



UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
RESEARCH CHAIR ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT



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VOLUME I
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UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM INVITATION TO THE LAUNCH OF THE RESEARCH CHAIR ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT



H. E. KYLE NUNAS

Canada's High Commissioner to Tanzania,

Zambia, Seychelles and Comoros

GUEST OF HONOR



Thursday, June 1, 2023 | 10:00 AM

Confucius Hall, University of Dar es Salaam

Link: Zoom ID: 838 881 1164 Password: 111993

English, Swahili and French



DR. OPPORTUNA KWEKA

Research Chair on Forced
Displacement
CHAIR



PROF. B. RUTINWA

Deputy Vice Chancellor
Academic
KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Hekima ni Uhuru

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CHAIR'S MESSAGE

The UDSM-Research Chair on Forced Displacement, the first of its kind, is committed to conducting research differently using what we refer to as decolonized, feminist and transformative research approaches, which are demand-driven, action-oriented, and bottom-up. It does this by focusing on the conflict, climate, and development-induced displaced in the Eastern African region. These are the kinds of research questions that we try to answer through community outreach and policy discussions for problems that come from policy-makers. It is a multidisciplinary study, and the researchers hold the view that experts from the Global South and those who have been displaced can create sustainable, inclusive, humane, and participatory solutions to some of the issues connected to displacement if given a voice.

July 2022 to June 2023 the year the Research Chair on Forced Displacement was established, was the realization of a dream for us who work on issues of displacement at the University and in the Department of Geography, College of Social Sciences, where the Research Chair is hosted. For a very long period, we had been trying to create a departmental research section in this area. As a result, this Research Chair now makes that goal a reality. We would like to express our gratitude to IDRC Canada, the IDRC regional office in Kenya, and the University of Dar Es Salaam for their tireless efforts in making this Research Chair a reality.

The end of the year was hectic, with the Research Chair preparing for the official launch and policy discussions, while other members were busy writing book chapters, outreach reports, and attempting to catch the University's curriculum review process in order to have our master's program by research approved and begin enrolment in November 2023, as well as hosting of all 12 research chairs that are supported by the IDRC globally.



Dr. Opportuna Kweka - Chair

COORDINATOR'S CORNER

Our research activities focus on the pursuit of advancing knowledge and promoting dialogue that is important for shaping policy on forced displacement. At the Research Chair of Forced Displacement, we firmly believe that understanding the multifaceted challenges of displacement requires a multidisciplinary approach. This is because the concept of displacement extends far beyond its conventional boundaries, encompassing social, economic, political, and cultural dimensions. By encouraging collaboration, we aim to shed light on the diverse experiences and complexities associated with forced displacement.

In December 2022, we organized a highly successful literature review workshop that brought together researchers from diverse disciplines. The workshop provided a platform for sharing research experiences. I am also thrilled to announce the successful completion of the postgraduate candidate selection process in early April 2023. We received an overwhelming number of applications from highly qualified individuals who demonstrated exceptional dedication to understanding and addressing the challenges faced by forcibly displaced populations.



Dr Faraja Namkeea, Lecturer and Research Coordinator

After a rigorous evaluation process, we have selected outstanding candidates who have joined our research community from April 2023. We eagerly anticipate the fresh perspectives and insights they will bring to our collective pursuit of knowledge.

As we move forward, let us continue to embrace the multidisciplinary nature of the displacement concept and capitalize on the wealth of knowledge within our research chair.



Dr. Saumu Ibrahim – Lecturer and Outreach Coordinator

I had the privilege of working with organizations and communities affected by various forms of displacement throughout my time as an outreach coordinator. I am in charge of planning the outreach initiatives to raise awareness on displacement and the coping mechanisms for it. My interactions with the Research Chair team, the interns, the host organization for interns, and the University of Dar es Salaam through the Principal and Head of the Geography Department in the College of Social Sciences taught me a lot. I'm glad to be a member of the team that transfers classroom information to underserved neighborhoods.

