



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Annual report 2010 / African Studies Centre

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Citation

Reeves, A., & Winden, M. C. A. van. (2011). *Annual report 2010 / African Studies Centre*. Leiden: African Studies Centre. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/18414>

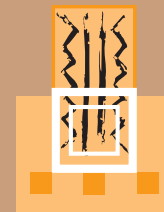
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African Studies Centre Afrika-Studiecentrum

Annual Report

2010



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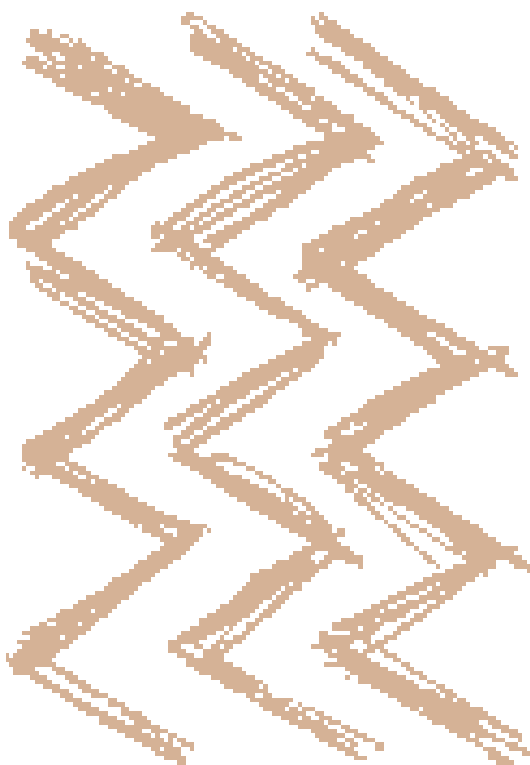
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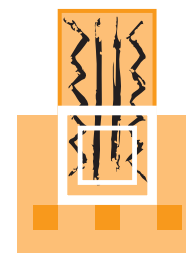
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African Studies Centre Afrika-Studiecentrum



Annual Report
2010



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PREFACE

2010 at the ASC and the changing political context in the Netherlands

Change of director at the ASC and other news

The year 2010 was marked by a change of director at the African Studies Centre. Opening his public lecture in Leiden University's beautiful old auditorium with a deep *vuvuzela* sound (in the run-up to the World Cup) in April, Prof. Leo de Haan delivered his valedictory lecture before moving to The Hague to become Rector of the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University in Rotterdam. The ASC wishes him success in his new job and looks forward to cooperating with him in the future.

Ton Dietz took over as Director of the ASC in May 2010. An initial priority was to develop a new formula to strengthen linkages between the ASC and the community of Africanists in the Netherlands and colleagues in Africa and elsewhere. After extensive consultations, it was agreed that the ASC would have external fellows, associates and affiliates, and that the Centre would strengthen its 'hub function', which meant an overhaul of its website and related functions. Existing linkages with the academic community of Africanists were maintained in Leiden and the Netherlands as a whole through the Centre's Scientific Advisory Council, the NVAS and the Research Masters in African Studies. But existing linkages with policy makers and practitioners were also strengthened. For example, alongside the ASC's participation in the IS Academy on 'The State in Africa', it also joined the IS Academy on 'Land Governance', and there was some reorganization within its Tracking Development Programme. The ASC is also involved in joint programmes with African researchers that are financed in part by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CDP: Consortium for Development Partnerships; CODESRIA; and the Islam in Africa programme). And there are still other ongoing and new research linkages with different civil-society organizations in the Netherlands and Africa. There are initiatives to more intensively engage with the Dutch business community as well, which have resulted in plans for joint celebrations to mark the ASC's 65th anniversary with our erstwhile partners in the Africa Institute, now the Netherlands-African Business Council,

which is based in The Hague. The ASC's involvement in the leadership of the Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS) resulted in a lot of preparations for the AEGIS conference (ECAS) in 2011 in Uppsala, including co-responsibility for producing the conference book, *African Engagements: Africa Negotiating an Emerging Multipolar World*. And there were meetings of the AEGIS Board in Birmingham (in May) and Berlin (in December) and of the Board of Directors of the European Association of Development Institutes (EADI) in Geneva (in November).

2010 did not see any major changes in the Centre's staff, except for a growing number of PhD candidates connected with the ASC and some changes in the temporary support staff. Due to the successful acquisition of new research programmes by Marcel Rutten, he handed over leadership of the 'Economy, Ecology and Exploitation' research group to André Leliveld as of 1 October 2010.

A highlight of the year is always the African Studies Evening when the Thesis Award is given to the best Masters thesis in African Studies. For the first time, this was co-organized with *Radio Nederland Wereldomroep* (Radio Netherlands Worldwide). The ASC also participated in the NVAS conference entitled 'Africa for Sale: Analysing and Theorizing Foreign Land Claims and Acquisitions' that was held in Groningen from 28-29 October. It was also decided in 2010 that there would be a major evaluation exercise in 2011 that would be connected to future strategic discussions on a new research strategy and new management structure that will be implemented in 2012.

The new Dutch government

2010 also marked the formation of a new government in the Netherlands, with its own view of how the country would position itself in the world, and regarding development assistance. The African Studies Centre regards itself as well placed as a research and documentation centre and also as a sparring partner for the government with its growing emphasis on Africa, increased emphasis on production and employment issues, and the new focus on (i) food security; (ii) water; (iii) security and the rule of law; and (iv) sexual and reproductive rights.

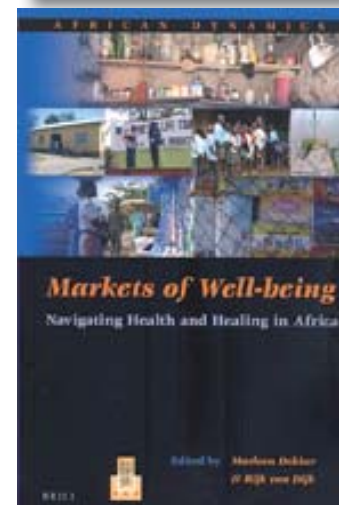
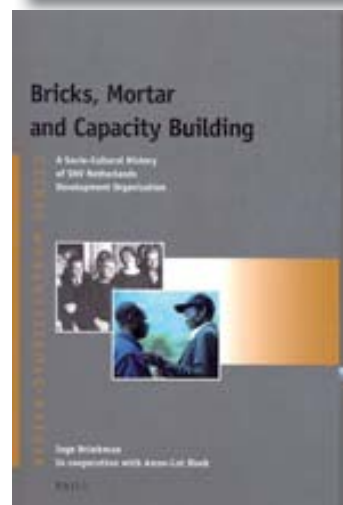
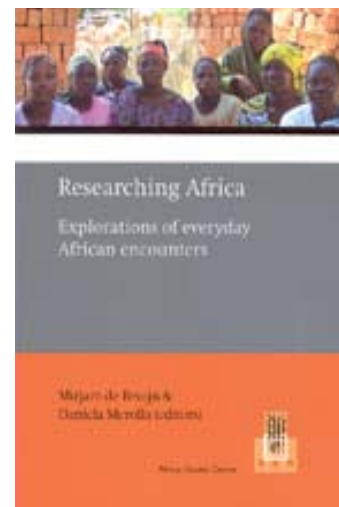




- 6 The African Studies Centre welcomes discussions on a new Dutch 'knowledge infrastructure about international issues' but is concerned about the quality of the debate in the Netherlands on these international issues, including Africa. Besides tasks in research, the library and documentation department, and the (co-)supervision of PhD and Research Masters students, the African Studies Centre also wants to engage in wide-ranging public and policy debates, engage in partnerships with the media, education institutions, NGOs and business, and facilitate connecting the Centre's vast networks of contacts with African, European, American and Asian scholars with debates and activities going on in the Netherlands.

We trust that this Annual Report will give you an overview of the ongoing debates, research activities and plans at the ASC. And we hope many of you will become part of our international ASC Community in the near future.

Ton Dietz
Director of the ASC



A selection of the ASC's main publications in 2010



BERHANU GEBEYEHU

1964 – 2010

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It was with the greatest sadness that the ASC learnt of the sudden and premature death of Berhanu Gebeyehu in Addis Ababa on Monday 19 July 2010. Berhanu was an Ethiopian scholar of literature, an assistant professor at Addis Ababa University and a PhD student at the VU University in Amsterdam. He was based at the African Studies Centre in Leiden and in the process of finalizing his PhD thesis at the time of his death.

Berhanu was awarded a WOTRO PhD grant in 2006 on the basis of an excellent and original anthropological-literary research proposal on interfaith relationships and social consensus mechanisms among Christians and Muslims in Wollo, an important region in north-central Ethiopia. Berhanu's pioneering project was entitled 'Trajectories of Tolerance: A Comparative Study of Religious Discourse and Social Consensus in Wallo (Ethiopia)' and was about a society characterized by social and religious diversity but also one that enjoyed mutual tolerance and accommodation. He originally came from there and had developed an inordinate depth of knowledge about the area, having done fieldwork on its oral traditions, poetry, folklore and narratives since 1996. His PhD research was setting a new standard for multidisciplinary work on Ethiopian society and culture and it also had a wider relevance for the understanding of religious-communal relations in Africa. He was planning to defend his thesis in early 2011 but this, sadly, was not to be. The ASC hopes that his two new books will be finalized in the near future in memory of his creative powers and as a fitting legacy to a talented researcher:



Berhanu was a hardworking and well-respected literature scholar and a popular and gifted teacher. His knowledge and understanding of Islam and Ethiopia's Muslim communities was remarkable, and he had established good contact with various important Muslim scholars and literary figures. He had a deep love of Ethiopia and its people, and a genuine concern for its problems and predicaments. Berhanu published numerous papers and articles in local magazines in Amharic, and had also produced a beautiful book on Amharic poetry entitled *YäAmarenya Sinagit'im* in 2007. It is a well-written, sensitive work on a complex subject and proved so popular that it was soon reprinted. And with a colleague, he translated a book on women in Ethiopia, *Candace* by the Ethiopian-Dutch writer Alem Desta, from English to Amharic.

Berhanu was a very sociable and tolerant person with a good sense of humour. People loved to be with him and he could talk knowledgeably on any subject, be it his research and his discoveries of manuscripts, the future of Ethiopia or Ethiopian and world literature, Thomas Mann's great novel *Buddenbrooks*, his relationship with Islam, the themes of Dostoyevsky's novels or American foreign policy or religious history. We will miss Berhanu's intellectual dynamism, his way of playing with ideas, his generosity and his great humanity and breadth of vision. An unforgettable friend to so many, Berhanu leaves behind his beloved wife Menen and his son Tewodros (Tedy), to whom he was devoted. We extend our deepest sympathy to them both.



