GAIC - Research Network
GLOBALIZATION
ACCESSIBILITY
INNOVATION
CARE

REPORT 2022
This is a volume of:
Multiannual Report 2022
GAIC
Globalization, Accessibility, Innovation & Care
Warandelaan 2, 5037 AB Tilburg
Or
Albinusdreef 2, 2333 ZA Leiden
Netherlands
April 2022

Contact
Prof. Dr. Mirjam Van Reisen - Coordinator GAIC
mirjamvanreisen@gmail.com

Piet Gotlieb
pietgotlieb@gmail.com

Links
Kampala International University
https://codeesa.kiu.ac.ug/dish.php#:~:text=DISH%20is%20an%20e%2Dlearning,are%20created%20and%20made%20available

Virus Outbreak Data Network Africa
https://www.vodan-totafrica.info/

Globalization, Accessibility, Innovation and Care at Tilburg University
Website: https://www.tilburguniversity.edu/about/schools/tshd/departments/dcu/gaic-network

SOCAV
https://www.avoord.nl/socav-projecten

Mirjam Van Reisen, FAIR Data at Leiden University Medical Center
https://www.lumc.nl/over-het-lumc/nieuws/2021/juni/benoeming-mirjam-van-reisen/

GO-Fair
CONTENT

1  Colophon
2  Content
3  Where We Are Now
4  In Short - Numbers & Statistics
5  Meet Our Supervisors
9  Overarching Research Projects
11  Current PhD Projects
11  Concluded PhD Projects
14  Publications
14  Journal Articles
16  Book Chapters
22  Books
22  Government Reports
24  Partner Institutions
The Research Network 'Globalisation, Accessibility, Innovation and Care' (GAIC) covers topics spanning the fields of globalization and innovation, FAIR ethical data science, (mental) health, digitalization and mobility, governance and culture studies.

The pandemic moved many to innovate, from increased utility for ICTs in schools and universities to new protocols and treatment innovations in healthcare and education. Whilst the past two years have been difficult for academia and society alike, GAIC grew into an international, interdisciplinary academic network, creating a fertile source of academic collaboration, both in research and training.

Today, GAIC consists of thematic peer groups, supporting its members. Each peer group is led by faculty. Peer groups collaborate across different locations and cultures, allowing discovery of culturally specific practices in innovation challenges.

Students in peer groups are at different stages; this encourages the more mature students to assist starting students and, while explaining, also deepen their own ability to handle research problems. GAIC researchers are encouraged to develop their research at the cross-over of disciplines to stimulate critical thinking.

GAIC links inquiry of digital innovation, health and humanities, social sciences and culture studies. By investigating extraordinary phenomena in different places, a comparative and critical perspective with regards to findings is encouraged. While at its core, investigations are rooted in interpretative and ethnographic approaches, where relevant qualitative and mixed research approaches are also utilized.

GAIC’s raisons d’être are many. It serves as a platform for intellectual exchange and mutual development, and provides fundamental research training on methodology and development of theory to all its PhD students. GAIC is a place of human connection, mutual understanding and mutual concern. Every in GAIC has, so to speak, their skin in the game. This is to say that the researchers and supervisors working with GAIC care deeply for the most pressing global social, digital and health-related issues.

We hope you enjoy this report that shows our collective work and we will be happy to hear from you!

Prof. Dr. Mirjam Van Reisen
Coordinator GAIC
IN SHORT

NUMBERS & STATISTICS

This page provides a concise overview of the numbers related to GAIC’s activity. Because GAIC is such a new and innovative platform there is plenty of room for growth and development.

40 Members
26 PhD Students
85% International

PUBLICATIONS PER YEAR

KEY POINTS

GAIC takes pride in its ability to form connections and alliances. Our strong international focus is evident in these numbers, resulting in the cross-pollination of ideas and expansion of horizons and perspectives. Another point of note is the number of publications produced within the GAIC context, which already at four months into the 2022 looks very promising.

46 Partner Institutions
36 International Partners
5 Books
52 Journal Articles
49 Book Chapters

*forthcoming 2022 publications have been included in 2021.
Prof. Dr. Mirjam van Reisen is the coordinator of GAIC. She supervises the PhD students that partake in GAIC and chairs and lectures during the weekly GAIC meetings. She holds the chair International Relations, Innovation and Care at Tilburg University and FAIR Data Science at LUMC.

