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*Comparative Research Network, 2009*

**On the Dynamics of Rural-Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns  
and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of  
Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania**

**Annotated Bibliography**

**CODICE, 2009**

**Comparative Research Network, 2009**  
*On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania*

**Table of Contents**

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Part I – Hard Copy Documents .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Part II : Electronic Documents .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Part III: Project Proposal .....</b>	<b>14</b>

## Comparative Research Network, 2009

*On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania*

### **Introduction**

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) held from 19 to 21 November 2009 in Kampala, Uganda, a methodological workshop gathering the Comparative Research Networks selected in 2009.

As a support to the researchers involved in the Comparative Research Networks, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has produced bibliographies on the various research themes. This bibliography has been generated for the Comparative Research Networks whose project proposal is “*On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania*”.

Classified alphabetically by author or by title, the selected references are in English on the topics of “On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania” and are grouped in two sections:

- ❖ Hard Copy Documents;
- ❖ Electronic Documents.

The research project is in the annex of this bibliography.

Specific bibliographic searches may also be done upon request from each participant of the Comparative Research Network.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful for the members of the Comparative Research Network, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

### **CODICE**

## Part I – Hard Copy Documents

**1. AHMED, Abdel Ghaffar M., MLAY, Wilfred, ed.**

Environment and Sustainable Development in Eastern and Southern Africa  
New-York: St.Martin's Press, Inc., 1998.- X233p

*/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/ /AGRICULTURE/  
/FOOD SECURITY/ /DROUGHT/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /POVERTY/ /FAMINE/  
/SOIL EROSION/ /AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING//EAST AFRICA/ /SOUTH  
AFRICA/ /TANZANIA/ /SUDAN/ /ZIMBABWE/ /MALAWI/ /ZAMBIA/ /SOUTHERN  
AFRICA//AFRICA//SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA/*

**2. BAKER, Jonathan; AINA, Tade Akin, ed.**

The Migration Experience in Africa  
Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 1995.- 353p.

*/MIGRATION/ /RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION/ /WOMEN/ /AFRICA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/  
/EAST AFRICA/ /KENYA/ /TANZANIA/ /ETHIOPIA/ /NIGERIA/ /BURKINA FASO/  
/BOTSWANA/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA//GENDER/*

**3. BIGSTEN, Arne; KAYIZZI-MUGERWA, Steve**

Rural Sector Responses to Economic Crisis in Uganda  
*Journal of International Development*. Vol. 7, No. 2, March-April 1995

*/ECONOMIC RECESSION/ /HOUSEHOLD/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /AGRICULTURAL  
INCOME/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /LABOUR/ /WAGES/ /PUBLIC  
SERVICES//UGANDA//RURAL SECTOR/ /RURAL HOUSEHOLD/ /RURAL INCOME/*

**4. JAMAL, Vali; WEEKS, John**

Africa Misunderstood or Whatever Happened to the Rural-Urban Gap?  
London: The Macmillan Press LTD, 1993.- xvii-180p.

*/ECONOMIC RECESSION/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /RURAL-URBAN-  
DISPARITY/ /AFRICA/ /EAST AFRICA/ /UGANDA/ /TANZANIA/ /KENYA/ /LIBERIA/  
/ZAMBIA/ /SOMALIA/ /LESOTHO/ /WEST AFRICA/ /GHANA/ /SIERRA LEONE/  
/NIGERIA/*

**5. KAFUREKA, Lawyer B.M.**

The Dynamics of the Land Question and its Impact on Agricultural Productivity in  
Mbarara District, Uganda  
Centre for Basic Research, Kampala UG

*/LAND SETTLEMENT/ /LAND TENURE/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /LAND  
REFORM//LEGISLATION//CONFLICTS//UGANDA//MBARARA/*

Comparative Research Network, 2009

*On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania*

**6. KIROS, Fassil G., ed.**

Challenging Rural Poverty: Experiences in Institution-Building and Popular Participation for Rural Development in Eastern Africa

New Jersey: Africa World Press, 1985.- 230p

*/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /POVERTY/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /POPULATION GROWTH//EAST AFRICA/ /ETHIOPIA/ /ZAMBIA/ /KENYA/ /TANZANIA//RURAL POVERTY//POPULAR PARTICIPATION/*

**7. LELE, Uma; STONE, Steven W.**

Population Pressure, the Environment and Agricultural Intensification: Variations on the Boserup Hypothesis

Washington: World Bank, 1989.- 79p.

*/ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION/ /AGRICULTURE/ /LAND USE/ /POPULATION GROWTH/ /AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA/ /CAMEROON/ /TANZANIA/ /SENEGAL/ /KENYA/ /MALAWI/ /NIGERIA/*

**8. LUGALLA, Joe**

Crisis, Urbanization, and Rural Poverty in Tanzania: a Study of Urban Poverty and Survival Politics

Lanham: University Press of America, 1995.- xxi-223p.

