ARUA COE IN IDENTITIES

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY of RWANDA

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

The ARUA CoE in Notions of Identity:

The ARUA CoE in Notions of Identity is:

1. Hosted at Makerere University (School of Women and Gender Studies).

2. Multi-disciplinary centre linking with other disciplines within MAK and other universities.

3. Has three output areas: Academic; Capacity Building; and Networking and Visibility

Who are We?

Goal of CoE

- To establish, expand and deepen scholarship around the notion of identity in Africa and how it manifests, shapes and impacts on contemporary African society.

Objectives:

- Develop a network of African institutions and researchers engaging with the question of identity
- Share knowledge, skills and other resources between the network partners in the CoE
- Develop a research agenda in the area of Identities in Africa between network partners
- To develop an intellectual community to engage with the notion of identity in each partner university
- Build capacity to research identities in Africa in the partner universities

Measurable Outputs

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                              COE
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ACADEMIC              CAPACITY BUILDING       NETWORKING & VISIBILITY

Concepts                PhD Training              Conferences

Theories              Post Doc Training      Intellectual Engagements

Methods              Junior Mentorships      Professional Memberships

Publications       Mobility/Exchange Visits    Mobility/Exchange Visits

Intellectual           Research Teams             Research Teams
Communities
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CoE Member Universities

Capacity Building Grant SCaRPE – Africa Members

About SCaRPE

- SCaRPE is a capacity building project of the ARUA Centre of Excellence in Notions of Identity funded by UKRI.

- SCaRPE is a consortium of six institutions, Makerere- Ug(Which is the CoE), Uni of Western Cape- South Africa, Wits Univ-South Africa, Uni of Ibadan-Nigeria, Uni of Rwanda-Rwanda, and Moi Uni.-Kenya.

- Emphasises training and capacity building in research

Project Aim

- This project aims to strengthen the capacity of the collaborating universities' Gender Studies and Social Work Departments/Schools to teach and research shifting notions of motherhood and fatherhood, and to strengthen their engagement in research uptake strategies with policy makers and non-academic partners

Project Objectives

- **Research:** To conduct locally grounded research and theorising on shifting notions of motherhood and fatherhood in Africa, paying attention to the changes, their drivers and implications for family relations and children's welfare.

- **Capacity Building and Strengthening:** To contribute to a pool of highly qualified researchers in the research area through supporting doctoral, post-doctoral and early career faculty research, mobility visits and research dissemination (conferences and policy engagement).

- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** To build an intellectual community of interdisciplinary scholars from collaborating universities through collaborative research, co-research supervision, co-teaching, mobility visits, co-publishing and curriculum development.

- **Embedding:** To embed our research findings within the work of the academic and non-academic communities responsible for gender, children's welfare and family relations.

Research Objectives:

1. To document the changing images of fatherhood and motherhood in African societies, from colonialism to-date

2. To examine how African notions of motherhood and fatherhood have been studied, theorised and researched in the participating countries.

3. To analyse the drivers of change, including austerity, GBV, technologies and policies in shaping and reconstructing experiences of motherhood and fatherhood in African societies from colonialism to-date

4. To examine the implications of the changing notions of motherhood and fatherhood in contemporary African societies

WORK PACKAGES

Research: To conduct locally grounded research and theorizing on shifting notions of motherhood and fatherhood in Africa.

Capacity Building & Strengthening: To contribute to a pool of highly qualified researchers in the research area.

