



Empowered to Read and Impart Knowledge



Part of the 12 IDS students who graduated on 7th December 2012. They were awarded Master of Arts degrees in Development Studies, one of the most coveted academic accolades. See story on page 3

Afrobarometer Releases Round 5 Study Findings

The Institute for Development Studies (IDS) released the Afrobarometer Round 5 findings on the Constitution of Kenya, economic performance, freedom of expression and democratisation.

The findings were released in briefing papers presented by Prof Winnie Mitullah and Dr Paul Kamau from IDS and Dr Adams Oloo and Dr Joshua Kivuva from the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Nairobi. The Afrobarometer is a comparative series of national public opinion surveys that

measure public attitudes towards democracy, governance, the economy, leadership and related issues. The surveys are produced collaboratively by social scientists from more than 30 African countries.

Prof Mitullah's bulletin was titled: "Freedom of Expression in Kenya: Exploring Public Use of the Old and New Media." The study reveals that despite the emergence of new media, particularly internet and interactive media, the

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IDS Issues Report on African Governance

IDS researchers presented the African Governance Report III to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and UNDP during the country report validation workshop in Nairobi last September.

The researchers' study presented Kenya's experience with elections and management of diversity. They found out that elections have acted as a bridge that links the ordinary citizen to the state and centre of political power in particular. The study was conducted by Prof Mohamud Jama, Prof Karuti Kanyinga, Dr Joshua Kivuva, Dr George Michuki and Mr Geoffrey Njeru. Mr Jason Musyoka was Project Assistant.

The findings revealed that Kenya's electoral system comprises features associated with democratic systems and noted an increase in voter turnout since the 1992 General Election. "The turnout for presidential elections has increased from 66 per cent in 1992 to 70 per cent in 2007. Also, many people vie for various posts without state restrictions," the researchers noted in their report.

The study also pointed at lack of centrality of policies in electoral competition, noting that the competition in Kenya is not based on policy differences.

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Bravo IDS Newsletter

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your IDS Newsletter Vol. 10 No. 1, which we found to be very informative and well researched with newsworthy topics about the Institute.

This well edited and easy to read publication would, however, be more striking if it applies the inverted pyramid approach to story-telling. In this approach, the outcome or results of an event is summarised at the beginning of the story. Otherwise we are happy to be included in the mailing list for this excellent publication.

**Prof. J.K. Tuitoek, PhD,
EBS Vice-Chancellor,
Egerton University**

Publication quite Informative

We congratulate you for IDS Newsletter Volume 10. No.1, which is quite informative. We have no suggestion for improvement at this time but we hope we can contribute to its content with information from the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

**Lucy Wanja, Chief
Executive Officer, The
Kenya National Chamber
of Commerce and Industry**

Paper Well Edited and Designed

I acknowledge the receipt of IDS Newsletter Volume 10, No.1. The quality of editing and design is remarkable as well as the depth of stories. The Newsletter could, however, be more inclusive if it covered more of students' stories as well.

**Wanyonyi Wambilianga,
Chief Subeditor, The
Standard Weekend
Editions**

Director's Message



I, once again, have the pleasure to share with you another issue of the IDS Newsletter. As usual, we remain highly informative on the various activities that we engage in as we make our humble contributions to knowledge through research and teaching.

In this issue, we go beyond the norm to trace some of our former students who now serve the nation dedicatedly in both the public and private sectors. We note, with humility and appreciation, their acknowledgment of the skills and knowledge they acquired at IDS, which they are using to build our nation.

We also provide overviews of some of the research projects that were concluded recently. The results will, undoubtedly, contribute to the reservoir of knowledge and shape new thinking in emerging critical issues.

IDS remains committed to its vision to be the leading centre of excellence for development research, teaching, training and advisory services on issues of policy, practical and academic concerns in the public and private domains.

We are unwavering in the mission to promote development knowledge and debate and encourage the utilisation of research findings in postgraduate teaching and training and in shaping the growth of development thinking, theory and practice.

We cannot achieve these great responsibilities in isolation. I, therefore, wish to sincerely thank the individuals, organisations, and academic institutions that have worked with us in various partnerships. We look forward to further partnership as we expand our programmes and research activities across the African continent and the world at large.

I acknowledge the feedback received on the previous issue, which has been very invaluable in the production of this edition. We look forward to further feedback in order to engage you better, as stated in our Service Charter.

