



Universiteit
Leiden

The Netherlands

Annual report 2004 / African Studies Centre

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Citation

Reeves, A., & Winden, M. C. A. van. (2005). *Annual report 2004 / African Studies Centre*. Leiden: African Studies Centre. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/14230>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

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African Studies Centre Afrika-Studiecentrum

Annual Report
2004



Afrika

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African
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Centre d'Etudes
Africaines



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I. Introduction

2004 was a memorable year for the African Studies Centre (ASC). As she stated in the introduction to the 2003 Annual Report, Gerti Hesselting thought that the moment had come for her to step down after eight years as director. She felt it was time for fresh ideas about research and documentation within the ASC, and she wanted to resume her own research and divide her attention between that and her work as chair of RAWOO (Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council). And so on 1 September 2004 the ASC said farewell to Gerti as director and I took over from her. Personally, I would like to thank Gerti for everything she did in the last eight years. Under her directorship the institute's scientific research became organized into theme groups with a duration of five years, the Library, Documentation and Information (LDI) Department was restyled and automated, and the whole of the ASC became professionalized to a higher degree. Gerti Hesselting would be the first to admit that all the changes were achieved as a result of teamwork within the institute and that she could not have managed to effect as many innovations without the hard work and enthusiasm of everyone at the Centre. But we all know that it was she who was the driving force behind the developments and that none of them would have happened if she had not created the conditions in which change could take place.

2004 was also memorable because of the very positive five-yearly scientific evaluation that the ASC received from an external committee of international experts from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW). They reported that the quality and productivity of the ASC's scientific research

should be classed as 'very good' and that the LDI Department delivered service of an 'excellent' quality, as did the ASC's support staff in general. The conclusions of our own internal evaluation, drafted at the request of the KNAW inspectors, and the recommendations of the external evaluation committee are now the point of departure for discussions about our new policy plan for the next five years. These discussions are being held within the management team, in the theme groups, in the library and among the supporting staff, and will be finalized soon.

In 2004 library productivity reached a new height thanks to a focused team and additional assistance to help process a backlog of donations. Abstracting was concentrated on African Studies journals from Africa and leading Africanist journals from elsewhere in the world, with the aim of making the ASC library a niche library in the future. A major innovation is the LDI Department's contribution to the national programme for digital academic repositories in the Netherlands by building a digital repository or virtual archive for Africana material. In this context, Connecting-Africa was launched to provide information about those researching Africa in the Netherlands, their expertise and publications. Connecting-Africa also provides free online access to many of these researchers' publications and the LDI has received an additional grant from SURF to expand this repository further.

The ASC's three research groups were fully operational in 2004. The Agency in Africa theme group succeeded in highlighting the scientific value of its approach in such diverging social phenomena as transportation, religion, tourism,

urbanization and migration, showing that African actors – from individuals to organizations – have the creativity to co-shape these phenomena. The theme group was also successful in demonstrating the value of its approach to others: a large numbers of associate members from Dutch universities participated in the theme group in one way or another, two PhD proposals were awarded by NWO, and the development organization SNV commissioned members of the theme group to write a history of the organization. Questions of how and where ‘agency’ meets ‘structure’ were investigated by the Culture, Politics and Inequality theme group, which is focusing its investigations on the relationship between power, culture and inequality in religion, political identity and failed and collapsed states. An important programme in progress, Islam in Africa, which includes a large number of foreign researchers, was managed and hosted by the theme group. It was successful in correcting simple dichotomies such as traditional-reformist, and was able to present a much more nuanced and realistic picture. In general, the theme group’s focus is relevant to many of the current political and religious developments and conflicts in Africa. Some of its researchers are, therefore, involved in giving advice to policy-makers and are frequently invited by journalists and the media to explain their insights to the general public. The Economy, Ecology and Exclusion theme group further developed its interest in the effects of economic and ecological factors on the complexity of development in Africa, focusing on drought, agricultural progress, and food availability and security. Increasingly, trade liberalization, production and economic progress appear on the theme group’s agenda, and because of their clear interest in development issues,

theme-group members are often consulted by key policy-making institutes and NGOs in the Netherlands, Africa and beyond.

An important step forward in the ASC’s cooperation with research institutes in Africa was the design of a strategic partnership with CODESRIA, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, at the end of 2004. This partnership will enable the ASC to better arrange and focus its cooperation with individual scientific institutes in Africa, at the same time offering, with CODESRIA, a major impetus to African Studies. Talks concentrated on cooperative research and the general research agenda of African Studies, joint thesis awards, common publications, and library ICT collaboration.

Progress made in 2004 and the KNAW’s positive evaluation clearly provide the ASC with an excellent base on which to build in the future. I consider it an honour and privilege to have been given the chance to be director of the ASC and I would like to thank the Curatorium (Board of Governors) and the ASC staff for the confidence they have displayed in me and for giving me the opportunity to be the head of such a dynamic institute, and one of the most respected European centres for the study of Africa. Continuous multidisciplinary empirical research in Africa, undertaken together with our African colleagues, and an extensive collection of scientific information form the basis of that expertise.

After even only a few months at the ASC it has become clear to me that enormous challenges lie ahead. Africa is changing rapidly and the ASC should be at the forefront of developments in social-science research on the continent. There

is always a demand for top-quality scientific research. We will only really be satisfied, however, if our contributions to scientific insight in societal processes in Africa are also of use to policy-makers and, at the same time, contribute to actualizing knowledge about Africa for a wider audience.

The ASC had a good year in 2004 and we trust that the road we chose will continue to be successful.

Leo de Haan
Director

About the African Studies Centre

Founded in 1947 as part of the Africa Institute in Rotterdam, the African Studies Centre (ASC) became an independent foundation in 1958 with its own charter, governing body and director. The ASC has always been situated in Leiden. Although the ASC is an independent, interacademic institute, it maintains close administrative ties with Leiden University, the oldest university in the Netherlands.

The African Studies Centre is a leading research institute on African affairs, specializing in the acquisition and dissemination of information about Africa through the publication of books and articles and the organization of seminars and conferences. The centre is funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences.

The main aims of the ASC are:

- to carry out scientific research on Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in the field of the social sciences, including jurisprudence;

- to function as a national centre in the field of African studies and to contribute to education and teaching in these sciences; and
- to promote an understanding of African societies in the wider public sphere.

The ASC's research interests are set out in theme-group programmes with a five-year time span. Within these theme groups, many projects are undertaken in cooperation with African colleagues or institutes. The full text of the ASC's current research programme for the period 2002-2006, as well as a list of research projects by theme group, can be found on the ASC website.

The ASC has an extensive library with approximately 55,000 books and 500 journals. The Research Department, the Library, Documentation and Information Department and the Administrative Support Department together provide employment for more than 45 people.

The new director: Professor Leo de Haan



On 1 September 2004 Professor Leo de Haan joined the ASC as its new director and at the same time was appointed Professor in the Development of Sub-Saharan Africa at Leiden University. He comes to Leiden after five

years as Professor of Development Studies and Director of the Centre for International Development Issues (CIDIN) at Radboud University, Nijmegen. Prior to that, he was Associate Professor in Human Geography of Developing Countries at the University of Amsterdam until 1999.

Leo de Haan's main research interests are the conceptualization of rural and urban African livelihoods; international and national migration patterns resulting in the multi-locality of livelihoods; and the multi-dimensionality of poverty. He brings with him to the ASC various on-going projects on the conceptualization of rural and urban livelihoods among Africa's poor and processes of social inclusion and exclusion, with special attention being devoted to increased multi-dimensionality and multi-locality due to the impact of globalization.

In the past, his research focused on the commercialization of agriculture, environmental management and resource conflicts among pea-

sants and pastoralists, and pastoral livelihoods and geography, including man-land relations. Some of the projects he either led or took part in include: a meta-evaluation of the African poverty alleviation programme of Plan International NL; a multidisciplinary research project of land management by pastoral groups in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali; an inquiry into land degradation and conservation, environmental management and livelihood interactions of peasants and pastoralists in northern Benin; and a comparative multidisciplinary study of agricultural innovation and the transformation of oases in the Magreb under the impact of international labour migration.

He has published extensively. His main publications include:

- L.J. de Haan & A. Zoomers (2003) 'Development Geography at the Crossroads of Livelihood and Globalization', in: *TESG Journal of Economic and Social Geography* 94 (3): 350-62
- L.J. de Haan & P. Quarles van Ufford (2002) 'About Trade and Trust: The Question of Livelihood and Social Capital in Rural-Urban Interactions', in: I. Baud & J. Post (eds), *Re-aligning Actors in an Urbanizing World*, London: Ashgate
- L.J. de Haan (2000) 'Globalization, Localization and Sustainable Livelihood', in: *Sociologia Ruralis* 40 (3): 339-65
- L.J. de Haan (1998) 'Gestion de Terroir at the Frontier: Village Land Management including Both Peasants and Pastoralists in Benin', in: H.J. Bruins & H. Lithwick (eds), *The Arid Frontier. Interactive Management of Environment and Development*, Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers

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The former director: Dr Gerti Hesseling



Dr Gerti Hesseling was appointed director of the African Studies Centre in September 1996 and in her eight years as director she accomplished a great deal. She introduced or was involved in creating:

- a new management structure;
- a new internal organization, with five-yearly theme groups for research purposes;
- a higher external profile for the ASC in the Netherlands, Europe and Africa;
- a new role for the ASC in AEGIS;

- the annual ASC Master's Thesis Award;
- an expanded and well-organized seminar programme; and
- two successful external evaluations of the ASC by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW).

After her years as director, she has now returned to what she loves best, namely working as a researcher in legal anthropology. In 2003 she was appointed by the Minister for Development Cooperation as Chair of the Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO), an organization that advises the Dutch government on policy for development-related research. Since stepping down as director she has been combining her research position at the ASC with her work at RAWOO.

We wish her all the best!

Email: hesseling@ascleiden.nl



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In the courtyard of the Museum Naturalis in Leiden on 10 September 2004 at the ceremony to mark the end of Gerti Hesselings's time as director of the African Studies Centre



Ms Elizabeth Schmitz (Chair of the ASC Curatorium) with Gerti Hesselings and the new director Leo de Haan



The Attaaya percussion group performing during the festivities

Photos courtesy of Harry Otto Photo Design, Leiden



ROB BUIJTENHUIJS 1936-2004

Dr Rob Buijtenhuijs, a researcher at the African Studies Centre for almost thirty years until taking early retirement in March 1999, died in France on 15 February 2004.

Rob Buijtenhuijs was respected internationally for his publications on rebel movements in Africa, especially those in Kenya and Chad. He studied anthropology and the sociology of Africa under Professor George Balandier in Paris and was awarded his PhD there for his thesis on the Mau Mau in Kenya, 'Le Mouvement Mau Mau, Une Révolte Paysanne et Anti-Coloniale en Afrique'. In the late 1960s he worked for several years as an associate researcher with UNESCO at an educational institute in Dakar, Senegal before arriving at the ASC in 1970. He initially did some follow-up research on Kenya that resulted in a book entitled *Mau Mau Twenty Years After: The Myth and the Survivors*. Subsequently his research interests moved on to Chad where he became fascinated with the Frolinat (*Front de Libération National du Tchad*) early on because of its agenda for social revolution at a time when most other rebel movements in post-colonial Africa had a more limited separatist character. Rob Buijtenhuijs was the first researcher to undertake a detailed study of the Frolinat, which he would continue to follow for over 25 years. His first book about Chad was published in 1978, *Le Frolinat et les Révoltes Populaires du Tchad 1965-1976*.

The Frolinat took over the government of Chad at the end of the 1970s, the first guerrilla movement in post-colonial Africa to fight its way to power. Once in power, however, little remained of the movement's former revolutionary ideas. Rob Buijtenhuijs saw his old friends slide into dictatorship, but his interest in the country did not disappear, nor did his access to influential politicians. His second book, *Le Frolinat et les Guerres Civiles*, that he himself described as an 'indictment' against the Frolinat, came out in 1987. The early 1990s brought new hope as a 'Second Uhuru', a new start for freedom and democracy, seemed a distinct possibility. Rob Buijtenhuijs arrived in N'Djamena in January 1993 just before the national conference about the political and constitutional future of Chad was due to begin. He was the only foreigner to be awarded the status of observer and was allowed to sit in on all the sessions. This unusual experience in participatory observation was a high point in his career and, within a year, he had completed a book on the conference.

Although averse to protocol and officialdom, Rob Buijtenhuijs was actually quite moved by the official recognition of his work: in 1996 he was appointed Officer of the Order of Merit of Chad. Rob Buijtenhuijs was also a long-term member of the editorial committee of the journal *Politique Africaine*, and a much-appreciated supervisor and coach for junior colleagues.

2. Research

The ASC's three theme groups, which run until 2006, were fully operational in 2004: their various research programmes were in full swing and they were beginning to see results from work undertaken in the preceding years. In alphabetical order, the theme groups are:

- Agency in Africa: Understanding Socio-cultural Transformations in Time and Space (AA);
- Culture, Politics and Inequality: Formations of Power and Identity (CPI); and
- Economy, Ecology and Exclusion (EEE).

More details about their research plans can be found in a booklet entitled *ASC Research Programme 2002-2006* that is available from the ASC secretariat or via the ASC website.

This section details the activities of the three theme groups and places their research in today's global context. Short descriptions of the research activities of individual group members can be found in Appendix 3 of this Annual Report and on the ASC's website. The ASC's publications and those of the individual researchers are listed in Appendix 4. The members of the theme groups are mostly ASC research staff but there are a few externally supported members in addition to a number of visiting scholars from Africa who come to the Centre on a temporary basis and are affiliated to one of the three theme groups for the duration of their stay. Section 4 of this Annual Report outlines the work of these visiting fellows. In addition, each theme group has a number of associate members who participate in discussions and research. They are not on the ASC's payroll as they have positions at other institutes in the Netherlands or in Africa but appreciate being included in research initiatives related to Africa and attend seminars and theme-group meetings at the ASC on a regular basis.

Research at the ASC is funded by the regular ASC budget and through external projects. The core budget is provided by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences, and the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Fisheries. In 2004, about 8 per cent of the ASC's funding came from external sources such as the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and NWO, which includes the WOTRO Foundation.

The ASC contributes to the teaching of African Studies through seminars and guest lectures at universities, research institutes and NGOs. The Centre does not run its own courses but makes regular contributions to other course programmes, for example in the Department of Cultural Anthropology at Leiden University. Some ASC staff members hold teaching posts at Dutch and African universities and others also spend considerable amounts of time supervising PhD and MSc students at various universities in the Netherlands and in Africa.

The evaluation committee from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) assessed the ASC's research as being 'very good' regarding productivity as well as quality. This positive assessment encouraged the Centre's researchers and they are now considering how the theme groups can be more integrated in their approach in the future so as to develop greater coherence and focus in the ASC's research programme. The theme groups must now plan to 'define "cutting-edge" problems for coordinated research', the report said. And this is what they are now working towards.

Agency in Africa

Dr Wouter van Beek, anthropologist

Prof. Wim van Binsbergen, anthropologist,
philosopher

Dr Mirjam de Bruijn, anthropologist

Dr Rijk van Dijk, anthropologist

Dr Jan-Bart Gewald, historian

Dr Mayke Kaag, anthropologist

Linda van de Kamp, anthropologist
(CERES PhD student)

Julie Ndaya, ethnologist (CERES PhD student)

Karin Nijenhuis, geographer, jurist
(WOTRO PhD student)

Laurens Nijzink, geographer (CERES
PhD student)

Lotte Pelckmans, anthropologist (CNWS
PhD student)

Kiky van Til, anthropologist (CERES PhD student)

Associate members

Dr Sabine Luning, anthropologist (CNWS)

Prof. Francis Nyamnjoh, anthropologist
(CODESRIA)

Dr Marja Spierenburg, anthropologist
(Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)

Dr Marijke Steegstra, anthropologist
(Radboud University, Nijmegen)

'Agency in Africa' proposes an approach for the analysis of the effects of large-scale transformation processes in Africa at a local, regional and national level. The ASC's approach is defined as one in which the local actor's understanding, perceptions, ideas, emotions and even fantasies are taken into consideration. Thus the transformations are also considered as processes of 'meaning-making' and signification in the decisions and choices that people make, and in the

hopes and desires they express. Such agency is not only reserved for individuals but also for larger social groups; in some cases agency may even be ascribed to institutions and organizations such as NGOs. In all these cases the focus is on the way in which actions and meanings are constituted contrary to, or in contradistinction from, all that which seems to be predetermined by structure, prevailing conditions, habits and custom. In this sense the agency approach does not want to do away with the study of structural conditions and limitations, but recognizes them as the backdrop against which an understanding of agency in terms of creativity, innovation and volition can emerge.

By taking this approach, the Agency in Africa theme group hopes to arrive at a different understanding of the meaning that transformations may have for the people concerned. This will also shed new light on the effects of these transformations. In this way the theme group provides an alternative perspective to the more general approaches in which structural analyses are taken for granted and which often map out larger tendencies without grounding them explicitly in people's actions.

Although the agency approach may have become acknowledged and has even become common place in anthropology, it is far from being accepted in other disciplines or policy circles. The theme group aspires to find ways to inform these other fora of this approach. The best way to do so is by showing what the approach delivers in the form of studies and results, i.e. what kind of insights it gives to processes of change and other dynamics.