*/URBANIZATION/ /POVERTY/ /COLONIALISM/ /URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /UNEMPLOYMENT/ /URBAN HOUSING/ /SOCIAL SERVICES/ /SURVIVAL STRATEGIES/ /STREET CHILDREN/ /STATE//TANZANIA/ /URBAN POVERTY//POSTCOLONIALISM/*

**9. LWOGA, C. M. F.**

Development Plans and Rural Development Strategies in Tanzania 1961-1981: a Critical Review

*Journal of Eastern African Research and Development. Vol. 19, 1989, p.102-118*

*/DEVELOPMENT PLANS/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /INDUSTRIAL CROPS/ /AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /TANZANIA/*

**Abstract:** At independence, Tanzania inherited the agriculturally based, colonial economic structure together with the First Three Year Plans which had been prepared with the help of the World Bank. After the First Three Year Plan, there followed a series of Five Year Plans. These plans were supposed to lead the country to economic development. The plans were to be implemented by using the improvement and transformation strategies. The plans were full of contradictions. Instead of helping to restructure the economy in a different direction, from the export oriented cash crop production, the plans entrenched the inherited economic structure. Cash crop production was equated with economic development. Development planning emphasized cash crop production and import-substitution industrialization at the expense of food crop production. Both the improvement and transformation approaches did not lead to economic development or transformation of peasant agriculture. As the state apparatus expanded, more revenue was required to meet the costs of the state apparatus, and the concomitant expansion of cash crop production, with peasant production becoming increasingly under state control. Ujamaa was yet another strategy of

**Comparative Research Network, 2009**

***On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania***

"rural development". But instead of being superior to the past strategies of rural development, it became a problem when it was turned into an end in itself. The awaited peasant agricultural transformation failed to materialize.

**10. MAGANYA, Ernest N.**

The Impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes on the Agricultural Sector of Tanzania : the Case of Mwanza Region Cotton Growers  
Dar Es Salaam: IDS, November 1990.- 68p.

*/AGRICULTURE/ /RURAL ECONOMY/ /COTTON/ /ECONOMIC RECESSION/  
/AUSTERITY POLICY/ /STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT/ /PRICE POLICY/  
/AGRICULTURAL PRICES/ /FISCAL POLICY/ /MONETARY POLICY/ /SOCIAL  
ASPECTS//TANZANIA//MWANZA REGION/*

**11. MAMDANI, Mahmood, ed.**

Uganda: Studies in Labour  
Dakar: CODESRIA, 1996.- X-359

*/LABOUR/ /LABOUR MIGRATION/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/  
/COMMERCIAL FARMING/ /WAGES/ /SALT/ /PRODUCTION//CAPITAL  
ACCUMULATION/*

**12. MARO, Paul S.**

The Impact of Decentralization on Spatial Equity and Rural Development in Tanzania  
*World Development*. Vol. 18, No. 5, May 1990, p.673-693

*/ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/  
/RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL SERVICE/ /WATER SUPPLY/ /HEALTH  
FACILITIES//PRIMARY EDUCATION/*

**13. MAXWELL, Daniel G.**

Alternative Food Security Strategy: a Household Analysis of Urban Agriculture in  
Kampala  
*World Development*. Vol. 23, No. 10, October 1995, p.1669-1681

*/FOOD SECURITY/ /FARMING/ /AGRICULTURE/ /URBAN ECONOMY/ /URBAN  
LAND//UGANDA//KAMPALA/*

**14. MCHOMBU, K.J.**

Information Needs and Seeking Patterns for Rural People's Development in Africa  
Gaborone: Printing and Publishing Company Botswana, 1993.- 185p.

*/INFORMATION NEEDS/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /RURAL COMMUNITIES/  
/INFORMATION SYSTEMS//AFRICA/ /MALAWI/ /TANZANIA/ /BOTSWANA/*

Comparative Research Network, 2009

*On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania*

**15. MTATIFIKOLO, Fidelis P.**

"Population Policies, Migrations, Urbanization and the Rural Crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa : the Case of Tanzania"

Dakar: CODESRIA, 31 July-2 Août 1989.- 50p.

Conference: Séminaire de Synthèse sur "Politiques de Populations, Migrations Urbanisation et Crises des Zones Rurales en Afrique au Sud du Sahara", Dakar, Sénégal, 31 Juillet-2 Août 1989.

*/POPULATION POLICY/ /POPULATION DYNAMICS/ /DEVELOPMENT POLICY/  
/TRAINING/ /EDUCATION/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /URBANIZATION/ /ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /VILLAGES/ /TANZANIA/ /VILLAGIZATION/ /DAR ES  
SALAM/*

**16. MUHEREZA, E. Frank**

Land Tenure and Peasant Adaptations: Some Reflections on Agricultural Production in Luwero District

Kampala: CBR, June 1992.- 101p.

*/LAND TENURE/ /AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ /AGRICULTURAL  
POPULATION/ /TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE/ /UGANDA/ /LUWERO/*

**17. NINDI, B. C.**

Traditional Agricultural Extension System in Tanzania : A Critical Analysis

Journal of Eastern African Research and Development. Vol 16, 1986, p.122-133

*/AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION/ /FARMING SYSTEMS/ /RURAL COMMUNITIES/  
/TANZANIA/ /AFRICA/*

**Abstract:** In Africa agricultural extension models have so far produced negative results. Many extension recommendations are unrealistic and are rejected by the allegedly ignorant peasants. Moreover the extension agents, in a top down approach, mainly address men although women are said to do most of the cultivating in Africa. In Tanzania, the application of communal work and the introduction of new farming practices in "Ujamaa" villages have failed to meet the expected agricultural transformation. In the light of these setbacks a relevant and suitable extension strategy is needed.

## Part II: Electronic Documents

### 1. BLACK, Richard; MCLEAN HILKER, Lyndsay; POOLEY, Claire

Migration and Pro-Poor Policy in East Africa

Brighton: Sussex Centre for Migration Research, November 2004. – 53 p.