As the year comes to an end I, on behalf of the IDS fraternity, wish our partners and well wishers a happy festive season, God's blessings, and fruitful 2013.

**Prof Mohamud Jama
Director, IDS**

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IDS Graduates 12 and Admits 16 Students to MA Programme

Twelve IDS students were awarded Master of Arts degrees in Development Studies at the 48th graduation ceremony held on 7th December 2012 at the University of Nairobi.

The students awarded the degrees were Susan Gichuna, Gideon Wekesa, Linzy Nyamboki, Philista Sang, Jared Magego, Martin Njeru, Hellen Maaka, Abdimalik Suleiman, Pauline Wambua, Macdonald Megan, Lillian Esemere and John Kinyota.

Sixteen students were admitted to the Master of Arts degree in Development Studies in the 2012/2013 academic year. This is the highest number ever admitted to the popular programme.

Prof Karuti Kanyinga welcomed the students on behalf of the IDS director Prof Mohamud Jama. Prof Kanyinga was accompanied by Prof Dorothy McCormick, Prof Winnie Mitullah, Prof Rosemary Atieno and Dr Joseph Onjala

He reiterated IDS' uniqueness, saying many institutions of its calibre and focus are only found in the developed world. He urged the students to take their work seriously. "We emphasise hard



New IDS students during their welcome ceremony at the Institute.

“ We emphasise hard work, discipline and order. If you follow that, then we are a team,”
- Prof Kanyinga.

16
The number of students admitted to MA in IDS

work, discipline and order. If you follow that, then we are a team,” said Prof Kanyinga.

In the graduation ceremony held on 2, December 2011, seven students were awarded Master of Arts in Development Studies while 13 were awarded the

same degrees in 2010.

The IDS Master of Arts in Development Studies is a fulltime programme that admits students every year. Plans are underway to review the curriculum to include emerging issues in Development Studies.

Study Traces China Role in Clothing Industry

The African Clothing and Footwear Research Network (ACFRN) submitted its final research findings after a two and half year project - Adjusting to Chinese Ascendancy in the Post-MFA Global Clothing Industry: The Case of Kenya.

The research, coordinated by IDS sought to improve understanding of the ways in which the Chinese ascendancy in the global clothing industry has impacted on the Kenya's clothing industry capabilities to stabilise in the post- Multi-fibre Arrangement (MFA) era.

Similar studies were carried out in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland Madagascar and Mauritius.

The research project was funded by International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Ottawa, Canada.

The Kenyan study found out that the impact of MFA termination on Kenya's garment industry has not been as adverse as originally feared. "Quantity and value of clothing exports has been oscillating over time and no clear trend of

either declining or increasing can be ascertained. The performance of the industry has been moving towards establishing equilibrium," said the report released by Prof Dorothy McCormick, Dr Paul Kamau, Dr George Michuki and Ms Caroline Gatimu, the Project Assistant.

The study, however, found out that the ascendancy of China in the global clothing industry has affected the Kenyan textile industry in the form of opportunities and threats. China is a major supplier of raw

materials used in the Kenyan industry while some firms are beginning to import machinery from China.

As a response to the stiff competition from China, the study revealed, Kenya's garment manufacturers are diversifying their markets.

Although firms were keen on innovation, evidence from the study shows that across the industry, innovation was minimal. There was some

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Former Students Recall Times

“Hard Work and Zeal for Research is My Passion”

Francis Onditi started his career as a voluntary high school teacher after graduating with Bachelor of Education degree (Geography) from the University of Nairobi in 2006. His passion for research began manifesting itself at a tender age when he spent most of his school time writing articles and even teaching his fellow students.

“Despite the fact that I studied in rural schools without adequate facilities, I made it to the university to pursue Education studies at Kikuyu Campus. My lecturers identified my research capability and invited me to attend several workshops and conferences while undertaking postgraduate studies at the Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Nairobi. Whenever I was given an opportunity to present papers in workshops, I did it with passion,” says Onditi.

This marked the path to his career as a Research Analyst (Peace & Security) with the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) supporting implementation of the Peace Support Operation (PSO) project supported by the Government of Japan in collaboration with UNDP-Kenya.



