been involved in variety of projects, including 'The Maritime Cultural Landscape of Kilwa' and 'Development of Ports in Tanzania in the First Millennium AD' (both with Dr Edward Pollard), the Marakwet project (with Dr Matthew Davies) and an archiving project in Kabale (with Professor Derek Peterson).

Dissemination Events

The British Institute in Eastern Africa held a wide range of conferences, seminars and other events, both in Nairobi and the UK, during the year.

Events in London

The 2013 UK Annual Lecture was given at the British Academy on 14 November 2013 by Professor Lawrence Barham who spoke on 'Africa: birthplace of the first industrial revolution?' Professor Lawrence Barham is a former BIEA Council member and is currently Professor of African Archaeology at the University of Liverpool. He has researched the development of Stone Age technology and its impact on human social evolution in Zambia for 20 years and is now working in Ghana. Professor Barham argued that none of what we now think of as the Industrial Revolution would have been possible if man, half a million years ago, had not imagined what a stone attached to a stick might do and how it might make life a little easier. This seemingly simple human technological



achievement paved the way for the manufacture of almost everything we use now. His lecture focussed on evidence from Africa to explain how this happened and why.

Events in Nairobi

The 2013 Nairobi Annual Lecture was given on 19 September 2014 by Professor Ann Stewart who spoke on 'Caring about care in a global market place: recognising and regulating body work'. Professor Ann Stewart is the Director of the International Development Law and Human Rights Programme at the University of Warwick's School of Law. This lecture reflected on the challenges presented when caring relationships are commoditized and become work relationships. It used the concept of 'body work' (work which involves intimate contact between the recipient of care and the care giver) to highlight the inadequacies in national and international legal approaches to protecting those involved.

An Early Career Scholars - Writing Workshop, organized by the African Studies Association of the UK (ASAUk), was held at the BIEA on Friday 20th and Saturday 21st September 2013. Both ASAUk and the BIEA are grateful to the British Academy for their funding of the event. The workshop aimed to assist early career scholars to prepare material for publication in international journals and so enhance academic links between British and African institutions by increasing representation in international journals of work by scholars based in Africa.

A Symposium, 'Reconfiguring Landscapes and Bio-Cultural Frontiers', was organized by Professor David Anderson (University of Warwick), Professor Paul Lane (University of Uppsala), Dr Liz Watson (University of Cambridge) and Professor Justin Willis (University of Durham) and held on 21 and 22 March 2014. The Symposium was the first of a planned series of symposiums intended to showcase the BIEA's research areas and thematic research programme. It was attended by some sixty academics from the UK, Europe and eastern Africa.

BIEA-Supported Events

- 10-11 September 2013: 'East Africa at 50: a celebration of histories and futures' at the BIEA and University of Nairobi.
- 23-24 September 2013: 'The Fiftieth Anniversary of the African Independences: marginalised, forgotten and revived political actors' at the BIEA. The event was supported by L'Institut Français de Recherche en Afrique.
- 17 October 2013: 'Global History and Africa: new archives about the East African Coast' at the BIEA. The event was also supported by L'Institut Français de Recherche en Afrique.
- 6-7 March 2014: 'Building the City: planning, participation and practice in east Africa' at the BIEA.

Seminar Series

- 22 October 2013: Professor Richard Reid (School of Oriental & African Studies): 'The Rise and Fall of the African Past? History and Historians in the making of modern Uganda'.
- 7 November 2013: Mr Mwangela Kamencu (BIEA): 'Student Activism in the University of Nairobi and Democratic Space 1970-1992'.
- 2 December 2013: Dr Peter North (University of Liverpool) and Dr George Michuki (University of Nairobi): 'The Social and Solidarity Economy North and South: towards convivial post-capitalist economics'.
- 4 December 2013 (at National Museums of Kenya): Dr Matthew Davies (BIEA/University of Cambridge): 'Landscape, Heritage and Applied Archaeology in Marakwet'.
- 6 December 2013: Professor Stuart Ward and Dr Christian Damm Pedersen (University of Copenhagen): 'Embers of Empire: towards a world history of the end of Britain'.
- 30 January 2014 (at National Museums of Kenya): Dr David K. Wright and Ms Kristina Dziedzic Wright: 'Digital Kitambo—taking the past into the future at the Nairobi National Museum'.