Source: [http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working\\_papers/WP-C7.pdf](http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-C7.pdf)

### 2. BRADSHAW, York W.

Urbanization and Underdevelopment: A Global Study of Modernization, Urban Bias, and Economic Dependency

*American Sociological Review*. Vol. 52, No. 2, Apr., 1987, p. 224-239

**Abstract:** The causes and effects of Third World urbanization have been addressed in theories of modernization, urban bias, and economic dependency, but no single cross-national study has tested the arguments advanced by all three theories. This paper uses panel regression analysis to assess the validity of the three perspectives in sixty-one underdeveloped countries between 1960 and 1980. The results provide some support for each theory and also contradict previous studies that do not consider several important variables. Thus, future studies must transcend current theoretical and ideological particularism to avoid incomplete or false representations of urbanization and underdevelopment.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2095451.pdf>

### 3. BRIGGS, John; MWAMFUPE, Davis

Peri-urban Development in an Era of Structural Adjustment in Africa: The City of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

*Urban Studies*. Vol. 37, Issue 4, Apr. 2000, p797-809

**Abstract:** Much recent work in Africa has focused on the impacts of structural adjustment on prevailing economic, social and political structures, and especially so in the urban areas. Rather less has focused on the resulting land-use changes in and around African cities. This paper focuses on recent land-use changes in the peri-urban zone of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in the context of structural adjustment programmes experienced in the 1990s. Recent land-use development in Dar es Salaam's peri-urban zone has been characterised by infill rather than further linear expansion along routeways; by densification of existing linear settlement; and by limited spatial growth to the south of the city. Much of this can be explained as a response to new economic conditions resulting from macroeconomic reform. Access has improved due to greater competition in the public transport sector and increased access to private transport. Rapid capital accumulation, based on trade liberalisation and rent-seeking activities on the part of some individuals, has resulted in investment opportunities in the peri-urban zone. However, lack of confidence in future state policies and uncertainties over land ownership have resulted in investment being made in housing stock in particular, or spread over a range of small-scale enterprises, rather than in larger-scale productive investment.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=3012929&site=ehost-live>

### 4. SAWIO, Camillus J.

Perception and conceptualisation of urban environmental change: Dar es Salaam City..  
Images

*Geographical Journal*. Vol. 174, Issue 2, Jun 2008, p. 164-168

**Abstract:** The article presents the urban environmental changes in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in the past 25 years brought by the rapid lateral expansion of the city and the continuing transformation of the inner city areas through urban renewal. To understand environmental changes within a built environment, the article perceives the built environment as real expressions of social, cultural and ecological entities. The article offers information on the environmental degradation brought by the city's expansion, as well as the increasing problems of public transportation and air pollution.

**Source:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=32485043&site=ehost-live>

#### 5. BYERLEE, Derek

Rural-Urban Migration in Africa: Theory, Policy and Research Implications

*International Migration Review*. Vol. 8, No. 4, Winter, 1974, p. 543-566

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3002204.pdf>

#### 6. CHENEY, Kristen E.

"Village Life Is Better Than Town Life": Identity, Migration, and Development in the Lives of Ugandan Child Citizens

*African Studies Review*. Vol. 47, No. 3, Dec., 2004, p. 1-22

**Abstract:** This article contextualizes Ugandan urban-rural relations through urban children's knowledge, imaginations, and experiences, which are affected by the present sociohistoric moment in Uganda. Influenced by urban-rural migration, changing notions of family and kinship, and the national government's prolific "development-through-education" campaign, urban schoolchildren imagine "the village" both as an integral imaginary space of ethnic identity origination and a location for fulfillment of national citizenship through development.

**Source :** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1514940.pdf>

#### 7. CLAESON, Claes-Fredrik

Interregional Population Movement and Cumulative Demographic Disparity: An Analysis of Census Data for Tanzania

*Geografiska Annaler. Series B, Human Geography*. Vol. 56, No. 2, 1974, p. 105-120

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/490708.pdf>

#### 8. CLAESON, Claes-Fredrik; EGERO, Bertil

Migration and the Urban Population: A Demographic Analysis of Population Census Data for Tanzania

*Geografiska Annaler. Series B, Human Geography*. Vol. 54, No. 1, 1972, p. 1-18

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/490583.pdf>

#### DALEY, Elizabeth

Land and Social Change in a Tanzanian Village 1: Kinyanambo, 1920s–1990..

*Journal of Agrarian Change*. Vol. 5, Issue 3, Jul. 2005, p. 363-404

**Abstract:** This article (in two parts) traces the historical development of land tenure in Kinyanambo village, Mufindi District, Tanzania. It suggests a gradual commoditization of land and the evolution of a predominantly individualized land market, processes influenced by the long-term commoditization of agriculture and social reproduction more generally. Local land tenure practices evolved more or less independently of national land tenure policy until 1974, when villagization altered the evolutionary path of local land tenure, marking a fundamental turning point in people's understandings of their land rights. Together with the simultaneous establishment of Mafinga town, it created conditions for the rapid and more spatially concentrated growth of the local population, for urbanization, and for associated changes in

Comparative Research Network, 2009

*On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania*

livelihoods, land use, and relations between people and land. As a result, and following the economic reforms of the current period of structural adjustment and liberalization, by 2000 Kinyambo had a deep-rooted, widespread and socially legitimate market in land.