In 2004 the theme group's research from previ-

ous years started to bear fruit. The thematic focus on agency crystallized in the organization of a second workshop on history and agency in Africa, in a shared publication project and in the formulation of research projects. Two new PhD projects proposed by the group's members were awarded funding and the candidates, Lotte Pelckmans and Linda van de Kamp, joined the group. Mayke Kaag finalized her project on Islamic NGOs in Chad but is staying on as a member of the group with her new project on the migration of Islamic brotherhoods, which started in December. The search for research funding was taken up by Jan-Bart Gewald who worked on a Vidi grant and whose discussions with SNV on the usefulness of development work resulted in the invitation to write a history of the SNV over the past 40 years. For this latter project two researchers will join the theme group in February 2005. Mirjam de Bruijn was given a small grant to develop a research programme with a Chadian research institute and Wageningen University, which will be formalized in 2005.

At a workshop in May 2004 on the concept of agency in African history, the question about the relationship between agency and structure was central. In historical research, finding the balance between structure and agency is a continuous struggle and as such is at the heart of the discipline. Contributions to the workshop came from different disciplines: archaeology, history and anthropology. In each discipline the methodological dilemmas are different and the possibilities for getting to the heart of agency vary. The contributions to this workshop will be part of the theme group's book project, together with contributions to the workshop with a more anthro-

pological focus that was held in June 2003. Publication is envisaged for 2006.

Concrete research on history and agency was furthered in the work of Jan-Bart Gewald who did archival research in Zambia and the UK for his social history project on the introduction of the motor-car in Zambia. Mirjam de Bruijn's research in Chad also had a historical component in which the constraints or possibilities as created by war and violence are explored at the individual and village level.

The theme group's research is concentrated in a number of thematic areas. These are mobility in Africa, workings of power, contestation and confrontation, and issues of knowledge production and reflexivity. Group members' research concentrates on one of these areas, yet many overlap and interchange with the other research domains.

Rijk van Dijk's work in Botswana on Ghanaian Pentecostal churches developed this theme further into the idea of a movement of ideas and symbolic formations in Africa and beyond, as these Pentecostal Ghanaian churches do not stop at the Botswana border but can also be found in the Netherlands, and of course in Ghana. This research on the mobility of ideas and migrant communities is being further researched by Linda van de Kamp in her project on 'The transnational dimension of Brazilian Pentecostal churches in Mozambique', of which Rijk van Dijk is one of the supervisors. Julie Ndaya's research on *le combat spirituel congolais* also subscribes to these ideas. She finalized a first draft of her dissertation in December 2004. Wouter van Beek's project on tourism introduced another aspect of

mobility to Africa and the way this influx of tourists and the creation of a tourist industry influences the agency of 'interesting' African populations and areas. He concentrated his research in 2004 on the development of the tourism industry in Mali. Marijke Steegstra's project in Ghana on white chiefs took this same approach and she spent most of the year in Ghana doing field research. Lotte Pelckmans' project entitled 'Remembering slavery: Travelling hierarchies in transnational Fulbe society in Mali and France' develops a different aspect of mobility and agency and considers how hierarchical structures as defined in Malian Fulbe culture organize people's lives in migrant situations in Paris and Bamako

and how it informs their identity. Mirjam de Bruijn is one of her supervisors. In all these situations of ideological shifts, issues of power as well as matters of knowledge production and reflexivity are intrinsically linked to the larger processes of mobility.

Jan-Bart Gewald's research highlights a different aspect of mobility. In his research the fact of becoming more mobile in the literal sense of the word and how this informs social transformations is central. He takes a historical approach to the introduction of technology and social transformations. Associated with his research was Sabine Luning's project in Burkina Faso where

Transnational Islamic NGOs in Chad

The image of a European development worker sitting under a tree in an African village conversing with the local population is familiar to many of us, but nowadays it is quite possible to encounter a Saudi in the same situation. The photo, for instance, shows how, on an afternoon in April 2004, the village of Koumi in southern Chad received a team from the Makka Al Mukkarama Foundation. This is one of the eleven transnational Islamic NGOs that have started to work in Chad over the last two decades, among them one Libyan, three Sudanese, one Kuwaiti and six Saudi organizations. They generally combine humanitarian aid with proselytizing activities in one way or the other. In 2004, I conducted research on these NGOs.

Chad is an interesting place to study transnational Islamic NGOs for different reasons. Firstly,

the needs on the ground are manifold, Chad being very poor and having to cope with continuous political and ecological instability. Secondly, in social and political tensions both at the local and national level, religion is an important element of contestation and identification. Thirdly, the Chad of old was at the crossroads of Western and Arab spheres of influence and, as such, is a strategic area of intervention for Arab and Christian NGOs.

During my fieldwork, I spent a lot of time drinking Coca Cola with Saudi directors in Arab-style offices, discussing their work, development in Chad, and the current global political situation. In addition, I visited neighbourhoods in N'Djamena, Chad's capital, and villages in the south of Chad, to investigate what the activities of these organizations were like in practice and what they meant to the population. I also interviewed other actors in the field, such as Chadian Muslim authorities and Christian NGOs.



she looked at new technology introduced by development projects and the social transformations this provokes. Kiky van Til's research on the processes of urbanization of nomadic people also had this concrete and literal sense of mobility, i.e. what it means for social identities to change from a mobile to a sedentary lifestyle. She finalized her fieldwork in Mauritania in 2004. The workings of power, contestation and confrontation clearly came to the fore in Mirjam de Bruijn's work in Chad where the confrontation between an exploitative regime and local people's lives is evident in the daily lives of urban and rural people. Children in particular seem to translate this confrontation into their identities

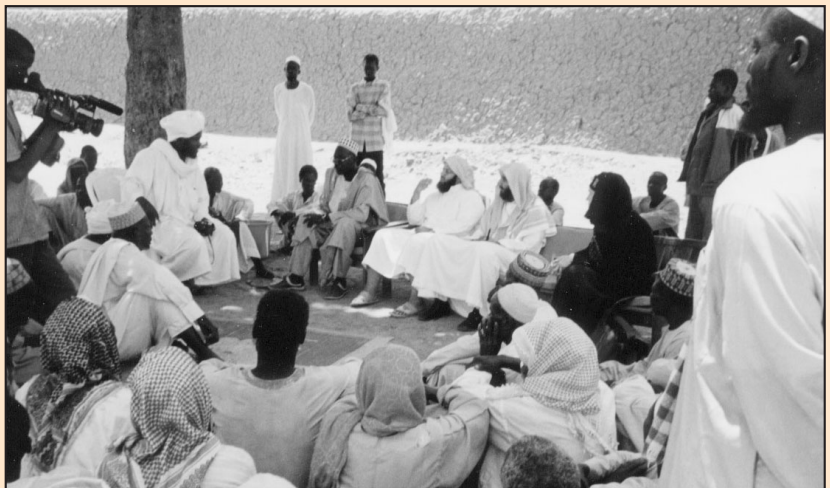
and choices. Wouter van Beek's long-term research in Mali and Cameroon exemplifies this research theme; he investigated how these societies change in relation to modernization processes and processes of religious change.

The theme of knowledge production and reflexivity is most explicitly present in the work of Wim van Binsbergen. His editorial work for the journal *Quest* is clearly a contribution to the creation of a platform for the reflection of African scientists. His own work resulted this year in the finalization of a manuscript on the methodology of doing 'agency' research in a deeply historical context.

Particularly in the south of Chad, which is predominantly Christian but where Islam is on the rise, rivalry between Christian and Muslim organizations is keen and slandering the other party is not uncommon. This polarization often has repercussions at village level. Not everyone, however, adopts exclusionary strategies in this situation. I spoke to a young woman in the village of Koumi who was apparently non-Muslim. When we discussed the fact that the dispensary was 12 km away, I asked her if she did not think it a shame that the Muslim organization had come to finance a mosque and a meders, and not a new dispensary. She

was astonished by my question. Of course, she thought it a good thing, as religion is important and, after all, 'We all believe in the same God, don't we?'

Mayke Kaag



The different levels of research in this theme group are not bounded to individuals. Agency is also to be investigated at the level of larger groups: families, households, social aggregates of all sorts, institutions and organizations. Mayke Kaag investigated, for instance, the agency of Islamic NGOs in Chad, in Rijk van Dijk's research the church as such demonstrates agency, and in Sabine Luning's research development projects are regarded as developing or exercising agency. In addition, new themes were introduced with the research of Laurens Nijzink who worked on agency and time, and the research of Marja Spierenburg whose research focuses on national parks and the limits of agency.

In 2004 the research group hosted Isaie Dougnon who visited the African Studies Centre as a visiting fellow. His work on Dogon migration fitted well into the group's discussions. The group further established and reinforced contacts with the University of Zambia, the University of Botswana, the LRVZ Research Centre in Chad, with the Research Centre Point Sud in Mali, with the History Department of the University of Nouakchott in Mauritania, and the

University of Namibia. Within the Netherlands, the theme group maintained good contacts with the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam, the University of Amsterdam, Wageningen University and Leiden University through the co-supervision of PhD projects, participation in research programmes and through contacts with the following research schools – ASSR, CERES and CNWS. Within Europe, special relations exist with the University of Cologne, the Max Planck Institute in Halle, the University of Oxford, and EHESS in Marseille and Paris.

Articles produced by theme-group members and their involvement in advisory roles in development projects and within policy circles demonstrate the applicability and empirical underpinnings of the conceptual framework of agency in concrete situations in Africa. This was also demonstrated by the extensive participation of associate members from different Dutch universities in the theme-group's activities and by the awarding of the SNV history project to the ASC.

Mirjam de Bruijn

Culture, Politics and Inequality

Prof. Jan Abbink, anthropologist
Dr Stephen Ellis, historian
Dr Ineke van Kessel, historian
Dr Piet Konings, sociologist of development
Dr Benjamin Soares, anthropologist
Dr Klaas van Walraven, political scientist

Associate members

Aregawi Berhe, political scientist
Froukje Krijtenburg, literature scientist
 (PhD student)
Mindanda Mohogu, economist
Inge Ruigrok, political scientist (PhD student,
 Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)
Bayleyegn Tasew, ethnologist, folklorist (Addis
 Ababa University, WOTRO PhD student)

Research in the Culture, Politics and Inequality (CPI) theme group revolved around politics and power struggles, conflict, international relations, and the interface of 'culture' and society in Africa. This approach combines an empirically-based appreciation of durable structures as well as personal actions towards change and improvement in social conditions. CPI members thus deal with the general question of where and how 'structure' and 'agency' meet, and most follow a critical realist method in explaining reality.

Political culture and governance in Africa, as seen in their cultural and historical settings, are given primacy. Theoretical, descriptive and policy-relevant issues are addressed to better understand what is going on in Africa and to clarify what could offer the continent better policy and development approaches. The complexity of the interlocking factors that shape Africa's proble-

matic conditions and the tentative nature of answers given by both scholars and policy-makers continue to surprise. Next to constituting a 'problem' – in terms of instability, poverty, lack of growth, health crises, generational tensions, violence and terrorism, and socio-political mayhem – African countries and their cultures form a constant intellectual challenge to the global debate on the way the world as a whole is developing. Also at issue is a proper assessment of the formation and uses of 'knowledge' in the African public domain, including popular culture, religion and other world views.

The CPI group continued to implement the joint research plans drawn up in 2002 and remained active in the public sphere in disseminating insights and ideas for discussion. The projects of its various members showed a deepening concern with intractable historical and cultural factors, recognizing that analysis of the manifest spheres of politics, international relations and development, in contrast to that of the informal and ideational spheres, does not always suffice to explain the facts on the ground.

Within the CPI group this year, current projects were pursued in depth, some of them necessitating long-term fundamental research. A continuing orientation could be noted towards historical research and to analyses of societal and cultural structures or 'repertoires' as historically contingent. The momentous changes and persistent conflicts in Africa today reveal their long-term, deep-rooted nature. In view of post-colonial concerns with identity and belonging – which have a direct political relevance – the CPI researchers pursued historically informed studies of local perceptions and permutations of

collective identity (religious, historical, ethnic, and social), of the features of identity politics and its role in the reconfiguration of African societies. The processes of change that Africa is going through are generally underestimated. Not only are remarkable economic, social and cultural transformations in progress, but also political change is notable (and ill-understood), with several states in crises never to return to their previous semblance of cohesion, and with interna-

tional relations in turmoil. Borders are losing much of their importance as migration, criminal activity and political power formations draw on people from different countries. New power elites, often with a criminal, violent basis, are thus being formed. It is striking that the international community has not found good answers to these changes in the post-colonial order. The collapse of the outward, formal political order in many areas of Africa makes it all the more necessary

The Adventures of a Historian

In January and February this year, I visited Liberia to work in the National Archives. My first and only previous attempt to work in the same repository was in 1997. At that time it was not a pleasant experience due to the disturbed political situation. Since October 2003, there has been a large United Nations mission in Liberia, and I thought that this would provide a degree of stability that would make work in the archives rather easier.

Liberia's national archives used to be housed in their own building but this was destroyed in the first period of the country's war, in 1990. Some 40 per cent of the records were destroyed at that time. The remainder were bundled into cardboard boxes, plastic bags and any other available receptacle and moved to another building. However, this was subsequently used as a barracks for Nigerian peacekeeping troops who did not always treat the archives with the respect they deserved. The records were moved again, apparently in 1993, this time to a small building in the middle of Monrovia that also houses the National Library, although the latter has very few

books. The current director reckons that only about half of the original archives have survived. There is no system of classification. The papers are kept on shelves, in heaps and in cardboard boxes with no apparent system of classification.

There is also no reading room. The director of the archives, trained in archive conservation in Ghana some years ago, was sympathetic to my wish to look at historical material but insisted that I read the material in his office, presumably as a safeguard against me removing any of the papers.

I also visited another government archive, this one attached to a working government office. Some of the filing cabinets had bullet holes in, reminders of a coup attempt in 1994. For some of the time there was no electricity, so I had to search by torchlight. I did not have a torch but borrowed one from a friend. It was attached to a piece of elastic so you could put it on your head like a coal-miner. The advantage of this is that you can work with both hands free to search through filing cabinets while still having light. The disadvantage is that it is very hot!

Stephen Ellis

to see how socio-cultural orders, or what remains of them, are reconstituted through the action and agency of individuals or groups pursuing their interests.

An inevitable focus, therefore, that emerges from CPI concern with politics and power in a historical perspective and that is evident in the work done by most group members was (violent) conflict, be it generational, political or religiously inspired. The factors shaping formations of violence – i.e. relatively durable structures of power inequality, exploitation and abuse based on physical force and intimidation – are not only political, but also economic and socio-cultural, relating to fundamental disagreements over resources as well as religious, cultural or kinship-related values. The phenomenon of ‘failed’ or collapsed states in Africa is an illustration of this. Also, patterns of humiliation and abuse shape the *habitus* of both individuals and groups, and have a long-term effect that fuels conflict in new forms. Examples where this is particularly evident are among East African pastoralists or urban youth. In an edited book on youth and conflict in Africa, published in 2004, a core theme of the work of the CPI group was addressed: the problematic integration of young people in African societies. This was the subject of an earlier CPI conference in 2003 and three members of the CPI theme group contributed to it.

Stephen Ellis returned to the CPI group in October 2004 after a year spent working at the International Crisis Group in Brussels, where he directed the ICG’s Africa Programme. Mayke Kaag, who temporarily filled Stephen’s position, carried out interesting research on transnational Islamic NGOs in southern Chad that was based

on a three-month field research period. She left the CPI group after being awarded a two-year post-doc research position on transnational networks of Mouride communities (in Europe and the US) and joined the ASC’s Agency in Africa theme group. The other five core members – Jan Abbink, Ineke van Kessel, Benjamin Soares, Klaas van Walraven and Piet Konings – continued with their respective projects, and activities emanating from them.

The CPI’s central research question on the relationship of power, culture and inequality involved looking at how various cultural resources were used to construct new configurations of power and identity. Jan Abbink did field research on changing Muslim-Christian relations in northern Ethiopia, as part of a continuing study of religious and political culture in Ethiopia. Work on the political memory and identity of the Wolaitta region of Ethiopia was also pursued with fieldwork on oral traditions and social relations. In other work, he addressed the social and psychological impact of prolonged violence within an agro-pastoral society in southern Ethiopia. In his position at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam, he also supervised several PhD projects that addressed conflict and discourses of violence based on studies in Kenya, Ethiopia and Angola. Benjamin Soares pursued his research on Islam and modernity in colonial Mali and began a new project on Islam and the public sphere in northern Nigeria. His work, based on rich empirical research, addressed the nature of debates on Islam and its role in society and the international, global connections of West African Muslim communities and identities as well as the dynamics of religious identity in diverse cultural settings. His work as co-editor of a book on

Christian-Muslim relations in Africa fits into this project. He was also involved in organizing a major conference on Islam and the state in Africa to be held in cooperation with CEAN in May 2005. Ineke van Kessel finalized archival research and interviews for a book to accompany an exhibition in the Tropenmuseum (KIT) in Amsterdam in 2005 about West Africans recruited in the nineteenth century for the Dutch colonial army in Indonesia. She retained her interest in processes of political transition and reform processes in Southern Africa. Klaas van Walraven developed his pioneering research on the Sawaba rebellion in Niger in the 1960s. Based on interviews in Niger and study of the hitherto closed archives of the French secret service, he came up with significant material that threw new light not only on the nature of French late-colonial policy but also on the Sawaba as a broader socio-political movement. Piet Konings, on sabbatical leave for most of the year, authored a number of papers and chapters about civil-society struggles and ethno-regional identity conflicts in Cameroon, developing a strong interest in the role of organized religion (churches) in the country's political process. He also started work on a comparative book project on Ghana and Cameroon, and continued to shape the next generation of African social researchers by supervising African PhD students. A major and probably influential study addressing 'culture' as a resource in politics is the book by Stephen Ellis (and Gerrie ter Haar) on religion and politics in Africa, which came out in early 2004. It focuses on the powerful interaction of politics and religious thought in Africa, shaping world views and modes of action in politics and society in ways perhaps not fully appreciated by non-Africans and development analysts.