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Prof. Emeritus Chris Maina Peter - Policy Dialogue Coordinator

The policy dialogue is the platform for the members of the Chair and others to discuss the core issues relating to displacement in the East African Region.

Our main stakeholders are refugees and internally displaced for various reasons. These may be from actions by individuals, groups or nature. With climate change getting out of control, factors contributing to displacement are on the increase and without warnings. This fact makes the work of the Chair even more important.



Dr. Colman Msoka - Senior Lecturer and Seminar Coordinator

Seminars are the vitality of any Research Chair because they mobilize and valorize fresh perspectives, cutting-edge fields of study, and the established body of knowledge. The general public can learn what is happening and how it is being done through seminars. We invite interested individuals to contact us and reserve time to give a presentation. "In sharing there is gaining" is our guiding principle. In other words, people who give also receive more.

2:15 PM | Seminar: Forced Displacement Data in East ...

INTRODUCTION OF THE RESEARCH CHAIR ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT

The University of Dar Es Salaam Research Chair on Forced Displacement (UDSM-RCFD) was introduced in July 2022 and began its operation in December 2022. The Chair was introduced under a five-year project that is funded by the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) titled: “Strengthening knowledge, evidence use and leadership in the global south on forced displacement: with a focus East Africa.” Hosted in the Department of Geography, RCFD has 32 members who are working on issues of displacement or related from different disciplines including Geography, Law, Development Studies, Sociology, Political Sciences, Business, Food, Science, and Agriculture across East Africa.

ACTIVITIES	RESEARCH APPROACH
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and capacity building in research• Outreach• Seminars, symposium and conferences• National and regional policy dialogues• Introduce a Master’s program in forced displacement	<p>The research done under RCFD takes a demand driven, action oriented gender sensitive and gender transformative research which will result in empowering and informing policy. It uses what we call a study up approach instead of a top down where researchers determine the issues to focus on. It is qualitative by nature and uses decolonizing approaches which are more conversation participatory in nature.</p>

MAIN OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the Research Chair on Forced Displacement is “To support timely, innovative research in forced displacement settings in East Africa, by bringing local knowledge and practice to influence policy processes at national, regional, and global levels through promoting policy dialogues and public debates on forced displacement that amplify Southern voices of the forcibly displaced communities.”

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

01. Generate context-informed and multidisciplinary knowledge on forced displacement that is led by researchers in the region and guided by the priorities of displaced populations, with a focus on livelihood security, social and legal protection for conflict-displaced refugees and those internally displaced by climate, conservation, or large-scale development events.
02. Inform policy-making processes on forced displacement at national and regional levels through policy outreach and strategic collaboration with civil society organizations.
03. Enhance policy debates on forced displacement globally and increase the intellectual presence of the region in these global debates, through concerted activities at the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) and engagement with IDRC funded chairs in other regions.
04. Institutionalize the study of displacement at UDSM through increased cross-faculty collaboration, mentoring of early career scholars, and development of a Masters-level curriculum in the Department of Geography on forced displacement.

Topics presented in the Conference

RESEARCH

Members of the Research Chair on Forced Displacement conducted a literature review Conference on December 2nd and 3rd 2022 and that was preceded by an inception workshop.

Refugees management and emerging policies in East Africa and cases for Refugees History and policies Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya

Humanitarian aid regime

Protracted refugee situation

Need for energy and food

Family reunion and relations

Family reunion and relations

Human trafficking in East Africa

Citizenship

Findings from a research on refugees led initiative – LERRN

Hidden Side of a Refugee: a Book manuscript presented by a refugee

Conservation induced

Livelihood

Resilience

Climate induced

Social and psychological

SNA and displaced livelihood

Land use conflict and displaced

Deconstructing Food needs of IDPs

Assessment of Opportunities for outreach

Mainstreaming forced displacement issues into the government's development plan

Institutional set up for handling nomadic pastoralists issue

RESEARCH SUPPORT



Dr. Judith Flora Wanda

A postdoc under the Research Chair, from Kenya is examining the functions of local media coverage in shaping the acculturation experiences of refugees and internally displaced persons in East Africa

Canesius Ndayikeza,

A PhD student from Burundi, supported by the Research Chair working on obstacles to returnees' sustainable integration, with a focus on food insecurity.