THE AFRICAN STUDIES CENTRE IN BRIEF

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The African Studies Centre in Leiden is the national centre for African Studies in the Netherlands and one of the prominent centres for African Studies in the world. It has been in existence since 1947 and was originally known as the Africa Institute when it was part of what is now the Netherlands African Business Council. The Centre's annual core funding of € 3 m comes from the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (via Leiden University) and another € 1 m comes from research and grants. In the Dutch government's budget, these core funds are regarded as part of its official Development Assistance, but under the authority of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. The Centre has its own Board of Governors whose five members represent the political, scientific, business, diplomatic and media sectors in the Netherlands. The Centre also has its own Scientific Advisory Council with representatives from all the relevant universities and knowledge centres dealing with Africa in the Netherlands. Leiden University hosts the Centre and the ASC has special ties (including professorial positions) with the Faculties of Social and Behavioural Sciences and the Humanities in Leiden. ASC staff also have professorial positions elsewhere in the Netherlands. The Centre has strong linkages with the Netherlands African Studies Association (NVAAS), with the Africa-Europe Group on Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS), the European Association of Development Institutes (EADI), and CODESRIA and SANPAD in Africa. Links with OSSREA will be expanded in the future. Recently linkages with African Studies Centres in Asia and the Americas have been growing, as have relationships with other area institutes in the Netherlands (e.g. IAS, KITLV and CEDLA).

The main assets of the African Studies Centre are:

- Its library, documentation and information activities with one of the best libraries on scientific African publications in the world; an emphasis on publications from Africa itself; numerous publications that are unique to the Netherlands; resources such as films and the *African Studies Abstracts Online*, the webportal Connecting-Africa and the services it offers the global community of Africanists and African Studies; and technical expertise to support African libraries and scholars in getting digital access and visibility.
- Its publications, with its annual *Africa Yearbook* (with AEGIS partners) that is published by Brill Academic Publishers; the annual African Dynamics volume; the Afrika-Studiecentrum Series of refereed books published by Brill; our own African Studies Collection; ASC *Infosheets*; web dossiers; and ASC Working Papers.
- Its research programme, with three major themes and some other projects: (i) connections and transformations; (ii) economy, environment and exploitation; and (iii) social movements and political culture, with eighteen core researchers.
- Its network of contacts among African academics and its visiting scholar programme, mainly for temporary visits by African colleagues.
- Its (co-)supervision of nearly 100 PhD students at Dutch and African universities, and its involvement in PhD training (CERES; AEGIS/APAD).
- Its involvement in the two-year Research Masters programme in African Studies and other teaching and supervision activities.
- Its many fruitful linkages with policy, diplomacy, NGOs, the media and business circles in the Netherlands, Africa and beyond.
- Its involvement in regular and occasional journal and book-editing activities; including lead positions in some Africanist journals.
- Its seminars, conferences, debates and awards ceremonies.
- Its website that offers a wealth of information.







10 An Evaluation of the Past Four Years to Help Plan for the Future

The African Studies Centre according to the self-evaluation report

It was agreed in 2010 that a major evaluation exercise would be held in 2011. This would be connected to the strategic discussions the ASC was planning to have to come up with a new research strategy and renewed management structure that would be in place from 2012 onwards. In the self-evaluation report that the ASC produced, a SWOT analysis summarized what we saw as our strengths and weaknesses, and what we perceived as the opportunities and threats facing our Centre. The site visit was made in 2011. For more details, see: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Pdf/ASCSelfevaluation2004-2010.pdf>

The opinion of the International Evaluation Committee

After studying the ASC's accomplishments between 2004 and 2010, the International Evaluation Committee, in its report on the ASC's productivity, quality, relevance and vitality, wrote as follows:

'The Review Committee found the quality of research very high. As research and publications impact greatly on the reputation of staff, the ASC has a good number of reputable scholars most of whom have excelled on African studies and contributed substantially to their fields' (p. 4);

'Not only is the ASC's library one of the best and most accessed by researchers on African issues, but the ASC is very active in organizing workshops, conferences, off-shore training activities, collaborative research and training activities with African institutions of higher education including close working relationships with ministries of foreign affairs and regional organizations through projects providing problem-oriented technical advisory services to various stakeholders' (p. 5); and

'Evidence of the value attached to the knowledge generated by the ASC was shown by the level to which its experts are involved in technical advisory services for various

governments and regional organizations, the number of research and training projects run by the ASC and the high demand for partnership between the ASC and African organizations' (p. 6).

Using the criteria of the evaluation protocol as agreed by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), the Association of Universities in the Netherlands (VSNU) and the Netherlands Science Foundation (NWO), the International Evaluation Committee, chaired by the internationally renowned Africanist Professor Filip Reijntjens (IOB Antwerp), concluded that the ASC's library, documentation and information services could be regarded as 'excellent', and the relevance of the ASC's research to the global community of scientists and to the relevant worlds of policy and practice was 'excellent' too, and that the productivity, quality and vitality of its research work was 'very good'. The report by the International Evaluation Committee can be found on the ASC website: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Pdf/ASCEvaluation2004-2010.pdf>

Some of the 'highlights' were as follows:

- **Strengths:** The ASC has increased its productivity and the quality of its multidisciplinary research on Africa. There is increased attention at the ASC for policy-relevant research and a policy-oriented forum, in addition to the core focus on basic research. The ASC has enhanced its reputation as a knowledge centre on Africa for a policy-directed forum as well as for the general public. External funding has increased significantly. The library's digital collection (besides its unique collection of books, journals and 'grey literature') is increasingly becoming a second pillar; providing access to online Africana publications.
- **Weaknesses:** Costs have been rising faster than core funding. The net result has been a reduction in research staff, which has only partially been





compensated for by external funding. On the other hand, increasing numbers of PhD students have reinforced the research capacity but this also places heavy demands on senior researchers' time regarding supervision duties. The societal impact of the ASC's research in Africa itself seems to be limited (insofar as this can be assessed), although there are some examples of a notable impact on local policy in Africa.

- **Opportunities:** The ASC is the only research institute and centre of expertise on Africa in the Netherlands. It is expected that, in the future, interest in and demand for information about Africa will remain high and the rapidly changing social, economic and political landscape in Africa will open up opportunities for new debates. The ASC's international position will enable it to step up efforts to increase external funding for international collaborative research projects in cooperation with important partners

like CODESRIA and others in AEGIS. The societal relevance of the ASC's research programme offers ample opportunity for stakeholder involvement from ministries (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as others), NGOs and the private sector in the Netherlands and in Africa. With successful exposure to the general debate on Africa, this will increase the ASC's reputation as an independent research centre in wider social circles.

- **Threats:** Being 100% subsidized for its core funding, the ASC depends on decision-making in government bureaucracies. Good contacts, visibility and perceptions of its relevant research are prerequisites for the ASC's continued existence. However, the Centre's research agenda should remain independent. Core funding might come under pressure in the present recession so developing more varied sources of funding will reduce the Centre's vulnerability.



Ton Dietz in discussion with Prof. Liu Hongwu at the Institute of African Studies Zhejiang Normal University Jinhua, October 2010



RESEARCH PROGRAMME

12 Introduction

One of the ASC's primary strategic goals is to undertake pioneering scientific research of a multidisciplinary nature on Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities. With nearly 65 years' research experience and an extensive, world-renown library, documentation and information centre, the African Studies Centre is one of the leading partners in the international knowledge and learning community of African Studies, and has far-reaching linkages with colleagues in Africa, other European countries and elsewhere. In recent years, the ASC has experienced a growing connectivity with public debates and with policy makers, NGOs, the media and the business sector in the Netherlands and in Africa and, with its independent and critical research traditions, it is now trying to feed global debates in circles beyond academia.

In its current research programme, the African Studies Centre focuses on three major fields of enquiry:

- the economic dynamics of Africa and their impact on Africa's environmental and social conditions (*in the Economy, Environment and Exploitation research group*)
- the consequences of the communication revolution in Africa and the religious dynamics on the continent (*in the Connections and Transformations research group*) and
- the historical and current dynamics in Africa's political culture and how social movements influence this culture (*in the Social Movements and Political Culture in Africa research group*)

Cross-cutting research on one of these themes is finalized each year and another is initiated, bringing together members of different research groups and their networks. These initiatives result in a volume in the African Dynamics series that is published by Brill Academic Publishers in Leiden. The subject under the spotlight in 2010 was 'the marketing of well-being', which focused on issues surrounding health and healing in Africa. The subsequent (2011) volume will

concentrate on law, land and peace building and will be a tribute to one the Centre's former directors, Gerti Hesseling, who died in 2009.

The ASC is now entering the last year of its current (2007-2011) research programme. The year 2010 was a time to 'harvest' and analyze recently completed research. This will continue into 2011, followed by a formal evaluation and strategic discussions on the content and architecture of the next five-year research programme for 2012-2016 and how it can complement the ASC's other tasks of encouraging the synergy of African Studies in the Netherlands; its library, documentation and information functions; its PhD and Research Masters activities, and maintaining the ASC's contacts and linkages with other stakeholders in the Netherlands, Europe, Africa and elsewhere.

The current research programme still follows the organization of research planning and reporting in three major research groups, with each focusing on one of three major research fields of enquiry. Researchers from different disciplinary backgrounds work together in the research groups on different parts of Africa as multi- or even trans-disciplinary units that together make up the ASC's research programme. Some research also takes place outside these research groups, namely the work of the previous and current directors, that of senior researcher Wim van Binsbergen, research by members of the Library, Documentation and Information department, and the Tracking Development research project, which became a Director's Project in mid-2010.

Research on African societies is undertaken jointly with researchers from universities, research centres and knowledge networks in Africa. It is thus firmly anchored in African realities. The aim is mutual learning, sharing experiences and opinions, and connecting researchers working in the Netherlands with the learning community in African Studies in Africa and elsewhere. Partnerships with CODESRIA, OSSREA and SANPAD in Africa, AEGIS and EADI in Europe, and growing linkages with scholars in North and South America and Asia are important means to this end. Members of the ASC Community are involved in efforts





to increase Africa's capacity to do research on African and global conditions and dynamics. Collaborative research projects, joint publications, PhD supervision, and Research Masters activities with their strong fieldwork component in Africa and with African participants have all become important elements of what the African Studies Centre does. The visiting fellows programme brings a steady flow of African scholars to Leiden and they all take part in debates and collaborative projects at the Centre.