Visiting scholars from Africa are an integral part of the CPI theme group and several of them made important contributions to the group's work and internal debates. For example, Dr Saibou Issa from the University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon, worked on a socio-historical study of highway banditry in the Chad Basin, fruitfully combining archival research and highly original fieldwork; and Dr Austin Ikelegbe's (University of Benin, Nigeria) research on Nigeria's youth militias, the oil industry and the interface of resistance and crime in the Niger Delta made a lasting impression due to the thoroughness of his data, its comprehensive historical scope, and his theoretical challenges. In his research on land issues and land-reform programmes in Southern Africa, Dr Samuel Kariuki (Wits University, South Africa) contributed to an understanding of the fundamental political aspects of land questions in the region, and showed his in-depth knowledge of the subject in a number of presentations and papers. The CPI group also hosted Russian researcher Veronica V. Usachyova, from the Institute for African Studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow who did research for her project on the mass media and socio-political transformation in Southern Africa.

Associate members participated regularly in CPI meetings in 2004 and occasionally presented their own PhD work, for example, Aregawi Berhe, Bayleyegn Tasew, Froukje Krijtenburg and Mindanda Mohogu.

In the past year, in addition to attending several (inter)national scholarly conferences, CPI members again contributed substantially to the mass media, NGOs and other institutions with comments, interviews, advisory reports and lectures,

thus enhancing public debate and the dissemination of knowledge on African societies. CPI members were also active in a number of editorial or advisory functions on the boards of scholarly journals and book series, as well as in various civic organizations. Finally, numerous contacts in Europe and Africa with colleagues, research institutions and universities, which are seen as essential to its work, testified to cooperative links with this theme group.

Jan Abbink

Economy, Ecology and Exclusion

Dr Deborah Bryceson, economic geographer

Prof. Han van Dijk, forestry expert, anthropologist

Dr Dick Foeken, human geographer

Prof. Jan Hoorweg, social psychologist, social ecologist

Wijnand Klaver, nutritionist

Dr André Leliveld, economist

Henk Meilink, economist

Dr Marcel Rutten, geographer, ecologist

Prof. John Sender, economist

Associate members

Jan Cappon, non-western sociologist

Dr Marja Spierenburg, anthropologist
(Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)

Dr Harry Wels, anthropologist
(Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)

During 2004 the EEE theme group hosted Prof Barasa Wangila from Western University College of Science and Technology, Kakamega, Kenya who worked on a joint artisanal fisher project manuscript with Jan Hoorweg. Sam Owuor from Kenya returned to the ASC in May 2004 to finalize his PhD thesis on urban-rural linkages under the supervision of Dick Foeken, and visiting fellow Nakar Djindil teamed up with Han van Dijk and Wijnand Klaver in a project linking war, drought and nutrition. Each of these visiting fellows presented their ongoing work either in the ASC seminar series or as a lunchtime presentation. EEE core members also made presentations both in the Netherlands and abroad – in Cambridge, Oxford, Norwich, Frankfurt, Cologne, Washington DC, Nairobi, Addis Ababa

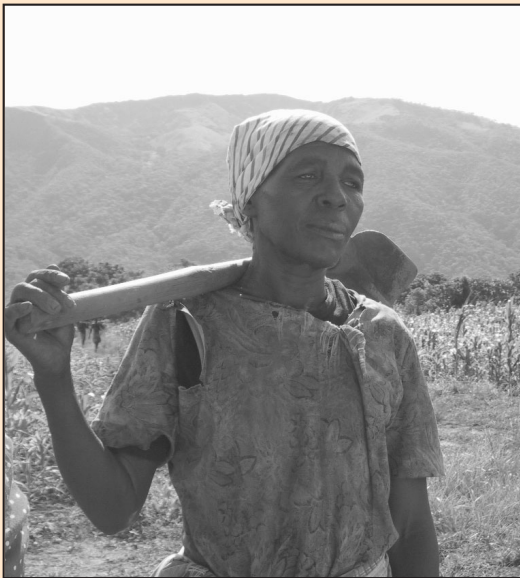
and Dar es Salaam. Some of the topics addressed were: war and drought in Chad, climate change in Mali, urban agriculture in Kenya and Tanzania, rural transport in Africa, fair trade, social security in Uganda, land reform in South Africa, labour markets in Africa, land tenure in Kenya, and low-cost water development in Africa.

EEE researchers further developed their interests in studying the effects of economic and

ecological factors, trying to unravel the noted complexity of development. Fieldwork was conducted in Malawi, Kenya, Uganda and Chad. These countries all showed a wide variety of hurdles hindering progress, such as drought and floods in (different parts of) Malawi and Kenya, the influx of large numbers of refugees (notably in Chad), political turmoil and conflict (notably in Malawi and Uganda), and diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.

Wage Workers in Mozambique

Some of the poorest people in the world live in rural Mozambique. Most of them have never been to school; they are illiterate; many of their children die before they are five years old; and the adults usually have hardly any possessions, even a pair of shoes. Policy-makers often assume



that they can survive by growing food on their own farms and by selling some of what they produce when they need cash, but new research results tell a very different story.

The poorest rural Mozambicans do not depend on what they and their family produce on their own farms. Rather, they depend on the wages they receive for weeding, clearing, harvesting and performing other seasonal and menial tasks on the farms owned by their more successful neighbours. Many of them are divorced, separated or widowed women, like the worker(s) on a tobacco farm shown here. The less-impoorished wage workers find more regular work on larger farms, plantations and in agribusiness, or as wage workers in bars and other unregistered service-sector enterprises in small rural towns. These types of wage employment have never been accurately recorded in official statistics in Africa.

Working with a team of co-researchers based in London, Maputo, Manica, Nampula and Zambezia, I completed the first ever large-scale survey of the rural labour market in Mozambique. This research was funded by the National Directorate of Planning and Budget of

Malawi's experiences in 2004 exemplify in detail the problems African governments are facing in making economic progress and securing food availability. The country was still recovering from a major drought that lasted from 2000/2001 onwards and, after a change of government, investigations started to look into the role played by former officials who illegally exported maize during this period. The onset of a new drought urged the World Food Programme to

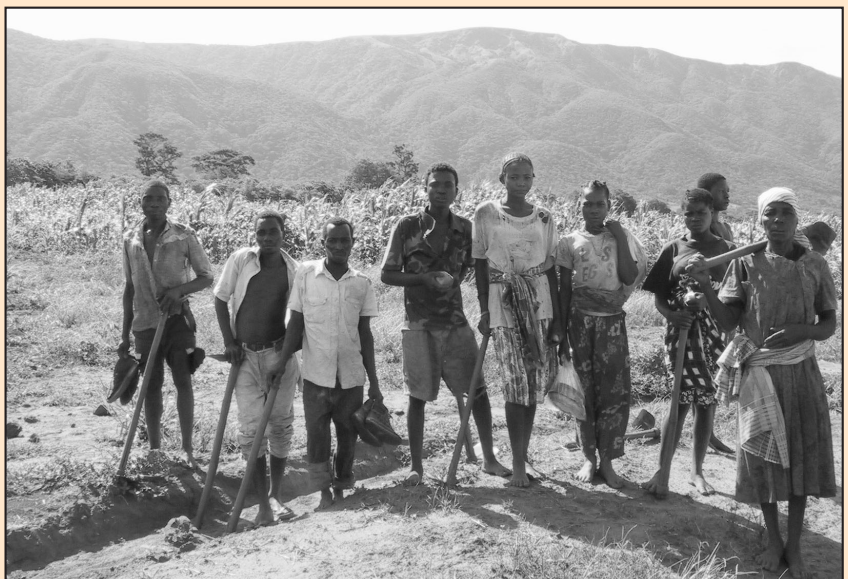
feed some 1.1 million people, while Oxfam was pointing to a lack of access to arable land that was contributing to food shortages and heightening tensions resulting from land-hungry communities increasingly encroaching on forests and tea estates. In addition, it was reported that a shortage of fertilizer and the government's failure to complete distribution of free 'starter packs' to poor farmers could jeopardize 2005's harvest too. The US-funded Famine Early Warning

the Ministry of Planning and Finance in Mozambique, in the context of a broader research programme to improve available information on poverty and unrecorded employment in rural areas. In 2003, detailed questionnaires were completed for about 2,700 people working for wages in the rural areas and small district towns in three provinces in Mozambique. In addition, the life stories of many workers and their employers were collected in 2004, and women workers were selected to feature in a film that we hope to distribute in 2005.

designed to increase wage-earning opportunities in agriculture, as well as to improve the capacity of the poorest wage workers to bargain for improvements in their pay and working conditions.

John Sender

The next task for those involved in this research is to convince rural development experts and funding agencies to adopt new policies in Mozambique. These policies would be



Systems Network warned that Malawi could be facing a 'price famine' due to the impact of rising commodity prices on its vulnerable population. Finally, an outbreak of army worms in Malawi's northern agricultural district raised local concerns about food security for next year.

During a conference organized by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Kampala, African governments were urged to spend more on agricultural development in order to eradicate food insecurity by 2020. It is estimated that 200 million people on the continent are undernourished, and their numbers have increased by almost 20 per cent since the early 1990s. United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan has called for a 'green revolution' to radically change the lives of these chronically hungry people. Research on agriculture and food problems were taken up by a number of EEE members in 2004. The marketing aspect of agricultural production was primarily studied within the EEE theme group by Henk Meilink in his analysis of the effects of the liberalization of the maize market in Kenya.

Agricultural production in an urban setting is of interest to Dick Foeken and Wijnand Klaver. Some of their research findings were published in 2004 and show that urban farming is on the rise in Nakuru (Kenya) and Morogoro and Mbeya (Tanzania). But the poor are always the most underrepresented due to a lack of land.

Malnutrition in Chad, according to an international research team, is not so much the result of a lack of food either among refugees from Darfur or among the local Chadian population, but is caused by diarrhoea due to a lack of clean water.

Han van Dijk visited Chad to test methodologies for the research project of nutritionist Nakar Djindil and collected data on land-use systems and land tenure there.

Trade liberalization, in particular the removal of trade impediments by industrialized countries, is thought to be the other necessary requirement for true economic progress. UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) economists stated that export-price fluctuations were responsible for the failure of many African countries to exit the debt trap of about US\$ 360 billion. The ECA claims that poverty levels on the continent increased by 43 per cent over the last 10 years, with women making up 80 per cent of those living on less than a dollar a day. John Sender continued his data analysis and produced a report on the 'Mozambican Rural Labour Markets and Poverty Project' in which he particularly highlighted the position of women. Later in the year, he started to analyze data gathered among employers and discussed his preliminary results with the Ministry of Finance in Maputo.

The IMF points at conflicts and the HIV/AIDS pandemic as reasons for poverty remaining widespread on the continent. According to UNAIDS, an estimated 15-20 million Africans have died since the start of the AIDS epidemic, some 29.4 million are living with the virus and 25 million children have been orphaned. Warnings are that Africa's agricultural labour force could be decimated by the disease in the years to come. The AIDS pandemic is claiming 6,500 African lives a day but some positive notes are also emerging. Since 1983, a million Ugandans have died from AIDS-related illnesses and the same number is estimated to be living with the

virus but due to an intensive education campaign, the country's prevalence rate, which was running at 30 per cent in the early 1990s, has been brought down to about 6 per cent. These issues were taken up by André Leliveld who conducted fieldwork for his on-going study on local social-security arrangements in Uganda in 2004, while taking the necessary preparatory steps to broaden the topic to include a study that will focus on health and agricultural insurance schemes for impoverished people. This will strengthen ASC research into the socio-economic effects of the HIV/AIDS endemic, as does the work of Deborah Bryceson, who conducted a field survey of the socio-economic consequences of HIV/AIDS on rural communities in Malawi. She also focused on the de-agrarianization of Africa's rural areas and on urban issues.

In addition to contributions made in the world of academia, EEE researchers are increasingly being consulted by key policy-making institutions. This is a welcome trend. In 2004 the World Bank, the European Union and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others,

requested that EEE researchers assist in a number of specific fields. For example, John Sender completed a long paper for the World Bank on labour-supply issues in Sub-Saharan Africa. André Leliveld conducted a survey for IOB (the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs) into the effect of the sector-wide approach in bilateral assistance provided by the Netherlands to Uganda. Han van Dijk and Deborah Bryceson continued a review of 46 DGIS-funded agricultural projects in light of DGIS's new sector-wide approach, in collaboration with researchers from Amsterdam and Wageningen. And finally, Marcel Rutten lectured at the World Bank on land-tenure issues among Maasai pastoralists and acted as an international expert on nomadic pastoralism for the European Union in formulating a strategy to assist in reviving semi-arid Somalia. His publication on eco-tourism in Selengei ('Parks beyond Parks') prompted the creation of a new department dealing with community-based tourism within the Ministry of Tourism in Kenya in August 2004.

Marcel Rutten

3. Library Documentation and Information Department

In 2004 the Library, Documentation and Information Department (LDI) was favourably evaluated by an external committee appointed by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Library productivity reached a new high in 2004 thanks to a focused team and additional cataloguing assistance to help process a backlog of donations. However, there were also some setbacks. The library had been participating in Leiden University's library system upgrade project but eventually decided to withdraw from the project after giving the matter serious

consideration. The African Studies Thesaurus project that started in 2001 was planned to be ready early in 2005 but the deadline had to be postponed by a year.

Trends and Figures

In 2004 new acquisitions handled by the LDI Department amounted to 2,395 volumes including books, reports and pamphlets. By the end of 2003 nearly 1,500 items from the backlog of book donations had been dealt with and in 2004 the library processed over 900 donated titles thanks to extra cataloguing assistance. The library also selected 1,054 titles from new donations to add to its collection. The backlog therefore remains unchanged even though a great deal of material was processed.

The library welcomed 5,109 visitors and handled 6,828 loans and 11,839 renewals. Some 426 new visitors registered with the ASC library, bringing the total number of current library pass holders to 1,534. Requests for information totalled 2,573, with requests by phone (1,342) exceeding those received by e-mail (1,041).

Evaluation

In 2004 the LDI Department was evaluated by an external committee, as part of the overall evaluation of the African Studies Centre, under the aegis of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. The library expert appointed to the evaluation committee was Dr David Easterbrook, Curator of the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.

In preparation for this external evaluation, a self-evaluation report was drawn up that included an

Vanguard or Vandals Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa

Jon Abbink & Ineke van Kessel (eds)

ASC yearbook for 2004 in the 'African Dynamics' series

Introduction

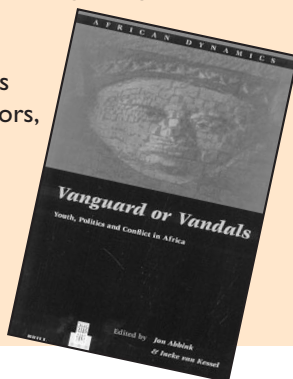
Part I: Historical perspectives on youth as agents of change

Part II: State, crisis and the mobilization of youth

Part III: Interventions: Dealing with youth in crisis

For details of chapters and contributing authors, see Appendix 4.

Published by
Brill Publishers, Leiden
(www.brill.nl)
ISBN 90 04 14275 4



overview of past results and achievements for the period 1997-2003 and a SWOT analysis was made.

One of the conclusions of the external evaluation report was that 'the library, documentation and information activities are considered to be excellent'. The evaluation committee's recommendations included:

- making the library's subscriptions to e-journals accessible online to its target groups;
- better cross-referencing between partner-library collections;
- improved cross-referencing between the library collection and the ASC's research programme;
- solving the bottlenecks in archiving and shelving space; and
- tackling archival and preservation concerns and exploring the application of digital technologies in these areas.

Book Donations

In 2004 the library selected more than 1,000 titles from institutional and individual gifts for processing. It acquired the collection of the former CESO (Centre for the Study of Education in Development Countries) consisting of 25 boxes of materials about education in Africa. From Prof. Leo de Haan, the library received books and archival material relating to his research projects in West Africa in the 1980s and 1990s. On average, donations make up approxima-

tely 25 per cent of the library's book collection. These gifts help to add depth to the collection and replace worn-out and lost books and journals. In recent years the amount of archival material has grown and now requires special handling. A trainee from the Netherlands Institute for Archival Education and Research (*Archiefschool*) in Amsterdam was working on a proposal for the management and use of archival material in African Studies but, regrettably, this work was not completed as planned.

African Films

The ASC library acquired more than 200 films on video from the Africa in the Picture Foundation. During the Africa in the Picture film festivals, highlights of new African and diaspora film productions are selected from the vast amount of materials collected over the past few years. The ASC library has first choice in selecting from these materials and has agreed to

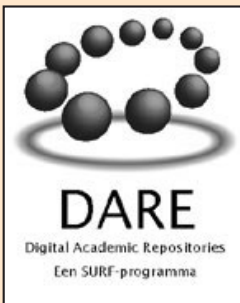


archive the films and to make the videos available as part of its collection.

Regular screenings of video films from the library collection are organized by the ASC during its CinemAfrica seminars. Ten films were screened

in 2004. A special film festival was organized with the Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde and Leiden University's Visual Ethnography Department as a tribute to the anthropologist and ethnographic filmmaker Jean Rouch (1917-2004).

Project DARC: Building an Open-Access Archive for Africana Material



In the past few years, the escalating cost of journals has forced many individuals and institutions to cancel their subscriptions, thus excluding large parts of the scientific community, especially in developing countries, from

scholarly interaction. Until recently, many publishers and researchers believed that there was no better way to disseminate research findings but in the late 1990s a few initiatives emerged that explored alternatives to traditional subscription-based standards, launching the idea of a new publishing model: open access.