Advocate Bwogi Patra Leoney

from Uganda, a Master of Law Student at the University of Dar es Salaam, is also supported by the Research Chair, and is working on repatriation of refugees in Uganda and a search for a common repatriation mechanism in East Africa.



INTERNSHIP

The RCFD offers internship to those who have completed an undergraduate degree in areas of their choice but are of interest to the RCFD. The interns are attached to NGOs partners and spent 3 months with the NGOs. During their internship, they co-design outreach programs with the NGOs, and members of the RCFD and facilitate and support it. In the year 2022-2023 three NGOs. Dignity Kwanza; REDESO and KINNAPA in Tanzania hosted six interns. The NGOs facilitate the outreach in Kasulu District, Kigoma; Dar es Salaam and in Kiteto Manyara region with displaced and marginalized.

INTERNS FIELD OBSERVATION

01. Social solidarity and pasture growing for resilience.

By - Francis Ambali & Careen Mtui

Since the colonial days, nomadic pastoralism has been deemed as unproductive and unfriendly to the environment. As a group, the Maasai have experienced significant displacement, perhaps more so than other pastoral groups in the East African region. Present day mobility – voluntary or otherwise – is also attributed to climatic changes that necessitate long distant movements in search for water and pasture. Diverse perspectives surround these movements at the national and village levels from conservation to sustainable development discourses centered around modernization. Pastoralists are therefore reliant on negotiations and maneuvers for access to



Ms. Careen Mtui

BSc. Food Science (Sokoine University)

critical resources, that usually pit them in confrontation with villages and other state authorities. Understanding the dynamics and the forces for the movement, the selection of the routes and duration of stay at point of destination will be critical in designing policies that accommodate the multiple forces in play, while also appreciating the value of mobility in the face of uncertainty and chaos. Group talents, or what we would call social solidarity, aid those who can adapt since they move as a society that shares the same cultures and can thus adjust to an environment more readily than individual capabilities. In times of drought, they are aided by social solidarity



Mr. Francis Ambali
BSc. With Education
(Sokoine University of Agriculture)

02. Kiswahili as a means of enhancing social cohesion between the urban refugees and Dar es Salaam dwellers.

By - Bahati J Padri & Bethuel Swema

Dignity Kwanza serves urban refugees. The Buguruni ward in the Ilala District and Kinondoni neighborhoods of Dar es Salaam is home to the majority of the city's refugees. They have noticed changes in the economy after relocating to urban areas. Now they can use their skills and talents to generate revenue to cover their living expenses. For instance, some Congolese work in fashion design and hawk vitenge on the streets.

Refugees from the Congo and Burundi asserted that the language made it simple for them to get by, and they developed trust with the locals who lived close by and helped them learn Kiswahili so they could communicate more easily. Unlike other Eritrean, Syrian, and Lebanese refugees who are unable to converse in Swahili or English, they may readily obtain support from UNHCR and other refugee organizations. They can live in places where there are many Arabic-speaking residents for easier support.



**Mr, Bahati J Padri
BA. Political Science And Public
Administration (UDSM)**



**Mr. Bethel Swema
BA. Economics (Ardhi University)**

02. Resources and Livelihood Competition among refugees, host, farmers and livestock keepers.

**By - By S. Timotheo Nzoboina &
Maryum Msamy**

Refugees from both the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi, are settled at the Nyarugusu camp, in Kasulu District, Kigoma Region. These refugees are expected to coexist among themselves and to also live amicably with host communities. Such co-existence, nonetheless, is far from smooth. The couple of days interning in Kasulu, have revealed that, in the village, both positive and negative issues are raised. On the positive side, on one hand, there are recognitions of access to social services like education, health care, and water and which benefit both the refugees and host communities.

On the negative side, however, by extension, there are concerns about nomadic pastoralists that have been seen to be migrating in significant numbers to the district. The conflation of the refugees and migratory livestock keepers presents a compounded problem of resource competition (markets, pasture, water, fuelwood, milk etc) in the host community. The marginalization of one grouping over the other and the resulting ramifications remain of interest.