Source: <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17119097&site=ehost-live>

**9. DAY, Richard H.; DASGUPTA, Sudipto; DATTA, Samar K.; NUGENT, Jeffrey B.**

Instability in Rural-Urban Migration

*The Economic Journal*. Vol. 97, No. 388, Dec., 1987, p. 940-950

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/2233081.pdf>

**10. ELLIS-JONES, Jim**

Poverty, Land Care, and Sustainable Livelihoods in Hillside and Mountain Regions

*Mountain Research and Development*. Vol. 19, No. 3, Aug., 1999, p. 179-190

**Abstract:** Resource-use decisions made by households and local communities in pursuit of today's survival and livelihood security are influenced by the policies, institutions, and technologies that impact on their lives. Such decisions are the main determinants of links between poverty elimination, improved land care, and sustainable rural livelihoods. In the long term such goals can be compatible but in the short term the need for increased yields with increasing populations is likely to undermine sustainable natural resource management. Increasing analysis and understanding of poverty, its measurement, and identification of the processes that create poverty, as well as improved land care are key to creating sustainable livelihoods. Hillside and mountainous areas are particularly vulnerable to poverty due to their inaccessibility, fragility, marginality, and diversity. Although many of the world hot spots for land degradation are found in hillside areas, there are also many bright spots where improvements in natural resource management are resulting in increased incomes. Poverty elimination will require revival of the community stake in the natural resource base, restoring local control over local resources, and use of local perspectives and traditional knowledge systems in development activities. New policies, institutions, and technologies will need to reflect these principles.

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/25164024.pdf>

**11. FLYNN, Karen Coen**

Urban Agriculture in Mwanza, Tanzania

*Africa: Journal of the International African Institute*. Vol. 71, No. 4, 2001, p. 666-691

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1161584.pdf>

**12. GROSJEAN, Martin; MESSERLI, Bruno**

African Mountains and Highlands: Potential and Constraints

*Mountain Research and Development*. Vol. 8, No. 2/3, 1988, p. 111-122

Source: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3673437.pdf>

**13. KEENAN, Caroline**

Meeting Youth Where They Live: Participatory Approaches to Research with Marginalized Youth Engaged in Urban Agriculture.

*Children, Youth & Environments*. Vol. 17, Issue 3, 2007, p. 198-212

**Abstract:** The study described is an exploration of the potential of urban agriculture projects in improving the lives of marginalized youth in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The study employed various participatory approaches to research, and speaks to the importance of meaningfully engaging young participants in the

**Comparative Research Network, 2009**

***On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania***

process of research so as to ensure that their voices and experiences are heard, rather than having an adult researcher observing, interpreting and speaking on their behalf.

**Source:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=31380659&site=ehost-live>

**14. KREUTZMANN, Hermann**

Development Indicators for Mountain Regions

*Mountain Research and Development*. Vol. 21, No. 2, May, 2001, p. 132-139

**Abstract:** The human dimension of development processes in high mountain regions regularly escapes appropriate assessment due to a lack of applicable methods. Comparative data are lacking, and it is difficult to substantiate the position of mountain societies within nation-states. In view of the International Year of Mountains, consideration should be given to the focus of research and the need for comparative approaches. Using examples from case studies in South Asian high mountain regions, this article introduces an approach that applies widely known human development indicators to different regional levels. Evaluating the results and interpreting the dimensions of these indicators reveal pressing problems in mountain research as well as fields for further investigation.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3674153.pdf>

**15. MBONILE, Milline J.**

Population, Migration, and Water Conflicts in the Pangani River Basin, Tanzania

**Source:** <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/Mbonile12.pdf>

**16. ODONGO, John; LEA, John P.**

Home Ownership and Rural-Urban Links in Uganda

*The Journal of Modern African Studies*. Vol. 15, No. 1, Mar., 1977, p. 59-73

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/159791.pdf>

**17. SCAFF, Alvin H.**

Urbanization and Development in Uganda: Growth, Structure, and Change

*The Sociological Quarterly*. Vol. 8, No. 1, Winter, 1967, p. 111-121

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4105441.pdf>

**18. SCOVILL, Meredith, DUE, Jean M.**

The Rural-Urban Income Profile of Uganda

*Illinois Agricultural Economics*. Vol. 17, No. 2, Jul., 1977, p. 28-33

**Abstract:** The current concerns of development economists include the rate of rural-to-urban migration in Africa, which is occurring in spite of limited urban employment opportunities. Research indicates that the expectation of higher incomes is an important factor in the migration decision. Lacking family income data for Uganda, the authors used graduated personal tax data to estimate rural and urban incomes by districts for 1972. The average urban incomes thus estimated were five times the average rural incomes. The ratios for Tanzania and Zambia were 6 to 1 and 4 to 1, respectively. Given such rural-urban disparities, one would expect migration to accelerate in the next decade unless positive steps are taken to improve rural living conditions.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/1348958.pdf>

**19. SKARSTEIN, Rune**

Economic Liberalization and Smallholder Productivity in Tanzania. From Promised Success to Real Failure, 1985–1998

*Journal of Agrarian Change*. Vol. 5, Issue 3, Jul. 2005, p. 334-362

**Comparative Research Network, 2009**

***On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania***

**Abstract:** In the mid-1980s, Tanzania adopted a programme for economic liberalization of the entire economy, including agriculture. After pressure from the IMF and the World Bank in particular, but also from most of the bilateral donors, agricultural producer and input prices were decontrolled, panterritorial prices were abolished, subsidies were removed and trade in agricultural products and inputs was to a large extent taken over by private traders. The international donor community promised that economic liberalization would provide a strong stimulus to Tanzanian agriculture, resulting in increasing yields, increased labour productivity, rising agricultural production and higher incomes. However, available data show that, as far as food crop production is concerned, this promise has not been fulfilled. Even compared to the 'crisis years' 1979–1984, labour productivity, yields and production per capita of food grains stagnated or declined up to the end of the 1990s. Some causes of this failure are discussed.