Prof. Dr. Francisca Oladipo is one of the supervisors for the peer group FAIR-based Data Management for Quality of Healthcare. She is a professor of Computer Science at the Federal University Lokoja and executive coordinator of VODAN Africa.

Dr. Jan Jans is the supervisor for the peer group Cultural Entropy in Organizations. He is a retired professor of Ethics at Tilburg University, specializing in Catholic Moral Theology.

Dr. Katy Wolstencroft is one of the supervisors for the peer group FAIR-based Data Management for Quality of Healthcare. She is an assistant professor of Bioinformatics and Computer Science at the Leiden Institute of Advanced Computer Science.

Dr. Reginald Maudlin Nalugala is a supervisor for the peer group Policy Entrepreneurs in Agenda-Setting – Governance Transformation Processes. He is a professor of Social Transformation at Tangaza University.

Dr. Schola Ashaba is a supervisor for the peer group Resilience in Unstable Situations. She is a senior lecturer in Psychiatry at the Mbarara University of Science and Technology Department of Psychiatry.
Dr. Bertha Vallejo is a supervisor for the peer group Resilience in Unstable Situations. She is a senior researcher at the IHE Delft Institute of Water Education. She specializes in Innovation and Development.

Dr. Jamal Mohamed Warsame is a supervisor for the peer group on Health. He is affiliated with East Africa University, Somalia.

Dr. Primrose Nakazibwe is the supervisor of the auditing group. They currently work at the Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Mbarara University of Science & Technology.

Dr. Selam Kidane is a supervisor for the peer group on Gate-Keeing in Digitalizing Societies. She is a therapist and lecturer in Psychology at the University of West London.

Dr. Thelma Dhlomo is a supervisor for the peer group on Gate-Keeping in Digitalizing Societies. She is affiliated with the Department of Educational Foundations, Faculty of Education, Great Zimbabwe University, Zimbabwe.

Dr. Otieno Ong’ayo is a supervisor for the peer group Policy Entrepreneurs in Agenda-Setting - Governance Transformation Processes. He currently works as a researcher at The International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of Erasmus University in The Hague.

Dr. Araya Abraha Medhanyie is the supervisor for the peer group on Health within GAIC. He is an assistant professor of Public Health at the Department of Public Health at Mekelle University.
Dr. Mia Stokmans supervises some of GAIC’s PhD students during their PhD trajectory. She is an associate professor at the Department of Culture Studies at Tilburg University.

Prof. Dr. Mahaman Tidjani Alou is currently research Professor in Political Science at the Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey, Faculty of Economics and Law. He is also working as a researcher at LASDEL (Laboratory of Studies and Research on Social Dynamics and Local Development), which he led from 2001 until 2007.

Prof. Dr. J. W. M. (Sjaak) Kroon is a full Professor at Tilburg University, Department of Culture Studies. His professorship is on Multilingualism in the Multicultural Society.

Dr. Sakinat Folorunso-Tijani is a lecturer of Computer Science at Olabisi Onabanjo University, Faculty of Science. She is also a board member at VODAN Africa.

Prof. Dr. Francis B. Nyamnjoh is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Cape Town in South Africa, Department of Social Anthropology. He is a 2010 B2 rated Professor and Researcher by the South African National Research Foundation (NRF), and a Fellow of the Cameroon Academy of Science since August 2011.

Prof. Dr. Munyaradzi Mawere is a Professor in the Simon Muzenda School of Arts, Culture and Heritage Studies at Great Zimbabwe University. He is an author of over 50 books and 200 academic publications.
Prof. Ronald de Jong is a distinguished Professor of Practice in Business at Tilburg University, School of Economics and Management. He is also the Global Sustainable Leadership Chair.

Prof. Dr. Simcha Jong Kon Chin is a full Professor of Science based Business at the Leiden Institute for Advanced Computers Science, Leiden University. His is also the director of Science based Business.