The focus of the ASC's research and documentation work is investigating the social, economic, cultural and political developments on the African continent from a social sciences and humanities perspective, in the broadest sense. The African Studies Centre is a multidisciplinary area institute, connecting social sciences, economics, geography, history, philosophy and law, and it has linkages with scholars from language, art, nutrition, health, ecology, agricultural, forestry and technical backgrounds. The approach is problem oriented, often with the aim of bridging the divide between the 'academic' and the worlds of policy and practice (a trans-disciplinary objective). A strong empirical emphasis remains one of the hallmarks of ASC research and the impact of the ASC's academic work (in the academic community but also in policy, practice and public opinion) should have its roots in Africa.

The ASC is, first and foremost, an academic institution linked to the global scientific community. It has an independent research agenda of its own and a long tradition of scholarly work in a large number of African countries. It also engages in research and documentation projects initiated or facilitated by external government and non-government parties, provided these are in line with the research and documentation standards of the ASC.

Connections and Transformations (C&T) Research Group

13

Mobile Africa

The 'Mobile Africa' project that was funded by NWO-WOTRO and coordinated by Mirjam de Bruijn, with assistance from Prof. Francis Nyamnjoh in Cape Town, progressed well in 2010 with fieldwork in Mali, Cameroon, Chad, Senegal and Southern Africa (mainly Angola and Namibia, the focus areas of ASC researcher Inge Brinkman). Mobility, technology and perceptions of 'development', 'freedom' and 'progress' are not an easy knot to disentangle in an African context but that is what this project is trying to do. Additional funds became available for research in South Africa from the SANPAD programme; PhD student Henrietta Nyamnjoh started her project on ICT and diasporas in Washington and Cameroon; and papers were presented at conferences in Montreal, Ouagadougou, Maastricht, Dakar, Uppsala, Neuchatel and Niamey.

Mobility and resources

Africa's connectivity is rapidly changing and electronic media are beginning to play a crucial role. Websites connect local stories with global discussions and in doing so are playing a major role in reformulating identity politics in Africa (and elsewhere) and in changing the discourses about democracy. The rapidly changing forms of (virtual and actual) mobility have also reached previously marginal areas, such as the Bamenda Grassfields in Cameroon, and are influencing patterns of social change. In the same area, mobile interconnections are resulting in reinterpretations of the relevance of distance and how people (should) relate to each other. The Volkswagen Foundation project on mobility and resources in Cameroon was on track, with continued fieldwork on the Fulani and land grabs in the Bamenda area. Continued involvement in the CDP project and a new PhD project by Jonna Both (at the University of Amsterdam) started on the fate of children in post-conflict Uganda. And a project by Lotte Pelckmans on the social and geographical mobility of former slaves in West Africa (and the relevance of studying slavery as near-slavery conditions are still a fact of life for too many Africans) was almost finished in 2010.





14 Nodes of communication

Cities play a major role as nodes of communication: they are often the most important hubs of new mobile technology and nodes in linkages between migrants and their relatives 'back home'. According to researcher Rijk van Dijk, a great deal of rescaling is going on, and at the same time fragmentation of urban spaces, which he illustrated in a study of Ghana. Sebastiaan Soeters continued his PhD research on the history of secondary cities in Africa, focusing on Tamale. A proposal was prepared for the European Union on rural-urban linkages with colleagues in Basel, Prague and Lisbon and CODESRIA partners in Africa.

Hubs of connectivity and technical change

Other hubs of connectivity are mining centres, as Jan-Bart Gewald showed in his study of gold mining in West African history and in a study with Sebastiaan Soeters on African miners and the flight of capital in Zambia. Jan-Bart Gewald also wrote a critical reply to a scholar who thought that the Himba of Namibia were an isolated group and refuted the claim that they were 'without contact to history and to the world'. He presented a paper at the ASA conference in San Francisco and one in Basel about witch-hunting in Northern Rhodesia at the end of colonial time, and others in Basel and Bayreuth about the establishment of suzerainty in the Northern Rhodesia-Katanga border area. He co-organized the Central African Research Themes conference in Lusaka and attended the European Social Science History Conference in Gent. He continued his supervision of two large-scale NWO projects, one on the relationship between people and the internal combustion engine in Africa (with research in Zambia, Ghana and Burkina Faso) and the other on technology, consumption and social change in Central Africa (with research in Zambia, DRC and Malawi).

Mobility in African history

Jan-Bart Gewald continued his historical study of people and transport in Zambia between 1880 and 1940, looking at the interplay between people,

technology, consumption and labour, and connections with the establishment of colonial rule, including tracing trade routes connecting the West-African coast with inland areas. A comparative project on the legacy of German colonial rule in Africa is being prepared, and he attended the SEPHIS conference entitled 'From League of Nations Mandates to Zones of Conflict in the Present' in Tamale in northern Ghana.

Religious practices

Religious enquiries have always been a central element of the work of this research group, focusing mainly on current developments in Africa. Studying perceptions of the 'invisible', the relative weight of the senses was studied by Wouter van Beek, who also finalized a monograph on the religion of the Kapsiki/Higi in Cameroon/Nigeria. Burial rituals are an important entry point to studying changing cultural practices, like those taking place in urban Mozambique where the new Pentecostal reality is evident. Linda van de Kamp finalized her PhD on this subject and it will be defended in 2011. She also edited a special journal issue on the Body and Pentecostalism, chaired a session at the annual conference of the European Network on Pentecostal Studies at the VU University in Amsterdam, where she also presented a paper on Pentecostal transnationalism, connecting Brazil with Mozambique, and presented a paper at the 'Dialogues with Mozambique' conference in Trondheim, Norway. Religious transnationalism is very much in evidence in Pentecostalism, which is increasingly connecting Brazil and Africa, and countries within Africa, for instance Ghana and Southern Africa. Religious NGOs were studied as well, with an emphasis on transnational Islamic NGOs in Chad and Senegal. Mayke Kaag continued her research on the influence of Islamic voices on the public debate on good governance in Senegal and the role of Islamic leaders in mediation, predication and civil action against what are regarded as unlawful rulers. She visited Dakar several times to discuss the Islam in Africa programme with her contacts at the Netherlands Embassy there.





Living the Everyday with Mobility and Communication

Coordinating the 'Mobile Africa Revisited' programme is allowing us to record stories from Senegal, Mali, Cameroon, Chad, Angola and South Africa related to the emergence of new Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in mobile and marginal societies. James Ferguson (2006) described how 'global shadows' are emerging in our world in the connected social spaces in the margins, in his book of the same title. We followed Michael who comes from Cameroon from the Netherlands back to his family in Cameroon. His story confirms that the everyday lives of many people are being played out in the shadows of our world, people who are invisible or not registered. Michael cannot return to his family in Cameroon because his status is unclear but the regular contact with his family by means of the mobile phone makes his life worth living. Calling his mother reveals a feeling of belonging, although his mother basically tells him that he has to ensure her a better life; After all, she sold her house for him to travel.

Another story is that of an old Chadian man who decided to do away with all modern technology and hide in the bush as he could not live with the pressures inflicted by the current regime, where state repression and war have been the norm for over fifty years. Mobile phones are becoming a threat and life in isolation is the only solution left for some.

The everyday life of an originally nomadic pastoralist Fulani woman in a small town in Cameroon is being lived in a wide social space, here and there, far off and close by. Her ten-year-old daughter lives with her sister far away across the border. She calls her every now and then, in spite of constant frustrations with network connections. Everyday life is now dominated by the search for contact and a SIM card with the right company. The result is that our Fulani friend has two phones with double SIM cards and is still not always able to contact her daughter across the border.

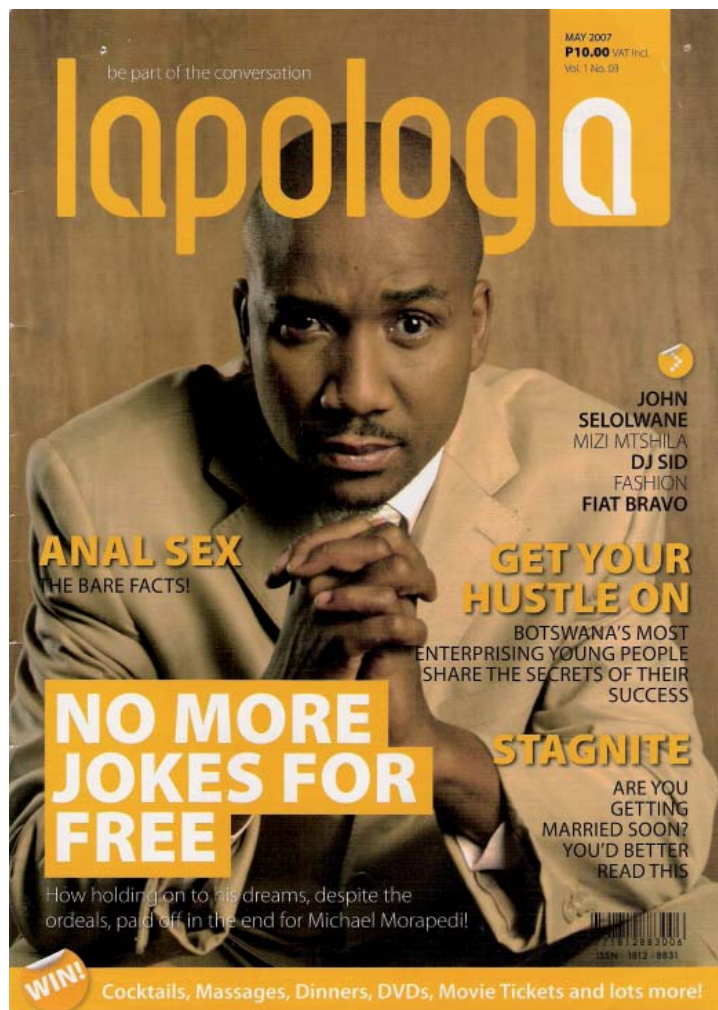
The discovery of everyday life in the ordinary is extraordinary. The lives of these normal people are worth documenting, especially in times of rapid change such as the introduction of wireless technology. Mobile phone use has grown exponentially in Africa: 1 in 3 people now have a phone or access to one. Less than twelve years ago, fixed lines were the only way to connect voices and only for the elite in urban centres could afford them. Mobile phones are uniting the shadows of our world. Following these stories and documenting them for posterity by means of film is becoming an obsession.

Mirjam de Bruijn



Street life in Bamenda (Anglophone Cameroon) is dominated by new communication technology
Photo: Mirjam de Bruijn





Lapologa, a magazine aimed at the upwardly mobile, younger generation in Botswana's urban areas that discusses matters of health and sexuality, Issue 3 (May 2007) and Issue 14 (March 2011). It can be seen as part of the changing society in Africa.