**Source:** <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=17119098&site=ehost-live>

**20. SNYDER, Katherine A.**

**Agrarian Change and Land-Use Strategies among Iraqw Farmers in Northern Tanzania**  
*Human Ecology*. Vol. 24, No. 3, Sep., 1996, p. 315-340

**Abstract:** This paper explores the variety of factors which influence Iraqw farmers' land-use strategies in northern Tanzania. Based on archival research, oral history, and detailed field research, this study illustrates the ways in which access to and availability of resources through social networks and markets over time are critical to farmers' decisions about how to use their labor and land. This detailed local study of agrarian change examines how wider; regional processes of change affect local conditions. It demonstrates that population growth neither results automatically in intensification nor in degradation of the resource base. The paper also attempts to explore how ideas about farming and "progress" shape farmers' decisions about land use.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4603205.pdf>

**21. SOJA, Edward W.**

**Rural-Urban Interaction**  
*Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines*. Vol. 3, No. 1, Winter, 1969, p. 284-290

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/483607.pdf>

**22. TEMU, A.E.; NYANGE, D.; MATTEE, A.Z. ; KASHASHA, L.K.**

**Assessing Rural Services, Infrastructure and their Impact on Agricultural Production, Marketing and Food Security in Tanzania. – 74 p.**

**Source:** [http://www.tanzaniagateway.org/docs/AssessingRuralServicesIandInfrastructureonAgriculturalProduction\\_Tanzania.pdf](http://www.tanzaniagateway.org/docs/AssessingRuralServicesIandInfrastructureonAgriculturalProduction_Tanzania.pdf)

**23. TUKAHIRWA, J. M.**

**Soil Resources in the Highlands of Uganda: Prospects and Sensitivities**  
*Mountain Research and Development*. Vol. 8, No. 2/3, May - Aug., 1988, p. 165-172

**Abstract:** Soil resources in the highlands of Uganda have the potential for high agricultural production. They offer a diversity of opportunities for human survival. However, due to lack of conservation, productivity has been reduced drastically. Currently, major problems include many types of soil degradation: erosion, leaching, and biological degradation, including the reduction and degradation of vegetation, humus, and soil organisms. Causes include severe population pressure and lack of appropriate strategies for soil management, for policy implementation, and for development planning. To restore and improve soil resources in the highlands of Uganda a positive approach and an urgent attempt to put an end to the above causal factors are needed. A well-planned soils policy is an essential first step.

**Source :** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3673444.pdf>

**Comparative Research Network, 2009**

*On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania*

**24. WESTERBERG, Lars-Ove; CHRISTIANSSON, Carl**

Highlands in East Africa: Unstable Slopes, Unstable Environments?

*Ambio*. Vol. 28, No. 5, Aug., 1999, p. 419-429

**Abstract:** Mass movements are geomorphic processes affecting steeplands all over the world. Mass movement research is comprehensive, but has been concerned mainly with temperate and periglacial areas, while tropical steeplands are still inadequately covered. This paper summarizes research on mass movements carried out since the early 1990s in Nyandarua Range, Kenya and Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania. Research aspects include processes and causes, aspects of scar recovery, and effects on landscape morphology in a long-term perspective. It is argued that mass movement is the most common denuding agent in the highlands and that natural prerequisites for movement are ample, being of overruling importance in comparison to human-induced movement. Landforms imply that mass movement has been paramount in long-term landscape sculpturing. Recovery of landslide scars is surprisingly fast. In Uluguru Mountains, scars are brought back to agricultural production within about 20 years; in Nyandarua Range considerable physical and chemical recovery of scar topsoil has taken place within 10 years. Hence, land degradation by mass movement is of transient character.

**Source:** <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/4314924.pdf>

**25. YEAGER, Rodger**

Demography and Development Policy in Tanzania

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### Part III: Project Proposal

#### **On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania**

##### **Summary of project**

*Urban centers are increasingly affecting rural mountain areas. They act as strong destinations and sinks for agricultural and forest products, water, energy, nutrients, minerals and people. Unmanaged extraction and use of these resources is depleting the resource base necessary for future livelihoods for rural and urban people and function of mountain ecosystems, including agriculture. Already, deforestation, mining, water contamination and overuse, broken nutrient cycles and poverty driven emigration from rural areas are causing serious degradation of the natural resource base and are causing a decline in well-being and health of rural mountain populations. Similarly, urban areas are affected by a deterioration of rural mountain resources through reduced water quality and availability, lack of fuel and energy, overpopulation, availability of agricultural products and reduced scenic quality for recreation. On the other hand urban centers offer much potential as engines for rural development and transformation of agriculture. Better RUL planning and policy integration offer benefits to both rural and urban livelihoods and sustainable mountain development [globalmountainprogram, online]. This project requests the council for the development of social science research in Africa (CODESRIA) to provide us\$ 26,159 to a team of investigators from three East African universities to study the dynamics of rural – urban interactions, commuting patterns and resource flows in mountainous regions of East Africa: studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania. The proposed project will take 18 months.*