Prof. Dr. Tegawendé Bissyandé is a Chief Scientist and associate Professor of Computer Science at the Interdisciplinary Centre for Security, Reliability and Trust, University of Luxembourg.

Prof. Dr. Conny Rijken supervises some of GAIC’s PhD students during their PhD trajectory. She is a full Professor of Human Trafficking and Globalisation at Tilburg Law School, Tilburg University.
Digital Innovation and Skills Hub

DISH is an e-learning platform developed to provide access to youth and women to develop employment skills. Through DISH, online short certificate courses of 3 months are created and made available. The courses increase the employability of youth and women because they link to key emerging sectors in employment and contribute to stability, peace and resilience.

The DISH platform was established with partners in Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and the Netherlands to implement two projects funded under the Orange Knowledge Programme managed by Nuffic and funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

You can find more information on the digital e-learning courses here: https://codeesa.kiu.ac.ug/dish.php

(Mental) Health Systems and Social Protection for Resilience in Communities

How do we know whether interventions to improve health care systems are effective in terms of promoting social protection of those that are most vulnerable in a society?

GAIC researchers research how the interventions are perceived, and resonate in an organization or community as a whole. Central to this is research is the effect of interventions in a specific context, and the researchers are focused on how the contextual variables relate to the success of an intervention in bringing the desired change.

Three stages are crucial for a sustainable impact of an intervention: understanding of the problem to be solved; perspectives to how act on the situation and embedding of the change in the entire community.
The Virus Outbreak Data Network (VODAN)-Africa started as a platform to enable access to critical data needed from Africa to fight the novel COVID-19. The initiative was inspired by the experience from the Liberia Ebola Virus outbreak in 2014: early detection requires contact tracing. Inclusion of the most vulnerable is critical to the prevention and control effort, but this is also a major challenge. These are relevant lessons from the Ebola crisis for the COVID-19 Pandemic.

VODAN-Africa is a collaboration of universities in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Somalia, Nigeria, Liberia, and Tunisia. We are also including South Africa, Zambia, Burkina Faso, Sudan, and Ghana.

We are working with 88 health facilities, one of which is the JF Kennedy Hospital in Liberia, to get insights into the needs, and how the new technology of data-visiting can respond to such needs.

Our team asked this question: how can we develop an Afrocentric system that would ensure data ownership in residence, with data analytics available at the point in care and a smart system for data visiting - instead of moving the data? The data held in residence should be Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable (FAIR).

This research program aims to generate continuous, real-time, high velocity clinical observational patient data with high veracity from resource-limited communities that have not been well represented in digital health data. The focus of this module is on how to include data from communities that are generally missing from the data that is currently being used to understand the determinants of health and the treatments of disease (e.g. of ethnicity, geography, socioeconomic status).

You can find more information here: https://www.vodan-totafrica.info/index.php
CURRENT

PHD PROJECTS

This section provides an overview of the thesis statements that summarize the problem statement, methodology and research question related to the PhD theses being written by PhD students in GAIC. Reading through these statements it becomes clear that the backgrounds and interests of GAIC’s members are extremely diverse, but are united in the pursuit of resolving global challenges.

MARIAM BASAJJA
The prevalent concerns about data integration, data ownership and limited use of digital health data for quality treatment at point of care in Uganda result in the lack of find-ability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability of data. This research aims to use a design case study design in form of FAIR data support to overcome lack of interoperability of Digital Health data within the health facilities by supporting remote query facility across Uganda, other VODANA member countries and beyond without data leaving the health facility in African context to enhance quality of care.

FEMKE STOUTJESDIJK
The mismatch between policy and implementation of person-centred care raises the question of how healthcare organizations can properly prepare and deploy to achieve an (effective) positive outcome when they want to introduce and implement a new person-centred way of working in the organization.

The person-centred care approach has consequences for the internal work processes within a health organization. The client is no longer dependent on the person providing care, but now has a say/voice. This change entails that the focus on person-oriented care of clients, employees and informal caregivers and the care institution as a whole requires a changing and redeterminable attitude with regard to receiving and providing care.

DR. JIMMY BEN FORRY
When utilized within communities of refugees and returnees with high levels of trauma, the TRUST tool, a free brief simple-to-use psychotherapeutic intervention to address PTS in highly traumatized communities, significantly increases the perceived levels of social economic resilience with further observed indications of reducing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Domestic Violence.

