

【Poster session】

The Potential of *Nyumba Kumi* (Citizen Led-community Policing) to Counter Crime at the Kenyan Coast

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Taking a case study of the Likoni area of Mombasa, Kenya, this paper draws on the experiences of an innovative citizen led community policing model that has existed since 2010 in dealing broadly with crime prevention. Drawing on the experiences of a community based organization working in the area—the Likoni Development Programme (LICODEP), the paper explores the potential of this innovative model to address community safety threats including those posed by violent extremism. Taking on a preventative approach and working with community leaders, the model has demonstrated its potential in crime prevention including violent extremism. Working in partnership with state institutions, this model has not only been useful as an early warning mechanism but it has also enabled residents to steer their own peace and security issues. While this model is community led, and can be considered a localized form of peace-building from below, it has partnered with government institutions (such as local police, chiefs) to strategize on crime prevention. The model is linked with several challenges. Key among the challenges being the shifting levels of trust between the community and the state institutions. The outstanding potential being residents' participation of their own security.

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The Lived Experience of Eritrean Refugees: The Case of Mai Aini Refugee Camp, Ethiopia

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Every month many people attempt to flee Eritrea and cross the border to Ethiopia. If they are lucky they pass the border otherwise they end up in the hands of Eritrean border guards or worse. In order to escape unlimited national military service and deteriorating human rights situations people take risky journeys. Based on an ethnographic research, the poster presentation is aimed at exploring the experiences of young Eritrean refugees in Mai Aini refugee camp in northern Ethiopia. It describes the lives of the young refugees starting with the border conflict between the two neighboring countries to their life inside the refugee camp in Ethiopia. Crossing the border to Ethiopia is extremely perilous as a result of the existing political tension between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Upon arrival, inadequate ration, idleness, restricted movement and dependency are daily realities in the camp. In order to make ends meet and to come to terms with the difficult conditions in which they find themselves, the refugees resort to a variety of survival strategies one of which is engaging in a secondary movement, risking their life. These strategies often have adverse consequences.

Juveniles' Right to Education: A Case Study of Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre (KNRC) June, 2016

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This study investigated the juveniles' right to education taking a case study of Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre (KNRC). The study was based on the following objectives: to assess the effectiveness of the existing relevant human rights instruments in the protection of the rights to education of the children in detention in Uganda; to assess the level of knowledge and capacity of duty bearers and rights claimants in the protection of the right to education of the children at KNRC; to identify and examine what has been achieved in the promotion of the right to education at KNRC and to identify and assess the challenges in the endeavor to promote and protect the juveniles right to education at KNRC.

The study was purely qualitative in nature taking a sample of 246 respondents. Data was collected using FGDs, interviews, observation and documentary review and analyzed using thematic analysis. The study findings revealed that 1) the children's Act did not emphasize on the education of children in conflict with the law, 2) Kampiringisa still acts as the national rehabilitation center for children though according to the Act, this was a temporary measure, 3) duty bearers and right claimants have scanty knowledge regarding to right to education and only limit it to going to school and 4) The center faces challenges of limited funding, lack of staff personnel especially teachers and counselors and overcrowding of the juveniles.

The study recommends increasing funding of the center, improved accommodation and provision of basic necessities for the children, increased staffing especially by recruiting personnel with specialized skills to handle the juveniles. KCCA should also be barred from bringing street children at the center since it is not only illegal but creates unnecessary crowding.

【Poster session】

Obesity and Undernutrition in Mukono Municipality, Central Region Uganda: Attitudes to Body Size and Shape among Women

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Uganda is faced with the increasing co-existence of obesity and malnutrition with high levels of overweight among women. The study was aimed at examining the local attitudes to body size and shape through participant observation, in-depth interviews and physical measurement.

A good size is characterized by being “*omuggumivu*”, loosely translated as being “firm enough not to be blown away by the wind”, - having some “flesh”/“body”, - a not so small yet not so fat silhouette described as fat/medium but never as small. The bearer of this “body” commands respect and admiration while being sufficiently mobile to carry out her daily activities easily. Preference is shown for having a bit less or more of some body parts. Involuntary fluctuations in body size and shape caused by “*ebikooza/ebigeza*”- “situations that make one grow thin/fat”; such as pregnancy and lactation are clearly distinguished from deliberate actions to alter body size and shape described as “*okwekooza*”/“*okwegeeza*” such as minimizing or increasing food intake respectively.

The attitude to body size and shape among women is constructed from a mix of the ‘traditional’ appreciation of ‘body size’, the ‘scientific’ implication of body size on health and the ‘western’ conceptions on body size and beauty.