Sexual and reproductive rights: Marriage, Christianity and AIDS

Rijk van Dijk continued his research on marriage, Christianity, AIDS and connections in Botswana, with fieldwork looking into the role of official government departments and traditional healers, and in particular the role of counselling. He presented a paper on this at the International Conference about Counselling and Cultural Change in Africa, which was organized by the AISSR in Amsterdam. He resubmitted a research application for a project on Christian engagements with sexuality and reproduction in Botswana to NWO-Humanities and spent time as a guest researcher in Berlin, presenting a paper on the geographies of attachment in Pentecostalism. He also coordinated a summer school on religion and AIDS activism in Kampala, Uganda. Finally, he presented a paper in Copenhagen on Ghanaian contributions to Botswana's civic society and the diaspora as an agent of change.

Health and healing

As a joint product by colleagues in the C&T and the EEE group, the 2010 volume in the African Dynamics series, which was edited by Marleen Dekker and Rijk van Dijk, questioned the marketing of well-being, focusing on health and healthcare/healing. Rijk van Dijk also contributed a study on the changing ethics of marriage, which are connected to what he called the 'commodification of romance'. He also wrote the introduction to a special issue of the *African Journal of AIDS Research*, in which the huge increase in anti-retroviral treatment in Africa is connected to the development of what is called 'new religious spaces' in Africa. Rijk van Dijk and Jan-Bart Gewald succeeded in getting SANPAD funding for an oral history project on HIV/AIDS in Kwazulu-Natal that will focus on the life stories of pastoral agents, NGO workers and caregivers.

Comparative mythology

Wouter van Beek continued with his scholarly work on comparative mythology, with a study of death and regeneration in West Africa and another on the importance of myths. He edited a volume on tourism in Africa (with Annette

Schmidt of the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden) and a collection of Kapsiki folktales that will be published by Karthala in Paris. His work progressed well on a volume about the 'dancing dead' (the blacksmiths in Kapsiki/Higi culture), and he visited the Dogon area in Mali to prepare articles on the dynamics of mask dances. Conferences in Toronto, Erfurt, Bayreuth, Tilburg and Groningen sharpened his ideas about new modes of religiosity. Wouter van Beek did some work related to SANPAD projects in South Africa too, including giving an annual seminar as part of a project about 'sacred places'. He also studies religious movements in the Netherlands and worked on studies of the Mormon Temple, meaning and authority in religious rituals in the Mormon faith, and the ritualization of sports activities in the Netherlands. Rijk van Dijk was occasionally involved in advisory work and research on the position of African migrant communities in the Netherlands, particularly the Ghanaian community in The Hague, and their Pentecostal churches. He presented a paper at a conference on 'African Churches in Europe' in Brussels, and one on 'Pentecostalism and Post-development' at a conference in Jerusalem.

A cultural study of a major Dutch development organization

The long-awaited study by Inge Brinkman on the history of SNV, a major Dutch development and capacity-building organization, was published in 2010. It was a bottom-up socially and culturally sensitive study about the changing ideologies, perceptions and practices of what has become a big, but controversial, development organization, most of whose staff come from and work in Africa and other parts of the developing world. The study highlights reminiscences of Africa by those who worked for the organization in the past. Inge Brinkman also did research on the political and religious songs in Angola's political culture in 2010.

Studying everyday African encounters

Mirjam de Bruijn and Daniela Merolla published *Explorations of Everyday African Encounters*, which showcases the research projects of students on the Research Masters in African Studies course, which is given jointly by the African Studies Centre and Leiden University.





18 Economy, Environment and Exploitation (EEE) Research Group

Food and nutrition security

The African Studies Centre has a long history of studying issues related to nutrition. Wijnand Klaver wrote about the controversies surrounding the use of indicators in the Millennium Development Goals related to Poverty and Hunger (MDG1) in 2010. Over the last few years, the emphasis on food and nutrition has resulted in detailed studies on the relationship between urban farming and the nutrition of the urban poor. Although most of it concerns Kenya, there were also publications on other African countries, such as a study of the gender dimensions of urban gardening in Buea in Cameroon (Foeken & Ngome). Rom-



A woman poses next to her small vegetable garden in Langas Estate, Eldoret. Urban farming is an important component of livelihood diversification for urban households
Photo: Robert Simiyu



Fetching water from a water kiosk that is part of the Wandiege Community Water Supply Project in Kisumu, Kenya
Photo: Dick Foeken





borah Simiyu continued his PhD research into the gender aspects of urban agriculture in Eldoret. This is linked to a special interest that has recently developed in school feeding programmes and attempts in Kenya to develop school farming programmes. The team published a couple of papers on how market forces are threatening school feeding in 2010. With food security becoming a focus area once again in Dutch development assistance (and following a World Bank report after 20 years of neglect of the issue), the ASC's long-term involvement in this theme is being revitalized. Wijnand Klaver and Ton Dietz were involved in think-tank activities for the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. Food security is not only a matter of sufficient agricultural production but also of access to and distribution of food, and of cultural issues related to food taboos and preferences. This necessitates a broad approach that is connected to issues of work and income, and inclusion and exclusion.

Plans to expand this approach were pioneered in 2010 by, for example, research work in Togo for the Dutch trade union CNV.

Access to land and water resources

The ASC was awarded a prestigious research project by the NWO/DGIS CoCooN programme in 2010. With consortium partners Moi University, the University of Nairobi, IUCN/WISP and Cordaid, comparative research started on land-tenure reforms, land grabbing, dwindling water resources and (the prevention of) conflict prevention in the arid and semi-arid areas of East Africa. The programme officially started with a kick-off workshop in December at the Peace Palace in The Hague. The director of the ASC was already chair of the CoCooN steering committee and the African Studies Centre became a partner of the IS Academy on Access to Land (co-ordinated by Utrecht University,

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Population Policy

In 1960, Indonesia and Nigeria were both relatively resource-rich, populous and culturally diverse and were similarly placed regarding their level of development and potential, with Nigeria just having the edge. Fast forward to 1999 in the context where both had enjoyed three decades of authoritarian government and socio-economic indicators showed that Indonesia had (and still has) better development fortunes, while Nigeria had stagnated. Purchasing power had improved in Indonesia, and Nigerians had become poorer by a large measure.

My research focus in the Tracking Development Project has been to explore how population policies contributed to differential trends in the poverty levels of Indonesia and Nigeria from 1966 to 1999 in a wider context of pro-poor policy choice. Fieldwork to obtain primary information was conducted in March 2010 and officials in the ministries, departments and agencies charged with the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes were interviewed in Indonesia and Nigeria.

Of particular interest were the sessions in Jakarta in March 2010 with Prof. Emil Salim, the former Minister of Population and Environment, now Adviser to the President on environment issues and Dr Hadisumarto, the head of BAPPENAS, Indonesia's national planning bureau. Both concurred on the deliberate government implementation of a policy to lower population growth and size, as it would work on economic growth. It was believed that when economic growth is higher than the annual population growth rate by 1%, this statistically implies the creation of 100,000-200,000 jobs. A sustained national family-planning programme for two decades helped Indonesian families to limit the size of their families, increase labour-force participation by mothers who have fewer children to care for, improve family incomes and thus sustain a decline in poverty levels. Indeed by 1980, poverty levels had dropped tremendously. In Nigeria in the same period, with officially stated disdain for population programmes in their five-year development plans in the 1970s, the size of the population ballooned and outstripped the rate of economic growth, public services were stretched,





20 with cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and various research institutes and NGOs in the Netherlands). Marcel Rutten coordinated the ASC's contributions and attended a conference in Zimbabwe and Mayke Kaag was also involved, presenting a paper at an IPAR-LANDac conference in Dakar. And EEE researcher Akinyinka Akinyoade worked on a study on land and water-related conflicts involving Fulani herdsman and Yoruba farmers in Nigeria.

Water security

Marcel Rutten continued his research on water, land and wildlife issues in southern Kenya, including work on ecotourism, water harvesting, drought planning and threats facing Maasai pastoralism and their migration to Nairobi, elections in Kenya, casual labour, poverty reduction and coffee labelling. A topic that is of growing importance in the ASC's research programme is water; for example,

with research into shallow wells as possible alternatives for boreholes. Additional work is still to be done with Moses Mwangi. A recently started research project by Sam Owuor and Dick Foeken on water-sector reforms and interventions in urban Kenya and their impact on the livelihoods of the poor progressed well, with reporting planned for 2011. The connections between water and production were also explored in research by Jan Hoorweg in a study of artisanal fisheries and the role of fish traders along the Kenya Coast. As an offshoot of Marcel Rutten's work in Kenya, he contributed to prestigious encyclopaedias with three entries about prominent Kenyans.

Health insurance and risk-coping mechanisms

Health insurance and risk-coping mechanisms are gaining social importance and becoming prominent in the ASC's work. Community-based organizations are

and family incomes could no longer maintain increased family sizes. The half-hearted adoption of the 'four [children] is enough' policy by the Babangida administration in Nigeria in 1988 did little to ease the burden of dependence or stem the tide of poverty. Today, Indonesians have a life expectancy of close to 70 and a fertility rate of about two children per woman, while life expectancy in Nigeria is still below 50 and it has fertility levels that are two and half times those in Indonesia.

Primary attention in this study was given to the differential timing in adoption of population policies, the impact of government institutions and officials, the influence of religious doctrines and practices, the public's stake in government interference in the private domain of family formation, and donor interests. The population programme may not tell the whole story of poverty reduction but it is an important factor that has long-term implications for the successful implementation of pro-poor policies.

Akinyinka Akinyoade



From left to right: David Enweremadu (Dept. of Political Science, UI, Ibadan); Emil Salim (Former Minister of Population and Environment, now Advisor on the environment to Indonesia's President); Akinyinka Akinyoade (ASC, Leiden); Riwanto Tirtosudarmo (LIPI, Jakarta)





playing a vital role in service delivery in Africa and in a quasi experiment, the formation of these CBOs was studied to see who shares risk with who and under what enforcement mechanisms. A case study in Uganda also dealt with a private micro-care insurance company and a publication by Marleen Dekker considered the role of gender. She also continued her longitudinal analysis of data on land reform in Zimbabwe, which is partly connected to the new IS Academy on Land Governance, her study of intra-household coping mechanisms in Ethiopia (funded by the NWO-WOTRO health systems programme) and, with André Leliveld, a study on the impact of community-based health insurance schemes on health status and economic well-being among rural household members in Togo. This last project was connected to Plan Netherlands, Plan Togo and the University of Louvain in Belgium and former RESMA students Corine 't Hart and Roos Keja worked as junior researchers in the team with African research partners.