Thus, this research intends to study the effects of the TRUST tool on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Domestic Violence among refugees and returnees with high levels of trauma using repeated experimental pre and post-intervention measurements in natural setting conducted in a community and clinical setting in Northern Uganda.
ELVEDA DANA GALE
After the rapid increase of irregular migration following the Syrian War, the EU has focused on external precautions like readmission agreements. Although agreement texts are compatible with the universal declaration of human rights, there are inconveniences in their applications that create refugee rights violations. This research project is an assessment of the effects of readmission agreements on refugees between Turkey and the European Union.

KOKOB GEbru
Trauma during conflict is prevalent among different groups in the community. There are many stressors including experiencing and witnessing different forms of violence, displacement, lack of access to basic needs and services. These all affect the psychological and social economic well being of individuals. There is a gap in that there aren't many studies that highlight these mental health consequences during an ongoing conflict. This research looks at the trauma experienced by people under an ongoing conflict and the effect of using low-cost, easily accessible, locally adapted, (i.e., TRUST) trauma therapy on psychological and social economic resilience. The case study is implemented in of Tigray, Ethiopia.

MAHLET MEHARI
The war in the Tigray region Ethiopia has resulted in the destruction, looting and vandalization of the health system. This has further affected health service delivery and utilization. But the extent of damage on the health system is not clearly known, there is not a definite means to assess and explain the level of the damage and a framework by which this health system can be rebuilt and become more resilient. This study intends to assess the destruction of the health facilities of the war affected health system in Tigray region and rebuilding the resilience of the health system through evidence-based solutions.

PUTU HADI PURNAMA JATI
The research of FAIR in Africa's health data by VODAN-Africa focuses on the architecture development and community involvement to achieve data ownership and data interoperability. However, there is unknown information established on the perceived needs and requirements for the permissions regarding access and control of potential users regarding the data accessibility will be adapted into the system. This research investigates the basis of access and control of FAIR-based health system deployment in the VODAN project from the perspective of the Kingdon’s three streams: problem streams that related to the problems, issues or challenges of data management in health facility; policy streams that addresses the policy options for the health data that researchers, stakeholders and executive bodies propose to solve the problem; and political stream that explore the political will, key person’s contribution and legislation to support the health data management.
**KRISTINA MELICHEROVA**  
Protection of refugees has been a concern of various policy instruments at different levels of governance in Ethiopia, however, implementation of refugee protection policies have been facing critical failure on the ground when it comes to Eritrean refugees residing in Ethiopia. There seems to be a disparity between what policy makers intend and what is implemented at the grass root level. This ethnographic interpretative research explores how different sets of values are affecting social processes which leads to agenda setting and the implementation of refugee protection policies at different levels of governance.

**MORGANE WIRTZ**  
In Libya, migrants fall into the hands of human traffickers who torture them and share their screams and suffering with their relatives via ICTs to urge them to pay a ransom. Although human trafficking for ransom is fluctuating in Libya, it has not been studied in depth in the academic field. This research describes the modus operandi of new forms of human trafficking for ransom on the south-western and south-eastern routes of Libya between 2016 and 2021.

**SAMSON YOHANNES**  
Even though clinical health data has a great potential to improve health outcomes, it is hardly available for analytics within health facilities, ministries of health and scientists in Africa. The FAIR guiding principles make room for distributed analytics in a federated manner, adapted to places, this can support continuum of care through semantically interoperable tooling that can be adapted and contextualized to African situations. In development of the tooling and contextualization and analytics of data, the study will follow a design science research approach.

**GETU TADELE**  
Patient Data accross health information systems have the objective to assure quality of health service, however these systems are not used at point of care. Using the concept of FAIR data for Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability of data. This study will follow frameworks such as Design Science and Technology-Organization-Environment (TOE) to implement FAIR patient data production at point of service.