The short definition of open access is 'free online access'. Reading, hosting, printing, copying open-access publications – all use is fair use as long as the original authors and source are credited. Open access means that a complete version of the published work is also deposited in a public archival repository that seeks to ensure open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability and long-term archiving.

When looking at open-access initiatives, two pri-

mary vehicles for delivering open access can be distinguished: open-access journals and open-access archives.

Open-access journals do not charge subscription fees. Articles published in an open-access journal are available online for free. Open-access journals perform peer reviews. Even if all the editors and referees are donating their labour free of charge, like the authors, peer review costs money. The model that is catching on in the natural sciences is to charge the author an upfront processing fee to cover the journal's expenses in vetting the article, preparing the manuscript and disseminating it online. In practice, the fee is typically paid by the author's research grant or employer. Famous open-access publishers (BioMed Central and PloS) only charge for accepted papers, in order to protect the peer review process from contamination and suspicion, and they are willing to waive the fees entirely in cases of economic hardship.

An open-access archive provides, as its name suggests, open access to its contents. It does not perform peer review. An open-access archive is sponsored by an institution (like a university or funding agency) or by a discipline. When archives comply with the protocol of the Open Archives Initiative (OAI), then they are 'interoperable'. This just means that programmers can create search engines and other data services that deal with all the separate, compliant archives as if they formed one grand virtual archive. So users



Acquisitions Online

Since 2002, the library's acquisitions list has been available online and is updated with new titles on a monthly basis. Overviews are given by geographical and subject headings and cover a maximum one-year period.

do not need to know that an author deposited an article in a certain archive, they do not need to visit that archive and run a separate search on it, and they do not even need to know that the archive exists.

Within the framework of the national programme for Digital Academic Repositories in the Netherlands (DARE), the ASC initiated a project to archive its publications within the Leiden digital repository and to build such a virtual archive for Africana material. The DARC (Distributed Africana Repositories Community) project started in August 2003. As a result of a grant from the SURF Foundation allocated to the DARC-1 project (August 2003 – March 2004), a pilot service for African Studies in the Netherlands, Connecting-Africa, was launched in April 2004 (see: <http://www.connecting-africa.net/>). The service provides details of researchers on Africa affiliated to Dutch universities and research institutes – who is doing what, their area of expertise, research interests and publications.

Connecting-Africa provides free online access to 172 ASC publications: the ASC's *Kroniek van Afrika* published between 1961-1975; the ASC quarterly abstract journal *African Studies Abstracts Online*; ASC Research Reports; ASC Working Papers; and reports of the Food and Nutrition Studies Programme (1983-1996). All ASC material supplied to the Leiden digital repository will also be placed in the e-depot of the National Library of the Netherlands where it will be stored permanently

Abstracting and Indexing

Since 1997, the ASC library has no longer been aiming at the comprehensive documentation of its collection but strives to ensure a constant abstract production per year in order to cover a substantial part of its journal collection. Since

for use by future generations.

In 2004 the DARC project was awarded a second grant from the SURF Foundation, and Project DARC-2 started in September 2004. Its objectives are twofold: to develop selective harvesting criteria and tools to identify relevant African Studies materials in university repositories; and to encourage researchers to submit relevant publications, and scientific and teaching materials to their institutional repositories.

We hope that by the end of 2005 users who access Connecting-Africa will find Africana material from at least four Dutch university repositories (Wageningen, Groningen, Leiden and Amsterdam). The full text of publications that are physically deposited in the four repositories will be accessible via one search interface (Connecting-Africa). Access of the full texts will be free of charge.

For more information about DARC:

<http://www.ascleiden.nl/library/libraryprojects.aspx>

For more information about Connecting-Africa:

<http://www.Connecting-Africa.net>

For more information about DARE:

<http://www.surf.nl/en/dare>

For more information about SURF:

<http://www.surf.nl/en/>

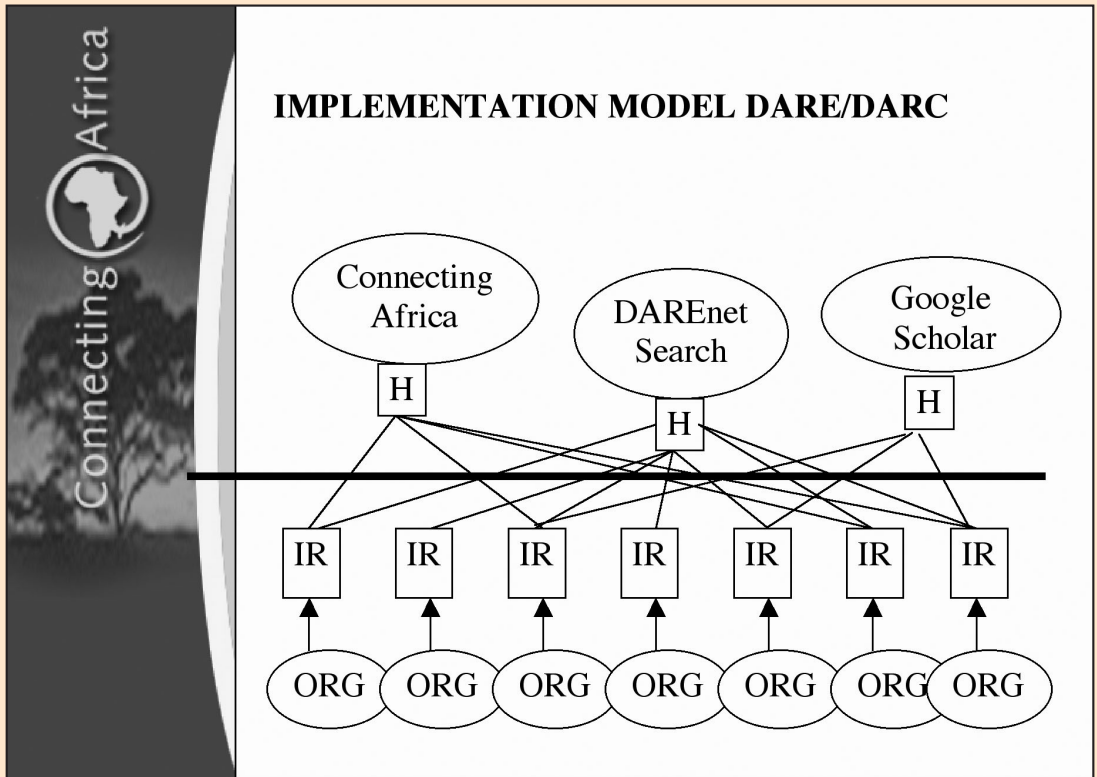
Ursula Oberst



then a series of selection criteria have been applied to its abstracting practices, starting with the exclusion of monographs, journal articles on North Africa, chapters in edited volumes and, most recently, articles in yearbooks. In 2004 it was decided to concentrate on abstracting

African Studies journals published in Africa as well as the leading africanist journals published elsewhere in the world. By making these choices, the ASC library hopes to reinforce its position as a niche library.

IR = Institutional Repository
H = Harvester collecting metadata from IR
Org = Organizational unit providing data to IR



In 2004, four new issues of the abstracts journal *African Studies Abstracts Online*, were produced by the ASC library. They included a total of 1,447 abstracts. By the end of 2004, over 472 individual subscribers had registered for the online alerting facility that informs subscribers when a new issue is to be posted on the website.

Since 1999, one of the library staff members has regularly contributed to the column 'La Revue des Revues' in the journal *Politique Africaine*, published by L'Association des Chercheurs de Politique Africaine (Éditions Karthala). The column 'La Revue des Revues' gives the contents of special issues on African topics of recently published africanist and non-africanist periodicals.

The 'translation' of the UDC classification codes into English terms and the construction of a word-based indexing system started as a project co-financed by NWO in 2001 and continued throughout 2004. By the end of 2004, some

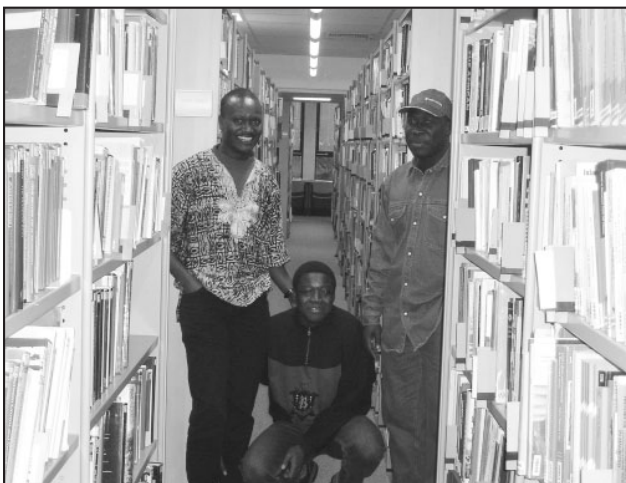
8,290 codes out of a total of 8,560 had been translated. Increased effort was put into ensuring the overall consistency of the thesaurus and it is now anticipated that it will be ready for use by the library staff at the end of 2005.

Web Dossiers

Four new web dossiers were compiled in 2004, consisting of:

- two thematic dossiers: one on African sport and the other on African Art;
- a topical dossier in September on the conflict in Sudan entitled 'The Case of Darfur'; and
- a dossier prepared in memory of Dr Rob Buijtenhuijs, a researcher at the African Studies Centre for almost thirty years, who died on 15 February 2004.

The web dossiers provide a short introduction to the topic, bibliographic information based on the library's catalogue, and links to relevant web pages on the Internet.



Three of the ASC's visiting fellows in the library. From left to right: Samuel Owuor, Isaie Dougnon and Saibou Issa

Koekemakranke: Die Pad van Vernie February (1938-2002)

One of the library staff members worked as co-editor on a publication that was put together in memory of Vernie February, a former ASC staff member who died in November 2002. The book consists of a comprehensive bibliography of his works and contributions written by Vernie's friends. The main section is made up of Vernie's own writings, only some of which had been previously published, and includes, amongst others, the columns he wrote for *Die Suid-Afrikaan* under the titles 'Brief van 'n Bolandse balling' and 'Hulle pad het myne gekruis', and also some poems.

Library Automation

In 2003 the Leiden University Library informed the ASC that it would stop hosting and servicing the OCLC-PICA library automation system LBS3 and that it intended to move over to the Ex Libris ALEPH 500 system. With few other alternatives and little time for in-depth investigation, it seemed wise for the ASC library to embark on the proposed new project, profiting from the advantages (an upgrade with more functionality and flexibility, screening of internal processes, quality checks of data, conversion to international marc 21 standard) that the switch of systems would bring with it, and taking the disadvantages (cost, time and setbacks) in its stride. By the end of 2004 however, it had become clear that the implementation of the ALEPH system was leading to increased system integration and a dependency on centralized university processes and policies. After a year of participation and mature deliberation, the ASC library decided to look into alternative solutions and to withdraw from the project. Negotiations with OCLC-PICA were successfully conducted to reach a hosting agreement for the LBS3 system.

Professional Relations and Cooperation

In 2004 the ASC library and Brill Academic Publishers agreed to experiment with a new alerting column in the *Journal of Religion in Africa*. The ASC will provide regular feeds of selected

abstracts in the field of religion. The first issue featuring the new column appeared in volume 35 (2005).

In 2004 there were fruitful exchanges of information and library practices between the ASC and the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala. Professional contacts were also laid in 2004 with the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) in Dakar, Senegal. A programme for exchanges and joint project formulation was defined in the framework of the strategic agreement for cooperation between the two institutions.

Michèle Boin, Elvire Eijkman and Marijke van der Lee went for a working visit to Montpellier and Paris to meet booksellers and publishers and to visit Le Salon du Livre. Marlene van Doorn attended the Standing Conference of Eastern, Central and Southern African Library and Information Associations (SCECSAL) in Kampala and visited Makerere University Library, the African Research and Documentation Centre (ARDC) at Uganda Martyrs University (UMU) and the Centre for Basic Research in Kampala. And finally, Titia van der Werf attended the CODESRIA conference on 'Electronic Publishing and Dissemination' in Dakar, Senegal.

Titia van der Werf

4. Visiting Fellowship Programme

Through its ever-popular visiting fellowship programme, the ASC welcomed a number of mainly African scholars in 2004. During their three-month stay at the Centre they used their time to analyze data, to finish articles or books or, in the case of PhD students, to work on their dissertations. All visiting fellows have access to the library and the computer facilities of the Centre and Leiden University, and they usually contribute to the ASC's seminar programme.

With regard to the visiting fellowship programme in 2004 a few things should be mentioned. First of all, there was an increase in the number of applications received in total (29) compared with 24 in 2003. Secondly, because of the affiliation between the ASC and the Institute of West Asian and African Studies in China we were able to welcome two Chinese scholars in 2004.

Unfortunately, this year confirmed again that problems with visa regulations are not yet a thing of the past. Experience has shown that applying for a three-month visa is the best option and the one most likely to be successful. However, some scholars still encounter difficulties when applying for a visa.

The coordinators of the programme always do their best to make the visiting fellows' stays as pleasant and enjoyable as possible. Therefore, once or twice a year outings are planned to introduce the scholars to Dutch culture and folklore. In 2004 there were trips to the Zaanse Schans and to Madurodam. Members of the ASC's scientific staff also regularly organize outings for fellows themselves to, for instance, the Delta Works or the *bollenvelden* (bulb fields) in spring.

Anyone interested in applying for a place on the visiting fellowship programme is encouraged to check the ASC's website where full details are to be found:

<http://www.ascleiden.nl/research/vfprogramme.aspx>.

Listed below are the scholars that the ASC was able to welcome to Leiden in 2004. They were working on a wide variety of research topics ranging from the effects of crises on socio-economic conditions and the nutritional status of women and children in Chad to the development of suitable affordable fish for aquaculture in tropical cold waters at high altitudes.



From left to right: Barasa Wangila, Robert Akoko, Maaïke Westra, Aregawi Berhe, Hester Sanderman, Samuel Owuor, Augustine Ikelegbe

Nakar Djindil
Laboratoire de Recherche de Farcha,
Chad

7 January – 7 April

Nakar Djindil was at the ASC for three months in 2004 to finalize a survey on the effects of crises on the socio-economic conditions and nutritional status of women and children. The research took place in the Guera region of Chad and in the capital, N'djamena, and was undertaken in collaboration with Han van Dijk and Mirjam de Bruijn (from the ASC). They wrote an article together based on their findings during Nakar's stay in Leiden. She will be returning to the ASC over the next few years to do her PhD, which will be financed by WOTRO.

Prof. Barasa Wangila
Western University College of Science
and Technology, Kakamega, Kenya

9 April – 7 July

Prof. Barasa Wangila did his PhD research in zoology on fish population genetics at the University of Manitoba, Canada. His current research is on the search for and/or development of suitable and affordable fish for aquaculture in tropical cold waters at high altitudes. He is also interested in the social and economic factors necessary for policy formulation that could promote fish-farming development. While at the ASC he worked with Prof. Jan Hoorweg on various articles for publication and on the manuscript of a book they plan to publish related to material collected as part of the NIRP-sponsored research project on income diversification among artisanal fishermen along the Kenyan coast.

Dr Augustine Ikelegbe
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

17 May – 6 August

Dr Ikelegbe obtained his PhD in political science from Nigeria's University of Ibadan in 1988, since when he has taught and conducted research in comparative politics, environmental politics and public policy analysis at the University of Benin. His current research interests are identity, resource and environmental conflicts, and the roles of civil society, youth and gender. He has published extensively and his over thirty-five publications include 'The Perverse Manifestation of Civil Society: Evidence from Nigeria' (*Journal of Modern African Studies*) and 'Civil Society, Oil and Conflict in Nigeria: Ramifications of Civil Society for a Regional Resource Struggle' (*Journal of Modern African Studies*). While at the ASC he wrote a research paper about public policy, oil and conflict in the Niger Delta and gave a seminar on the same subject.

Dr Samuel Kariuki
University of the Witwatersrand,
Johannesburg

8 July – 4 October

Dr Samuel Kariuki works in the Department of Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand where his main research is in the field of land-reform programmes in Kenya and South Africa. His doctoral thesis was entitled 'A Comparative Study of Land Reform Policy and Implementation Programme in Post-Independent Kenya (1963) and Post-Apartheid South Africa (1994)' and his new research on land reform while at the ASC focused on South Africa's post-1999 land-reform policy developments based on a comparative analysis with Kenya's land-reform experience. His second pro-

ject looked into the Communal Land Rights Bill that aims to establish a system of freehold tenure in the former homelands in an attempt to trigger rural development.

Dr Chibuike Uche
University of Nigeria
2 August – 27 September

Dr Uche is a senior lecturer in the Banking and Finance Department of the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, and was the acting head of department from August 2002 to July 2004. He has a PhD from the London School of Economics and is also a chartered accountant. His current research interests are in the regulation of financial institutions, financial history and regional integration. At the ASC he worked on the politics of regional integration in West Africa and used the opportunity to write up his ongoing research in the following areas: the politics of bank capitalization in Nigeria, small and medium-scale equity investment schemes in Nigeria, and the new partnership for African development.



At the Delta Works; from left to right: Chibuike Uche, Samuel Kariuki, Samuel Owuor

Dr Saibou Issa
University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon
5 October – 21 December

Dr Saibou Issa from the History Department of the University of Ngaoundere completed a draft of his book entitled *Highway Banditry in the Chad Basin* while he was at the ASC as a visiting fellow. Change and continuity since the pre-colonial era, techniques of aggression, a profile of bandits, banditry and accumulation, banditry and politics, 'social banditry', sharing the booty, the transmigration of criminals, the dissemination of light weapons, the role of women and traditional rulers, the economy of crime, and the struggle against gangs are some of the many subjects covered in this research project.