Mr. Onditi

As a member of the IPSTC community, he is able to work with key regional stakeholders on this project, including the African Union Peace Support Operation Division (AUPSOD) as well as the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO). Through this project, he has conducted research and published scientific and policy papers in peace and security while contributing to professional forums such as the United Nations Civilian Capacities E-Discussion SOP Reports 2010-2011. He is also a member of the University of Pretoria Global Change Research Network in African Mountains (MRI), representing the East African region on mountain ecological research initiatives. He combines these demanding tasks at IPSTC by lecturing Environmental Issues on part-time basis at St. Paul’s University, Nairobi town campus.

“IDS Moments Were Great”

Ms Hellen Kilelo joined IDS in 2003 and graduated in 2007. She says her days at the Institute were great and empowered her with the necessary skills for life and career as a lecturer.

“I gained immensely from the conferences and seminars that I attended as a student. I remember with nostalgia participating in the organisation of the Second Colloquium of the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law held at the Grand Regency Hotel in October, 2004. We had an opportunity to interact with scholars in the field of Environmental Law from all over the world,” she recalls.

She also had an opportunity to visit the Mwea Irrigation Scheme and Seven Folks dams along Tana River for field trips.

“The courses we took were packaged and tailored to holistically prepare one for the future. Guest speakers from different fields helped us see the reality on the ground. When it came to assignments, there was no room for plagiarism. One had to do thorough research and present the work in time. These are important values that I still hold and my students can attest to that. During our time, lecturers also helped in mentoring



Ms. Kilelo

the students by involving them in their projects and coming up with publications,” says Kerina, who is now a lecturer at Moi University. After her graduation in the 2007, through IDS, she learnt of a vacancy for tutorial fellows in the School of Development and Strategic Studies at Maseno University.

“This was a golden opportunity and marked the beginning of my journey towards my career growth and development. While at Maseno University, I kept in touch with IDS and was abreast with the latest information in the field of Development Studies. I started off as a tutorial fellow and eventually rose to assistant lecturer. While at Maseno, I was also involved in a research project on ‘Gender, Culture and Women in the Lake Victoria Fish Trade: A Value Chain Analysis’ headed by Dr Paul Kamau and Dr Mary Kinyanjui,” she says.

Study Traces Role of China in African Clothing Industry

>>Continued from Page 3

technological advancement whereby firms bought new machinery to replace the obsolete ones. Given the linkage with some established firms in Asia, Kenyan EPZ firms were able to source for modern machines to enable them produce quality goods to meet buyers’ demands. Another form of innovation in the industry related to reorganisation of production so as to enhance efficiency.

The study further noted that although

the clothing industry provides employment to many Kenyans, the quality of jobs created is not high as most of the workers earn the minimum wage. In addition, career growth and promotion of workers is uncertain. In most cases, supervisors and line managers are sourced from outside the firms. There is a serious shortage of technical skills in the industry. Most of the expatriate workers are clustered in the technical category.

Respondents argued that they relied

on expatriate workers because locally trained labour force was not conversant with garment production. Graduates from local universities and polytechnics are trained on textile engineering, which is not available in Kenya. Therefore, there is a mismatch between training and industry needs.

There is also lack of adequate raw materials in Kenya. The textile industry has remained moribund and cannot efficiently supply the fabric which the garment industry needs. As a result, firms rely on imported fabric which is

sourced from Asian countries like India, China, Taiwan,

The ability of Kenyan firms to access the US market is hampered by the derogation of the rule of origin under the AGOA, which Kenya is not meeting. Besides importation from other countries, manufacturers are encouraged to source some of their raw materials from domestic and regional sources like Tanzania.

On the industrial

s at IDS



Ms. Namakula

“I Owe it All to Institute”

Anne Namakula works for Habitat for Humanity Kenya (HFH Kenya), a non-governmental organisation that seeks to provide decent shelter to low income earners. It also provides permanent shelter to persons who have been rendered homeless as a result of either natural or manmade disasters.

“I work as the Resource Development and Communications Manager. My role is public relations, communications and fundraising. I work closely with the Programmes Department in implementing activities for the organisation. Currently, I double up this role as the Acting National Director and overall in charge of the organisation,” she says.

Namakula says IDS prepared her adequately for the tasks that she is now handling.