**JONAH MUGOMBA**  
Zimbabwean primary school teachers and parents are expected to effectively facilitate digital teaching and learning but their level of digital competences and factors affecting their participation are unknown. The researcher will employ an ethnographic case study to explore this issue and subsequently inform relevant stakeholders on interventions for enhanced digital teaching and learning.
Cervical cancer is still treated differently than female genital schistosomiasis and HIV by global health policymakers, implementing partners, and community-based operational research initiatives. Human papillomavirus (HPV), female genital schistosomiasis (FGS), and HIV co-infection are poorly understood by health professionals, policymakers, and communities. FGS and HIV co-infection increases the risk of cervical cancer even further. In HPV prevention research, the risks of co-infection with FGS and HIV have been overlooked, and there is a lack of understanding of the different prevention priorities among different communities. This study will investigate the policy benefits of differentiated community approaches to HPV prevention in conjunction with FGS and HIV.

KLARA SMITS
The link between digital technology and the emergence of new forms of human trafficking has not yet been explained in the literature. I will look at how digital communications technology is used in human trafficking of Eritrean refugees from an ethnographic perspective, based on in-depth interviews with the refugees, and I will look at how inequality in control over technology impacts the exposure of refugees to being subjected to human trafficking.

COSTAIN TANDI
While language marginalisation has become a problem inherent in Africa in general and Zimbabwe in particular, little or no systematic studies have been carried out to understand the perceptions and views of the affected communities on whether or not the interventions being carried out to rescue the languages from extinction are successful or not. My research is an ethnographic study of the perceptions of the Tjwa people of northwestern Zimbabwe on whether or not the interventions to support the revitalisation and resuscitation of the Tjwao language by linguists, government and community working together are successful.

BWAGA IBRAHIM
Cervical cancer prevention' research focusing on prevention of HPV infection and associated lesions has overlooked the risks from co-infection with FGS and HIV and there is inadequate understanding of the differentiated priorities regarding prevention among different communities. This research investigates the medical feasibility of development of differentiated approaches that focus on the improvement of information and protection of communities from HPV, HIV and FGS infection.

MULUBERHAN BERHE HAGOS
The Study examines the controversies over ownership, application and dynamism of customary laws in the Case Studies and resultant effects in the legal evolutions to develop or stagnate the customary legal system.
ALIYA AKTAU
There is a cultural and technological gap in African countries in terms of localized storage of patient data and data analytics at places of care. This study investigates the design of localized data storage through the development of FAIR-based architecture and capacity building in Africa.

KUDAKWASHE CHINDOZA
The implementation of FAIR in digital data management solutions in Africa is lagging behind despite its popularity and support in Europe. One of the problems might be the perception by some African communities that FAIR is a European invention and cannot automatically fit into the African context or the failure to trust the security of shared digital healthcare data from data management solutions. This has seen most of Africa’s digital healthcare data management solutions being fragmented with the hope that such databases are more secure. However they lack interoperability and data sharing. Fragmentation of digital healthcare data could be solved by the adoption of FAIR principles, where researchers and ICT developers co-design, co-implement and co-monitor digital data management solutions. Therefore, the starting point is to evaluate the acceptance of data sharing technologies as they have been applied in Europe and find the African specific model of adoption if there are differences between the European and African perspectives.

Meeting Time....

GAIC Students and Supervisors meet every week for PhD supervision.

In addition, additional weekly meetings are held by peer groups and thematic research groups.
PHD alumni

GAIC, which is undergoing exponential growth, has already in its initial stages brought forth a number of brilliant academics, who have now become experts in their fields. This section provides an overview of these PhDs, their current occupation and a short note on their PhD research.

**DR. SELAM KIDANE**

**PhD Title:** Trauma, Collective Trauma and Refugee Trajectories in the Digital Era; Development of the Trauma Recovery Understanding Self-Help Therapy (TRUST).

During her PhD, Dr. Selam Kidane worked as a systemic psychotherapist. After finishing her PhD she started working as a lecturer in psychology at the University of West London.

**DR. PRIMROSE NAKAZIBWE**

**PhD Title:** A home without millet is not a home: Women’s agency in the maize and millet commodity chains in Mbarara District, Uganda.

Dr. Primrose Nakazibwe currently works at the Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Mbarara University of Science & Technology (MUST). Primrose does research in gender and commodity chains.