The marketization of well-being

The 2010 African Dynamics volume that was edited by Marleen Dekker and Rijk van Dijk drew together the expertise of the economic and socio-cultural sides of healthcare and healing, namely the 'economic ethnographies of marketization of well-being'. One of the contributors, Akinyinka Akinyoade, reported on the commoditization and medical pluralism of healthcare in contemporary Nigeria, using the phrase 'milking the sick', while Marleen Dekker's contribution highlighted the tensions between individual and shared responsibilities for healthcare expenses in rural Ethiopia, and André Leliveld, Marleen Dekker, Corine 't Hart and Jérémy Gnimadi considered the utilization of public healthcare services by rural households in Togo. The book also included a critical long-term analysis by Marcel Rutten of Kenya's anti-malaria policy in Kenya with its 'dashed hopes and missed opportunities'.

Tracking Development

Part of the work of this research group is connected to the Tracking Development project (see elsewhere in this Annual Report). André Leliveld continued his comparison of the economic growth of Uganda and Cambodia, concentrating on a study of pro-poor growth policies and agriculture, and supporting PhD projects on education in both countries. Akinyinka Akinyoade's comparison of Nigeria and Indonesia, with fieldwork in Indonesia in March and in Nigeria in November, is focusing on the population policies and poverty-reduction strategies in the two countries. He was also involved in a study on security and sports in Africa, in which he viewed sport as a theatre for forms of asymmetric warfare, continuing socio-economic and political struggles in Africa. See elsewhere in this Annual Report for details of the work of PhD students Blandina Kilama and Bethuel Kinuthia in this project.



Prof. Abena Busia and Ton Dietz in front of a photograph of her father, Kofi Abrefa Busia, who was Prime Minister of Ghana from 1969 to 1972 and a professor at Leiden University connected to the African Studies Centre from 1959 to 1961
Photo: Gitty Petit





22 Social Movements and Political Culture in Africa (SMPC) Research Group

Africa in the world

At the macro level, institutional changes from the Organization of African Unity to the African Union received attention in an ASC study by Klaas van Walraven of Africa's new peace and security architecture. Stephen Ellis worked on a book project about 'Africa in the World' at the request of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs that will be published in South Africa and subsequently in the US and the UK and (in Dutch) in the Netherlands in 2011. He also gave lectures on this project at Warwick University, the University of Amsterdam and in The Hague as part of the activities of the IS Academy on the 'State in Africa'.

The Africa Yearbook

The research group contributed, as usual, to the *Africa Yearbook*, which is an annual account of politics, the economy and society in Africa South of the Sahara. Klaas van Walraven was one of its editors and also contributed to the introductory chapter (with the other two editors), wrote an overview article about West Africa, and a chapter on Niger; Jan Abbink wrote about Ethiopia and Somalia, Han van Dijk on Chad, and Ineke van Kessel on South Africa. The ASC edits this series, which is published by Brill Academic Publishers, with colleagues from Hamburg and Uppsala. It is one of the projects that connects Africanists in Europe working in AEGIS.

Security and the rule of law

The cross-cutting project for the African Dynamics volume that will be published in 2011 is on law and peace building as a tribute to former director Gerti Hesseling, who died in 2009 and had worked to improve security and the rule of law in Africa, with a particular emphasis on conflict mitigation related to access to land and other resources. This is the core of the SMPC research group's research activities but most of the researchers in the ASC Community also have

links to issues that touch on security, human rights, good governance and the rule of law. In 2010 the ASC was regularly consulted by the military, the police and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs about security issues, but also by NGOs that were worried that the emphasis on anti-terrorism measures (Al Qaeda, piracy) would undermine attention for human rights.

Rewriting the history of political struggles in Africa

Klaas van Walraven continued his historical research for a major book project on the Sawaba rebellion in Niger (late 1950s until the 1960s), which will be finalized in 2011. He presented a paper on the Sawaba's political violence at a conference at the Sorbonne, and one on cross-border ties with a sister movement in northern Nigeria at a conference in Paris on African independence and boundaries. These all fitted nicely into the many activities surrounding 'fifty years of African independence', to which other ASC staff also contributed. Rethinking post-colonial history will be one of the key activities of ASC research in its next research period that starts in 2011. It was decided not to proceed with a fieldwork project on the uranium town of Arlit in northern Niger due to the worsening security situation in the area. The history of political struggle against Apartheid in South Africa continued to receive scholarly attention at the ASC. In two research visits to South Africa, Stephen Ellis was able to use newly available archival material on the African National Congress when it was in exile between 1960 and 1990. He was a member of a panel at a debate on the human-rights record of Southern Africa's liberation movements in Cambridge, and gave a paper on 'The ANC and the Undead Past' at Stellenbosch University in South Africa, and on corruption in South Africa at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg. Ineke van Kessel published a popular book in Dutch on Nelson Mandela that coincided with the World Cup and generated a lot of public interest and many lectures and interviews. She continued to work on a book project on trajectories of the transition in South Africa, for which additional fieldwork is planned for 2011. She finalized a chapter on heritage tourism in South Africa, and presented papers at conferences in Oxford and San Francisco.





Season of Rains: Africa in the World

Generally unnoticed until recently, Africa's position in the world has changed markedly since the beginning of this century. Following the fastest population growth in human history, Africa now has about a billion people. It is increasingly well connected to world financial systems, it has become very important for new industrial powers, especially China, not least because of its reserves of oil, copper, and other minerals, and it also has some of the world's most valuable unused agricultural land. In a world of high food and commodity prices, Africa is being seen by international businesses as an attractive place to invest. And it is more important diplomatically than at any time since the 1960s.

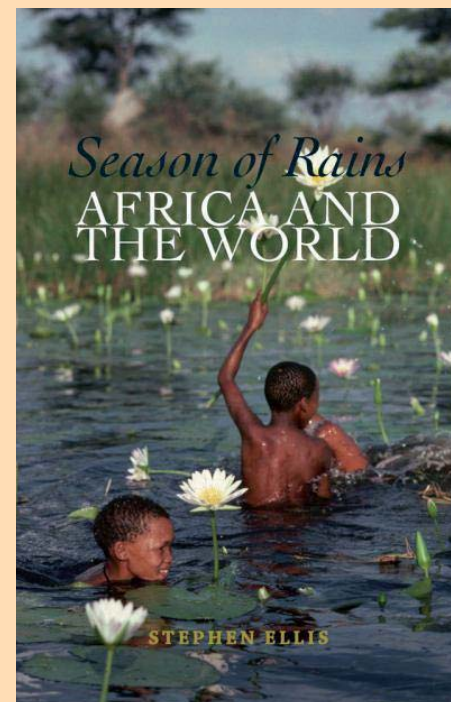
There are reasons to believe, however, that Africa's rapid economic growth rates will do little to rectify the number of so-called 'fragile states' on the continent and problems of peacekeeping and intervention are likely to continue. Future interventions may be by African states themselves, alone or in combination with outsiders, as well as by the United Nations. The reasons why African states assume certain characteristics lie deep in the fabric of its history and it is possible to detect old patterns of governance reasserting themselves to such an extent that we could say that the post-colonial phase of Africa's history has now passed.

This new situation raises many fascinating and important questions – the answers to which cannot be predicted exactly but will emerge over the next few years. For example, there are now hundreds of thousands of Chinese nationals living in Africa, many of whom are in effect there for the long haul. How will African populations react to this new wave of settlers? And what policies will the Chinese government adopt in reaction to an expansion in the number of its citizens living in Africa, as well as an increase in its interests in the continent more generally? In relation to agriculture, it will be crucial to see whether African governments can oversee investment that will lead to higher productivity and an expansion in local markets, or whether harvests will be exported primarily in the interests of overseas investors.

In 2010, I completed a short book on Africa's new place in the world entitled *Season of Rains: Africa in the World*. This was the culmination of a research project that began in 2008 and during which I visited Dubai and China as well as various African countries. The book is scheduled to be published in English in 2011 and a Dutch translation will follow soon afterwards.

The project was made possible by a generous grant from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs that allowed me to make research trips to the UK, Dubai, China and various African countries.

Stephen Ellis





24 Political culture in Africa

The history and political culture in the Horn of Africa related to identity issues continued to be a major part of the ongoing fieldwork and publishing activities of Jan Abbink, with specific attention being paid to the pastoral peoples in North-east Africa and their engagement in a myriad of local conflicts, and to Oromo identities and social change. Land acquisition schemes in Ethiopia were studied and a preliminary paper was given at a conference. He also finalized a publication about the Ethiopian diaspora in the Netherlands and attended a conference in Bologna on rural development and poverty alleviation in Ethiopia. He did more work on the prestigious *Encyclopaedia Aethiopia*, adding 24 new entries to this monument of scholarship. Jan Abbink also added another volume to his bibliography of Ethiopian-Eritrean Studies in society and history, focusing on the period between 1995 and 2010. The ASC regularly publishes *Infosheets* to make its work accessible to a wider audience and Jan Abbink produced one on political culture in Ethiopia and one about elections in Africa between 1991 and 2009. Ineke van Kessel prepared entries for and advised on the contents of the *Encyclopedia on Social and Political Movements* that will be published by Blackwell. She also continued with follow-up activities to her 'Black Dutchmen' project about Ghanaian soldiers in the Dutch East Indies, namely a chapter in a book with photo portraits of Indo-African descendants. (An Indonesian translation is also scheduled.) Other projects related to the sub-theme 'Political Culture in Africa' are activities that are part of the IS Academy on 'The State in Africa'. This includes work by PhD students Marion Eeckhout in Ghana; Margot Leegwater in Rwanda; Melle Leenstra in Zambia; Matthias Olthaar in Ethiopia; Martin van Vliet in Mali and Lotje de Vries in South Sudan. Additional information on the IS Academy on 'The State in Africa' can be found elsewhere in this annual report.

The politics of illegality

Stephen Ellis continued work on his study of the history of Nigerian organized crime and was able to gain access to official sources in the Netherlands and Nigeria. He presented a paper on the drug trade at the Social Science Research Council of the US/UN meeting in Dakar and spoke at a conference on people smuggling between Nigeria and the Netherlands.

Social movements, labour unions and civil society

Social movements and their use of the media are an important object of study in this group. The anti-Apartheid movement again received considerable attention from Ineke van Kessel, as already mentioned. Trade union movements and their shifting identities in the era of structural adjustment and rapid occupational change continued to attract scholarly interest as well, with a focus on Cameroonian plantation workers. Piet Konings also published a seminal work on civil society and the agro-industry in Anglophone Cameroon's plantation economy. This was published in the series that the ASC recently started in cooperation with the African publishing house Langaa.