Collaboration and Partnerships: To build an intellectual community of interdisciplinary scholars from collaborating universities

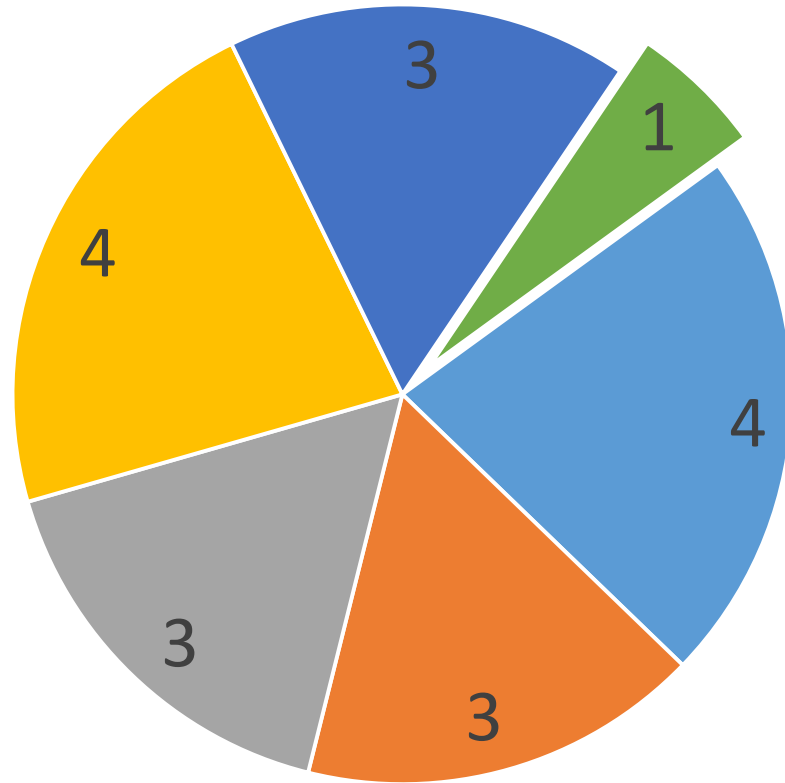**Embedding:** To embed our research findings within the work of the academic and non-academic communities

Research WP Achievements

05 Country systematic review reports.

18 ECR projects conducted on Motherhood and Fatherhood.

28 Manuscripts developed.

ECR by University

1. MAK and UI had the highest number of ECRs
2. Wits struggled to get ECRs in the project

Ugandan ECRs and their areas of study

Authors	Manuscript
Tugume Howard (ECR)	Analysing the ways in which Pigeon Pea production (re) shapes parenthood among climate-smart agricultural farmers of Lira and Alebtong Districts, Uganda.
Dr. Joshua Mugambwa(ECR)	Working Fatherhood, Working Motherhood and Child Wellbeing: Exploring children's experiences and perspectives"
Nalwadda Proscovia(ECR)	Assessing the changing notion of motherhood and fatherhood amidst COVID-19 family-based challenges in Mukono district, Uganda.
Dr. Sekito Zaid (ECR)	Historicising the Concept of Motherhood in Uganda; Buganda, c1840 - 2021

Research Work package

Under this work package the SCaRPE-A Project sought to conduct locally grounded research and theorizing on shifting notions of motherhood and fatherhood in Africa, paying attention to the changes, their drivers and implications for family relations and children's welfare.

EVALUATING EXISTING EVIDENCE ON MOTHERHOOD AND FATHERHOOD IN UGANDA

Systematic Literature Review:

A means of identifying, evaluating and interpreting all available research relevant to a particular research question or topic
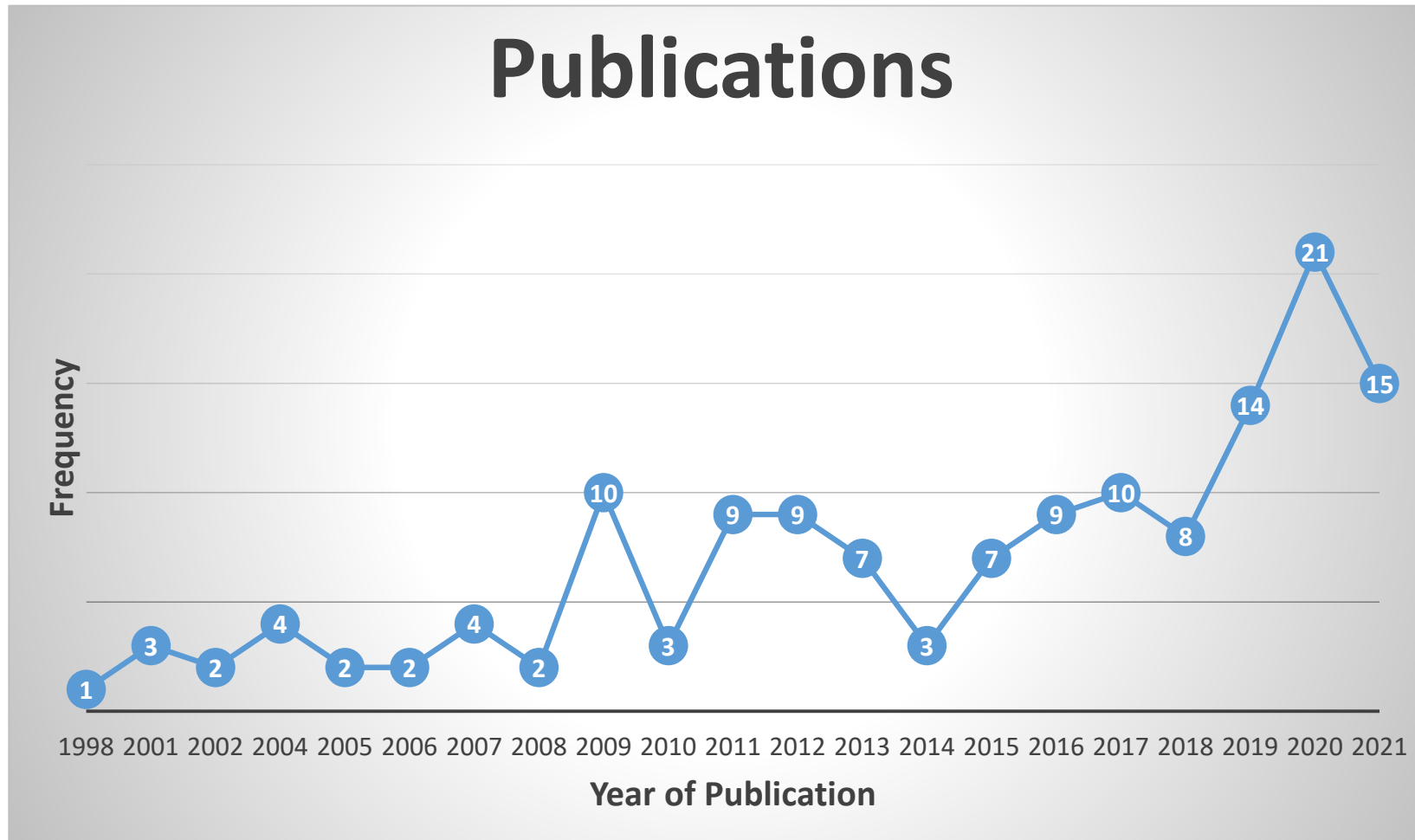
Question:

- What research exists on notions of motherhood, fatherhood and child wellbeing?

- How has it changed over time?

Systematic Literature Review

Country	Total Papers	Appraised
Uganda	2164	500
Rwanda	75	45
Nigeria	176	74
South Africa	5000	500
Kenya	1174	16

Findings

Analysis

Most research on motherhood, particularly with how it relates to health (HIV VCT, MTCT, Fertility and Mortality, Nutrition, Gender and Development)

Several papers exist on the drivers of change in parenting, motherhood, fatherhood, including war, HIV/AIDS, religion and economic pressures

No papers study the concepts, defining it and documenting its change per se

Hardly were the concepts related to policy

Policy Implications

More research on motherhood and fatherhood in Africa and emerging changes is needed

Policy-making needs to be aware of changing family structure, motherhood and fatherhood and its drivers

Children's policies need to consider changing notions of fatherhood and motherhood