【Poster session】

A New Cooking Fuel Choice among Refugees in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement, Western Uganda

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This presentation examines the choice of cooking fuel among refugees in the Kyaka II refugee settlement, western Uganda. At present, the refugees have four main types of fuel: firewood, charcoal, maize combs, and briquettes. Wood fuel, such as firewood and charcoal, is acquired from local residents near the settlement. Given the population pressure in the settlement, the environment in and around the camp is changing because many trees are consumed for fuel.

At the request of UNHCR, in 2015, a company originally located in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, started a project to produce biomass briquettes and distribute them in the Kyaka II refugee settlement. Briquettes are a solid fuel made of organic waste that can be used as an alternative to wood fuel. The goal of the project is for all refugees in the camp to use briquettes instead of wood fuel for their daily cooking.

I conducted a 2-week fieldwork survey in Kyaka II in February and March 2016. During this stay, I found that refugees selected fuel types according to conditions that changed daily, such as cash income, fuel availability, weather, and menu. Briquettes are increasingly chosen as a cooking fuel in this settlement.

Land Scarcity and Inter Vivos Transfer of Land Inheritance in High Populated Region of Southwestern Uganda

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In southwestern Uganda, rapid population increase has led to crop field expansion and deforestation. Population increase has caused farmland fragmentation and soil degradation in the mountainous region. This presentation aims to clarify the land scarcity and land dealing in highly populated region of southwestern Uganda, especially inter vivos transfer of land inheritance from fathers to their sons. The distinguished features of land holding in Kiga society of southwestern Uganda are two points; inter vivos transfer of patrilineal land inheritance and fluctuation of land holding in their life course. When household's sons got married, household transferred some pieces of his farmland to the sons as inter vivos. These farmlands are generally fertile lands and the sons cultivated food crop for their livelihood on the limited farmlands. They steadily buy additional farmlands in 30s to 40s. The generations of 30s and 40s can grow many kinds of crops by holding multiple farmlands. The number and area of crop fields become the largest for the household head age group of the 50s. After 60s, both of the number and the area decrease by inter vivos to their sons. It is difficult for the young generations to buy additional farmlands by land scarcity. In this area, inter vivos transferred farmlands are regarded as important properties for young persons. Young generation can maintain their livelihoods and purchase additional farmlands based on the inter vivos transferred farmland from their fathers.

Key words: Inter vivos transfer, land holding tendency, mountainous region, Kiga, Uganda

【Poster session】

A Narrative among the Local People to International Criminal Court

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International society has taken active interventions in post-conflict African countries and areas for peace building. It is regarded that criminal trial and/ or reconciliation is needed in order to stabilize societies and heal people on the process. As a result of it, local people are demanded to tell "a truth" and also accept it on the context. Of course, they need a place to tell their "voice" or claim their "right." On the other hand, it is pointed out that silence in everyday life has significant role which maintains a complexed relationship in post-conflict neighbors.

In northern Uganda, brutal conflict had continued between the Ugandan government and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) since 1986. The ICC started the investigation and released warrants for 5 commanders of the LRA. The government and the LRA signed the agreement on cease-fire in 2008 although they did not conclude final agreement. In 2015, the ICC arrested one of the commanders and restarted his investigation.

In this presentation, I will show the process that local people make informal agreement of the membership which can be accepted to tell in front of the ICC with comparing the everyday situation. Then I will declare how they tell in public or not.

Aspiration for Fertility: Survival Practices over Land and Food in Southwestern Rwanda

Yukiko Kondo
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In Rwanda, where eighty percent of the population depends on subsistence agriculture, agriculture is of central importance to the economy. However, since the late 1980s, Rwandan agriculture has faced ecological and structural constraints including soil erosion, land scarcity, rapid population growth, and the highest population density in sub-Saharan Africa. These are regarded as among the main causes of the severe conflicts and genocide during the early 1990s. Moreover, while Rwanda's economic growth has been impressive on paper, inequality continues to increase, as more than sixty percent still live below the national poverty line. Some researchers point to this situation as a potential source of further instability and conflict.

The aim of this poster is to consider how a rural community reconfigures today, through investigating methods of land transaction and food acquisition in southwestern Rwanda. It will focus on three sections. The first section will give an outline of the ideal agricultural program for development by the government. The second section will reveal local reality through everyday practice and examine the character of the social structure. The third section will point out the gap between the ideal and the reality; it will also discuss the people's relationships, which could make up for the gap. By looking at the above three points, this poster will try to suggest indigenous potential for coexistence in rural Rwanda as local people's response to others' difficulties