Mr. S. Timotheo Nzoboina
Bachelor of Arts Geography and Environmental
Studies (UDSM)



Ms. Maryum Msamya
Bs. With Education Sokoine University)of Agriculture

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES



A team of 9 members engaged in outreach activities with NGOs and the six interns. The topics for community engagement in Dar es Salaam were human rights, understanding of the refugee law and acculturation.

The topics in Kiteto was the security of livelihood.



The topic in Kasulu were environment, climate change and livestock keeping

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Kiteto



Dar es Salaam



Kasulu

OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

01. Duties of urban host communities in order to ensure social cohesion

By - Leonard Chimanda Joseph,

I participated in the outreach event in Dar Es Salaam called "Social Cohesion and Awareness Raising on Urban Refugees" as one of the speakers. My job as a speaker during this five-day program was to discuss the implications for human rights for the protection of refugees, with a particular emphasis on urban refugees in Dar es Salaam. Among other things, I primarily introduced them to both their mounting obligations and their human rights. The presentation also explained the real-world obstacles people would have to overcome in order to exercise their human rights. I also spoke on the obligations the receiving community has to urban refugees in order to uphold their human rights. Additionally, I underlined in my presentation how, in terms of human rights, urban refugees have reversible obligations to their host communities. Finally, I spoke to the audience about how to create social cohesion while upholding individual rights.



Leonard Chimanda Joseph,

Generally, I was really impressed with the audience's active participation and engagement with the topic. They showed a strong interest in what was delivered, which undoubtedly indicates that they were the right - audience for the presentation. They appeared _ to need of the training and pledged to lead the way in promoting the easy social integration of Dar es Salaam's host community and urban refugees.



02. Do the Refugees and Host Communities

know the Policies and Laws of the
Refugees?

By - Khoti Kamanga

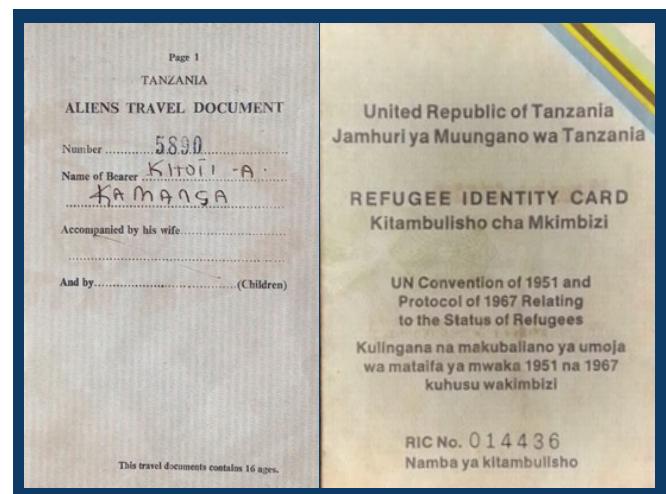
For three consecutive days (May 16 – 18, 2023) my task within the ‘Outreach Activities’ cluster was to conduct conversations with 3 target groups – select urban refugees, secondary students, and host community members. The title being ‘Tuzifahama Sera na Sheria za Wakimbizi’ (An introduction to Refugee Law & Policy).

The Outreach Activities' two stated goals were as follows: firstly, to contribute towards combating unfounded negative public perceptions about refugees and migration. Secondly, to share the highlights of applicable laws, policies and institutions. In the context of my presentation, the discussion sought to answer the following questions:

1. Arrival of refugees in Tanzania and the situation today.
2. What are the relevant laws and policies (National and International)?
3. How to distinguish a refugee from other categories of migrants?
4. What is achieved by granting asylum seekers, asylum? and
5. Is the presence of refugees accompanied by any risks and opportunities?