Dr Isaie Dougnon
University of Bamako, Mali
6 October – 24 December

Dr Dougnon is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Sciences at the University of Bamako. From 1998 to 2003 he worked on migration and labour from Dogon land to Office du Niger (Mali) and to Ghana, and was awarded his PhD, entitled 'Travail de Blanc Travail de Noir: La Migration Paysanne du Pays Dogon à l'Office du Niger et au Ghana 1910-1980', at the University of Bayreuth in 2003. Currently he is working on migration to Ghana and researching why people from the north of Mali are continuing to leave the area at a time when international organizations, such as GTZ, are running small-scale irrigation programmes there. He is also studying agricultural investment as a factor for peace building in the Timbuctu region.

Other visitors and fellows

In addition to the visiting fellows who came to Leiden as part of the ASC's official Visiting Fellowship Programme, the ASC was also able to welcome various other scholars and PhD students to the Centre. They all received external funding to cover their time here but their fields of interest were closely linked to those of the ASC. The scholars were able to use the ASC library for their studies and in many cases they also contributed to the ASC's regular seminar programme.

Robert Mbe Akoko
University of Buea, Cameroon
9 April – 20 June

Since October 2000, Robert Mbe Akoko has been working on his WOTRO-funded PhD project on 'Pentecostalism and the economic crisis in Cameroon'. His visit in 2004 was not his first to the ASC as he was here in previous years to undertake a literature review in the library. He is now writing up his research and used his time at the ASC to continue to work on his thesis.

An Chunying
Institute of West Asian & African Studies,
Beijing, China
6 January – 30 March

An Chunying from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences visited the ASC in 2004 on a three-month visit sponsored by the KNAW. Her general research project was on the sustainable development of African economies and she focused on 'African countries' actions for poverty reduction' while in the Netherlands.

Aregawi Berhe
1 January 2002 – 1 January 2006

Aregawi Berhe, a political scientist from Ethiopia, is currently living in the Netherlands. He is at the ASC in an associate research position with the CPI theme group to work on a book on the modern political history of Ethiopia, focusing in particular on the political history of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), its formation and struggle against the Derg and other rival forces. It also looks at the TPLF in power and offers general insight into the political situation in the Horn of Africa. He recently published an article in *African Affairs* (vol. 103, no. 413) entitled 'The Origins of the Tigray People's Liberation Front', and contributed a chapter, 'Revisiting Resistance in Italian-occupied Ethiopia: The Patriots' Movement (1936-1941) and the Redefinition of Post-war Ethiopia', to *Rethinking Resistance: Revolt and Violence in African History*, an ASC publication that was edited by Jan Abbink, Mirjam de Bruijn and Klaas van Walraven.

Prof. Yang Lihua
Institute of West Asian & African Studies,
Beijing, China
1 September – 30 September

Yang Lihua is Professor of Political Science and a senior research fellow at the Institute of West Asia and African Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. She spent a month at the ASC in 2004 doing extensive research in the library and she also gave a talk on China-Africa relations in the current global situation.

Samuel Ouma Owuor
University of Nairobi, Kenya
17 May 2004 – 1 May 2005

Samuel Owuor is a lecturer in the Department of Geography at the University of Nairobi, Kenya. He is currently working on his PhD thesis entitled 'Rural Livelihood Sources for Urban Households: A Study of Nakuru Town, Kenya'. This is a four-year research project that is funded by WOTRO and falls under the responsibility of Prof. Ton Dietz (promoter at the University of Amsterdam), Dr. Dick Foeken (co-promoter at the ASC) and Prof. R.A. Obudho (co-promoter at the University of Nairobi). During the project, Samuel has been seconded to the African Studies Centre where he is a member of the EEE theme group.

Bayleyegn Tasew
Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
1 October 2003 – 24 March 2004

Bayleyegn Tasew is a researcher in the Department of Nilo-Saharan Research at the Ethiopian Languages Research Centre of Addis Ababa University and also teaches oral literature in the Department of Ethiopian Languages and Literature there. His stay at the ASC gave him time to research the folklore and culture of Ethiopian Nilo-Saharan and Omotic language-speaking groups that cover a vast peripheral area bordering the Ethio-Sudan frontier, a region in which he had done earlier fieldwork. He is currently doing his PhD under the supervision of Prof. Jan Abbink at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam where his project is entitled 'Metaphors of peace and violence in folklore discourse of people of southwestern Ethiopia: The Nuer, Anyuaa, Majangir, Suri, Bench, Shako and Dizi. A comparative analysis'.

ABERRA JEMBERE
1928-2004

One of the ASC's former visiting fellows, Dr Aberra Jembere from Ethiopia, died unexpectedly in Stockholm on 23 March 2004. He was buried in Trinity Cathedral Cemetery in Addis Ababa. His funeral was attended by several thousand people, reflecting his large number of contacts and his public prominence. A unique member of the older generation of devoted Ethiopian civil servants has passed away.

Dr Aberra was born in the village of Ad'a in central Ethiopia where his parents were farmers. Aberra studied law and public administration at Haile Selassie I University (now Addis Ababa University) in Addis Ababa and later worked as an administrator, lawyer and teacher. Until 1974 he held various positions and public functions in Ethiopia, among them Secretary-General (Vice-Minister) of the Ethiopian Council of Ministers, Head of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office with the rank of Minister of State (until 1974), administrator of the Haile Selassie I Foundation, Secretary-General of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church head office, and Director of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. During his lifetime he received various state honours.

During the Derg government (1974-1991), Dr Aberra was imprisoned for eight years in the dungeons of the Grand Palace in Addis Ababa without any charges ever being brought against him. He lived in fear of arbitrary execution, a fate encountered by many of his co-prisoners. His prison experiences are described in his book *Agony in the Grand Palace* (Addis Ababa: Shama Books, 2002). After his release in 1982, he devoted himself with characteristic energy and enthusiasm to public life and to teaching at AAU as an Assistant Professor of Law. His research on Ethiopia's legal history resulted in a visiting fellowship at the ASC and, in 1998, he successfully defended his PhD thesis entitled 'An Introduction to the Legal History of Ethiopia 1434-1974' at Erasmus University in Rotterdam. Dr Aberra then developed a follow-up project on the recent legal history of Ethiopia since 1974, the manuscript of which was near completion at the time of his death. He was also known for literary and biographical works, for example, on the Ethiopian patriot Bälay Zälläqä (Abba Kostir) and one in press on Ras Abäbä Arägay.

Dr Aberra pursued his academic activities with evident joy and energy and he was always developing new projects. His sense of urgency to advance the field of legal studies in Ethiopia as well as to contribute to his country developing a harmonious blend of tradition and modernity in a changing world was inspiring. Dr Aberra was a remarkable man, committed to the development and well-being of Ethiopia and its people, and deeply concerned about fair governance and accountable public policy. He was also a generous and kind person ready to help others, and always extending hospitality to those who sought him out.

Jan Abbink

5. External Communication

With one of its main objectives being to disseminate knowledge on the social sciences in Africa, the African Studies Centre has a varied seminar and conference programme (see Appendix 5 for a complete list) and several publication series (see Appendix 4).

Publications

The ASC's two main publication series are the 'Afrika-Studiecentrum' series and the 'African Dynamics' series, both published by Brill Academic Publishers in Leiden. The Afrika-Studiecentrum series started in 2003 and aims to publish the best of Dutch African studies. One of the objectives of the 'African Dynamics' series, which was launched in 2001, is to bring out an annual edition containing the results of research currently being undertaken at the ASC. It is linked to the seminar programme in the sense that the contents of each volume consist of a selection of papers that were presented at an ASC conference by both ASC staff members and researchers from elsewhere during the preceding year.

In addition to these two series, the African Studies Centre also offers:

- **Research Reports:** This series is open to all Dutch africanists as well as African scholars affiliated to a Dutch academic institution. The series includes dissertations and also publishes top-level Master's theses. Three Research Reports were published in 2004.
- **Working Papers:** These can be considered as 'work in progress' and in 2004 six Working Papers appeared, four were written by African visiting fellows, and two by ASC researchers.
- **African Studies Abstracts (ASA):** The ASC Library, Documentation and Information

Department publishes this journal in print as well as online. The journal's web page offers a facility to subscribe to an email-based alerting service that is free of charge (www.ascleiden.nl/library/).

Besides these publications, ASC researchers publish individually with other publishing houses. For a complete list of publications, see the individual staff profiles on the ASC website. In addition, they publish articles in top journals like *Africa*, *African Affairs*, *Development and Change*, *Journal of Modern African Studies* and *World Development*.

Website

In 2004 the ASC started to work on updating and redesigning its website in order to offer a much improved format, a new navigation and information structure, and an improved content maintenance module. It is now much more user-friendly. All kinds of relevant information can be found on the website: an outline of the ASC's research programme, the library catalogue, new publications, details of seminar and film programmes, exhibitions, ASC partnerships, and much more. The launch of the improved site is scheduled for the spring of 2005.

The ASC makes use of Leiden University's web server facilities, which host the ASC website but in 2004 the ASC installed its own web server to host the AEGIS and Connecting-Africa websites because these sites make use of account login functions for distributed content uploads. The ASC website will move to this web server in due course.

Seminar programme

The African Studies Centre aspires to be an important sounding-board and facilitator for reflection for African scientists. The seminar committee organized 23 seminars in 2004 covering a wide range of issues from the Dogon in a wider world, the origins of AIDS in Africa, the making of elite women during the Eritrean revolution, to urban-rural linkages in Kenya and South Africa's foreign policy. Seminars were generally well attended, with an average of 15-20 people at each session. Issues that attracted over 30 people included the Ghanaian elections and world views of East African Muslims after 9/11, while more than average interest was also recorded for the seminar about the peace process in Sudan and the seminar on religious thought and political process in Africa, which was based on a recent book by Stephen Ellis and Gerrie ter Haar.

These ASC seminars – usually a presentation by one or two speakers followed by a discussion – are generally held on Thursday afternoons from 15:00-17:00 and are open to the general public. Occasionally, the programme includes more elaborate events. For example, in April 2004, a half-day seminar to commemorate the Rwandan genocide with presentations by five speakers attracted an audience of over 90 people.

In order to have both a more varied and more focused programme, the seminar committee has been experimenting with a new format. Added focus has been achieved by organizing several seminars around a common theme. In the first half of 2004, four seminars were held on health and nutrition, and in the second half of the year three seminars were grouped under the umbrella

heading of 'Africa in the world'. The seminar committee also introduced its new 'Africa Today' seminars, intended to provide a platform for discussing current issues. The need for long-term planning and the hope of having more presentations on current affairs were difficult to reconcile. However, four 'Africa Today' seminars were organized that dealt with the peace process in Sudan, the elections in Ghana, the crisis in Zimbabwe, Rwanda ten years after the genocide, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Sierra Leone.

CinemAfrica

Initiated in 2002, the monthly CinemAfrica film programme is now a regular fixture on the ASC's programme of events. Showings are mainly, but by no means exclusively, attended by students and to make it possible for more students to attend, the time has been changed: video screenings are now on Wednesdays at 16:15. Videos that were screened in 2004 included, for example, 'Wend Kuuni', 'Sophiatown; Blues for Mandela', 'Divine Carcasse' and 'Frantz Fanon: Black Skin, White Mask'.

To attract other target groups, the ASC is planning additional events in 2005 and will be hosting a series of film lectures called 'Imagining Africa. The Quest(ion) of "Authenticity" in African Documentaries and Films', organized by Leiden University. This course will discuss the image and construction of the authenticity of Africa and Africans in the intertextual dialogue (and sometimes conflict) between documentaries on Africa and African films. A further activity planned for 2005 is a film weekend in the Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde in Leiden, called 'Door Afrikaanse ogen'; which will offer two days of documentaries

and feature films by directors from a variety of regions of Africa.

Study Days

On 8 June the ASC's annual study day with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held, entitled 'De gelaagdheid van de Afrikaanse samenleving'. About fifteen people from the Ministry, fifteen from the ASC and five from other organizations came to Leiden to hear lectures about 'Gelaagdheid van culturen' (speakers: Wim van Binsbergen and Jan Jansen), 'Gelaagdheid in bestuur' (speakers: Wouter van Beek, Huub Drabbe and Gerti Hesseling) and 'Sociale zorg' (speakers: André Leliveld, Gerda Dommerholt, André Dellevoet and John Sender). Some seven statements were formulated, on the basis of which interesting discussions developed. A reader with articles on the topics was handed out.

On 10 September a meeting was organized between the ASC scientific staff and the most prominent Dutch journalists on Africa: Wim Bossema (*De Volkskrant*), Dick Wittenberg (*NRC*), Sybilla Claus (*Trouw*), Jos van Beurden (a freelance journalist), and Ilona Eveleens (a freelance journalist based in Nairobi). They were invited to the ASC on the initiative of the departing director, Gerti Hesseling, to exchange ideas on how they could be of mutual benefit to one another. Africanists and journalists focusing on Africa both deal with African issues but they have a totally different focus. Africanists' research does not always seem relevant to journalists who are usually expected to just touch the tip of the iceberg in their articles. The main question was: What can the two groups offer each other despite their different focuses? On the basis of a case study on Darfur, the scientists and journa-

lists had an interesting and fruitful discussion and the journalists said they would appreciate receiving relevant information from the ASC scientific staff as a basis for their articles and having contact with researchers on relevant issues. Trix Ambags, a member of the Curatorium, was in the chair.

On 16 September the ASC's Urban Dynamics working group arranged a study day on 'Exploring the wealth of the African neighbourhood; The sustainability and creativity of urban life'. The day aimed to consider the importance of the neighbourhood in Africa's rapidly expanding urban areas and the formation of neighbourhoods of African migrants in cities in the West. As well as members of the ASC scientific staff, speakers from abroad were invited including Deborah Pellow (Syracuse University), Filip de Boeck (Catholic University, Leuven), Charles Piot (Duke University), Katja Werthmann (University of Mainz) and Basile Ndjio (University of Amsterdam). The study day had the character of an expert meeting and was partly intended as preparation for the next book in the African Dynamics series to be published in the autumn of 2005.

On 26 November the NVAS (Netherlands Association of African Studies) organized a study day on art in Africa called 'Kunst in Afrika?'. The Museum of Ethnology in Leiden was selected as an appropriate venue and the day offered ten interesting presentations on subjects as diverse as the cinema (Erna Beumers), airport art (Wouter van Beek), Dogon rock art traditions (Brigit Dietz) and modern cloth art (Malika Kraamer). Although the programme had been organized especially for NVAS members, other

interested persons were also welcome and everyone was able to visit the museum between the presentations.

Media Contact

Scientific staff members are frequently asked to give interviews to the media, for example, the 'Wereldomroep', and Dutch television and radio current-affairs programmes about their subjects of specialization. 2004 was no exception in this respect. To give just a couple of examples: there were interviews on the intervention in Côte d'Ivoire on 29 March for Radio 1 and on the AU Protection Force in Darfur on 4 August 2004 for Business News Radio.

ASC Master's Thesis Award

This award was set up in 2003 to encourage student research and writing on Africa, and to promote the study of the social sciences in Africa. Any final-year student who has completed a Master's programme with distinction at a university in the Netherlands or in Africa can apply. The award consists of a cash prize (€ 1,000) and the publication of the student's work in the ASC Research Report series. In this second year, 18 theses were submitted. The winner was Casper Erichsen, a Danish student at the University of Namibia, for his thesis entitled 'An Angel of Death Has Descended Violently among Them; A Study of Namibia's Concentration Camps and Prisoners-of-War, 1904-1908'. The prize was presented by the ASC's new director, Leo de Haan, during a formal ceremony on 28 October, when the winner also gave a seminar based on his research.

As of 2005, the ASC will be cooperating with CODESRIA in Dakar on the Master's Award. The

two institutes are in the process of setting up a joint PhD Award as well that will be presented for the first time in 2006.



Professor Leo de Haan presents the ASC Master's Thesis Award for 2004 to Casper Erichsen

Exhibitions

The ASC organizes exhibitions in its corridors and in the library, not only to create an African atmosphere in the building but also to give African artists, often living in the Netherlands, an opportunity to exhibit their work. The first exhibition in 2004 was impressive: photos of people during the war in Sudan. The exhibition presented two different sets of photos – a series in colour entitled 'Stem van Vrede' by Terry Kotterman and a black-and-white series entitled 'Spiegels van Oorlog' by Yvonne Heselmans. The photos were kindly loaned by Pax Christi.

From May onwards the Ivorian artist Ebath Ngbala exhibited his paintings. This was his second exhibition at the ASC since he was the

first artist to show his work at the ASC when it started having exhibitions way back in 1998. Ebath Ngbala's acrylic paintings are often based on his memories of Côte d'Ivoire and his love of music and musical instruments.



Ebath N'Gbala
Le Ballet

The third exhibition in 2004 was of the work of Sam Kajembe, a 30-year-old Kenyan artist who has been living in the Netherlands since 2001. He started drawing and painting when he was a teenager and his work is inspired by the traditional dances of the Giriyama people. The year closed with a double exhibition of paintings by Bernardin Bationo and Christophe

Sawadogo, who live in Burkina Faso. Bationo's paintings called 'Frescos from Ouaga' show colours in all kinds of earthy tones and express his search for harmony. Sawadogo makes colourful, almost poetic, works on paper inspired by calligraphy. His elegant women seem to come from the world of fairy tales. His exhibition was called 'Femmes du Sahel' and was kindly on loan from Huijs Basten Asbeck in Groenlo.