*Most governments have clear-cut and ambitious mission statements and policy planning targets to promote local economic development and promote integration of communities, yet the real influence of these policies is often unclear and sometimes in doubt. A major policy omission in Nigeria is the absence of policies deliberately targeted at fostering rural urban linkage with a view to improving the income earning potentials of the rural areas through increased output to satisfy the urban market [Oluwasola, 2008]. This is particularly important when considering the interactions that exist between urban and rural areas; and how these either hinder or promote sustainable development. There are few analyses and studies that have been conducted in the East African region to qualify and quantify the nature, magnitude, spatial and temporal scale of interaction between urban and rural areas. Evidence suggests that studies available are descriptive, inconclusive and isolated only reflecting the some of the sub processes influencing rural urban interactions; for example, poverty eradication (Kappel et.al, 2005), rural labour market participation (Mduma and Wobst, 2005), and trade openness (Mbabazi, et.al., 2008).*

*The project proposes to apply descriptive techniques integrated with analytical methodologies to: 1) establish and describe processes of urban transformation that are at*

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***On the Dynamics of Rural – Urban Interactions, Commuting Patterns and Resource Flows in Mountainous Regions of East Africa: Studies of Mt. Elgon Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro Tanzania***

*work in the Elgon and Kilimanjaro regions; 2) determine the forms, dynamics and magnitude of the population mobility/commuting patterns along the rural urban gradient, presently existing in the mountain regions; 3) determine the type, patterns (direction, destination, quantities) of flow/exchange of resources and products [agricultural/industrial produce/wastes, information, innovations and capital, investments, and finances] between the selected urban areas and the countryside; 4) examine factors hindering sustainable rural-urban linkages and how the opportunities available for the poor disaggregated by gender can be maximized in the Mountain regions; and 5) engender policy options for urban and rural management given the flow of resources to and from rural areas in the framework of regional planning. The analysis that will be employed in the project is potentially replicable, with appropriate testing and adaptation for understanding rural urban interactions in other developing countries.*

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition that rural and urban areas have become increasingly interconnected through a constant movement of people, goods, capital, ideas and information. In view of this new reality, “urban” and “rural”, as concepts, seem to fall short to cover the complex web of flows and exchanges that have made rural and urban areas dependent on each other. The fact is that urban and rural areas are becoming increasingly integrated as a result of better transport and communications, rural-urban and return migration, the dissemination of urban norms and values in the rural areas, and the spread of urban economic activities in the rural areas (rural industrialization) and of rural economic activities in the urban areas (urban agriculture). This is blurring the distinction between urban and rural areas [Allen, 1999; UNDP, 2000; United Nations, 2005]. Unfortunately, this recognition has rarely been reflected in the formulation of poverty reduction policies and interventions. Urban development tends to concentrate on the development of the urban areas and neglects both its impact and dependence on rural areas, while rural development policies tends to focus on agriculture-related interventions and ignores the urban areas, as if rural areas exist in isolation. This state of affairs is more visible in mountain regions that have for a long time been considered as isolated, remote and inaccessible regions, with communities completely disconnected from mainstream economic activities. However, it has been observed, that there is unprecedented urban growth is occurring in many mountain regions (Allen et al. 1988) and many of these global trends are also apparent in the mountainous regions of East Africa.

The perceived link between the city and the countryside is evolving rapidly, shifting away from the assumptions of mainstream paradigms to new conceptual landscapes where rural-urban links are being redefined (Adell, 1999). Over the last 10 years rural urban linkages have increasingly attracted researcher’s and policy makers attention in Africa (Rakodi 1997; Sengendo 2005; IISD 2008). These linkages exist as population-environment relationships, economic opportunities/constraints, demographic dynamics including household demographics, social networks, material/resource flows and information exchange (Tacoli, 2004; Okpala, 2005; Sengendo 2005). As observed in many scholarly descriptions, urban populations continue to live a kind of dual life having connections with their rural often ancestral lands but also as sources of consumables from resource extraction.

This knowledge gap needs to be filled by exploring policy options for rural-urban linkages which are seemingly going to continuously characterize urbanization trajectories in sub-Saharan Africa including Uganda. The need to understand rural-urban linkages, processes and their implications is the main aim of this project. The project will explore the flows, dynamics of the flows along the urban rural gradients and how the flows impact on environmental services within the city as well as challenges posed to rural hinterlands due to ‘exportation’ of city pollutants. The project will investigate these linkages regarding the interaction between urbanization, land-use change, and natural resources addressing issues that integrate socioeconomic and ecological processes along

the rural-urban continuum. A quantitative profiling of rural urban migration into Kampala will be an important component to generate knowledge for policy on migration. The project will position the analysis into the regional development policy context to review policies based on generated information to inform policy on sustainable urban development.

The proposed project will be an essential contribution to framing the importance of regional planning and development (since the city functionality lie within a regional context) and how policy can responds to metropolitan management challenges. Kampala city currently accounts for about 40% of Uganda's urban population but the urbanization trends all over Africa are very clear. By 2020, it is estimated that 225 million more Africans which implies that small urban settlements in sub-Saharan Africa including Uganda are expected to grow into significant cities in the next 15 years(UN-Habitat 2001; UN-Habitat 2006). This project will generate information and knowledge to inform policy on how regional development can be pursued through rural-urban linkages with an attempt to develop a model for Uganda's urbanization.