“I am grateful to my supervisors Dr Karuti Kanyinga and Mr John Njoka for their advice, guidance and commitment during the entire period when I was writing my project paper,” says Namakula.

othing Industry

ountries such as and Pakistan.

firms to export hedged on the e of origin under a benefits from. n from Asian urers, especially produce for ional markets, he fabric from

firms are making attempts to upgrade production by enhancing specialisation. Firms that specialise in knit garments are identifying niche products which they concentrate on, such as organic cotton for products that serve niche markets. The study also found out that there is no policy coherence for the clothing industry in Kenya. Respondents seemed not to know and understand policy issues for the industry. To most of them, policies in place are obstructive to their operation.

specialisation,

ACET Research Team Presents Papers at South Africa Forum



Prof. Dorothy McCormick

The African Centre of Excellence for Studies in Public and Non-motorised Transport (ACET) researchers presented papers at the Southern Africa Transport Conference in Pretoria, South Africa.

The researchers were Prof Winnie Mitullah, Prof Dorothy McCormick, Prof Preston Chitere, Dr R. Orero and Ms Marilyn Ommeh. Prof Chitere is based at the Sociology Department, University of Nairobi while Dr Orero teaches at Methodist University.

The conference, “Getting Southern Africa to Work”, addressed the importance of transport in fostering employment and economic growth. It focused on how to optimally engage all stakeholders involved in the transport sector to provide effective and efficient transportation solutions and improve service delivery to effectively respond to the needs of transport systems users.

The conference, held from 9th to 12th July 2012, provided a platform for national and international dialogue on transport as a socio-economic development priority. It also served as a forum for discussion and information exchange on the implementation of transport policy, strategy and technology applications for all aspects and modes of transportation. Better cooperation between and engagement of all public and private sector stakeholders was one of the key issues addressed.

The researchers observed that non motorised transport (NMT) is a dominant mode of transport in African cities but there are a number of institutional issues and challenges



Prof. Winnie Mitullah

that confront African governments in mainstreaming the mode into the overall planning of cities.

They observed that matatus operate within a regulatory regime that has the potential to promote or thwart their strategic objectives. Using case studies of 15 matatu businesses operating on selected routes in Nairobi, they examined the relationship between matatus’ business strategies and the current or proposed regulatory regime. The research findings revealed a relationship between both overall and operating strategies and the nature and level of regulatory compliance.

The study examined transport services with emphasis on those provided by PSVs on Thika Road. Information was gathered from key informants, including directors of the Matatu Owners Association and Kenya Bus Services, route managers and crew. The researchers established that some form of hybrid mode of transport already exists in the form of paratransit matatus and larger buses operated by bus companies with potential for being strengthened into an effective hybrid mode comprising BRT and some paratransit PSVs.

They observed that the public transport system in Kenya is basically provided by privately owned matatu vehicles whose ownership structure is atomised. The operators initially entered as pirates running parallel to the then subsidised public transport system, were resisted but eventually allowed to operate through a presidential decree but without formal regulatory provisions to govern their operations.

Afrobarometer Releases Round 5 Study Findings

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old media in particular radio, remain the dominant channel for accessing news and expanding the space for freedom of expression.

The study established that 71 per cent and 67 per cent of individuals in urban and rural areas, respectively, access radio daily while 84 per cent and 65 per cent of rural and urban residents respectively had never got news from the internet.

“However, there has been some fluctuation in the level of access over time. Round 5 survey reveals some reduction in access through radio channel, moving from 71 per cent who get news every day in 2005, to 76 per cent in 2008 and down to a low of 68 per cent in 2011,” said Mitullah, an Associate Research Professor at IDS and Afrobarometer Director for East African Region.

The research also surveyed the perception on the freedom to publish versus government control. Responding to whether the media should have the right to publish any views without government control, affirmative response was higher in Round 4 (77 per cent) than Round 3 (51 per cent) and Round 5 (59 per cent). This was attributed to post 2007 election violence, which the research said seems to have affected public opinion.

Dr Kamau released the results on declining confidence in economic performance in



Dr Adams Oloo

Kenya. An overwhelming majority (84 per cent) regarded the condition of national economy as either fairly or fairly bad. Only 10 per cent indicated that the economic situation was fairly or very good. This reflected a worsening economy since the number of Kenyans who rate economic situation as bad has increased from 31 per cent in 2003, to 54 per cent in 2005 and 78 per cent in 2008.

Commenting on their own present economic conditions, 71 per cent of respondents said their condition was either fairly or very bad while 15 per cent felt their condition was good. There has been a steady worsening of personal economic conditions, increasing from 35 per cent in 2003, to 45 per cent in 2005

68%
Of the respondents felt the country was heading in the wrong direction.

