

African Climate Change Fellowship Program
Proposals to Host Fellows Invited: [IRA-UDSM](#)

Proposal Guidelines

Proposal to be a Host Institution for the African Climate Change Fellowship Program
Please note that the proposals of institutions that are selected as pre-approved Host Institutions will be made available to Fellowship applicants to assist them in identifying Host Institutions that are appropriate to their needs and in developing project ideas.

Proposals should include the following information:

1. Proposing Host Institution

The Host Institution is the lead institution that would be responsible for hosting visiting Fellows; coordinating supervision, mentoring, and other support services; receiving fellowship grant funds on behalf of the Fellows; disbursing grant funds to the Fellows; and submitting evaluation reports of the performance of Fellows. Please provide the following information about institutional identity:

- 1.1 Name of institution: [Institute of Resource Assessment \(IRA\), University of Dar es Salaam](#)
- 1.2 City and country of location: [Dar es Salaam, Tanzania](#)
- 1.3 Type of institution: [Research/Academic Institution](#)
- 1.4 Primary mission of institution: [Research/Education](#)
- 1.5 Secondary missions of institution: [Community service \(including technical service\)](#)
- 1.6 Main thematic area(s) of work: [Natural Resource Management; Agriculture, Food Security and Poverty Alleviation; Environment; Population and Human Settlement; and Social Policy Analysis.](#)
- 1.7 Working language(s) of the institution: [English](#)

2. Proposal Leader

The Proposal Leader is the person responsible for coordinating the hosting of visiting Fellows. Please provide the following contact information for the Proposal Leader:

- 2.1 Name: [Prof. Pius Z. Yanda](#)
- 2.2 Title: [Professor](#)
- 2.3 Mailing Address: [Institute of Resource Assessment, University of Dar es salaam, P.O. Box 35097, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.](#)
- 2.4 Telephone Number (*include country and area codes*): [+255 22 2410144](#)
- 2.5 E-mail address: yanda@ira.udsm.ac.tz

3. Collaborating Institutions (*if applicable*)

Collaborating Institutions are institutions that would assist the Host Institution by, for example, helping to supervise or mentor a Fellow, involving a Fellow in its research or other work, engaging a Fellow in policy applications, providing training etc. Please provide the following information for each Collaborating Institution:

- 3.1 Name of institution
- 3.2 City and country of location

- 3.3 Primary mission of the institution
- 3.4 Secondary missions of the institution
- 3.5 Main thematic areas of work:
- 3.6 Working languages of the institution
- 3.7 Name and title of principal contact person
- 3.8 E-mail address of principal contact person

4. Fellowship Experiences to be Offered

Briefly describe the Fellowship experiences that could be offered to visiting Fellows, including opportunities for involving Fellows in research, education, training, community projects, government planning and policy activities, common activities for visiting Fellows to develop synergies, access to data, access to research facilities, support services, etc. (*Maximum of 2 pages*)

The Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) is a highly reputed institution in Tanzania for conducting independent research, teaching, community services and a partner in policy making processes with government and non-governmental organizations, especially in areas of land use planning and land resource mapping, natural resource management, population and human settlements, remote sensing, agriculture and environmental impact assessment (EIA), and over the past decade, on climate change issues.

IRA has a reputed and long history in carrying out interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary assignments of research and provision of community services. It has well-trained, experienced and qualified staff who has built up experiences over the years in integrated research and public service activities in Tanzania. It also has a pool of technical and administrative staff as well as well equipped laboratories and data bases to support the core research and consultancy activities. The capacity to handle integrated research and consultancy service is demonstrated by the wide range of published materials available in the Institute and in other institutions within and outside Tanzania.

IRA's main fields of expertise are: natural resources management including land, forests, wildlife, environment including environmental impact assessment (EIA) and climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments; natural resource mapping using geographical information system (GIS) and remote sensing techniques; population and human settlement; agricultural systems, food security, poverty alleviation; and social and policy analysis. The Institute has a research agenda that sets priority areas for research, which comply with the current government policies and issues of global concern.

On training aspects, IRA offers a Masters of Science degree in Natural Resource Assessment and Management (NARAM). The NARAM curriculum includes courses on Perspectives in Natural Resource and Environmental Management; Integrated Research Methodologies; Environmental Assessment; Contemporary Issues in Resource Management; Population, Development and Environment; Development Planning in Natural Resources Management; Tropical Ecosystems Management; Applied Ecology; and Climate Change and Variability. Issues biodiversity conservation are addressed in several of these courses, particularly Tropical Ecosystems Management and Applied Ecology. The institute also offers various tailor-made short term training.