## **1.2 The problem**

The proposed project is on the dynamics of urbanization, commuting patterns and resource flows in mountainous regions with specific attention given to Mt. Elgon [Mbale, Uganda] and Mt. Kilimanjaro [Moshi, Tanzania]. Studies of mountain environments in the East Africa have largely focused on physical processes such as erosion (Nantumbwe, 2005; Bamutaze,2003; Tenhwa et al.,2004; conservation and collaborative environmental management (UNEP/WFP, 2006). Very limited effort has been taken to understand the processes of urban development and how these influence livelihood profiles of the communities in the mountain environment. In fact, Nath (1989) concludes that there is urgent need for the reappraisal of policy on urbanization. Recent developments in mountain environments indicate that it is very important to understand the interaction by the rapidly growing urban centres in these regions and the surrounding countryside. The urban growth path of East Africa is very clear, and over the last 15 years, many small settlements have assumed urban status. The mountain regions of Elgon and Kilimanjaro, the sites of the proposed project, have faced an even more rapid rate of urbanization and social change reporting an urbanization rate of about 3.5% per annum. This accelerated urbanization trend has had effects on commuting patterns and resource flows in these regions.

The integration of rural economies into the national market economy has moved many people into the labour market, and for many families, there is a mismatch that is most evident in the location of rural poor households and areas of job growth. Labour market conditions in economically depressed areas have created challenges for families making the transition from agriculture to other productive activities and paid employment. The geographic imbalance in the distribution of opportunities for work creates conditions for commutes and resources to flow from areas of economic distress (rural areas) to areas of economic growth (urban areas). Yet, our description would be incomplete without recognizing that the interdependence also goes the other way. Urban communities depend upon exurban and rural areas for a host of needs including a rural labor force, food,

natural resources, environmental quality, recreation, tourism, markets for their products, and, in some cases, urban residents' employment in rural and exurban communities.

Currently, not enough is known about the commuting scale, patterns and trends to answer most of these teasingly complex yet important questions. Data on mobility, commuting patterns and resource flows between urban and rural areas in East Africa and most especially in mountain regions is, however, scanty. Yet, Commuting from a residence in one locality to other places has been part of the traditional culture of communities in mountain environments and for a long time it has aroused little scholarly and policy notice. However, most of the analyses, to date; of commuting patterns and resource flows have been based on rather crude aggregations of data for large geographical areas. Little research using sufficiently high resolution flow data has been done to help understand local area commuting networks and resource flows, and there is no robust comparisons of the how the different types of commuting and resource flows affecting rural areas. Thus it is very important to gain more understanding about the temporal and spatial scale of commuting patterns and resource/product flows in selected urban centres. The proposed project area will be Mt. Elgon and Mt. Kilimanjaro areas; and in each of these regions one urban centre [Mbale, Uganda and Moshi, Tanzania] and their hinterland extending for about 20 km radius outside the urban area will be the focus of the study. The major radial road outlets will be the basis for selection of study sites on the resource flows and population mobility along the rural-urban gradient.

### **1.3 Project Goal:**

To contribute to the understanding of rural urban interactions along the rural-urban gradient of in the Mountain regions of East Africa

### **1.4 Specific Objectives**

1. To establish and describe processes of urban transformation that are at work in the Elgon and Kilimanjaro regions
2. To determine the forms, dynamics and magnitude of the population mobility/commuting patterns along the rural urban gradient, presently existing in the mountain regions
3. To determine the type, patterns (direction, destination, quantities) of flow/exchange of resources and products [agricultural/industrial produce/wastes, information, innovations and capital, investments, and finances] between the selected urban areas and the countryside.
4. To examine factors hindering sustainable rural-urban linkages and how the opportunities available for the poor disaggregated by gender can be maximized in the Mountain regions
5. To engender policy options for urban and rural management given the flow of resources to and from rural areas in the framework of regional planning

### **1.5 Research questions**

1. Do new urban growth dynamics create new patterns of commuting? Are there places in the region that have experienced employment growth and therefore attracting reverse-commuters from elsewhere? Where are they?

2. Have urban growth patterns reversed/increased the volume and direction of resource and exchange systems and in what measure?
3. What are the characteristic resource/product flows between the country side and urban areas of Mbale [Uganda] and Moshi [Tanzania]? Who is involved [by age, gender, place of residence] and what is form of participation?
4. What are the characteristic features of markets in the mountain regions and how can they be classified? How important are rural market centres in enhancing the rural urban continuum in the Mbale [Uganda] and Moshi [Tanzania] region?
5. What is the scale of, patterns and trends in commuting in the selected urban centres? What spatial and temporal variables explain the observed pattern and magnitude of commutes and mobility patterns in the regions? Do rural areas with increases in employment opportunities have lower levels of out-commuting than rural areas without such opportunities?

## **1.6 Conceptual Framework**

The topic of urbanization in mountain regions calls on knowledge and experience from diverse social and natural science and humanities disciplines and professional fields. No single theoretical framework or applied approach dominates the topic. One conceptual approach will be applied in this project; the Ecosystems theory/approach that conceives of the city as an ecosystem in which there is a continuous exchange between living organisms and physical man made environment. In cities many interacting agents coexist and generate an apparent herd of disconnected signals, textures and settings. The city is perceived as an organised system open to flows of energy and matter. Cities here belong to a category of ecosystems with special features: 1) they are heterotrophic and extremely energy intensive; 2) they require large inputs of energy and materials with a relative importance of external inputs to internal production; 3) they produce copious amounts of waste compared to most ecosystems and often lack effective assimilation mechanisms to handle these wastes; 4) urban ecosystem function is controlled not just by biophysical factors but also by social and political forces; and 5) one keystone species – humans – exerts overwhelming control on ecosystem processes (Grimm, Baker and Hope, 2002). An ecosystem approach is therefore required assuming that some of the properties and behaviours of a certain urban system will depend on interactions between its parts and between the system and its surrounding environment. A proper understanding of these properties and behaviours will require bringing these system environment relations explicitly within the field of investigation (De Laplante and Odenbaugh 2005). Here we adopt both the proposed conceptual frameworks using the ecology OF and IN cities approach. Specifically, first, exchanges of energy and matter of a city or urban region are studied in terms of resource flows and consumptions and, second, complex behaviours of urban macro systems are studied in terms of patterns of urban mobility.