Book Launches

- 23 July 2013: *Commerce with the Universe* by Professor Gaurav Desai.
- 13 September 2013: *A Renegade Called Simphiwe* by Professor Pumla Dineo Gqola.

Publications

The following books and journal articles, published during the year, were written by the BIEA's staff or by scholars closely associated with the BIEA. The BIEA also published two journals, *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa* and *Journal for Eastern African Studies*, both of which have four issues per year; listed below are all the articles from this year's issues.

- Anderson, D.M. (2012), 'British abuse and torture in Kenya's counter-insurgency, 1952-60'. *Small Wars & Insurgencies* 23 4/5: 700-719.
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- Anderson, D. M. & G. Lynch (2013), 'Democratization and ethnic violence in Kenya: electoral cycles and shifting Identities'. pp. 83-102 in J. Bertrand & O. Haklai (eds) *Democratization and Ethnic Minorities: Conflict or Compromise?* London, Routledge.
- Anderson, D. M. & N. Cheeseman (2013), 'An Introduction to African Politics'. pp. 1-9 in *The Routledge Handbook on African Politics*. London, Routledge.
- Boivin, N., A. Crowther, R. Helm and D.Q. Fuller (2013), 'East Africa and Madagascar in the Indian Ocean world'. *Journal of World Prehistory* 26: 213-281.
- Conrad, J.L., K. Jenkins, T. Lehmann, F.K. Manthi, D.J. Peppe, S. Nightingale, A. Cossette, H.M. Dunsworth, W.E.H. Harcourt-Smith, & K.P. McNulty (2013), 'New specimens of 'Crocodylus' pigotti (Crocodylidae) from Rusinga Island, Kenya, and generic reallocation of the species'. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 33: 629-646.
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- Giblin, J. D. (2013b) 'Decolonial Challenges and Post-Genocide Archaeological Politics in Rwanda'. *Public Archaeology* 11 (3): 123-143.
- Gowlett, J.A.J. (2013), 'Elongation as a factor in artefacts of humans and other animals: an Acheulean example in comparative context'. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*.
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- Harrington, J. & A.S. Manji (2013), 'Satire and the Politics of Corruption in Kenya'. *Social and Legal Studies* 22: 3-23
- Harrington, J. (2014), 'Access to Essential Medicines in Kenya: Intellectual Property, Anti-Counterfeiting and the Right to Health'. pp 94-118 in M. Freeman & S. Hawkes (eds), *Law and Global Health. Current Legal Issues* 16. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Iles, L. (2013), 'Applying ethnographic presents to archaeological pasts: the relevance of memories of iron production in western Uganda'. pp. 281-287 in J. Humphris & T. Rehren (eds), *The World of Iron*. London: Archetype.
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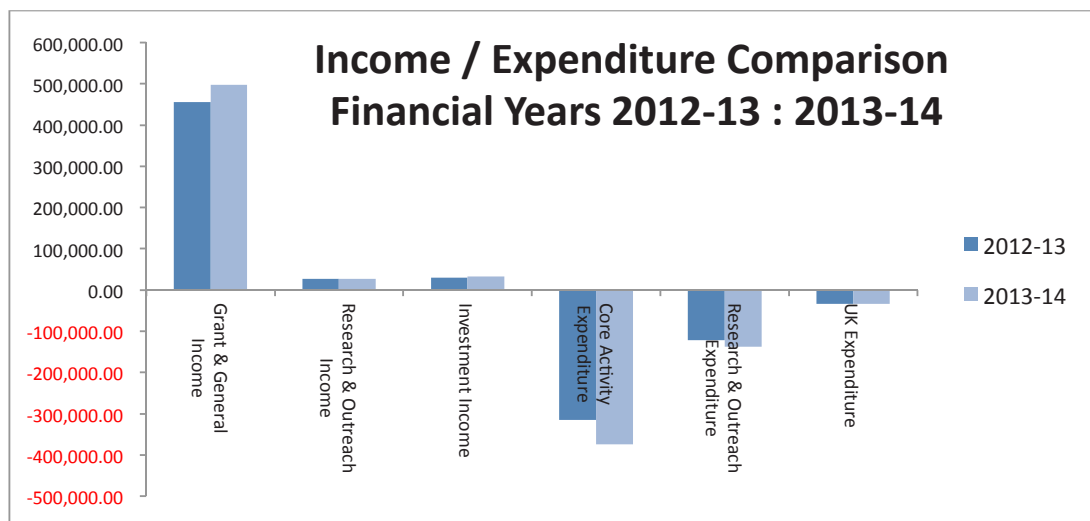
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Library