**DR. GERTJAN VAN STAM**

**PhD Title:** Reflections: A narrative on displacement of technology and meaning in an African place.

Dr. Gertjan van Stam currently holds multiple authoritative positions in government and civil society in the area of digital health. He is affiliated with the Africa Studies Center at Leiden University.

**DR. JOLANDA ASMOREDJO**

**PhD Title:** Change through exchange: Exploring the role of international exchange in organisational development of care organisations.

Dr. Jolanda Asmoredjo has been a researcher her entire professional life, even before her PhD. She currently works at the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment as a researcher.

**DR. TAPUWA RAYMOND MUBAYA**

**PhD Title:** (in) tangible Heritage, Humans and the Environment: An Ethnographic Account of the Conservation of Chingoma Falls in South Eastern Zimbabwe.

Tapuwa Raymond Mubaya is a Lecturer at Great Zimbabwe University, Faculty of Culture and Heritage. Before, he worked for National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe for eight years as the Senior Curator of Archaeology.
**Dr. Otieno Ong’Ayo**

**PhD Topic:** The contribution of transnational practices of diaspora organizations to development in the countries of destination and origin.

After his PhD, Dr. Otieno Ong’Ayo went on to become a lecturer at Tilburg University and consequently an academic researcher at The International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of Erasmus University in The Hague.

**Dr. Max Regus**


Dr. Max Regus currently works at the Indonesian Catholic University of St. Paul Ruteng Flores.
GAIC RESEARCH

FUNDING

GAIC (members) have received numerous funds and scholarships from research organizations, NGOs and government organizations. The variety of funding organizations indicates the enormous societal importance and impact of the work done at GAIC.

**FUNDING STREAMS**

- Virus Outbreak Data Network (VODAN) – Africa (2020) – funding from FMO (Dutch Development Bank); Go FAIR Foundation, Philips Foundation and Cordaid Assisting the response to COVID-19 in Africa through data stewardship capacity building
- NWO – Corona: Fast track data (2020)
- 2 NUFFIC programmes – Ethiopia (OKP-ETH-104886) Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan (OKP-EAR-104672) (2020 – 2021) – Institutional Collaboration Project on peace building and Rule of Law facilitated by education in Ethiopia, with Tilburg University, Mekelle University, Admas University, Aksum University and Adwa Pan-African University – Digital Learning Platform – Regional Programme with Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia.
- Kampala International University – PhD (2019 – 2022) – Collaboration and PhD placement in Leiden University on Sustainable Solutions for Digital Health and Machine Learning
- Ministry of Education Turkey PhD (2018 – 2021) EU Cooperation on Migration in Africa
- Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) – PhD student (2019-2021) Experience of risk on migratory trajectories from Nigeria and Eritrea
- NIDOS – Integration of Minors – Trust and the Triggers of Trauma – Final report


• ZonmW – Cultural Entropy in Care (2016-2018) Article: More autonomy for people with dementia through SOCAV.


• Cordaid – Exchange Care Malawi (2013-2016)

AN OVERVIEW OF GAIC

PUBLICATIONS

GAIC members have published numerous books, articles, book chapters and government reports over the years. For this year report we have attempted to gather these publications and compiled them into this list. The section is organized per publication type and only includes publications of an academic nature.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

2016


2017


2018


2018


2020


2021


2022


BOOK CHAPTERS

2016


2017


2018


2019


2020


2021


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>An Overview of Human Trafficking for Ransom in Literature</td>
<td>Lorger, E. &amp; Gotlieb, P. (2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bamenda: Langaa research &amp; publishing. (Forthcoming)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morgan Richard Tsvangirai and the Controverted Notions of Heroism</td>
<td>Tandi, C., Mawere, M &amp; Zhou, T.M. (2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zhou, T.M &amp; Tandi, C. (2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Disasters, Preparedness and Mitigation for a Better Africa: A Study of the Causes, Impact &amp; Complexities of Natural Disasters in Africa, Bamenda: Langaa research &amp; publishing. (Forthcoming)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BOOKS**

**2017**


**2018**


**2019**


**2020**

GOVERNMENT REPORTS

2016


2017


2020

GAIC takes pride in its ability to form connections and alliances. As is evident from the above figure, GAIC has blossomed into a truly global phenomenon, cooperating on research into health, data and computer science, education, governance and human security. GAIC has a strong focus on Africa, with 25 partner institutions finding their home there.