Bernardin Bationo
Fresco's from Ouaga

Marieke van Winden

Appendix I

Governing Bodies and Personnel

Members of the Board of Governors on 31 December 2004

E.M.A. Schmitz (Chair)	Judge, Zwolle Law Courts; former Deputy Minister of Justice and Mayor of Haarlem
M.J. van den Berg	Member of the European Parliament for the Social Democratic Party
Prof (em.) G. Lycklama à Nijeholt B.E.A. Ambags	Member of the Senate of the States General Former ambassador to Burkina Faso and Zimbabwe
Ir. Ing. J.I.R. Roest	Director of Vlisco BV

Members of the Academic Advisory Council on 31 December 2004

Erasmus University, Rotterdam	Prof. M.P. van Dijk
Institute of Social Studies, The Hague	Dr M.B. O'Laughlin
Leiden University	Prof. P. Pels; Dr M. Mous
Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael, The Hague	Prof. G.E. Frerks
Radboud University, Nijmegen	Prof. F. Wijssen
Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam	Dr B. de Steenhuisen Piters
University of Amsterdam	Dr J. Post; Dr R. Reis
University of Groningen	Dr E.A. Baerends; Dr P. Boele van Hensbroek
University of Maastricht	Dr W. Nauta
University of Tilburg	G.A. de Groot
University of Utrecht	Dr H.J. van Rinsum; Dr J.J. de Wolf
University of Wageningen	Prof. P. Richards
Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam	Dr S. Evers; Dr H. Wels

Personnel as of 31 December 2004

Director

Prof. L.J. de Haan	human geographer
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Research Staff

Prof. G.J. Abbink	anthropologist
Dr W.E.A. van Beek	anthropologist (part-time)
Prof. W.M.J. van Binsbergen	anthropologist, philosopher
Dr M.E. de Bruijn	anthropologist
Dr D.F. Bryceson	economic geographer (part-time)

Prof. J.W.M. van Dijk	forestry expert, anthropologist (part-time)
Dr R.A. van Dijk	anthropologist
Dr S.D.K. Ellis	historian
Dr D.W.J. Foeken	human geographer
Dr J-B. Gewalt	historian
Dr G.S.C.M. Hesseling	jurist, legal anthropologist
Prof. J.C. Hoorweg	social psychologist, social ecologist
Dr M.M.A. Kaag	anthropologist (part-time)
L. van de Kamp	anthropologist (PhD student)
Dr W.M.J. van Kessel	historian (part-time)
W. Klaver	nutritionist (part-time)
Dr P.J.J. Konings	sociologist of development
Dr A.H.M. Leliveld	economist (part-time)
H.A. Meilink	economist
J. Ndaya	ethnologist (PhD student)
C.T. Nijenhuis	geographer, jurist (PhD student)
L. Nijzink	geographer (PhD student)
L. Pelckmans	anthropologist (PhD student)
Dr M.M.E.M. Rutten	geographer, ecologist
Prof. J.B. Sender	economist
Dr B.F. Soares	anthropologist
A.J.G. van Til	anthropologist (PhD student)
Dr K. van Walraven	political scientist

Library, Documentation and Information Department

T. van der Werf	head of department
M.M.O. Boin	documentalist (part-time)
M.C.A. van Doorn	documentalist
E.M. Eijkman	documentalist (part-time)
C.J.M. Kraan	documentalist (part-time)
M.B. van der Lee	assistant librarian (part-time)
A.A.M. van Marrewijk	assistant librarian (part-time)
M. Oosterkamp	assistant librarian
K. Polman	documentalist
M. Smit	assistant librarian (part-time)
C.M. Sommeling	documentalist (part-time)
P.G. Verkaik	assistant librarian (part-time)

Administrative Staff

K.K. Dorrepaal	assistant administrator, publications manager
J. Nijssen	administrator
U. Oberst	programme coordination (part-time)
A.S.R. Reeves	editor (part-time)
H.J. Sanderman	executive secretary to the director and management assistant
W.Veerman	programmer, computer manager
M.A. Westra	personnel administration and management assistant
M.C.A. van Winden	public-relations coordinator (part-time)
L. van Wouw	programmer, webmaster (part-time)
W.J. Zwart-Brouwer	administrative staff (part-time)

The following member of staff left the ASC during 2004

R. Meijer	assistant librarian
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The following staff were temporarily based at the ASC during 2004

F. Klein Klouwenberg	student assistant (part-time)
J. v.d. Meulen	assistant librarian (part-time)
P. Low	trainee (part-time)
L. Pelckmans	research assistant (part-time)
P. Schrijver	conference organizer



Appendix 2 Financial Overview

(in € '000)

<i>Income</i>	2003	2004
Netherlands Ministries of:	2,790	2,806
• Education, Culture and Sciences		
• Foreign Affairs		
• Agriculture, Nature Conservation & Fisheries		
Projects for third parties	216	253
Other income (publications etc.)	87	164
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,093	3,223
<i>Expenditures</i>		
Personnel	2,338	2,321
Institutional costs	626	741
Inventory depreciation	67	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,031	3,090



Appendix 3

Research Activities

Jan Abbink

Jan Abbink focused on themes of Ethiopian history, power, cultural representations and religious community relations in his research in 2004. He continued work on the political culture in the Horn of Africa and on ethnic relations. Additional fieldwork was done in January-February for his project on Wolaitta, Ethiopia, concentrating on oral history, social organization and livelihood issues. The writing of a monograph was also started. In October he did field research on Christian-Muslim relations in Wollo, northern Ethiopia. He also continued with a project on the pastoralist Suri society in southwest Ethiopia and plans to produce a book with texts and narratives of this so far unwritten language. He continued with writing and editing for the *Encyclopedia Aethiopica* project, for which he acts as field specialist for Ethiopian ethnology and history. In addition, with Ineke van Kessel he edited a book, which was published by Brill in October, on youth and conflict in Africa, a topic of central concern in the CPI theme group. In his position as professor at the Vrije Universiteit, he was involved in teaching and supervising MA and PhD students whose research focused on Africa.

Wouter van Beek

At the beginning of 2004 Wouter van Beek was in Dogon country for fieldwork to follow up on tourist developments in the region. He stayed with the Dogon for the high season and researched and filmed tourism on the Bandiagara escarpment. A SANPAD-related visit to South Africa in February provided renewed contact with his projects there and with two PhD candidates, and in May he attended a conference in the United States. The second half of 2004 was mainly devoted to participation in the NWO

programme on evolution and behaviour. His proposal to NWO for a programme on 'The naturalness of evil: Towards an evolutionary approach to notions of evil' was accepted for further elaboration, so he steered an intensive programme of meetings, culminating in a one-day conference on the subject in December, after which the final application was submitted. Wouter van Beek was also involved in a Dogon exhibition at the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, contributing five entries to the bilingual catalogue, lending ethnographic items and checking exhibit texts. With the same museum he organized a one-day colloquium on 'Art in Africa' for the Netherlands African Studies Association (NVAAS). As part of his ongoing discussion on Dogon ethnography, he wrote and published a personal account of his disproving of the tenets of older writings on the Dogon in *History in Africa*, and gave a series of public lectures on the Dogon culture and ethnography.

Wim van Binsbergen

In 2004 Wim van Binsbergen made progress with his research on 'knowledge and agency', as part of the ASC's Agency in Africa research programme. At international conferences, three major selections of his latest book *The Leopard's Unchanging Spots: Long-range Comparative Research as a Key to Enduring Patterns of African Agency* were presented about substance, theory and the methodology of long-range comparison of myths; the manifestation of historic deep structure in contemporary Africa; and the applicability of Deleuze and Guattari to the history of food production and symbolism in Africa. An article on African spirituality as a social technology of agency was published in *Polylog* in both English and Spanish. Further work on spirituality

was done in the context of the Utrecht Studium Generale in April. Wim van Binsbergen also conducted fieldwork in Benin into a traditionalist NGO as a framework for agency – a topic reported on during the joint conference of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ASC in June. Under Wim van Binsbergen's editorship, *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy* was restructured, with the prospect of its full Africanization within five years. He organized an international colloquium on 'The transcultural framework for the construction of African knowledges: Methodological, epistemological, and political considerations' in March with the African philosopher Prof. Hountondji, and Jos de Mul and Wim van Binsbergen initiated a joint publication project with the working title 'Boundaries of mediation' at the former Department of the Philosophy of Man and Culture. At the request of the Kazanga Cultural Association in Zambia, a website was made presenting academic research on the Nkoya people, their culture and history. In the autumn, he used a sabbatical period to explore the methodology of long-range historical research, especially possible input from archaeology, linguistics and population genetics.

Mirjam de Bruijn

Mirjam de Bruijn's research in 2004 aimed to understand processes of social exclusion, poverty, and hierarchy in society within the political economy of a specific country. In May she did a month's fieldwork in Chad and continued her work on street children and Koranic school children, and the situation of families living on the margins of towns and villages in central Chad. The historical part of her research was strengthened by the work of a student with whom she set up a study on the changes in political struc-

tures during the late colonial period in central Chad. This research will be undertaken in 2005. The WOTRO-financed PhD research of a Chadian nutritionist started in 2004. In addition, research in Mali on climate change continued in the form of publications, with more to follow in 2005. Interest in this research is still being shown by the international community and this resulted in invitations to give lectures in Frankfurt and at the University of East Anglia. Mirjam de Bruijn tried to get funding for a follow-up research project and her general research in Mali was extended with an article on old slave-master relations and with the WOTRO funding of a project on slave-master relations in an international context for Lotte Pelckmans, of which Mirjam de Bruijn is co-promoter. Within CERES, she started a discussion group on exclusion and human rights that plans to organize an expert meeting on the theme in 2006.

Deborah Bryceson

Deborah Bryceson has a 0.2 contract following her full-time employment at the ASC between 1992 and 2002. In 2004, she concentrated on four main projects: a field study of the social impact of HIV/AIDS on rural communities in Malawi; the finalization of an edited collection of papers on East and Southern African apex cities entitled *African Urban Economies: Viability, Vitality or Vitiation?* that was based on papers presented at an ASC conference held in 2001; the completion of a review of 46 DGIS-funded agricultural projects in the light of DGIS's new sector-wide approach to funding; and the development of a research methodology for a detailed study of national development and decision-making agency in select countries in Africa and Asia in collaboration with KITLV in Leiden. In addition to

these projects, she continued to write and present papers on the findings of her de-agrarianization research.

Han van Dijk

Han van Dijk continued his work on Chad in the aftermath of the Climate Change programme. In October he visited Chad again to reinforce and expand the contacts made previously with the LRVZ. He visited his research area to assess the agricultural season and to test methodologies for the upcoming research of nutritionist Nakar Djindil. Supplementary data were collected on land-use systems and land tenure in two of the former research villages and data were collected on nutrition and land use in a new research village. Han van Dijk spent much of 2004 gradually becoming more involved in the Wageningen Department of Social Sciences following his appointment there as an extraordinary (*Buitengewoon*) Professor of Law and Governance in Africa. He was involved in developing courses in Wageningen in collaboration with the members of the department and drafting ideas for future possible research.

Rijk van Dijk

Rijk van Dijk's research on the transnational dimensions of Ghanaian Pentecostalism was incorporated in a successful NWO application for research on 'The future of the religious past'. A research proposal, coordinated by Prof. Droogers at the Vrije Universiteit and entitled 'Conversion careers and culture politics in Pentecostalism: A comparative study in four continents', was approved and includes a PhD research project to be supervised by Rijk van Dijk on the rise of Brazilian Pentecostalism in Mozambique. He undertook his own research

on the introduction of Ghanaian Pentecostalism in Botswana and conducted fieldwork in Gaborone in July and August. His research has also been feeding into the study of urban developments in Africa and he participated in the organization of a one-day colloquium at the ASC in which new insights were discussed on the changing nature of the African neighbourhood. Rijk van Dijk also contributed to the organization of an international colloquium dealing with the rising significance of transnational networks and relations for groups in developing countries that contest or resist nation-state policies. He drew attention to the current significance of the presence of African religion in the West by editing a thematic issue of the *Journal of Religion in Africa* entirely devoted to this subject. In addition to an editorial, he contributed an article discussing the importance of Ghanaian Pentecostal churches in the Netherlands in the marriage relations Ghanaian migrants entertain with their (prospective) spouses in their country of origin.

Stephen Ellis

For most of 2004, Stephen Ellis was seconded to the International Crisis Group in Brussels where he worked as head of the Africa programme. The highly respected International Crisis Group (www.icg.org), whose reporting is based on rigorous research, is well known as a non-governmental organization dedicated to conflict prevention in the world. During his secondment, which officially ended in September, he was actively involved in research in a number of African countries including Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali and Niger, as well as carrying out the core managerial tasks associated with his position. He also discussed policy issues with senior officials in a wide variety of capitals inclu-

ding Pretoria, Addis Ababa, Bujumbura, Nairobi, Conakry and Dakar in Africa, and also in Paris, London, Brussels and Washington. With Gerrie ter Haar, Stephen Ellis published a book, entitled *Worlds of Power: Religious Thought and Political Practice in Africa* (London/New York Hurst and Co./Oxford University Press) and negotiations are now in progress for a Spanish translation. Negotiations were also on course for national editions to be published in Sierra Leone and Liberia of an earlier book, *The Mask of Anarchy: The Destruction of Liberia and the Religious Roots of an African Civil War*. He continued to work throughout the year as co-editor of *African Affairs* and, after returning to the ASC, he resumed his research on conflicts in West Africa and the history of Madagascar.

Dick Foeken

The year 2004 was one of 'harvesting' for Dick Foeken. First of all, he finalized his book entitled *Urban Agriculture in Tanzania: Issues of Sustainability* (with co-authors Michael Sofer and Malongo Mlozi) and it was published as an ASC Research Report. He submitted a paper on 'Urban Horticulture and the Environment in Cotonou' to the journal *Habitat International* and good progress was made with the writing of his book entitled *'To Subsidize my Income': Farming in an East African Town*, the publication of which is envisaged for 2005. In addition, a short paper in Dutch about urban farmers in Africa was written for the journal *Geografie*. Finally, Samuel O. Owuor's PhD project that Dick Foeken is supervising on 'Rural livelihood sources for the urban poor: A study of Nakuru town, Kenya' made good progress in 2004 and by the end of the year a complete draft of the thesis was almost ready.

Jan-Bart Gewald

2004 was a busy year of research, report writing, funding applications, writing, speaking and publishing for Jan-Bart Gewald. He did follow-up work on aspects of Namibian history and, focusing on his current research in Zambia, he concentrated on the collection of research material dealing with the social history of automobiles and industrial technology in central Africa. Following research in the national archives of Zambia in Lusaka, Jan-Bart Gewald presented four seminar and conference papers at the University of Zambia and venues organized by the Network for Historical Research in Zambia. In addition, research was conducted in March at the South African Historical Archives and in the archives and papers of the William Cullen Library at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. In June he conducted research in the library and archives of Rhodes House in Oxford, and presented two seminar papers at Oxford University. He made a research trip to the National Archives (formerly the Public Records Office) in Kew in London in September and then started to transform all the data he had collected into a coherent social history. In the course of 2004 several research proposals were submitted to businesses and funding agencies in the Netherlands and Zambia seeking sponsorship. Throughout the year Jan-Bart Gewald provided interviews and information for the media and, in November, following an exchange in the national press, he was asked to draft a research proposal on the history of the Dutch development organization SNV. The proposed project, entitled '40 years SNV: A history of change and development', has since been awarded to the ASC. In 2004 he published one book (co-authored with Jos van Beurden), had six articles and

contributions in international publications, and wrote a number of academic reviews.

Gerti Hesseling

After Gerti Hesseling stepped down as director, she went on sabbatical leave and started research on her part of a broad research programme entitled 'The mystery of legal failure? A critical, comparative examination of the potential of legalization of land assets in developing countries for achieving real legal certainty'. The research programme is funded by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) through the Incentive Action Programme SaRO. It will be carried out in cooperation with the Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance and Development (VVI) in Leiden, the University of Amsterdam and with a network of institutions and colleagues in Africa, South-East Asia and Latin America. Gerti Hesseling will be in charge of one of the four sub-projects on legal empowerment, extension and aid and will address the following questions: To what extent have arrangements been frustrated by the poor's powerlessness? How have legal empowerment of, and legal extension and legal aid to local stakeholders been designed in the arrangements? How have they evolved in practice and contributed to real legal certainty? Which 'best practices' have been developed to successfully involve local stakeholders in reformulating and applying the rules of land tenure, thus increasing real legal certainty?

Jan Hoorweg

The main focus of Jan Hoorweg's research in 2004 was on the pressure on marine resources on the Kenya Coast, the income diversification of artisanal fishermen and the relationship between the two. He collected additional field infor-

mation for the Artisanal Fisher Project in Malindi in March-April 2004 and further analysis and writing was done with Prof. Barasa Wangila during his stay in Leiden as an ASC visiting fellow. Following the publication of a bibliography in the *Kenya Coast Handbook* in 2000, relevant new publications have since appeared. Jan Hoorweg worked on adding them to those already listed, as well as abstracts and the full text of selected items. A proposal and budget were drafted and submitted to the Netherlands Embassy in Kenya for funding for the Coastal Ecology Conference IV that will be held in Mombasa in November 2005.

Mayke Kaag

From January to March, Mayke Kaag prepared her field research on transnational Islamic NGOs in Chad and wrote a fellowship application for a project on 'Islam, disengagement of the state, and globalization in Sub-Saharan Africa', for which she was subsequently awarded a grant in April. From the end of March to mid-June, she did fieldwork in Chad and the collected data were analyzed during the summer. A second fieldtrip to collect additional information took place in September. During her first period of fieldwork, she had focused mainly on the aims, activities, and discourses of the NGOs, while during her second stay she concentrated more on processes of Islamization in southern Chad and the role transnational Islamic NGOs play in this field. After finishing a paper on this research, she started her new research project in December on the transnational livelihood networks of the Senegalese Murid brotherhood. This is a two-year post-doc project financed by WOTRO.