## **2 Data and Methods**

### **2.1 Area of The Study**

Two mountain regions have been selected in East Africa to explore further the state of urban development and what influences they have on rural urban linkages. The mountain regions include: Mt Elgon in Eastern Uganda and Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. In each of these mountain regions, one predominant urban centre has been selected; namely Mbale

and Moshi on the lower slopes of Elgon and Mt. Kilimanjaro respectively. These towns have quite distinct characteristics having a larger population, substantial national links and a strong labour market influence on surrounding areas. They play their traditional role of growth poles in their zones but they function as essential nodes in the national economy.

## **2.2 Data Collection and Analysis**

Data will be obtained using a variety of methods. The team will employ a stratified sampling approach to select four transect routes along which the flow of resources will be observed, measured and dynamics assessed. Participatory rural and urban appraisals, livelihoods analysis and rapid environmental assessments, all of which have been applied by team members in various projects will be employed in selected parishes and subcounties of the delimited hinterland. The extent of the hinterland will be decided based on spatial and socio-economic criteria that will be analyzed for influence on rural-urban linkages.

1. Interviews will be carried out directly with direct contact with agricultural producers, market traders and transporters
2. Population mobility, commuting patterns and resources flows within the mountain regions will be examined in the period 1995-2010, by gender, age and destination and illustrated with life histories of different population groups. The proposed population migration study methods will involve; an initial round of qualitative interviews with selected households, a representative sample of urban households drawn in the various urban areas of the research region. Interviews will be conducted with a structured questionnaire aimed at gathering migration information and vital statistics of each member of the household. In this way, estimates of the nature, scope and rates of rural-urban migration flows will be captured.
3. A review of documents from Local Government Offices, District Agricultural and Production Offices in Mbale town and Moshi town and several non governmental offices
4. Produce/Resource Movement surveys and Traffic counts (origin destination) at selected spots along the main primary roads will be conducted along to quantify the pattern and magnitude of commuting/resource flows along the urban rural gradient.
5. Observations of products and their flows from major and selected urban centres

The proposed research draws on geospatial techniques of analysis in which dynamics along the rural-urban gradient will be spatialized. Geospatial modeling of resource flows along the gradient will be undertaken. Resources including agricultural produce, wood biomass, charcoal and nutrient re-export back to the rural areas will be modeled along the urban-rural gradient. Basic geo-referenced databases to use geographic Information Systems (GIS) techniques for spatial-gradient analysis are available GIS will also be innovatively utilized as an input into participatory analyses.

Use will be made of stakeholder analytical tools to identifying actors dealing with rural urban linkages, the relationships among them and their roles and initiatives. It is envisaged that this should lead to the identification of people, groups or institutions with

an interest or stake in the planning and management of the rural urban linkages, how these groups related to each other, and the ways in which their interests affect the viability and objectives of interventions that should form a part of the environmental and management process.

### 3 Project Outputs

Objectives	Outputs
Processes of urban transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cluster of processes of urban transformation</li> <li>▪ Derivation of urban hinterlands</li> </ul>
Forms, dynamics and magnitude of the population mobility/commuting patterns along the rural urban gradient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Map of commuting patterns</li> <li>▪ Rural-urban migration/commuting trends</li> <li>▪ Network maps to illustrate flows of people</li> <li>▪ Characterization of household life cycles and mobility decisions</li> <li>▪ A model for estimating potential migration into and out of the urban areas</li> </ul>
Type, patterns (direction, destination, quantities) of flow/exchange of resources and products [agricultural/industrial produce/wastes, information, innovations and capital, investments, and finances]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Characterization of resource/product flows along gradient</li> <li>▪ Locational map of market centres</li> <li>▪ Determination of range and threshold of markets</li> <li>▪ Hierarchy and classification of markets</li> <li>▪ Network maps to illustrate flows of resources/products</li> </ul>
Factors hindering sustainable rural-urban linkages and how the opportunities available for the poor disaggregated by gender can be maximized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Livelihood profiles and risks</li> <li>▪ Assets portfolios</li> </ul>
Engender policy options for urban and rural management given the flow of resources to and from rural areas in the framework of regional planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy options for rural-urban migration/commuting patterns</li> <li>▪ Options for enhancing regional development</li> </ul>

### 4 Training

Two students will be identified to be trained on the project. The project should attract students from across the gender divide. Every effort will be made to identify and recruit students following the well laid down principles of the participating universities in consultation with respective faculties/institutes/departments where the students will be registered. To achieve this target, priority will be given to qualified student applicants that have finished the first year of their coursework. These students will be to be advised, monitored, and mentored by Makerere University and University of Dar es Salaam. Regular graduate seminars will be arranged at department level to build capacity of the students. In addition students will be encouraged to participate at regional and

**Comparative Research Network, 2009**

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international seminars involving different aspects of rural urban linkages. Co-authoring of scientific papers will be encouraged to enable the students to become good scientists.