Khoti Kamanga



03. Ukiijianika Utaanuliwa: Acculturation and Cultural adaptation of Urban Refugees

By - Judith Wanda

Based on research by graduate students referred to as "interns," they focused on social cohesion when studying urban refugees in Dar es Salaam. It was discovered that the host community had a limited understanding of refugees, which led to a misunderstanding of the identity of the refugees and their rights to existence, which in turn created difficulties for the refugees' adaption process. Refugees are required to remain in the camps unless there are exceptional circumstances, like security, health, or education, as per the Refugees in Tanzania legislation and international accords. According to research by Dignity Kwanza, refugees in urban areas face several difficulties, such as a lack of employment possibilities, difficulties getting access to education, and prejudice. The adaptation and ability to accustom promise active and creative life, a prerequisite of success in a new life environment for any refugee. This consists of an inner and outward balance of their expectations and abilities, in the balance of pleasant personality and professional and social environment in the new place.

So, urban refugees undergo the acculturation process in a most difficult atmosphere because of how they are perceived by their host. The concept of acculturation defines the process which individuals encounter while adapting to a host culture. Acculturation happens when the members of two or more cultural systems meet thus requiring the deconstruction of many cultural practices and the construction of new habits of acting, which from the host culture's point of view is usually conceptualized as a bidirectional process. The two key elements in acculturation are "the behavior measurement" which involves language, food, and partaking in other ethnic activities, and "the value element" which involves relationship styles and beliefs. In managing the value element of acculturation, the urban refugees shared terminologies that they use such as "Ukiajianika Uta-anuliwa" (If you display yourself, you will be un-displayed) and they also mastered the difference between "friends" and "friendship. To them a friend is someone who they have developed very close-knit connection and they are free to share their thoughts, beliefs and seek help from, whereas friendship is the bond they create with anyone they meet and that helps to share the extent at which they can expose themselves to the host.



04. “Sustainable Development is when I can attend and speak in meetings” A refugee woman in Nyargusu

By - Dr. Opportuna Kweka

in the outreach we taught about the link between population, environment and development. Kasulu District was chosen because of the increase in population through refugees and the in-migration of pastoralists. Though the biggest concern was the access to firewood, fewer women attended the meeting, with the few women participants in the refugees' group speaking more than the locals and one was happy to attend the programme she said: sustainable development is when I can attend and speak in meetings like this.

There is a need to consider alternative energy to be used in the camps and in the communities, as well as tree planting. The refugees in camps were assumed to be a temporary phenomenon but they have lived there for more than 27 years for the Congolese and 8 years for the Burundians, so this is not a temporary phenomenon and sustainable ways of accessing energy and other food supplements need to be discussed beyond the current humanitarian support..



05. Between Firewood, Land and Food Needs

By - Michael David Rikanga

I started by asking if there is anyone who knew what climate change was. The terminology has been very common in our communities either through radio, television, social media or from street-talks. Few admitted to having heard the word but they did not know its meaning. I explained to them the causes (both natural and anthropogenic) and the process of global warming by illustrating on the flip chart how the greenhouse gases form the gas blanket in the atmosphere restrict temperature from the earth escaping to the space. Through interactive presentation I probed the participants if they have witnessed any of the effects of climate change.



After the session, I had a chance to have a talk with one of the refugees from Burundi. I did ask him where exactly they get firewood and his response was, “Nowadays we get firewood outside the camp and it is very far. You leave the camp with the bicycle around five o'clock in the morning and come back around eight o'clock in the evening so that you are not seen by the camp officials. Men go to fetch firewood because of the distance but also because of the harassment that their wives and daughters were getting including raping when they would go for firewood

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06. Empowering diverse communities for sustainable futures

By - Robert Katikiro



Robert Katikiro

Three researchers from the University of Dar es Salaam's Research Chair on Forced Displacement visited Kasulu district in Kigoma region recently as part of an outreach mission. Their travel was one of the activities of the Chair and aimed to provide effective engagement with communities as a strategy to empower communities around issues related to access to resources and entitlements, awareness raising and capacity building on environmental issues, and nurturing of leadership and institutional development. In their visit, these researchers interacted with farmers, pastoralists and refugees to explore several issues including sustainable development within their unique contexts.