Currently the institute of Resource Assessments (IRA) of University of Dar-Es-Salaam in collaboration with international START Secretariat coordinates the Education program on

Building African Capacity for Conserving Biodiversity in a changing climate in the Albertine Region funded by MacArthur Foundation. The overall all goal of the project is to establish a sustainable program to educate and train researchers and practitioners in Africa with an emphasis on Albertine Rift countries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Also, IRA in collaboration with international START Secretariat (START) and the African Academy of science (AAS) are coordinating the Africa African Climate Change Fellowship Program on Climate Change Adaptation funded by IDRC which would help to develop indigenous capacity in Africa for advancing and applying scientific knowledge for climate change adoption.

The Institute of Resource Assessment hosts the Tanzania Natural Resources Information Centre, a national depository of natural resources and environment data. It has technical and physical expertise in mapping land resources using remote sensing technology and geographical information systems (GIS). Also, it has a well-equipped GIS laboratory with modern facilities. Presence of this facility means that Fellows will have access to the database that may be of great help to their activities. In addition, the use of ICT is highly acknowledged at the Institute. Institute has a local server and a website hosted by the University Computing Centre. Most of the offices have computers with internet connections. This ensures the Fellows will have access to internet, which will enable them to access many online materials. The Institute has several scientific and field equipments, for example, electronic projector, GPS, digital cameras, tools that assist in various research undertakings.

In summary, all the above facilities, research and training programmes ensure that the Fellows that will be hosted at IRA will have a strong base for their academic pursuits.

5. Administrative and Cost Issues

Please provide answers to the following questions:

5.1 How many visiting Fellows would you be interested and capable to host at one time?

4 Fellows

5.2 Are there specific dates on which visiting Fellows should begin their Fellowships (e.g. beginning of a school term or fiscal year)?

No specific dates, but usually the academic years of the University of Dar es Salaam begin in September. Doctoral candidates are however admitted any time of the year.

5.3 What is your best estimate of the cost per month that a visiting Fellow would incur for housing, meals and other incidentals?

About US\$ 1500 (according to the University Prospectus)

5.4 What, if any, registration fees, administrative fees or direct costs would be charged by your institution to host a visiting Fellow?

US\$ 825 (according to School of Graduate Studies Brochure – not including tuition fee)

5.5 Are there any other requirements that a Fellow must meet to be hosted by your institution?

Having relevant visa and/or research permits, and laptop for personal use

6. Qualifications of the Host Institution

6.1 Institutional Capacity: Please describe briefly the capacity of the institution to host and provide valuable experiences to visiting Fellows that would enhance their capabilities for promoting climate change adaptation. (Maximum of 1 page).

See Section 4

6.2 Project Experience: Please describe briefly up to 5 recent or current projects or major activities that demonstrate capabilities of the institution relevant to climate change adaptation. Include information about the objectives, activities, partners, and outcomes for each project. (Maximum of 2 pages).

Capacity building to evaluate and adapt to climate change-induced vulnerability to malaria and cholera in the Lake Victoria Region.

The AIACC AF-91 Project, which looks at the impacts, vulnerability and adaptations to climate change-induced malaria and cholera in the Lake Victoria Region, East Africa. Malaria is endemic to the region and has been creeping upwards from lowlands to highlands. Cholera is also common in the region particularly in areas around the lakeshore. Climate change combined with land use changes and human population may aggravate the malaria and diarrhoeal diseases in the lake region.

Endemic malaria in tropical Africa is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the continent. In the last twenty or so years the incidence of malaria has been aggravated by the resurgence of highland malaria epidemics which hitherto had been rare. A close association between malaria epidemics and climate variability has been reported but not universally accepted. Similarly, the relationship between climate variability, intensity of disease mortality and morbidity coupled with socio-economic factors have been mooted but not proven. The communities in the highlands that have had less exposure to malaria are more vulnerable than their counterparts in the lowlands due to lack of immunity. However, the vulnerability of human health to climate variability is influenced by the coping and adaptive capacities of an individual or community. Surveys conducted among six communities in the East African highlands reveal that the interplay of poverty and other socio-economic variables have intensified the vulnerability of these communities to the impacts of malaria and cholera. Analyses of past climate (temperature and precipitation), hydrological and health data (1961-2001), and socio-economics status of communities from the East African Highlands confirm the link between climate variability and the incidence and severity of malaria epidemics.