The BIEA Library expanded its collection with 82 new books and 95 new journal issues. The entire BIEA Library collection's catalogue is now accessible online and plans are underway to establish a members' only portal on the website where members can access resources such as online journals. Among journals targeted for online access include *Africa*, *Africa Bibliography*, *African Affairs*, *African Archaeological Review*, *African Economic History*, *Antiquity*, *Current Anthropology*, *History in Africa*, *Journal Of African Archaeology*, *Journal Of African History*, *Nomadic Peoples*, and *World Archaeology*. The BIEA would like to thank all who donated books to the library this year.

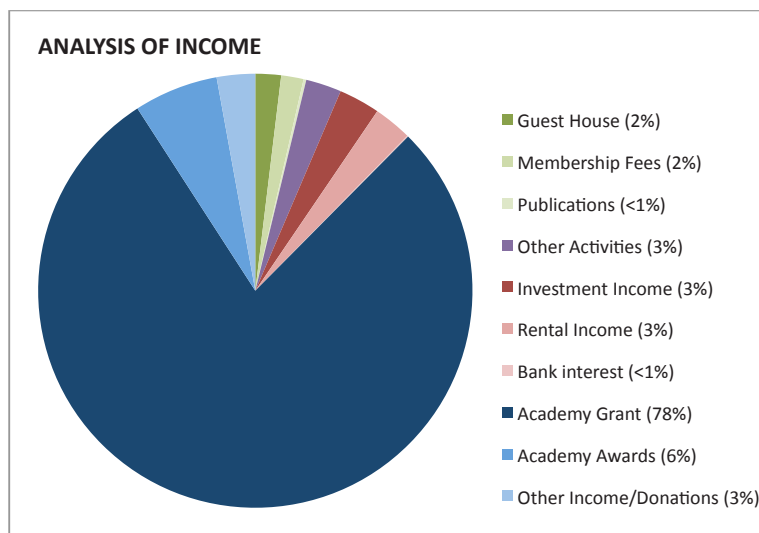
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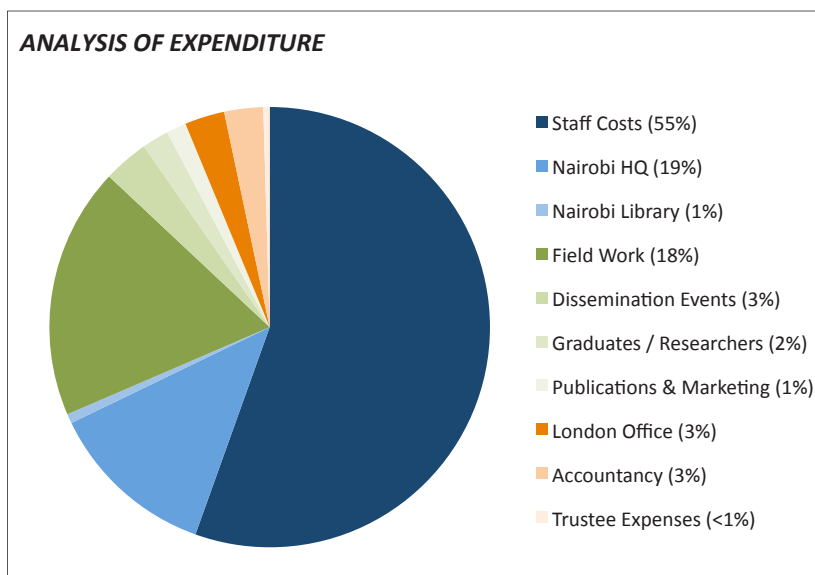
Financial Review

- The Institute's principal source of funds remains the British Academy, via its Committee for British Academy-Sponsored Institutes and Societies (BASIS). This was the third year in our BASIS four-year settlement and saw our block grant rise by a further 5%, from £416,744 to £437,584. In addition BASIS provided £35,000, the second instalment of a £70,000 special grant which has enabled the Institute to reinstate the post of Assistant Director, previously threatened by financial uncertainties. Dr Edward Pollard commenced this post in May 2013. Our new Humanities Research Fellow, Dr Neo Musangi, was appointed in March 2013. Our Archaeology Research Fellow, Dr Matthew Davies, funded jointly by BIEA and the McDonald Institute, returned to Cambridge in December at the completion of his assignment.