Three researchers from the University of Dar es Salaam's Research Chair on Forced Displacement visited Kasulu district in Kigoma region recently as part of an outreach mission. Their travel was one of the activities of the Chair and aimed to provide effective engagement with communities as a strategy to empower communities around issues related to access to resources and entitlements, awareness raising and capacity building on environmental issues, and nurturing of leadership and institutional development. In their visit, these researchers interacted with farmers, pastoralists and refugees to explore several issues including sustainable development within their unique contexts.



Kigoma Outreach Pictures



07. Land Use Rights, Land Use Plans and Land Management in Kiteto District, Tanzania

By - Johnstone M. Andrea



The presentation focused on the existing land use rights, and the role of village land use plans in reducing land use conflicts and ensure sustainable land conservation in Kiteto District. The presentation drew a historical background about pressures on land use which emerged around in the years of 2000s. In this period Tanzania experienced pressures for the high demand of land for investment, climate change,

land for conservation purposes and population growth. These threaten indigenous communities to be deprived of their rights of owning, using and occupying lands. It is for this reason, the Government of Tanzania initiated the process of village land use planning in order to protect village lands from different pressures to address land use conflicts, increase crop and livestock production as well as to ensure food security and sustainable land management.



08.Climate Change Adaptation in Kiteto

District

By - Dr. Saumu Ibrahim

Climate change is a change in average weather conditions over a long period of time usually, over thirty years. Indicators of climate change and the future projections of climate change were presented to highlight the magnitude of the climate crisis. The presenter went ahead to highlight the socio-economic and environmental.

Impacts of climate change on pastoralists and farmers and further expanded how women bear the burden of effects. It was stressed that it is necessary to adapt to climate change in order to ensure gender balance and increase the level of food security, income, environmental conservation and reduce the potential for human displacement. Climate change adaptation was contrasted with maladaptation as the latter represents practices and strategies that limit future adaptations. Different adaptation strategies applicable to smallholder farmers and pastoralists were presented.



The presenter (on the left) and the group photo with participants (on the right) in Kiteto District

09.What is the future of pastoralism?

By - Dr. Lekumok Kironyi

As a form of livelihood, pastoralism is supporting a significant number of households in Tanzania besides its contribution to the national Gross National Product (GDP). In Kiteto district, about 90% of residents are engaging in pastoralism and crop production as their main economic activity. Nomadic Maasai pastoralist are the native and majority in the district depending by 80% on livestock production for their daily life requirements (income, food, and nutrition). Despite that, pastoralism is facing several challenges and pastoralists are employing different strategies to cope with challenges and enhance resilience.



Participants following presentation from Dr. Lekumok Kironyi on the topic about: Pastoralism as a form of livelihood: challenges and recommendations for sustainability.



SEMINARS

Seminar conducted

- The Meaning of Epistemological Decolonization and Decoloniality Tasks of the 21st Century
- Systematic literature review
- Data on Forced Displacement
- The dual imperative of forced migration studies
- Resettlement of Forced Displaced People
- Academic writing- Book chapters
- What is outreach?
- Preparation of Policy dialogue



Gloria E Lyimo
Assistant Lecturer and Assistant
Seminar Coordinator



Dr. Veronica Buchumi, lecturer
Assistant Policy Dialogue Coordinator

Upcoming Seminars

- Refugee's Agency
- Media and Acculturation of the Refugees- Post Doc Proposal
- Returnees and Food insecurity in Burundi- PhD Proposal
- Involuntary repartition- Master's Proposal
- Outreach capacity building experience- Intern presentations
- Defiant Scholarship
- Deconstructing the research field crafting selves
- Qualitative Research methods



UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Theme:

**The Meanings of Epistemological Decolonization
and Decoloniality Tasks of the 21st Century**

Date: 9 February, 2023

Time: 10:00 - 1:00 pm

Mode: Online



Meeting ID:

Passcode:

WILL BE PROVIDED

Presenter



PROF. SABELO J. NDLOVU-GATSHENI

University of Bayreuth in Germany.