The African states and space for religious independence

Studying the state in Africa also means studying the religious space that the various states allow. Stephen Ellis connected these issues in a critical inquiry into the links between 'development' and what he calls the 'invisible worlds' in Africa. He also gave a keynote address on religion and capital at a conference entitled 'Spirits in Politics' at the University of Münster. Benjamin Soares continued his research on Islam in Africa, connecting Islam, politics and anthropology (Soares & Osella), and Muslim youth culture in Mali and an analysis of the life and work of the important Malian writer and ethnologist Amadou Hampâté Bâ (Soares & Austen). This is part of an on-going study of African Muslim public intellectuals. On research trips to Mali, Senegal and Sudan, he conducted interviews and presented his research, for example in Bamako, Khartoum and Omdurman, Chicago and Montreal. He revised an existing article on gender and Islam in Africa for a new edited volume, and prepared a special issue of *Religion in Africa* and a book based on a conference entitled 'New Media and Religious Transformations in Africa'. At a conference in New Orleans organized by the American Anthropological Association an interesting phenomenon emerged, namely 'Pentecostal Islam' with a focus on Nigeria. Jon Abbink edited the results of fieldwork in a book about Islam and Christianity in Ethiopia and also continued his fieldwork on religious identities there.





State and access to resources

Two contributions by Han van Dijk and some others belong to themes that connect the role of the state with rapid economic development in one of the fastest growing coastal rural economies in Asia, a topic that might also be of relevance to Africa in the foreseeable future: shrimp aquaculture. His work at Wageningen University and Research Centre is increasingly connecting the changing political ecology in Africa with comparable and sometimes contrasting processes in Asia and Latin America. Han van Dijk also wrote about the impact of violence on land rights and food security in a threatened region in Chad. He succeeded in accessing considerable new research funds when he and Radboud University Nijmegen and Mbarara University in Uganda were awarded funding by NWO-WOTRO for a project entitled 'Grounding Land Governance: Land Conflicts, Local Governance and Decentralization in Post-conflict Uganda, Burundi and Southern Sudan'. NWO-ALW funded a proposal that was developed in cooperation with the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) on 'Connecting Micro and Macro: Bringing Case Studies and Model-Based Approaches Together in Analysing Patterns of Vulnerability to Global Environmental Change'. As a result of co-hosting the 2009-2011 Prince Claus Chairholder of Development and Equity as part of Han's role as scientific director of the CERES Research School, and together with Utrecht University, funding was acquired from NWO-WOTRO to study public health governance systems in Ghana.

Connections in African Knowledge Research Unit

Senior researcher Wim van Binsbergen has had his own one-man research unit that focuses on African knowledge and mythology studies, and their connections with other parts of the world. He co-edited the proceedings of the International Association for Comparative Mythology in 2010 and, using a case study from Nkoya in Zambia, explored the continuity of African and Eurasian mythologies and connections with ancient Egypt. He also wrote the preface and a chapter on Africa's 'technology of reconciliation' for a major study on the dynamics of conflict, peace and development in African societies.



Mobile phones play an important role in society in Africa today. Photo: Mirjam de Bruijn





26 Director's Projects including Tracking Development

Prof. Ton Dietz took over from Prof. Leo de Haan as director of the African Studies Centre in May 2010. Leo de Haan gave his valedictory lecture in April. It was subsequently published in *Africa Spectrum*, and he also wrote about the dilemma in microfinance in Africa regarding business changes and social emancipation. He presented his inaugural lecture as Rector at the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague on 14 October 2010.

Ton Dietz's own research work deals partly with the impact of climate change and partly with participatory assessment of development (PADev). In the wake of anxieties over climate change, more scientists are starting to connect environmental collapse with increased migration, but often without empirical precision. In a cross-district study in Ghana, human mobility statistics were combined with new data sets on vegetation dynamics and showed complex patterns that do

not support the 'environmental refugee' hype (van der Geest, Dietz & Vrieling). Another contribution connected climate change with a variety of risks in cities all over the world (including Africa), and a final one critically examined a recent book about so-called climate wars.

As part of the PAdDev project Ton Dietz is involved in (www.padev.nl), fieldwork was carried out in three remote areas in northern Ghana and southern Burkina Faso and work progressed with a methodology guidebook. He visited conferences in Birmingham, the Tracking Development conference in Malaysia, a conference on tropical forests in Ghana (where he gave a keynote lecture about forests, people and livelihoods), and the ASA Conference in San Francisco where he presented a paper on migration and development in Ghana. He was invited to give keynote lectures at four Chinese universities about African Studies in Europe, participatory assessment of development, and sustainable cities. He was also asked to give the keynote address at the IDS Annual Conference in Utrecht on the impact of climate change. As offshoots of his research work in Amsterdam and for the Development Policy Review Network, Ton Dietz co-published a book on governance and development in Southern Africa and also the second edition of 'Effective PhD supervision' with colleagues from the SANPAD/CERES programme.

The Tracking Development project, which compares four South East Asian countries with four African countries, organized a conference in Malaysia in May 2010. Senior researchers on the project and PhD students Blandina Kilama and Bethuel Kinuthia worked towards finalizing their projects. The coordinator at the ASC, Jan Kees van Donge, worked with local partners in East Africa and, with one of the PhD students in the IS Academy 'The State in Africa', produced a publication on the elections in Zambia, comparing Zambia and Zimbabwe regarding the relationship between donors and governance issues. He was also involved in preparing a special issue of *Development Policy Review* on the early results of the Tracking Development programme, and presented papers at the African Studies Association's UK conference, the Ambassadors' conference in The Hague, a conference at the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in Harare, and one at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague.



Ton Dietz visiting the Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua in October 2010 to compare African Studies in Europe and China
Photo: Li Qiu





An Overview of the ASC's Research Output in 2010

Staff at the African Studies Centre produced exactly 100 research publications in 2010 (excluding conference papers, book reviews and preliminary/progress reports). If the categories of publications are considered, the majority of these (56) were refereed publications for the global academic community. But there were also non-refereed books, book chapters and journal articles for the (mainly) academic community (30) and 14 products were specifically directed at a wider audience: *Infosheets*, web publications, contributions to newspapers and popular journals, a valedictory and an inaugural lecture, a popular book, a chapter in a popular book and some poetry. Most of the latter were in Dutch although the overwhelming majority of the publications were in English, with a few others being in French or Portuguese.

Another way of looking at the Centre's research output is to consider the type of publication: most publications were chapters in edited books (46), followed by journal articles (24), books including edited books and working papers (19), and 'other products' (11). Most were single-authored (57), and the multiple-authored contributions were usually done by one or two co-authors. Two exceptions of contributions by numerous authors were papers written with natural scientists, where this is quite normal.

The journal publications show the wide range of disciplines and geographical outlets of the African Studies Centre. Some are clearly Africanist journals, some are disciplinary (*Journal of African Media Studies*, *African Journal of AIDS Studies*), while others are interdisciplinary (*Africa Spectrum*, *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*, *Islamic Africa*, *Afriche e Orienti*, *Kulonga*). Some journals have a 'development flavour' (*World Development*, *European Journal of Development Research*) and others a disciplinary or thematic orientation (*Children, Youth & Environments*, *Geojournal*, *Geografie*, *Environment & Urbanization*, *Ecology & Society*, *Knowledge Organization*, *International Journal of Mormon Studies*). And yet

others are prestigious generalist journals (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the US*).

Among the ASC's book publishers, Brill Publishers dominates the research output in books and chapters in books (18), mainly because of the annual *African Dynamics* volume and the *Africa Yearbook*. Seven other products appeared in series published by the African Studies Centre or Leiden University. In total, this accounted for 25% of the output in 2010. Other publishers in the Netherlands published another 14 books (but this also included international publishers like Springer), 18 of the publishers are registered in the UK and/or the US (including Oxford University Press, Palgrave Macmillan, Cornell, Sage) and five are in other European countries (Germany, France, Belgium and Spain). Finally, six books were (co-)published by African publishing houses, including the Langaa-ASC collaboration that is based in Cameroon.

The publication 'harvest' of 2010 also shows the geographical spread of the ASC's work, in addition to general publications on Africa or Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole or its macro regions. There were specific publications about 15 different African countries but there are some 'hubs': Kenya (9); Ethiopia (7); Zambia (6); Cameroon (5); Nigeria (4); South Africa (3); Ghana (3) and Chad (3). A few publications are cross-continental (i.e. linking Brazil with Africa, or dealing with issues in South East Asia that are also of relevance to Africa). And a few publications dealt with the African diaspora or with situations in the Netherlands.

Multi-author publications and chapters in edited books give some insight into publication networks. Eight multi-authored collaborations were a result of joint projects within a specific ASC research group. In addition to the *African Dynamics* volume, which is a deliberate attempt to organize work between ASC research groups, there were no other examples of 'crossing internal ASC boundaries' in 2010, although researchers from different research groups do comment on each other's work in seminars and individual 'peer assists'. There are nine examples of joint publications with Africanists from elsewhere in Leiden or





28 the Netherlands. And there were 17 joint publications with African co-authors (17% of the total publication list for 2010, some of them former visiting fellows). Finally 34 research products were a result of co-publication with colleagues from Europe or the US (partly in the annual *Africa Yearbook* that is co-published with AEGIS partners in Hamburg and Uppsala).

This year's 'harvest' of collaborative publications with African scholars included those with colleagues working in Kenya (Owuor, Mwangi, Ombongi), South Africa (Habib, Hay, Keane, Nyamnjoh and Wadee), Nigeria (Oyeniyi), Cameroon (Angwaf, Ngome), Togo (Gnimadi), Uganda (Lakwo) and African diaspora scholars working in Europe (Osella). In its various book series, the African Studies Centre realized an opportunity to publish for scholars from Kenya (Mulemi), Malawi (Chikapa-Jamali and Dzimbiri), South Africa (Marschall and Thornton), Tanzania (Mollel), Uganda (Akello) and in the diaspora (Amoah who is currently in the UK, Bazenguissa-Gango in France, Bellagamba in Italy, Hahonou in Denmark, and Kamete who is in the UK). In its various seminar series and its visiting-fellow programme, the African Studies Centre offered a stage for African scholars from Cameroon (Fonchingong, Fuh and Yaoudam), Ethiopia (Gberil), Ghana (Tsuma), Kenya (Owuor), Niger (Younoussi), Nigeria (Ojebode, Uchi), Senegal (Niang), South Africa (Daniel, Juma Ndzovu, Pillay, Ramdeen, Solomon and Southall), Sudan (Algab, Einas Ahmed and Monim Elgah), Tanzania (Kamanzi) and Zimbabwe (Kanyenze and Sibanda, who is now in Canada). The ASC intends to continue to increase the number of joint publications it has with African colleagues and to enhance its collaboration with African journals and publishers. The Centre also plans to integrate these and other African partners in the African Studies Centre's Community of scholars in the coming years as fellows, associates or affiliates if they would like to be part of it.