Cholera epidemics have recorded history in eastern Africa region dating back to 1836. Each cholera epidemic incidence inflicts a high toll of human lives lost. However, the decline in cholera epidemics incidences between 1836 and 1970 caused relaxation in public medical health preparedness until it resurfaced after 1970. Cholera is now endemic in the Lake Victoria basin, at least since the early 1970s (Rees, 2000), and in East Africa the outbreaks have been reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) since 1972. Cholera epidemics within the East Africa region in recent decades occurred during the following years: 1978 (All), 1980 (All), 1981 (Kenya, Tanzania), 1982 (All), 1988 (Tanzania), 1991 (Tanzania, Uganda), 1992 (All), and 1997 (All). Thus in 1998 more than 72% of global total number of cholera cases was reported in Africa. The Lake Victoria region has one of the poorest populations in the world of 30 million people and it is projected to reach 53 million by 2025.

Equatorial eastern Africa climate is complex and is influenced by large scale tropical controls which include several major convergence zones superimposed upon regional factors associated with lakes, topography and the maritime influence. The interannual variability of rainfall is remarkably coherent throughout most of eastern Africa despite quite diverse climatic mean conditions. The largest portion of this variability is accounted for by the “short rains” season of October-December. Analyses of climate parameters (precipitation and temperatures) over the period 1978-2002 has been coupled with the analyses of hydrological characteristics of River Yala that serves as a suitable proxy for the Kisumu cholera study site. The other sites had no gauged rivers. The results of these analyses have been correlated to the incidences of cholera epidemics and socio economic characteristics of the communities.

The results of the analyses show that seasonal trend analysis of high peak flows are closely associated with cholera epidemics whose morbidity is several orders of magnitude more intense than the hygienic cholera episodes. The incidences of high cholera epidemics coincide with high flow peaks during El Niño years. Cholera epidemic coincidence with stream flow is not evident in the other non El Niño years. Furthermore, during the El Niño year the stream flow during the short rains season exceeds that in the long rains season. In addition, Tmax appears to influence the onset of cholera epidemics. In the years that cholera epidemics occurred (1982/3 and 1997/8), high above normal temperatures were recorded. A sustained high above normal temperatures during the first season, January, February, March (JFM) followed by a slight cooling in the second season, June July , August (JJA) and above normal warming during the third season, September, October, November and December (SOND) triggers an outbreak of a cholera epidemic. Above normal precipitation and flooding alone without the above normal temperatures do not trigger outbreaks of cholera epidemics. The non epidemics (hygienic) cholera outbreaks are associated with long rains season or short rains season when there is above normal

The outputs of this project have been published in various media, and some are available in the AIACC website (www.aiaccproject.org).

Climate Human Environment Interactions in Africa

The IRA and the Change de Recherches (CNRS) through Centre European de Recherches at d’Enseignement des Geosciences de l’Environnement (CEREGE) of France undertook a research project called “Climate – Environment and Human Dynamics in Africa (CLEHA). The project operated in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania and sought to address the following questions:

- What are the contributions of climate change and human impacts on tropical environments as reconstructed for Holocene (vegetation, water resources, soils, etc.) and;
- What are the consequences of environmental change on the livelihood of human societies?

In order to address these key issues, routine data collection was used reconstructing the past history of climate change so that we can predict the future. A monitoring station has been established at Masoko, Rungwe District. Currently, there is an ongoing data collection on temperature, rainfall, soil erosion and other socio-economic data on the surrounding environment. A number of research papers have been published and some are under preparation. There is also a move towards more integrated research which is going to involve more researchers to address research, training and development issues in the area.