UDSM- Research Chair on Forced Displacement Seminar Series

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UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Title:

Resettlement activities in National Development Projects.

Date: Tuesday April 25 2023

Time: 4 pm

Mode: Hybrid

Venue: TBC

Link: write to

51glorious@gmail.com

Presenter



**Dr. Alexander Songora
IDS UDSM**

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Title:

Academic Writing - Book Chapters

Date: Tuesday May 02 2023

Time: 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM

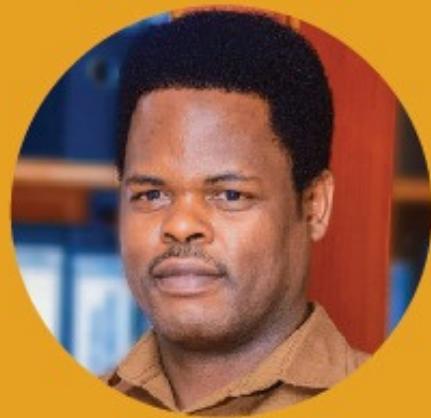
Mode: Hybrid

Venue: Room 305 Geography

Meeting link: write to

51glorious@gmail.com

Presenter



Dr. Michael Karani

Centre for Communication Studies - CoHu

Seminar Series of the Research Chair on Forced Displacement

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NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE OF THE RESEARCH CHAIR ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Date: 1st June 2023
Venue: Confucius Hall

AFTERNOON SESSION: POLICY DIALOGUE PROGRAM

01:45-02:00	Displacement Issues for Policy Consideration	Dr. Opportuna Kweka, Chair, Research Chair on Forced Displacement, UDSM
02:00-02:50	Remarks from Panelists: Representatives From: Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Prime Ministers Office; UNHCR; Dignity Kwanza and members from the Community	Prof. Emeritus Chris Peter Maina, UDSM and Coordinator of the Policy Dialogue of the Research Chair
02:50-03:50	Discussion	Prof. Emeritus Chris Peter Maina, UDSM
3:50-4:00	Summary	Mr. Dismas Nkunda, member and International Board member of the Research Chair on Forced Displacement, Director Atrocities Watch, Former Co-Director of IRRI, Uganda
04:00- 04:10	Closing Remarks	Prof. Nelson Boniface, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), UDSM
04:10-04:30	Logistics and Departure	Dr. Veronica Buchumi, UDSM School of Law



NETWORK OF RESEARCH CHAIRS ON FORCE DISPLACEMENT FUNDED BY IDRC

IDRC RESEARCH CHAIRS
ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT



CHAIRES DE RECHERCHE DU CRDI
SUR LES DÉPLACEMENTS FORCÉS

CÁTEDRAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN DEL IDRC
SOBRE DESPLAZAMIENTO FORZADO



International Development Research Centre
Centre de recherches pour le développement international