Without these partners, the important work that happens at GAIC every day would not have been possible. A special mention goes to Kampala International University for financing the Chair of GAIC Coordinator Prof. Dr. Mirjam van Reisen, whose perseverance, care and work ethic have made GAIC into what it is today.
PARTNER UNIVERSITIES

Tilburg University is a public research university specializing in the social and behavioral sciences, economics, law, business sciences, theology and humanities, consistently ranking among the top in these fields.

Leiden University, known for its historic foundations and emphasis on the social sciences, came into particular prominence during the Dutch Golden Age. It is home to Leiden University Medical Center and LIACS, with which GAIC is associated.

Kampala International University is a leading international private university in Uganda offering world class learning to students around the world. Its teaching ranges between social sciences, education, engineering and medicine.

Mekelle University is one of the largest public universities in Ethiopia. It has seven colleges, eight institutes, and more than 90 undergraduate and 70 postgraduate programs. Its programs range from natural sciences to social sciences and language.

Great Zimbabwe University is an institution of higher learning in the city of Masvingo, Zimbabwe. The university offers degree and diploma programmes at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in the arts, commerce, education and the sciences.

Tangaza University College is a Catholic College that aspires to be a community of learning and holistic human formation directed towards the promotion of gospel values and academic excellence in multi-cultural context.

Addis Ababa University, which was established in 1950, is the oldest and the largest higher learning and research institution in Ethiopia. Since its inception, it has been leading in teaching-learning, research and community services.

The University of Sousse (Arabic: جامعة سوسة) is a public university in Sousse, Tunisia. It covers most general topic areas, from music and arts to economics, politics, technology, mathematics and agriculture.

Mbarara University of Science & Technology is a public university in Uganda. Mbarara University commenced student intake and instruction in 1989. It is one of the ten public universities and degree- awarding institutions in the country. The Federal University Lokoja, popularly known as Fulokoja, is a federal university in the confluence city of Lokoja, Nigeria. Its faculties span arts, science, education, management and social science.

The University of West London is a public research university in the United Kingdom. It conducts teaching and research in business, computing and engineering, music, healthcare, law, social sciences and media studies.
**East Africa University** (Arabic: جامعَة شَرْق أَفْرِيقِيَا) is a non-profit institution university in Somalia. The college offers courses in seven core departments including: Medicine, engineering, veterinary, Business Administration and Sharia studies.

**Olabisi Onabanjo University** is a state university in Nigeria. At the Olabisi Onabanjo University, world-class research and exceptional education takes place across the broadest possible range of disciplines.

**Abdou Moumouni University** was formerly the University of Niamey from 1974 to 1994. On the right bank of the Niger River in Niamey, its students and faculty have historically been involved in protest movements in the capital.


**The University of Luxembourg** is a multilingual, international research university in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Its three faculties span the natural and technological sciences, humanities and social sciences and law and economics.

**Aksum University** is a teaching university in Aksum in Tigray Region, Ethiopia. It offers teaching programs and research projects which lead toward undergraduate and master’s degrees. It is a general university.

**Admas University** is a tertiary institution based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was established in 1998. The University has started many e-Learning programs to develop the Ethiopian Higher Educational System.

**Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University** is a university in Niger State, central Nigeria. Its conducts research and teaching in the areas natural sciences, social sciences, technology, education, agriculture, language and health.

**Stanford University** is a private research university located in the census-designated place of Stanford, California. It is one of the highest-ranked university in the world, enjoying significant global esteem.

**Kilimanjaro Christian Medical University College** is a constituent college of Tumaini University Makumira in Moshi, Tanzania. It offers specialized education and research in the area of health and medicine.

**African Leadership University** is a network of tertiary institutions with operations in both Mauritius and Rwanda with a bachelor's degree. It launched operations in 2017 and 2017 in these two countries respectively.

**The École Polytechnique** is one of the most prestigious and selective grandes écoles in France. Enjoying great prestige in higher education in France, the École Polytechnique is often associated with selectivity and academic excellence.