Study on Strategies for Addressing Negative Effects of Climate Change in Food Insecure Areas in Tanzania

The main aim of this study is to assess the impact of climate change and climate variability on food security. The study looks at vulnerability and adaptive capacities of the local communities in the food insecure areas. Specific objective of the study are to:

- Establish patterns of climate change and variability and identify the most vulnerable agro-ecological zones of Tanzania.
- Establish local communities' perceptions on the influence of climate change on food security
- Establish impact of climate change/variability on food security.
- Determine who are the vulnerable social groups and why.
- Examine adaptive capacities of local communities to climate change and variability

This is an ongoing study being jointly implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives and the Institutes of Resource Assessment. The study is being undertaken in seven districts of Tanzania representing the major agro-ecological zones. The fieldwork has been completed and data analysis is in progress. Preliminary analysis indicates variable adaptation strategies and capacities mainly influenced by respective conditions in the different agro-ecological areas.

6.3 Publications Record: Please list publications of the proposing host institution (specifically, if applicable, the proposing department/division) and its staff or faculty for the past 5 years that are most relevant to the goals of the Fellowship Program to enable climate change adaptation (include full bibliographic information for each listed publication).

Kangalawe, R.Y.M. 2003. Sustaining water resource use in the degraded environment of the Irangi Hills, central Tanzania. *Physics and Chemistry of the Earth* 28: 879-892

Kangalawe, R.Y.M. (2004). Threats and opportunities for sustainable management of dryland biodiversity in tropical degraded environments: A case of Irangi Hills in central Tanzania. In: Oyieke, H., Khayota, B., Kamondo, B., Ochuodho, T., Gichuki, N., Malo, M., and Busienei, W. (Eds.). *Sustainable biodiversity management for reduced community vulnerability to drought. The Regional Programme for Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity*, National Museum of Kenya. pp 174-185. (ISBN 9966-9555-60-7).

Kangalawe, R.Y.M. and Liwenga, E.T. (2005). Management of Wetlands in the Kilombero Valley, Tanzania. Chapter 7. In: Sosovele, H., Boesen, J., Maganga, F. (Eds.). *Social and environmental impact of irrigation farming in Tanzania: Selected cases*. Dar es Salaam University Press, pp 134-166. (ISBN 9976 60 431 9).

Kangalawe, R.Y.M. and Liwenga, E.T. (2005). Livelihoods in the Wetlands of Kilombero Valley in Tanzania: Opportunities and Challenges to Integrated Water Resource Management. *Physics and Chemistry of the Earth* 30: 968-975

Leary, N. Burton, I., Adejuwon, J., Barros, V., Batimaa, P., Biagini, B., Chinvanno, S., Cruz, R., Dabi, D., De Comarmond, A., Dougherty, B., Dube, P., Githeko, A., Hadid, A.A., Hellmuth, M., Kangalawe, R., Kulkarni, J., Kumar, M., Lasco, R., Mataka, M., Medany, M., Mohsen, M., Nagy, G., Njie, M., Nkomo, J., Nyong, A., Osman, B., Sanjak, E., Seiler, R., Taylor, M., Travasso, M., von Maltitz, G., Wandiga, S., and Wehbe, M. (2008). *A Stitch in*

Time: General Lessons from Specific Cases. Chapter 1. In: Leary, N. Adejuwon, J., Barros, V., Burton, I., Kulkarni, J. and Lasco, R. (eds.). *Climate Change and Adaptation*. EarthScan. London, Sterling, VA. pp1-27

Liwenga, E.T. and Kangalawe, R.Y.M. (2004). Livelihood Dynamics and Food Security in the Semiarid Areas of Central Tanzania: The Case of Destocking in HADO Areas. In: Batamuzi, E.K., Tarimo, A.J.P. Kinabo, L.D.B. (Eds.). *Agricultural technology development through participatory research*. Publication Number TS2-107. TARP II- SUA Project, Sokoine University of Agriculture. pp 46-55. (ISBN 9987-9006-8-2)

Liwenga, E.T. and Kangalawe, R.Y.M. (2005). Assessment of environmental conservation and implications on poverty alleviation in the semiarid central Tanzania. In: Ngoile, M.A.K., Muheto, R.N., Khatibu, F.H., Mapinduzi, A.L., Maro, P.S. (Eds.). *Agriculture, environment and poverty eradication in Tanzania*. Environmental Sustainability Report No 1. National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), ISBN.998 7435 02 5.