71%
Of the respondents said that their economic conditions was fairly bad.



Dr Paul Kamau

and 69 per cent in 2008.

In the survey, 68 per cent of respondents felt the country was heading in the wrong direction while 24 per cent felt it was heading in the right direction. Issues pointed out as most important problem for the government to address were: Management of the economy (24 per cent), unemployment (15), food shortage (12), poverty (7) and destitution (6 per cent). Others were infrastructure (5), education (5), crime and security (4), water supply (4) and health (3 per cent).

On Constitution of Kenya and constitutionalism, Dr Oloo’s briefing paper focused on presidential term limits, appointments to public offices since promulgation of the Constitution, fight against corruption, respect for human rights, integrity of Judiciary and discipline within political parties.

A majority of respondents (83 per cent) supported a two-term limit while 13 per cent indicated that there should be no term limit. Sixty-two per cent of



Dr Joshua Kivuva

Kenyans said appointments to public office are better while 8 per cent said are worse. Others (16 per cent) felt it is same while 14 didn’t know.

According to a brief presented by Dr Kivuva, 47 per cent of Kenyans were satisfied with the level of democracy. This indicates a slight improvement compared to the 42 per cent who were satisfied with level of democracy in 2008 Afrobarometer Round 4 survey but a sharp drop compared with 79 per cent in 2003 (when the country experienced a change of guard from the Kanu era). Fifty-one per cent were satisfied in the 2008 survey findings.

The level of interest in public affairs is waning. Only 54 per cent were interested compared with 71 per cent in the 2008 survey and 66 per cent in 2005. Forty-five per cent were not interested compared with 29 per cent in 2008 and 34 per cent in 2005. Other areas surveyed were contact with local government councillor, Members of Parliament, and government agency.

Institute Presents African Governance Report

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Political parties are not institutionalized and few of the main political parties live beyond one election cycle. “Even when competition is between different political parties, the basis of electoral

politics is personality, regionalism and ethnicity,” the report noted. The researchers, however, contended that voting along ethnic and regional lines is an expression of certain collective or ethnic sentiments, including grievances with the regime

or appreciation. Another key finding of the study is that the locus of Kenyan electoral process has been the local district and the needs of the local people tempered by the nationalistic rhetoric of the period.



Proceedings at African Governance report presentations.

Study Investigates ICT and Electioneering

Prof Winnie Mitullah will be a Co-Investigator in a collaboration project bringing the University of Cambridge, UK, University of Zambia and the University of Nairobi together. The Kenya component of the research project is targeting the Kenya National electioneering process that began last month. The project focuses on the potential for new Information Communication Technology (ICT), in particular interactive media, in enhancing public opinion and political accountability in Africa.

The four major research questions include:

1. To what extent is media interactivity widening (and deepening) political participation in Africa?
2. How is public opinion collected and represented by African media, and for what (and whose) purpose?
3. To what extent is media interactivity improving accountability mechanisms and policy makers behavior?



Prof. Winnie Mitullah (2nd left) and other participants on the sidelines of a forum on ICT and Electioneering in Nairobi.

our?

4. How does citizens' participation in media through ICT influence value formation processes, local ideas and democracy dynamics of identity making?

Through detailed comparative case studies in Kenya and Zambia, the project will focus on the expression of public

opinion in broadcast media via new ICT such as mobile phones. Mitullah, an Associate Research Professor at IDS, will manage the Kenyan research component while the project in Zambia will be managed by Dr Neo Simutanyi of the University of Zambia. The Principal Investigator will be Dr Sharath Srinivasan, who heads CGHR at Cambridge University.

Prof Atieno in a Team Developing Economic Report for Africa

Prof Rosemary Atieno is in a team of African scholars identified to conduct country studies to provide background information for the preparation of the Economic Report for Africa (ERA) 2013 by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), whose theme is "Reaping the Benefits of Value Addition for Industrialisation and Structural Transformation for Africa."



Prof. Atieno

The ERA 2013 attempts to address the question of how African countries can design and implement effective strategies to promote value addition and economic transformation and reduce depen-

dence on the production and export of unprocessed material. Prof Atieno conducted the study for the Kenyan case, which commenced in June 2012 and ended in Oc-

tober 2012.