- Total gross incoming resources amounted to £557,824 compared to £514,600 in the previous year, an increase of 8%. The Institute's other income, apart from the British Academy grants, amounted to £85,240 compared with

£77,856 in the previous year, an increase of 9%. Highlights included a nearly five-fold increase in non-BASIS grants, from £13,177 to £15,943, and a 27% increase in rent received from our tenants in Nairobi, from £12,483 to £15,901. On the other hand Publications Income fell from £3,830 to £1,141 due to a much lower level of event activity, caused mainly by the increasing political and security uncertainties in Nairobi and the surrounding region.



- Resources expended during the year totalled £547,045 compared with £471,525 in the previous year, an increase of nearly 16%. This increase was due mainly to the new salary and associated expenses for the Assistant Director and Humanities Research Fellow, who had not been in post in the previous year. Fieldwork and direct research costs were up nearly 40% from £69,095 to £96,389, reflecting an increased level of activity on these fronts, but Conference and Workshop costs were down 33%, from £27,339 to £18,223, due to the security issues referred to above.
- The surplus of income over expenditure for the year before revaluations, investment gains and transfers was £10,779. Our Net Assets increased over the year by £15,237, represented by a decrease of £49,347 in unrestricted general funds, an increase in designated funds of £57,924 and an increase in restricted funds of £6,660.
- During the year we completed the transfer of the Institute’s longer term Haycock Memorial Fund investments from UK Gilts to the Alpha CIF for Endowments fund managed by Sarasin & Partners, one of the leading charity investment managers in the UK. This implemented the investment policy decision taken by Council in 2011-12.
- The Council keeps under review the level of general reserves which the Institute needs to continue to operate within its environment. It has agreed that the Institute should aim to maintain free and relatively liquid reserves of at least £60,000, exclusive of the valuation of any fixed assets. At 31 March 2014 unrestricted free reserves were in deficit by £44,870 and unrestricted designated funds in surplus by £106,933 resulting in net unrestricted available reserves of £62,063.

John Attree
Honorary Treasurer

Statement of Financial Activities 2013-14

	Unrestricted General Fund £	Unrestricted Designated Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2014 Total £	2013 Total £
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE					
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Voluntary income					
British Academy Grant	437,584	-	-	437,584	416,744
British Academy – special grants	-	-	35,000	35,000	20,000
Other grants and donations	4,961	-	10,982	15,943	13,177
Annual membership fees	9,284	-	-	9,284	6,536
Investment income					
Interest on deposit accounts	382	45	-	427	576
Investment income	-	17,106	-	17,106	17,339
Rent	15,901	-	-	15,901	12,483
Incoming resources from charitable activities					
Conference income	-	-	-	-	-
Publications income	1,141	-	-	1,141	3,830
Guest house income	10,644	-	-	10,644	12,825
Miscellaneous income	14,794	-	-	14,794	11,090
Total incoming resources	494,691	17,151	45,982	557,824	514,600
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Charitable activities					
Core	336,397	2,586	35,870	374,853	315,715
Research	106,372	2,000	3,452	111,824	90,749
Outreach	26,196	-	-	26,196	31,238
Governance costs	34,172	-	-	34,172	33,823
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED	503,137	4,586	39,322	547,045	471,525
NET INCOMING/(OUTGOING) RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TRANSFERS					
	(8,446)	12,565	6,660	10,779	43,075
Transfers between funds	(40,901)	40,901	-	-	-
NET INCOMING/ (OUTGOING) RESOURCES/ NET INCOME/ (EXPENDITURE) FOR THE YEAR					
	(49,347)	53,466	6,660	10,779	43,075
Profit/ (Loss) on investment assets	-	4,458	-	4,458	(15,813)
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS	(49,347)	57,924	6,660	15,237	27,262
Fund balances brought forward	248,682	552,980	32,718	834,380	807,118
FUND BALANCES CARRIED FORWARD AT 31 MARCH 2014	199,335	610,904	39,378	849,617	834,380
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The Statement of Financial Activities is set out above. The full accounts, including the Notes to Accounts, the Balance Sheet and the Report to the Auditors is published on our website (www.biea.ac.uk) and has been submitted to Companies House and the Charities Commission. A printed copy of these full accounts may be obtained on application to the London Secretary.