Majule A.E, and Mwalyosi, R.B.B. (2005). *Enhancing Agricultural Productivity through Sustainable Irrigation. A case of Vinyungu Farming System in selected Zones of Southern Highlan, Tanzania*. A chapter in a Book *Social and Environmental Impacts of Irrigation farming in Tanzania: Selected Cases*: Edited by H Sosovele, J. Boesen and F. Maganga. Dar es Salaam University Press. ISBN 9976 60 431 9

Olago, D., M. Marshall, S. Wandiga, M. Opondo, P. Yanda, R. Kangalawe, A. Githeko, T. Downs, A. Opere, R. Kabumbuli, E. Kirumira, L. Ogallo, P. Mugambi, E. Apindi, F. Githui, J. Kathuri, L. Olaka, R. Sigalla, R. Nanyunja, T. Baguma, and P. Achola (2007). Climatic, Socio-economic, and Health Factors Affecting Human Vulnerability to Cholera in the Lake Victoria Basin, East Africa. *Ambio* 36(4): 350-358.

Wandiga, S.O., Opondo, M., Olago, D., Githeko, A., Githui, F., Marshall, M., Downs, T., Opere, A., Yanda, P.Z, Kangalawe, R.Y.M., Kabumbuli, R., Kirumira, E., Kathuri, J., Apindi, E., Ogallo, L., Mugambi, P., Olaka, L., Sigalla, R., Nanyunja, R., Baguma, T. and Achola, P. (2008). Vulnerability to climate-induced highland malaria in East Africa. Chapter 18. In: N. Leary, Adejuwon, J., Conde, C., Kulkarni, J., Nyong, A., and Puhlin, J. (Eds.). *Climate Change and Vulnerability*. EarthScan. London, Sterling, VA. pp 375-397

Yanda, P.Z, Wandiga, S.O., Kangalawe, R.Y.M., Opondo, M., Olago, D., Githeko, A., Githui, F., Marshall, M., Downs, T., Opere, A., Kabumbuli, R., Kirumira, E., Kathuri, J., Apindi, E., Olaka, L., Ogallo, L., Mugambi, P., Sigalla, R., Nanyunja, R., Baguma, T. and Achola, P. (2008). Climate, malaria and cholera in the Lake Victoria region: Adapting to changing risks. Chapter 6. In: Leary, N. Adejuwon, J., Barros, V., Burton, I., Kulkarni, J. and Lasco, R. (eds.). *Climate Change and Adaptation*. EarthScan. London Sterling, VA. pp 109-130

Wandiga, S.O., Opondo, M, Olago, D., Githeko, A., Downs, T., Yanda, P.Z, Kangalawe, R.Y.M., Kabumbuli, R., Opere, A., Githui, F., Kathuri, J., Olaka, L., Apindi, E., Marshall, M., Ogallo, L., Mugambi, P., Kirumira, E., Nanyunja, R., Baguma, T. Sigalla, R., and Achola, P. (2004). *Vulnerability to Climate Induced Highland Malaria In East Africa*. Submitted to *Climate Change Journal*.

Wandiga, S.O., Opondo, M, Olago, D., Githeko, A., Downs, T., Yanda, P.Z, Kangalawe, R.Y.M., Kabumbuli,R., Opere,A., Githui, F., Kathuri, J., Olaka, L., Apindi, E., Marshall, M., Ogallo, L., Mugambi,P., Kirumira, E., Nanyunja, R., Baguma, T. Sigalla, R., and Achola, P. (2005). Vulnerability to epidemic malaria in the highlands of Lake Victoria basin: the role of climate change/variability, hydrology, health and socio-economic factors. Submitted to Climate Change Journal.

Wandiga, S.O., Opondo, M, Olago, D., Githeko, A., Downs, T., Yanda, P.Z, Kangalawe, R.Y.M., Kabumbuli,R., Opere,A., Githui, F., Kathuri, J., Olaka, L., Apindi, E., Marshall, M., Ogallo, L., Mugambi,P., Kirumira, E., Nanyunja, R., Baguma, T. Sigalla, R., and Achola, P. (2006). Vulnerability to climate induced highland malaria in East Africa. AIACC Working Paper No 25. AIACC Project Office, International START Secretariat, Washington, DC. (Available at www.aiaccproject.org)