The IDS Associate Research Professor was also the lead researcher in the preparation of the Kenya African Gender and Development Index (AGDI) for the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Development. This is an initiative of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) deriving from its mandate to coordinate, support, monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation of international and regional human rights agreements on the rights of women at country level. This mandate is, how-

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Women and Fish Trade Study Funded

The Institute for Development Studies has received a grant of US\$49,000 (about Ksh. 4.16 million) from the Lake Victoria Research Initiative (VicRes) to finalise a study on women participation in the fish trade value chain.

Dr Paul Kamau, a Senior Research Fellow at IDS, is the team leader in the research project entitled "Gender, Women and Culture in the Lake Victoria Fish Trade: A Value Chain Analysis." The three-year study is being conducted in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The overall objective of the study is to determine how and to what extent gender and culture influence women participation and performance along the fish trade value chain.

The study sites are Mwaloni international fish market and Igombe landing sites in Mwanza region (Tanzania); Oile fish market and Usare, Ogal, Pagal & Dunga landing sites in Kisumu region (Kenya); and Masese fish market and Ntikalu landing site in Jinja region (Uganda).

US\$49,000

The latest amount in grants received by Institute for Development Studies

From the survey, focus group discussion and case studies conducted in 2008, the study established that women were locked in the lower nodes of fish trade value chain. They also operate in very small scale making their returns comparatively low.

It was found out that gender and cultural constraints impede women participation in fish trade. Moreover, women more often than not lacked business acumen and skills necessary for upgrading with the fish trade value chain.

Following these findings, the research in year two embarked on interventions to empower women capability in fish trade.

The Reward of Excellence



IDS administration staff display the performance contracting trophy awarded to the Institute in the 2011/2012 period. The Institute has emerged top in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences for the last three years.

Researcher to Take Part in Key Report Development

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ever, most often hampered by lack of a common set of gender responsive indicators to measure progress made in the advancement of women. AGDI is designed to measure the gaps in the status of women and men in Africa and to assess the progress made by the African governments in implementing gender policies.

From June 27 to 29, Prof Atieno participated in the Annual Conference of the International Association for Feminist Economics, in Barcelona Spain. The conference's theme was "Human wellbeing for the 21st Century: Weaving Alliances for Feminist Economics." During the conference, she presented a paper entitled: "Occupational Distribution of Women in the Labour market: Opportunities and Constraints for Poverty Reduction in Kenya."

She was also a panelist at the launch of the book "Agribusiness for Africa's Prosperity" on 19th September 2012 at the Hilton Hotel in Nairobi.

The book is a publication of the United Nations Industrial Organisation (UNIDO) and looks at how to move from agriculture-led strategy in Africa to an agribusiness development strategy with market demand as the driving force. The book is a culmination of research carried out in eight African countries.

The scholar further participated in the Workshop on Studies on Growth with Equity, organised by United Nations International Labour Office (ILO) and the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in Nairobi, last September.

The workshop was aimed at disseminating the results of the study on growth with equity in Kenya and receiving views from the stakeholders. She presented results on the Kenyan study on "Informal Employment: Evolution Causes and Consequence."

In July and August 2012, Prof Atieno was a visiting scholar at the Institute for Agricultural Policy and Market Research, University of Giessen in Germany.

During the visit, she used data collected from previous research to write an academic paper. She also finalised work on a collaborative research proposal on "Innovative approaches to integrating youth into labour markets in the East African Community." The proposal has since been submitted for funding.

Book on Informal Sector Published



Dr Mary Njeri Kinyanjui

Dr Mary Njeri Kinyanjui published a book, *Vyama Institutions of Hope: Ordinary People's Market Coordination Strategies and Society Organisation*, in July 2012. The book makes a case for informal sector institutions in development theory and captures how ordinary people organise themselves to meet daily economic and development challenges. It was published by Nsemia Publishers, in Canada.

She also contributed a chapter, "Justice in International Trade: Bonded small Scale Cash Crop Farmers in Four Eastern and South African Countries" in Musyoki, Agnes and Khayesi Meleckidzedeck *Environment and Development: Selected Themes from Eastern and Southern Africa*. The chapter was on international trade. It focused on how small scale farmers are incorporated in international trade through intermediaries who determine pricing without considering the inputs of labour and capital the farmers put in production.

Dr Kinyanjui also contributed to Hemispheres Studies on Culture and Societies No 26 an article entitled "Jua Kali strategies for Socio-Economic Change" in 2011. It outlined strategies used by jua kali businesses to survive.