Serving the Academic Community

Members of the ASC staff are connected to other academic centres in the Netherlands as professors (Leiden University; the VU University, Amsterdam; the University of Amsterdam; Wageningen University; Utrecht University; Erasmus University and Tilburg University). This helps strengthen African Studies in the Netherlands, allows ASC staff to co-supervise PhD projects and organize mutually fruitful research and teaching projects and research acquisitions. Jan Hoorweg was connected to the Centre for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance at the Masinde Muliro University in Kakamega, Kenya and Marcel Rutten also taught at Radboud University Nijmegen.

Staff also participate as board members of scientific associations, both in the Netherlands (e.g. NVAS) and in Africa (LASDEL in Niamey; Langaa in Bamenda; CRASH in Chad) and have links with CODESRIA in Dakar; OSSREA in Addis Abeba; the Association for Africanist Anthropology in the US; the European Science Foundation that funded the African Borderlands Research Network; the International Network of Genocide Scholars; the NORFACE research programme; and the Africa Network of the European Social Science History Conference. Staff also participate on academic juries (NWO-WOTRO, NWO-MAGW, NWO-Humanities, NWO Priority Theme on Sustainable Earth, NWO-Interdisciplinary VIDI Commission, Board of the Prince Claus Chair) and academic committees (e.g. the Université Libre de Bruxelles and the University of Leuven). They also write numerous reports and book reviews for scholarly journals, are on the editorial boards of scholarly journals and prestigious encyclopaedias, and are (co-)editors-in-chief of journals (for example, Jan Abbink for *Northeast African Studies*, Rijk van Dijk for *African Diaspora*, Wim van Binsbergen for *Quest*, Benjamin Soares for *Studies of Religion in Africa*).

The ASC staff members are on the boards of AEGIS and EADI. Klaas van Walraven and Lotje de Vries represented the ASC in 2010 at the AEGIS 'Transnational Africa' Summer School in Cortona, Italy. A research programme is managed by the Consortium for Development Partnerships with CODESRIA in Dakar, and





Linda van de Kamp and Mirjam de Bruijn attended CDP activities in Bamako and Abuja. In addition, the ASC participates in the activities of CERES: the current director; Han van Dijk, works at the ASC and Ton Dietz and Dick Foeken are members of the CERES-EADI Publications Accreditation Committee. Han van Dijk is also the Vice-Chair of the Association of Directors of National Research Schools and other ASC staff are involved in SANPAD in South Africa and SAVUSA. The ASC hosts the Research Masters programme in African Studies, provides the Programme Coordinator (Mirjam de Bruijn) and partially funds the position of Teaching Coordinator, which is held by Azeb Amha.

The ASC organized numerous academic seminars in 2010 thanks to a very active Seminar Committee. There were also meetings with colleagues at related institutes in the Netherlands, for example with the International Institute of Asian Studies and SEPHIS on Asian Studies in Africa and African Studies in Asia. And there were numerous occasions in 2010 when members of the ASC were asked to assess PhD manuscripts, ask questions at PhD ceremonies (also in Africa), and give advice to or supervise visiting fellows, post docs, PhD students and Masters and Bachelors students interested in African Studies. The ASC has reached its limit in PhD supervision: at the end of 2010 ASC staff were involved in supervising close to one hundred PhD projects. Some of these students graduated in 2010: Lansana Gberie at the VU University in Amsterdam (promotor: Stephen Ellis); Catrina Christiansen at the University of Copenhagen (co-promotor: Rijk van Dijk); Tijo Salverda at the VU University (promotor: Jan Abbink) and Gaynor Paradza in Wageningen (promotor: Han van Dijk).

Occasionally colleagues working in the ASC's Library, Documentation and Information Department also publish their findings. In 2010 one such publication was by Malene van Doorn and Katrien Polman on subject indexing tools used in the ASC library. The librarians actively participate in library organizations (ELIAS and SCOLMA) and the department assists African librarians and libraries. Some ASC scholars are also involved in advising on (electronic) documentation.

Research for Policy and Practice

The ASC has many links with knowledge centres in the worlds of policy and practice, and aims to combine academic excellence with societal relevance. The ASC does not want to be a consultancy firm and its research work should, at least partly, have academic goals, be directed at academic scholarship, and be published in academic journals or books. However, our Infosheets, web contributions and other products for a wider audience help to contribute to the public debate about Africa. Some of the ASC's research work is directly linked to practitioners. Work has been done for and with the International Organization for Migration (on counter-trafficking initiatives); the European Commission (a lecture on Islam and politics by Benjamin Soares); the European Institute of Public Administration; the French Service de coopération et d'action culturelle; the German Institute for International and Security Affairs; and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (in the Netherlands and also in Cairo for the Islam research programme entitled 'Knowledge Exchange about Muslim Societies: Policy and Research Synergies' that is funded by the Social Development Programme of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ASC staff were also involved in work for IOB (on the joint evaluation of debt relief in Nigeria); the Clingendael Institute (a 'good governance' course for officials from the Great Lakes region); the Dutch trade union CNV; the Evert Vermeer Stichting; the Prince Claus Fund; the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy; Dutch development NGOs, like IUCN, Oxfam NOVIB, Free Voice, Agriterra, Triodos/Facet, HIVOS, Cordaid, World Vision, Plan Netherlands, Oikos, ICCO, Prisma and Woord en Daad; and organizations like Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland (a refugee support organization) and the Royal Tropical Institute (the KIT Landenreeks).

As part of the Mobile Africa project, a workshop was organized in December on 'Mobile Phones, The New Talking Drums of Everyday Africa' to communicate preliminary findings to fellow academics, but particularly to people from development organizations, the business sector and the media.





30 The ASC is involved in activities in the Development Policy Review Network; the Knowledge Network on Sustainability, Climate and Energy; the Worldconnectors; the Broker; ZAM Magazine; SNV; the Netherlands African Business Council (for example, at its Business Summit Netherlands-Africa in Wassenaar in December); Both Ends; ETC International; and Tropenbos International. It also has important linkages with the Africa Section of the Radio Nederland Wereldomroep. And staff gave numerous interviews for radio, television, newspapers and/or their websites, and popular journals. Some staff were involved in discussions with the police, the military and the Dutch AIVD. The ASC's involvement in the IS Academy on 'The State in Africa' resulted in an ASC-BuZa study day on 'Ungoverned Spaces' in December that was attended by most of the ASC staff and almost all the staff of the Directorate for Africa at the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Dr Augustin Nsanze, former ASC visiting fellow and now Minister of Foreign Affairs in Burundi, pays a visit to the ASC's library.



RESEARCH MASTERS IN AFRICAN STUDIES 2010-2011



The Research Masters in African Studies (RESMAAS) is a two-year MPhil offered by Leiden University together with the African Studies Centre. Lectures and seminars are held at the African Studies Centre and are organized in collaboration with CERES, the Research School for Resource Studies for Development. The ASC coordinates contributions to the programme by researchers from Utrecht University, the University of Amsterdam, Wageningen University and Research Centre, Radboud University Nijmegen, the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, the VU University in Amsterdam, the University of Groningen, Leuven University, the National Museum of Ethnology (Leiden), the Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam) and CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) in Dakar, Senegal. These institutions generously offer their expertise on the programme, which includes contributions from more than 40 lecturers engaged in interdisciplinary dialogues and disciplinary specializations.

The programme has admitted five groups since it began in 2006. On 26 February 2011, seven RESMAAS students who joined the programme in 2008 (the third cohort) graduated at an official ceremony attended by family, friends and supervisors at which they presented their major research findings.

Eight students who joined the programme in September 2009 plus two from the 2008 group are finalizing their thesis and are expected to receive their diplomas by October 2011. The programme admitted eight students in September 2010. They completed their first-year course requirements and then went on fieldwork, six in Africa and two at research centres in Europe (in Spain and Portugal) where they did archival research.

For the next academic year (2011-2012), the Research Masters in African Studies managed to secure three scholarships for African students. One of these was granted by the Leiden Excellence Scholarship Programme (LExS), while the other two were made possible by a generous gift of € 50,000 from Rabobank.

Overview of Research Masters theses in 2010

Hüncke, Anna: 'Treesleeper Camp: Impacts on Community Perception and on Image Creation of Bushmen: A Study on Community-based and Cultural Tourism in Tsintsabis, Namibia'
Country focus: Namibia

Kamya, Innocent Royal: 'Non-traditional Agricultural Exports, Value Chains and Smallholder Agriculture: A Case Study of Kasese Smallholder Income and Investment Programme (KSIIIP)'
Country focus: Uganda

Lauterbach, Claire: "'We're All Displaced, But Some of Us Manage'": Urban Space and Community Formation among Northern Ugandans in Kampala'
Country focus: Uganda

Stasik, Michael: 'DISCOConnections: Popular Music Audiences in Free Town, Sierra Leone'
Country focus: Sierra Leone

Thiel, Alena: 'Fishing for Forums: Voluntary Vocational Associations and the Creation of Political Agency in an Artisanal Fishing Community in Coastal Ghana: A Topography of Power and Voice in Elmina'
Country focus: Ghana

Eijk, Femke van: 'Delicate Matters: How Candomblé Food Habits Reflect Identity Dynamics'
Country focus: (African) Brazil

Wit, Sara de: 'Global Warning: An Ethnography of the Encounter of Global and Local Climate Change Discourses in the Bamenda Grassfields, Cameroon'
Country focus: Cameroon

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32 Spiritual Insecurity in Calabar, Nigeria

I officially started the second year of the Research Masters in August 2010 on my arrival in Lagos, where I was welcomed by a former ASC visiting fellow who kindly invited me to stay with his family in Ibadan while I made a few final preparations for my research on witchcraft. Five days and countless new experiences later, I was ready to face my fieldwork area in Calabar, a clean, green town in the south of Nigeria that the state government is trying to turn into a tourist hub. Although Nigeria's negative image in the world and the insecurity in the Niger Delta where the town lies have made this challenging, its streets were packed with national and international visitors in December during the thirty-day Christmas celebrations. On 27 December the town proudly celebrates its most important annual event, namely a carnival that is claimed to be the biggest street party in Africa.