Linda van de Kamp

Linda van de Kamp started her PhD project about transnational Pentecostal churches in Mozambique in January 2004 and is affiliated to the ASC for the duration of her research. The project, which is funded by NWO's research programme 'The future of the religious past', is part of a comparative study covering four continents about conversion careers and culture politics in Pentecostalism, the fastest-growing form of Christianity. Various Pentecostal churches, preachers of Brazilian origin and elements of Brazilian cultural styles in music, songs, attire and symbolism have become influential and are providing Pentecostalism in Mozambique with a transnational dimension that is oriented on South-South relations. Linda van de Kamp's main activity in 2004 was preparing for the fieldwork that she will do in 2005. She participated in various CERES courses and did an in-depth literature study. In October she attended a conference on 'African Christianity in the 21st century' in Uppsala.

Ineke van Kessel

During 2004, Ineke van Kessel completed the first draft of her book manuscript on the African soldiers in the Dutch East Indies Army entitled '*De Zwarte Hollanders: Afrikaanse soldaten in Nederlands-Indië*', which is to be published in 2005 by KIT Publishers. She also wrote three articles on the subject for international publications. Some additional work was done in the Dutch archives and three more interviews were added to the series of interviews with the Indo-African descendants of these African soldiers. In cooperation with the Indo-Afrikaans Kontakt, which brings together Indo-African descendants living in the Netherlands, she was involved in preparing

an exhibition in the Tropenmuseum in Amsterdam that will open in May 2005. In addition, Ineke van Kessel continued her work on contemporary South Africa by giving courses and lectures on South Africa and writing a number of book reviews. With Jan Abbink, she edited the fourth volume in the ASC's 'African Dynamics' series entitled *Vanguard or Vandals: Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa*.

Wijnand Klaver

Wijnand Klaver spent most of 2004 analyzing the detailed food consumption data of a household survey among 135 farming and non-farming families in Nakuru town, Kenya. Quantitative food consumption results from the in-depth household survey done in 2000 among 79 farming and 57 non-farming households in Nakuru town confirmed earlier findings on food consumption frequencies.

Piet Konings

Piet Konings was on sabbatical leave from January to September and used a substantial proportion of it to continue working on his two major research projects: Anglophone nationalism in Cameroon, and the role of civil society during economic and political liberalization in Africa. He devoted most of his attention to the study of teachers' trade unions in Anglophone Cameroon, which have played a significant role in the development of an Anglophone consciousness and actions in the Francophone-dominated post-colonial state and have displayed a remarkable degree of militancy during its economic and political liberalization. Some of this material will eventually be incorporated in a planned book project on the role of civil society in Africa, with particular reference to Cameroon and

Ghana. In addition, he wrote an article on the current Cameroon-Nigeria border conflict over control of the rich oil reserves near the Bakassi Peninsula, which will be published in *African Affairs* in 2005. He was also one of the organizers of the ASC conference entitled 'Exploring the wealth of the African neighbourhood: The sustainability and creativity of urban life' held in September, where he presented a paper on the increasing importance of motorbike taxis in solving the severe transportation problems of West African urban neighbourhoods.

André Leliveld

In 2004, André Leliveld worked on three research projects. The topic of vulnerability was part of the EEE theme group's research and he continued his work on the operation and dynamics of local social-security arrangements in Uganda. This research on vulnerability includes an ongoing study on how local social-security arrangements in Uganda operate and develop under conditions of widespread poverty and deprivation, and social and economic differentiation. He presented two papers at workshops on social-security systems in developing countries and was involved in the organization of one of them. In May he made a field visit to Uganda related to preparatory work for a research proposal in collaboration with several Ugandan counterparts. The project focuses on health and agricultural insurance schemes in Uganda for poor people in rural areas and deals with the question of whether these types of financial services help to reduce their vulnerability. The actual research for this project is planned to start in 2005. In addition, he was involved in an IOB evaluation of the implementation of the sector-wide approach in Dutch bilateral aid, for which he conducted a

case study on Uganda and completed a research report.

Henk Meilink

Henk Meilink suffered continuing health problems in 2004 that seriously restricted his work commitments. He continued to work on his PhD on the impact of food market liberalization on food security, using Kenya's maize market as a case study, and he also prepared a paper on 'The Evidence for and the Causes of Africa's Food Crisis', which is to be published as an ASC Working Paper.

Julie Ndaya

In 2004, Julie Ndaya continued with her PhD research on the dynamics of identity transformation among Congolese women, focusing on religious social movements in Congo Kinshasa, the Netherlands and Belgium. Although it will be defended at Erasmus University in Rotterdam, she has been attached to the ASC's Agency in Africa theme group and is working under the supervision of Wim van Binsbergen and Wouter van Beek at the ASC. In 2004 she helped various students and journalists with information about the Democratic Republic of Congo and acted as an advisor for the following organizations: Pax Christi (about the conflicts in Congo); Web Foundation (about the development of an educational game about AIDS); and Polisario Front (for translation services).

Karin Nijenhuis

In 2004 Karin Nijenhuis worked on her PhD thesis on 'The peasant paradox: Power, mobility and access to land in Mali', the fieldwork for which was carried out in southern and central Mali between 1999 and 2002. Her thesis deals with the

rural-to-rural migration of small-scale farmers in Mali who are looking for new fields, a large-scale and diverse phenomenon that has been largely neglected in research and is linked with agro-ecological conditions and local power configurations. Land appears to be a tool that can wield power over the most recent settlers in an area, as a result of which agricultural migrants risk being marginalized. For the first six months of 2004 Karin Nijenhuis also worked part-time at NWO/WOTRO (the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research) in The Hague and then at Novib in the Hague from July until December.

Laurens Nijzink

Laurens Nijzink joined the ASC in October. He moved from the CIDIN, Radboud University in Nijmegen, bringing with him his NWO-funded PhD project that is provisionally entitled 'Through the eye of time: Otommari society in temporal perspective, timescapes and action', and which is being supervised by Leo de Haan. The research started in 2000, with periods of fieldwork in 2001 and 2002 in the northern part of Benin (Atacora) and should be finished in 2005. The research departed from the micro-economic theory of investment with its implicated future and time perspective and took an anthropological turn in the course of the research in order to deepen insight into how people construct their time and future perspectives and how this relates to their daily activities. Since Laurens Nijzink is a member of the Agency in Africa theme group, the relationship between time and agency will be one of the key elements in his research.

Lotte Pelckmans

Lotte Pelckmans started her PhD research on the dynamics of social hierarchical relations in transnational Fulbe society in November 2004 and is connected to the research school for Asian, African and Amerindian Studies at the CNWS and to the ASC, where she is a member of the Agency in Africa theme group. Her project is about modern translations of traditional slavery relations in different contexts through the practice of remembering. Case studies will be made in rural and urban Mali (in Douentza and Bamako) and in urban Europe (Paris). The central research question is whether, why and how typical Sahelian social hierarchies are maintained and transformed in a globalizing world following the formal abolition of slavery. In 2004 she co-authored an article with Mirjam de Bruijn that was based on her Master's thesis and which will be published in 2005 in the *Canadian Journal of African Studies*.

Marcel Rutten

In 2004, Marcel Rutten's research activities were restricted to his projects on eco-tourism, the Kenyan elections, land tenure and water development. The 'Eco-tourism in Africa project' (ECOTAF) involved a visit to Kenya to interview key informants and the writing of an article on partnerships in the eco-tourism business. This and an earlier article triggered the creation of the Community Tourism Department within the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife in Kenya. During this visit he was also able to gather some final information for the chapter on Kenya in the *Political Parties of the World* reference book. During the latter half of the year he took sabbatical leave, which was partly spent at the World Resources Institute in Washington DC. At the

invitation of the World Bank he presented a paper based on the MAALAND project to share experiences about the effects of land subdivision in semi-arid Africa. During the year he gave other presentations on Dutch development aid, Kenyan rural development and Maasai pastoralists to various audiences ranging from adult education colleges, private development partner organizations and libraries. Finally, he presented a paper to the European Union on low-cost water development at an international expert meeting in Nairobi on the preparation of a plan for the marginal areas of Somalia.

John Sender

John Sender continued to focus on a project about Mozambican rural labour markets and poverty. A long paper combining quantitative and qualitative data on female rural workers was completed and submitted for publication, and a paper using a similar methodology to analyze 124 small and medium-scale employers, as well as 10 large employers, made good progress. The first drafts of a methodological paper and of an overview paper tabulating all the survey results were completed and discussed with the Mozambican Ministry of Finance in Maputo. John Sender also completed a long paper for the World Bank on labour-supply issues in Sub-Saharan Africa. The World Bank will publish a version of the paper, but it will also come out as an ASC/SOAS working paper in 2005. In addition, he undertook preparatory research on the impact of high-value agricultural exports on poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Benjamin Soares

In 2004, Benjamin Soares finished his book *Islam and the Prayer Economy: History and Authority in a*

Malian Town scheduled for publication in 2005 by Edinburgh University Press/The University of Michigan Press for the International African Institute, London. During 2004 he made two trips to Mali in connection with his research on religion and modernity in the colonial and post-colonial periods. He also made two short research trips to Nigeria to work on his research on religion, the public sphere and Muslim public intellectuals. He continued to work on questions of Islam in Africa more generally, including being one of the co-organizers of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs-funded ASC-CEAN project on 'Islam, disengagement of the state, and globalization in Africa' that will lead to a conference in Paris in May 2005. Additionally, he was involved in the editing of a conference volume on Muslim-Christian encounters in Africa and the co-organizing and chairing of two panels on Islam at the ASA in New Orleans. He was one of the convenors of an ISIM workshop on 'Islam and public life in Africa' at Radboud University, Nijmegen. Finally, along with several colleagues, he has been organizing a workshop on the oeuvre of Amadou Hampâté Bâ to be held in 2006.

Kiky van Til

Since April 2002, Kiky van Til has been studying socio-cultural and economic transformations due to small-town urbanization among Moors in the east of Mauritania in the framework of a WOTRO-financed PhD project. From October to December 2004 she undertook a second fieldwork period in Aioun el Atrouss, a small town along the *Route de l'Espoir*, 820 km east of the capital Nouakchott. The droughts in the 1970s and 1980s led to mass movements of nomadic Moors in search of a better life and many of them settled in these small towns where they

are now facing new economic opportunities and important shifts in their social hierarchy. Their hitherto dominant economy of long-distance pastoralism has been largely abandoned and they have moved into more commercial and sedentary forms of cattle raising.

Klaas van Walraven

In 2004 Klaas van Walraven finalized the research phase of his book project on the history of the Sawaba rebellion in Niger (1954-1975). This entailed extensive archival research in the military archives in Vincennes and in the colonial archives in Aix-en-Provence in France. In June, he also visited the national archives in the United Kingdom to access information on Sawaba's activities in Northern Nigeria. His in-depth research was complete by the end of July 2004 and he began the writing of his manuscript later in the year. He presented a paper on the Algerian dimension of the Sawaba rebellion to a conference on Saharan studies and was later invited to submit a paper on the topic to the *Journal of North African Studies*. Early in 2004 he also researched and wrote an article on the Pan-African Parliament and the African Union that was published in *Afrika Spectrum*. Throughout 2004 he continued with time-consuming and detailed preparations for the first *Africa Yearbook* that is to appear in 2005 in collaboration with the Institute of African Affairs in Hamburg and the Nordiska Afrika Institute in Uppsala. Three meetings were held for this purpose in Leiden, Uppsala (in conjunction with work for the 2005 AEGIS conference) and Hamburg.

Appendix 4

Publications by the Institute and by Staff Members

The third volume in the ASC's African Dynamics series *Vanguard or Vandals: Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa* was published in November 2004.

Vanguard or Vandals: Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa

Edited by Jan Abbink and Ineke van Kessel
ASC 'African Dynamics' Series, vol. 4 (Leiden: Brill)

Chapter 1: Being young in Africa: The politics of despair and renewal

Jan Abbink

Chapter 2: Towards a political history of youth in Muslim Northern Nigeria, 1750-2000

Murray Last

Chapter 3: Imagined generations: Constructing youth in revolutionary Zanzibar

G. Thomas Burgess

Chapter 4: Clash of generations? Youth identity, violence and the politics of transition in Kenya, 1997-2002

Peter Mwangi Kagwanja

Chapter 5: Re-generating the nation: Youth, revolution and the politics of history in Côte d'Ivoire

Karel Arnaut

Chapter 6: War, changing ethics and the position of youth in South Sudan

Jok Madut Jok

Chapter 7: Anglophone university students and Anglophone nationalist struggles in Cameroon

Piet Konings

Chapter 8: Past the Kalashnikov: Youth, politics and the state in Eritrea

Sara Rich Dorman

Chapter 9: From generational conflict to renewed dialogue: Winning the trust of street children in Lomé, Togo

Yves Marguerat

Chapter 10: Children as conflict stakeholders: Towards a new discourse on young combatants

Angela McIntyre

Chapter 11: Warriors, hooligans and mercenaries: Failed statehood and the violence of young male pastoralists in the Horn of Africa

Simon Simonse

Chapter 12: Reintegrating young ex-combatants in Sierra Leone: Accommodating indigenous and wartime value systems

Krijn Peters

Academic publications, reports and book reviews by staff members

G.J. Abbink

with I. van Kessel, *Vanguard or Vandals. Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa*, Leiden: Brill – see above.

'Converting Pastoralists: Reflections on Missionary Work and Development in Southern Ethiopia', in: A. Kumar Giri, A. van Harskamp & O. Salemink (eds), *The Development of Religion, the Religion of Development*, Delft: Eburon, pp. 133-42.

'An Obituary of Aberra Jembere 1928-2004', *Aethiopica* 7: pp. 189-93.

'Being Young in Africa: The Politics of Despair and Renewal', in: *Vanguard or Vandals. Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa* – see above.

'Remembering Londósa: Mediator and Counterpoint in a "Violent" Society', in: V. Böll et al. (eds), *Studia Aethiopica. In Honour of Siegbert Uhlig*, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, pp. 371-82.

'Violence and State (Re)formation in the African Context: Global and Local Aspects of Crisis

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Strangers, Spirits, and Land Reforms. Conflicts about Land in Dande, Northern Zimbabwe

Marja J. Spierenburg (vol. 3)

This book describes efforts by the Zimbabwean government to enforce land reforms on African farmers in northern Zimbabwe. These efforts compounded rather than alleviated the problem of land scarcity for small-scale black farmers, a problem the government is now allegedly seeking to redress through the invasion of white-owned farms. The book describes similarities between post-independence land reforms and those attempted by the Rhodesian regime. The land reforms in Dande rendered a considerable number of farmers officially landless. The resulting internal conflicts over land within the communities in Dande are described, as are the more concerted forms of resistance of these communities vis-à-vis the state. Attention is also paid to the role the spirit mediums of the royal ancestors (*Mhondoro*) played in this resistance.

ASC Research Reports

Community-based Conservation in an Entitlement Perspective. Wildlife and Forest Biodiversity Conservation in Taita, Kenya

James Gichiah Njogu (vol. 73)

In the context of an ecosystem approach, community-based conservation is conceptualized in an entitlement perspective. This book is about

rights and the social process used in the allocation of resources, which entails local-level power relations. Thus, stakeholders may have an urgent claim, legitimacy in their claim and the power to influence the management. The combinations of these salient features determine the participation of specific stakeholders in conservation. The book propounds the theory that a community-based conservation approach relies on the active participation of the local people in conservation interventions and recognition of their entitlement rights.

'We're Managing!' Climate Change and Livelihood Vulnerability in Northwest Ghana

Kees van der Geest (vol. 74)

This book looks at the link between climate and livelihoods in northwest Ghana and the consequences of migration for environmental quality and livelihood sustainability. It combines quantitative and qualitative methods and presents different levels of analysis – from micro through meso to macro. *'We're Managing!'* offers a combined analysis of livelihood contexts at the area level, a livelihood survey at the household level and livelihood histories and in-depth analyses at the individual level, and can withstand the criticism that current livelihood approaches are too much actor-oriented and a-historical. It brings the debate about the impact of climate change back from abstract macro-level analyses to the people who it really concerns and shows the flexibility of farmers in the research area.

Urban Agriculture in Tanzania

Dick W.J. Foeken, Michael Sofer & Malongo Mlozi (vol. 75)

The issue of urban agriculture has gained

momentum in recent years in terms of research and policy, as well as in practical terms. The paradox of accelerated urbanization and the increase in urban agriculture in developing countries is now widely recognized. More than ever, urban residents all over the developing world are cultivating urban plots and/or keeping animals. This book describes the results of a comprehensive study conducted in two medium-sized Tanzanian towns – Morogoro and Mbeya – and examines the factors promoting different modes of urban agriculture by different socio-economic groups. It focuses on issues thought to influence the sustainability of urban agriculture, in particular food supply, income generation, employment creation, environmental aspects, and the legal setting.