Wandiga, S.O., Opondo, M., Kathuri, J., Olago, D., Apindi, E., Olaka, L., Githeko, A., Githui, F., Opere, A., Ogallo, L., Marshall, M., Downs, T., Yanda, P.Z., Kangalawe, R., Sigalla, R., Kabumbuli, R., Kiramura, E., Mugambi, P., Nanyunja, R., Baguma, T., Achola, P. (2006). Climate Change Induced Vulnerability to Malaria and Cholera in the Lake Victoria Region: Final Report for Project No. AF 91, published by the Assessments of Impacts and Adaptations to Climate Change (AIACC). The International START Secretariat, Washington, DC. (Available at: www.aiaccproject.org)

Williamson D., Mathé P. E., Majule A., & Vadeboin, F. (2005). Magneto-chemical properties of mollic andosols from the Rungwe volcanic province (Tanzania): climate and landuse implications. In "EGS-AGU-EUG joined meeting." Nice. In prep for submission

Yanda, P. Wandiga, S., Kangalawe, R. Opondo,M., Olago, D., Githeko, A., Downs, T., Kabumbuli, R., Opere, A., Githui, F., Kathuri, J., Olaka, L., Apindi, E., Marshall, M., Ogallo, L., Mugambi, P., Kirumira, E., Nanyunja, R., Baguma, T., Sigalla, R., Achola, P. (2006) Adaptation to Climate Change/Variability- Induced Highland Malaria and Cholera in the Lake Victoria Region. AIACC Working Paper No. 43. AIACC Project Office, International START Secretariat, Washington, DC. (Available at www.aiaccproject.org)

Yanda, Kangalawe and Sigalla (2006). Climatic and Socio-economic Influences Vulnerability on Cholera in the Lake Victoria Region. ICIFAI Journal of Environmental Economics (IJEE) 4 (3): pp 44-7

6.4 Experience Hosting Fellows: Please indicate if your institution has hosted the following types of Fellows in the past:

- Post-doctoral fellows (**How many in past 5 years?**): **3**
- Doctoral fellows (**How many in past 5 years?**) **7**
- Policy fellows (**How many in past 5 years?**) **-**
- Teaching fellows (**How many in past 5 years?**)
- Other types of fellows (**How many in past 5 years?**)

7. Qualifications of Collaborating Institutions

7.1 Institutional Capacity: Please describe briefly the capacity of the institution(s) to support the Host Institution to provide visiting Fellows with valuable experiences that will enhance their capabilities for promoting climate change adaptation. (*Maximum of half page per collaborating institution*)

7.2 Relationship with Host Institution: Please describe briefly the existing relationship, if any, between the Host and Collaborating Institution(s) including past and current projects, partnerships, and collaborations (*maximum of 250 words per collaborating institution*)

8. Supervisor/Mentor Team

Please provide the information requested below for the specific individuals from the primary Host Institution and any Collaborating Institution(s) who would be available to supervise and mentor visiting Fellows **and attach a resume** for each:

1. Name: Prof Pius Z Yanda

- Title and institutional affiliation: Professor and Director, Institute of Resource Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam
- Highest degree, discipline of degree, and name of conferring institution: PhD, (Physical geography), Stockholm University
- Areas of expertise: Natural Resource Management, Remote Sensing and Climate Change Issues
- Number and types of fellows supervised in past 5 years:

2. Name: Prof. James O. Ngana

- Title and institutional affiliation: Associate Professor and Director, Institute of Resource Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam
- Highest degree, discipline of degree, and name of conferring institution: PhD, Water Resources Management, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm.
- Areas of expertise: Water Resources and Environment management and Climate Change Issues
- Number and types of fellows supervised in past 5 years:

3. Name: Dr Richard Y.M. Kangalawe

- Title and institutional affiliation: Senior Research Fellow and Associate Director (Academics), Institute of Resource Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam
- Highest degree, discipline of degree, and name of conferring institution: PhD, (Physical geography), Stockholm University
- Areas of expertise: Agricultural Systems, Natural Resources Management and Climate Change Issues
- Number and types of fellows supervised in past 5 years: 4

4. Name: Dr Emma T. Liwenga

- Title and institutional affiliation: Research Fellow, Institute of Resource Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam
- Highest degree, discipline of degree, and name of conferring institution: PhD, (Human geography), Stockholm University.
- Areas of expertise: Natural Resources Management and Livelihood Issues
- Number and types of fellows supervised in past 5 years: 2

9. Interest in Applicant Review

In your proposal, please indicate if your institution would be interested to participate in the review of proposals from those applicants that express interest in basing their Fellowship experience at your institution.

Yes, we are interested to do such reviews.