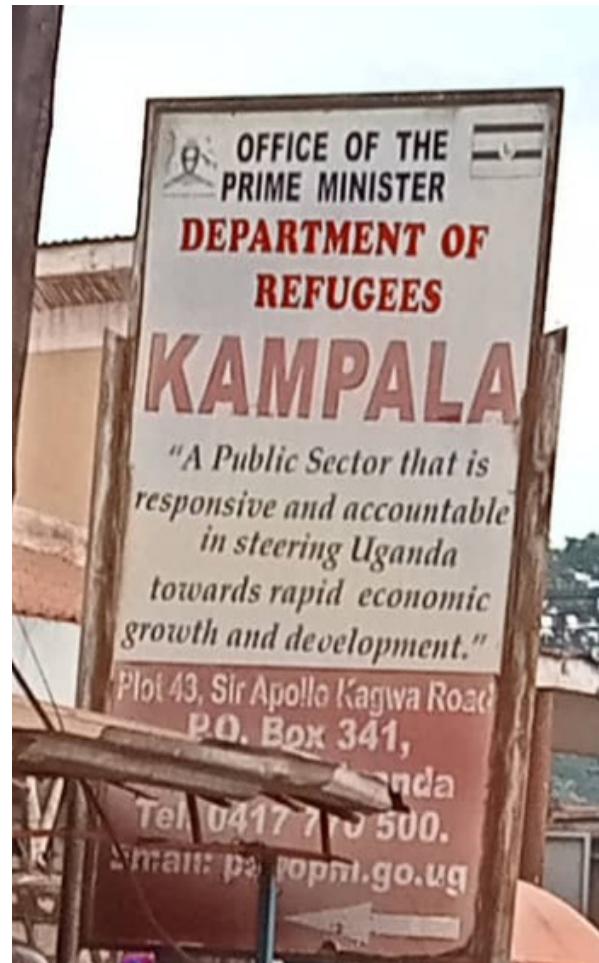


The Chair is connected to 12 research chairs located in the Global South (GS) funded by the IDCR globally. The network enhances collaboration between them. The UDSM-RCFD is planning to collaborate with the Ethiopian Chair in research on trafficking and smuggling and in the planned master by seminars and research on forced displacement. Conference, workshops and seminars invitation are done to this network.-RCFD is planning to collaborate with the Ethiopian chair in research on trafficking and smuggling and in the planned master by seminars and research on forced displacement. Conferences, workshops and seminars invitation are done to this network.



CAN UGANDA BE A MODEL OF HOSTING REFUGEES FOR EAST AFRICA?

In the end of March the Chair, Dr. Opportuna Kweka visit Uganda. Uganda currently hosts the largest number of refugees in East Africa. Uganda has been receiving refugees even from countries which do not share border with Uganda. Uganda has also taken the approach of comprehensive refugee relief framework which promotes self-sufficiency to the refugees. However the overwhelming number of refugees seeking for asylum in the country is likely to pose risk. Uganda similar to Kigoma region in Tanzania is well endowed with food resources which refugees are also enjoying.



POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS IN UGANDA



International Refugees Rights Initiatives (IRRI)

IRRI has in the past conducted research on citizenship in the Great Lakes Region linking Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi. It is currently continuing to serve refugees in urban Kampala.



Refugee Law Project

Refugee Law Project has advanced to the State



Care and Assistance of Forced Migration (CAFOMI)

This is a local NGO providing services to refugees in Uganda. CAFOMI uses a sustainable development approach.



A brief about Kituo cha Katiba (KcK):

Eastern Africa Centre for Constitutional Development (KcK) is a regional Eastern African non-governmental organisation established 25 years ago and registered in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania with its Secretariat in Kampala, Uganda.

KcK's Vision is Constitutionalism that promotes good governance and democratic development in Eastern Africa. The Mission is To promote a culture of constitutionalism, where the constitution is a living document that reflects the aspirations and needs of women, men and the marginalized in democratic and participatory governance in Eastern Africa.

KcK addresses the problem of governments in East Africa not respecting their constitutions, which leads to gross human rights violations, marginalisation, oppression, civil strife. As a think tank, KcK provides critical and up-to-date information to East Africans on constitutionalism, good governance and democratic development. KcK's work aims to empower East Africans to hold their governments answerable in order to influence the way they are governed so that there is ultimately a respectful relationship between the leaders and the led.



The East African Community Network

In order to learn more about the current initiatives under the Jumuiya on displacement, the Chair will travel to The East African Community in Arusha from June 6 to June 12. The UDSM-RCFD intends to spread information in Jumuiya in an effort to promote peace in the Great Lakes region while taking into account the refugees' freedom of movement in East Africa.



On June 6-12, The Chair visited the East African community and talked to some senior level officials. In the EAC there is no desk specific to deal with issues of displaced. Issues of refugees are dealt with in the section of security and defence and most of the time the information is classified and not accessible to researchers. There are three other sections social services desk, gender immigration and cross border, touching on issues of refugees but there is no a separate desk of its own. The Research Chair will engage with the EAC in terms of delivering knowledge which will be used in decision making at the regional level and to broaden their understanding of security to that of livelihood, social and legal. The library officers were happy with the idea of us disseminating our reports there and promise to make them available in the EAC repository.

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