ASC Working Papers

Oil and the Politics of Revenue Allocation in Nigeria

Chibuikwe Uche & Ogbonnaya C. Uche
Working Paper no. 54

Reconstructing Southern Sudan in the Post-war Era: Challenges and Prospects of ‘Quick Impact Programmes’

Jan Abbink
Working Paper no. 55

Creating the Black Commercial Farmers in South Africa

Samuel Kariuki
Working Paper no. 56

Partnerships in Community-based Ecotourism Projects: Experiences from the Maasai Region, Kenya

Marcel Rutten
Working Paper no. 57

Failing to Learn from Failed Programmes? South Africa’s Communal Land Rights Act (CLRA 2004)

Samuel Kariuki
Working Paper no. 58

Can Negotiated Land Reforms Deliver? A Case of Kenya’s, South Africa’s and Zimbabwe’s Land Reform Policy Debates

Samuel Kariuki
Working Paper no. 59



Appendix 5

Conference, Seminar and Film Programmes

Conferences & Study days

The transcultural framework for the construction of African knowledges: Methodological, epistemological and political considerations

Tuesday 23 March

Speaker: Prof. Paulin Hountondji, University of Benin

Rwanda: Ten years after the genocide

Thursday 1 April

Speakers: Prof. Filip Reyntjens, Jeroen Corduwener

Panel: John Mugabi, Francois-Xavier Kanyamihanda, Marie Kagaju Laugharn

The concept of agency in African history: A workshop on structure and agency in African history

Thursday 27 May and Friday 28 May

Speakers: Dr Mirjam de Bruijn, Prof. Lex Herma van Voss, Dr Ineke van Kessel, Prof. Peer Vries, Dr Sabine Luning, Prof. Wim van Binsbergen, Dr Han van Dijk, Dr Ralf Vogelsang, Dr Menno Welling, Dr Thomas Widler, Dr Rijk van Dijk, Dr Jan-Georg Deutsch, Dr Klaas van Walraven, Dr Inge Brinkman, Dr Jan-Bart Gewalt, Dr Michel Doortmont

Exploring the wealth of the African neighbourhood: The sustainability and creativity of urban life

Thursday 16 September

Speakers: Dr Katja Werthmann, Dr Deborah Pellow, Dr Charles Piot, Dr Filip de Boeck, Basile Ndjio, Dr Eileen Moyer, Dr Piet Konings

Redefining citizenship and access to the public sphere. Recent African developments in historical and comparative perspective

PhD and Postdoc seminar on Africa

Thursday 7 October – Saturday 9 October

‘Kunst in Afrika?’

NVAS Study Day

Friday 26 November

Speakers: Dr John Picton, Dr Malika Kraamer, Dr Pauline Burmann, Erna Beumers, Dr Wouter van Beek, Dr Brigit Dietz, Dr Cornelia Kleinitz, Dr Rogier Bedaux, Dr Wilfried van Damme

The naturalness of evil

Wednesday 1 December

Speakers: Dr Wouter van Beek, Dr Frans Fontaine, Prof. Wim van Binsbergen, Dr Marc van Vught, Dr Marcel Sarot, Dr Frank Bovenkerk, Dr Sander van Hout, Dr Jacques Waardenburg, Dr Dave Parkin

Seminars

Truth, lies and ritual. Preliminary reflections on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Sierra Leone

Thursday 15 January

Speaker: Dr Tim Kelsall

Prospects and challenges of peace in Sudan

Thursday 29 January

Speaker: Prof. Mohamed A. Salih



Central Chad revisited. The long-term impact of drought and war in the Guera

Thursday 12 February

Speaker: Dr Mirjam de Bruijn

The making of elite women within revolution and nation building. The case of Eritrea

Thursday 26 February

Speaker: Dr Tanja Müller

The on-going debate about how AIDS began

Thursday 11 March

Speaker: Edward Hooper

Spirits, devils and trauma in Uganda

Thursday 18 March

Speaker: Marjolein van Duijl

Guns, cattle and no grain: Pokot pastoralists in northern Kenya

Thursday 15 April

Speaker: Prof. Michael Bollig

Imagined territory: Demarcating the local state in colonial northwest Zambia

Thursday 29 April

Speaker: Dr Achim von Oppen

Solution or disillusion? Philanthropists and Africa's health crisis

Thursday 13 May

Speakers: Dr Nina Tellegen and Samuel Ochieng

The political economy of transformation in the post-apartheid South African media

Thursday 3 June

Speaker: Prof. Keyan Tomaselli

Nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa: A sub-regional perspective

Thursday 10 June

Speaker: Dr Maarten Nubé

Making African bureaucrats: Colonial education, 'character training' and African agency in Tanzania, 1920s to 1960s

Thursday 24 June

Speaker: Prof. Andreas Eckert

A road map for Zimbabwe's future – Dream or nightmare?

Thursday 1 July

Speakers: Wilfred Mbanga and Wiep Bassie

Failing to learn from failed programmes: South Africa's Communal Land Rights Bill (CLRb)

Thursday 23 September

Speaker: Dr Samuel Kariuki

Religious thought and political practice in Africa

Thursday 30 September

Speakers: Dr Stephen Ellis and Prof. Gerrie ter Haar

South African foreign policy, 1994 to the present

Wednesday 27 October

Speaker: Prof. Tom Lodge

'The angel of death has descended violently among them', A study of Namibia's concentration camps and prisoners-of-war, 1904-1908

Thursday 28 October

Speaker: Casper W. Erichsen (winner of the 2004 ASC Master's Thesis Award)



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Studie

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Studies Centre

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Africaines

**The Ghana elections of December 2004:
Bandwagons, contested memories and
likely outcomes**

Thursday 25 November

Speaker: Dr Paul Nugent

**World Views of East African Muslims after
9/11**

Thursday 2 December

Speaker: Dr Rüdiger Seesemann

**Urban households ruralizing their liveli-
hoods: The changing nature of urban-rural
linkages in an East African town**

Thursday 16 December

Speaker: Samuel Owuor

Dogon in a wider world

Tuesday 21 December

Speakers: Dr Wouter van Beek and Dr Isaie
Dougnon

Films

Touki Bouki

Director: Djibril Diop Mambety

Tuesday 20 January

Keita, l'héritage du griot

Director: Dani Kouyate

Tuesday 17 February

Retrospectief Jean Rouch. Mini film festival

Speaker: Dirk Nijland

Friday 12 March

Wend Kuuni

Director: Gaston Kabore

Tuesday 23 March

**Een land verliest zijn verstand: Rwanda
1894-1994**

Director: Luc de Heusch

Tuesday 20 April

Sophiatown; Blues for Mandela

Director: Pascale Lamche

Tuesday 18 May

Het meisje met de blauwe ogen

Director: Flora Gomes

Tuesday 22 June

Divine carcasse

Director: Dominique Loreau

Tuesday 21 September

Si Gueriki (Queen mother)

Director: Idrissou Mora Kpai

Tuesday 26 October

Frantz Fanon: Black skin, white mask

Director: Isaac Julien (Algeria)

Tuesday 23 November

Allah tantou (God's will)

Director: David Achkar (Guinea)

Tuesday 7 December



Appendix 6

Networks

Institutional Ties of the ASC

The ASC, being the only academic research institute in the Netherlands devoted entirely to the study of Africa, maintains institutional ties with a variety of related research organizations in the Netherlands, Europe and Africa.

In the Netherlands

The ASC is primarily an academic research institute but providing information for a wider audience has become an increasingly important activity.

The African Studies Centre and Leiden University signed a permanent agreement in 1990 to consolidate the close professional and administrative relationship between both organizations. The agreement covers:

- collaboration in research on Sub-Saharan Africa;
- the assignment to the African Studies Centre of the privilege to be treated as a part of the university organization, with due regard to the corporate rights of the ASC Foundation and its interuniversity form of organization; and
- the role of Leiden University as administrative intermediary for the allocation of the state subsidy to the ASC and the ensuing responsibilities of both institutions.

Research collaboration between the two organizations materialized with the partnership between the ASC and the research school CNWS, established in 1992, with the aim of cooperating in joint research, teaching, collection building and publications.

Although it is a research institute and teaching does not belong to the prime activities of the

centre, one of the ASC's objectives is to make its research output available through academic education. Almost all ASC researchers are involved in the supervision of PhD students, and teaching at other academic institutions is a normal activity for all tenured researchers at the centre. The ASC will also be participating in the new Research Masters in African Studies that has been initiated by Leiden University's Faculty of Arts. The ASC's Academic Advisory Council recommended participation in the programme on condition that the course was a national affair. The ASC is going to take on the role of coordinating institute and will play a central role in the new programme. Africa researchers and their research groups from the universities of Wageningen, Groningen, Amsterdam and Nijmegen have already given their support to the programme, that will receive official approval in 2005.

In 2004 the ASC continued its close relationship with the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its main source of funding. The Ministry clearly appreciates the opinions and input offered by ASC researchers on various topics, not only at the annual ASC-BuZa study day but throughout the year as well. In mid-2004 the Ministry charged the ASC with organizing an international conference on Islam, together with CEAN (Centre Européen de l'Afrique Noire) in Bordeaux. The conference will be held from 11-13 May 2005 in Paris for an audience of about 200 invited participants. And at the end of 2004 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited the ASC to take on the project of preparing a history of the SNV, the Dutch development organization that will be celebrating its 40th anniversary in 2005.

The Netherlands African Studies Association (NVAS) was set up in 1997 to provide a scientific forum for Africanists working in the Netherlands. It aims to promote and coordinate the study of the social sciences on Africa by maintaining close links with universities and research institutes. The ASC supports and participates in the NVAS and was a founding member of the association. Three ASC researchers are currently on the board of the NVAS. Researchers initiate regular seminars and other events, an ASC library staff member is editor of the NVAS newsletter, and the ASC provides administrative support and maintains the NVAS web pages.

And last but not least, the ASC maintains institutional ties with the Dutch research schools ASSR, CERES and CNWS.

In Europe

The Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS) is a collaborative network of 17 African studies centres in Europe that aims to create synergies between experts and institutions. The main goal is to improve understanding about contemporary African societies. For a list of all member centres, see www.aegis-eu.org. The ASC was a founding member of AEGIS in 1991 and the ASC's director is a member of the AEGIS board. The ASC hosts the AEGIS financial administration and the AEGIS website and ASC researchers regularly contribute to joint conferences, summer schools and other AEGIS activities.

In 2004 the ASC and two AEGIS partners, the Institut für Afrika-Kunde in Hamburg and the Nordiska Afrikainstitutet in Uppsala, initiated a new AEGIS publication, *The Africa Yearbook*. The

first publication to be entitled *Africa Yearbook. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara* will appear in mid-2005.

With one of the other AEGIS member centres, CEAN in Bordeaux, the ASC started preparations in 2004 for the large-scale international conference on Islam mentioned above. And from 29 June to 3 July 2005 the ASC will be taking part in the European Conference on African Studies on 'Approaching the post-colonial half century in Sub-Saharan Africa'.

The ASC library is a participating member of the European Library Cooperative OCLC-PICA.

In Africa

In February 2004 an ASC delegation travelled to Dakar, Senegal to start talks on a strategic partnership with CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa). In December 2004 a CODESRIA delegation came to Leiden to continue negotiations and a draft Memorandum of Understanding was formulated. It will hopefully be signed at a meeting in Dakar in May 2005. The aim of the partnership is to promote understanding and goodwill among scholars in general, and within the field of African Studies in particular, as part of an effort to strengthen scientific ties, as well as to broaden researchers', students' and policy-makers' experiences and horizons. The partnership has identified the following areas of cooperation: research and training projects; library, documentation and ICT; publication and the dissemination of research results; awards for MA and PhD theses in African Studies; the organization of conferences, symposia, seminars and workshops; and fund-raising for joint activities.

The Consortium for Development Partnerships (CDP) is an international consortium of universities, research centres and non-governmental organizations, under the co-leadership of the Program of African Studies at Northwestern University (USA) and CODESRIA, Senegal that was established in July 2004 to conduct collaborative and transformative research and capacity-building activities in Western Africa. CDP research projects will foster progress in three thematic areas: democracy building and the improvement of state capacity; private-sector growth and poverty reduction; and regionalism and peace-building. The CDP's first four-year programme (2005-2008) will focus on Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Nigeria. The African Studies Centre in Leiden is one of the 16 partner institutions that joined the consortium during its planning conference in Eerbeek, the Netherlands and ASC researchers are currently working on a project proposal entitled 'Local contexts of conflict and peace-building'.

In March 2004 the ASC and Le Laboratoire de Recherches Vétérinaires et Zootechniques (LRVZ) in Farcha, Chad, signed a partnership agreement to cooperate in scientific and institutional objectives. The agreement defines two key areas of cooperation. In the area of scientific collaboration, there will be collaborative research within the framework of the partners' existing research programmes, and in training and consultation. And in the area of institutional collaboration, there will be the capacity-building of professional staff; the provision of documentation and scientific/technical information; the sharing of ICT facilities; participation in promotional events and activities; and fund-raising for joint projects.

In addition to these partnerships, the ASC has project-based collaborative ties with many other institutions, particularly in Africa, and the external affiliations of ASC staff members cover a range of universities, NGOs and policy-oriented institutions (see below).

Every year the ASC sends some of its publications free of charge to African academic libraries, aiming to reach at least one library in each Sub-Saharan African country. And finally, there is continuing cooperation with the National Inquiry Services Centre (NISC) in South Africa whereby titles from the ASC catalogue are delivered to the NISC database.

Membership of external boards and committees

Jan Abbink

Chair, Netherlands African Studies Association (NVAS)

Associate editor, *Northeast African Studies*

Member of advisory board, *Ethnos, Journal of Anthropology*

Member of editorial board, *Focaal Tijdschrift voor Antropologie*

Member of advisory editorial board, *Annales d'Ethiopie*

Advisor/consultant for *Encyclopaedia Aethiopica*

Member of advisory committee, 'Rhetoric Culture' Project, University of Mainz

Member, Comité van Aanbeveling, Stichting *MayDay*, Amsterdam (Ethiopia-Eritrea-project)

Wouter van Beek

Member of board, Netherlands African Studies Association (NVAS)

Chair, Dogon Relief Committee
Member, Council for Sports and Development (NCDO)
Member of board, Universiteit Vrij van Nut, Utrecht University
Member of editorial board, *Journal of Book of Mormon Studies*
Member of board, MEGA Tchad Multidisciplinary Research Network
Member of MaGW (NWO) review board
Member of committee, World Draughts Federation
President, Confédération Africaine du Jeu de Dames

Wim van Binsbergen

Editor, *Quest: Philosophical Discussions: An International African Journal of Philosophy*
Editorial advisor, *The New Encyclopedia of Africa*
Member of editorial board, African Voices for African History series, Brill Publishers, Leiden
President, Dutch-Flemish Association for Intercultural Philosophy
Member, Faculty Committee on Selection and Promotion, Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium

Mirjam de Bruijn

Member of board, APAD

Deborah Bryceson

Advisor to the Moral Economy in Africa Research Group, Kinki University, Japan
Advisor to the Relevance of Asian Models for the African Food Crisis Project (AFRINT), Lund University, Sweden

Han van Dijk

Member of jury, individual fellowships (Dutch and international programme), WOTRO
Convenor, Working programme I, CERES

Rijk van Dijk

Chair, Nederlands Ghana Studies Association
Member of Identity in Transnational Spaces Project Group, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam

Stephen Ellis

Joint editor, *African Affairs*, journal of the Royal Africa Society, London
Member of editorial board, *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*
Member of editorial board, *African Sociological Review*
Member of editorial board, Contemporary History series, Hurst & Co. (London) and Oxford University Press (USA)
Corresponding member, Institut d'Etudes de l'Océan Indien, Aix-en-Provence

Dick Foeken

Member of the Publication Accreditation Committee, CERES

Jan-Bart Gewald

Member of editor board, *Afrika Spectrum*
Member of editorial board, African History series, Brill Publishers, Leiden
Vice Executive Secretary, European Network of Genocide Scholars (ENOGS)

Leo de Haan

Member, Directorate National Research School Resource Studies on Development (until 1-9-2004)
Member of the Advisory Group on Research

ICCO, Interchurch Organisation for Development Co-operation
Chairman, Department of Developing Countries
KNAG, Royal Dutch Geographical Society
Chairman, Scientific Advisory Board African Studies Centre Leiden (until 1-9-2004)
Member of the Board of the Amsterdam Research School for Global Issues and Development Studies
Member of the NWO Preparatory and Review Committee Water Programme

Gerti Hesseling

Chair, Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO)
Chair of scientific committee, Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Dynamiques Sociales (LASDEL), Niamey, Niger
Vice chair, Habitat Nederland
Member of board, Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS)
Board of Trustees of the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague
Representative on the Members' Council of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam
Chair of advisory committee, HIVOS
Member of national committee, South Africa-Netherlands Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD)
Member of scientific committee, Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review (EASRR)
Member of scientific committee, Collection du CEAN series, Centre d'Etude d'Afrique Noire, Bordeaux
Member of editorial board, African Social Studies series, Brill Publishers, Leiden

Ineke van Kessel

Member of advisory council, South Africa-Netherlands Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD)
Member of editorial board, *Zuidelijk Afrika*
Member of editorial board, KIT *landenreeks* publications (country profiles)
Consultant for the Elmina-Java Museum, Ghana

Piet Konings

Member of editorial board, *Polis, Cameroonian Political Science Review*
Member of editorial board, *Journal of Applied Social Sciences*
Member of editorial board, *Journal of Development and Women's Studies*
Member of scientific committee, *Revue Africaine d'Etudes Politiques et Stratégiques*
Member of editorial board, *Africa Development*

André Leliveld

Advisor to Plan Nederland on HIV/AIDS
Member of advisory committee of project on 'Social security, old age and gender', University of Zurich
Representative of board of members, Pax Christi Nederland

Marcel Rutten

Treasurer, Netherlands African Studies Association (NVAS)

John Sender

Member of editorial board, Land Issues in Southern Africa series, Brill Publishers, Leiden
Associate editor, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*

Benjamin Soares

Associate Member, Centre of African Studies,
University of London

Klaas van Walraven

Member of editorial board, *Africa Yearbook*
Member of steering committee of AEGIS's 2005
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**Part-time employment and/or
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Jan Abbink

Professorial Chair, Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam

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Annual Report 2004, African Studies Centre

Editors:	Ann Reeves and Marieke van Winden
Photographs courtesy of:	Dick Foeken, Mayke Kaag, Harry Otto Photo Design (Leiden), John Sender, Paul Schrijver and Maaïke Westra
Layout, cover design and printing:	UFB / GrafiMedia Leiden Cleveringaplaats 1, Leiden