The dynamics of Calabar are fascinating. There is development on all fronts and the town is generally perceived as being peaceful. But it is also affected by the insecurity of the country as a whole, which has resulted in people living with the daily fear of robberies, kidnappings, political and ritual murders, fraud, etc. New local inequalities, due to the government's recent development initiatives are also placing new uncertainties on the townspeople and they are facing misfortune at different levels in their lives. This bad luck is often attributed to witchcraft because many in Calabar feel that it has a physical as well as a spiritual cause. When someone is killed in an accident, it is not only the actual car crash or the bad roads that killed the person, there must also be a spiritual explanation, which is frequently stated in terms of witchcraft. Although this is nothing new in Nigerian society as people have always believed in witchcraft, one can imagine that the instability of the country and the modernization of the town are creating space for high levels of spiritual insecurity. During my fieldwork I discovered that many Pentecostal churches are benefiting from these societal uncertainties and fears of misfortune and spiritual malevolence and claim to be able to protect people from it by offering spiritual solutions and guidance in exchange for money. The churches are run on the offerings and tithes people give them and are therefore benefiting from a continuation of the discourse of fear rather than

providing their congregations with a sense of true security. Witchcraft in Calabar is a complex phenomenon that is breeding on societal feelings of uncertainty as well as on the discourse of the immensely popular Pentecostal churches.

The last semester of the RESMA programme was used to write up my thesis and explore the complexities of spiritual insecurity in Calabar in more detail, inspired and challenged by both the programme's first-year coursework as well as the months I spent in the field.

Inge Ligtoet



A special anointment service at a Pentecostal church in Calabar, Nigeria where the congregation was asked to offer money to fight witchcraft Photo: Inge Ligtoet



PHD PROGRAMME



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PhDs at the ASC

The ASC's involvement in PhD supervision and training activities has expanded tremendously in the last decade. The ASC is now a full member of the CERES research school and Han van Dijk, an ASC staff member, is CERES's current director (and the ASC's current director is CERES's former director). ASC staff and PhD students are also involved in the AEGIS Cortona Summer School for PhD students and in 2010 this was attended by Klaas van Walraven and Lotje de Vries. The ASC's Wouter van Beek and Ton Dietz have a decade-long involvement in the PhD training and supervisory activities with SANPAD in South Africa. Other ASC staff were involved in PhD (co-)supervision activities as well in 2010. The close to 100 PhD supervision projects at the end of 2010 has called for a restructuring of our involvement and, in 2011 and also as follow-up to the report made by the external evaluation committee, steps will be taken to reorganize the ASC's PhD policy and institutional arrangements.

Most ASC research staff are involved in PhD supervision activities, either as part-time professors at Dutch universities or as advisors. The ASC does not itself have the right to award PhDs (*promotierecht*) and for this it relies on its relationships with universities, in particular Leiden University (Mirjam de Bruijn and Ton Dietz have professorial positions there and Jan Kees van Donge, Dick Foeken and Jan-Bart Gewald are PhD co-promoters), Wageningen University (Han van Dijk is professor there), the VU University (Jan Abbink and Stephen Ellis have professorial appointments there and Rijk van Dijk and Jan Kees van Donge are PhD co-promoters), the University of Amsterdam (Ton Dietz is professor there and Rijk van Dijk and Mirjam de Bruijn are PhD co-promoters), Erasmus University Rotterdam (Wim van Binsbergen is professor there; André Leliveld is co-promotor at the Institute of Social Studies), Radboud University Nijmegen and Utrecht University (Marcel Rutten is a PhD co-promotor) and Tilburg University (Wouter van Beek is professor there). In addition, ASC staff members are PhD advisors on projects in Africa and elsewhere in Europe.

The PhD students attached to ASC research staff members can be categorized in three broad groups:

- a) resident PhD students: these are PhD students who have a work space at the ASC when they are in the Netherlands (many are often in Africa), and who are attached to projects that can be regarded as 'ASC projects' (e.g. linked to the IS Academies, the Tracking Development project and specific NWO/WOTRO projects, which are all administered by the ASC).
- b) Non-resident PhD students are supervised by ASC staff whose supervision time is paid by the ASC.
- c) Non-resident PhD students are supervised by ASC staff but the supervision time involved is paid by other universities.

The Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science has implemented a so-called bonus financing system after PhD graduation. For the first two categories of PhD students, the ASC is now in the process of making clear agreements for financial compensation for the time the Centre spends on supervision. For the PhD students involved (and for others who want to become affiliates of the ASC Community), more recognizable initiatives will be taken to form an Africanist PhD community at the ASC and as part of CERES.





34 Cohabitation in Botswana: Challenging Methodological Nuptialism

In any given society there is a range of relationships – including marriage, courtship, cohabitation, prostitution, friendship and homosexuality – and individuals enter into these for different reasons. Most studies of social relationships have, however, taken marriage as a starting point and considered it the 'most highly valued form of mating people tend to regard other forms of mating as deviant' (Kuper 1970: 466). In such studies, marriage becomes a standard by which other relationships are measured but this approach limits the understanding of the intrinsic and decision-making processes that take place within these relationships, thus limiting our understanding of them. Following a year's fieldwork of focus-group discussions, interviews and participation observations on the study of cohabitation in Botswana, this study challenges such an approach.

Many perspectives on cohabitation in Botswana consider it from a legal/conflict perspective and one of individual choice that is based on socio-economic status. Such perspectives have enhanced thinking about cohabitation in terms of new and old, good and bad practice. However by focusing on cohabitation as an independent relationship, this study argues that cohabitation in Botswana is actually a relationship in which parents are involved and that cohabitating unions are not homogeneous. This results in two typologies of cohabitation: static and processes. The static refers to the actual cohabitation unions that I found during my fieldwork. The static typology has three types: wife borrowing, visiting rights and non-consensual. The main determining factor among the types is the extent to which parents are involved and the decisions they make in negotiations on cohabitation. The other important observation is that cohabitation in Botswana is currently not perceived as a stage on its own, therefore the other typology perceives cohabitation as processes: towards cohabitation, actual cohabitation and out of cohabitation. In both typologies the involvement (or lack of it) of parents is paramount. This study also discusses how cohabitation is a function

of negotiations between parents and their children. Using the analytical tools of power and agency, I discuss how both parents and their children, at different times and in different situations, exercise their power and agency in negotiations concerning cohabitation.

Senzokuhle Doreen Setume



Male focus-group discussion in Lokgwapeng Ward, Molepolole, Botswana analyzing the reasons for cohabitation
Photo: Senzokuhle Doreen Setume



SPECIAL PROJECTS



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The IS Academy

The IS Academy is a joint venture of the African Studies Centre (ASC) and the Sub-Saharan Africa Department (DAF) at the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The programme, entitled 'The State in Africa', provides the opportunity for regular contact between ASC researchers and the department dealing with the Dutch Africa policy and encourages consultation, collaboration and the exchange of information.

In 2010 in addition to lectures organized by the IS Academy itself, there were also regular seminars and publications by the ASC's Social Movements and Political Culture research group members on subjects relevant to those being studied in the IS Academy.

On 14 December a conference entitled 'Ungoverned Spaces' was held at the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden. Its aim was to examine the nature of 'ungoverned spaces' and the disconnect between state-based and alternative forms of governance in such spaces and to consider how the international community could deal with these places. Three case studies were taken as examples. The speakers were Ken Menkhaus (Davidson College) on the general theme and the Horn, Timothy Raeymaekers (Zurich University) who talked about the Great Lakes, Georg Klute (Bayreuth) who spoke about the Sahel and Michele Wagner (AFRICOM) about military interventions and the security sector.

Two *Infosheets* were published on topics relevant to the IS Academy in 2010. One was entitled 'Political Culture in Ethiopia: A Balance Sheet of Post-1991 Ethnically-based Federalism', and the other, 'Elections in Africa 1991-2009: Ways to Democracy or Breeding Grounds for Conflict?', was based on a seminar that took place in 2009.

The IS Academy programme offered a scholarship for six African students to participate in the Research Masters in African Studies. The first two graduated in August 2009. The third student, Innocent Royal Kanya from Uganda, graduated in December 2010 with his thesis entitled 'Non-traditional Agricultural Exports, Value Chains and Smallholder Agriculture: A Case Study of Kasese Smallholder Income and Investment Programme (KSIIIP)'. The other three students, Bintou Diallo from Burkina Faso, Pangmashi Yenkon from Cameroon and Eyob Balcha Gebremariam from Ethiopia, spent most of 2010 doing fieldwork.

IS Academy PhD researchers in 2010

Marion Eeckhout

Research: A comparison of institutional gaps in state-business relations in Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania

Margot Leegwater

Research: Land conflicts at the local level in Rwanda and Burundi and the dialectics of government policies concerning local practices of land access and ethnicity

Melle Leenstra

Research: The Zambian health sector from a political science/public administration perspective

Martin van Vliet

Research: Empirical study of the democratic consolidation process in Mali

Lojze de Vries

Research: State formation in southern Sudan; the role of borders and transnational dimensions of conflict in the construction of the state of South Sudan

Matthias Olthaar replaced *Arnoud Pool* at the beginning of 2010

Research: Opportunities for smallholders in value chains; sesame in Ethiopia and Tanzania



The Daily Conduct of the State in South Sudan

South Sudan is often in the news nowadays due to its long-awaited independence from the North, tribal clashes, and fighting and tensions in the oilfields along the north-south border. All of these topical issues give glimpses of the complexity of the problems facing the southern Sudanese and their government. However in spite of the dramatic headlines and the gloomy picture presented in the run-up to the birth of the world's youngest nation in July 2011, the more nuanced reality of the process of state building deserves attention.

My PhD research focuses on the daily conduct of the state of South Sudan in its border areas with Uganda and Congo. By looking into processes of negotiation between not only state agents but also levels of government, the complexity of individual actions in a system undergoing huge transformations is being unveiled. Claims of authority based on old forms of governance developed during the struggle for liberation need to be reinvented to fit the slowly emerging new political-administrative reality of the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS). These, for example, include the devolution of power to state authorities and local government.

Behind the state-building efforts of the GoSS and its partners in Juba and the state capitals, processes of negotiation and contestation are going on between levels of government, the security forces, the military, the administration and individuals on matters of power and resources. Who is in charge of what and based on which claims are central questions in my fieldwork. It looked in particular at how this process of negotiation is playing out at border crossings where the full range of government institutions is present, from local administrators and the police to the security and intelligence forces and local GoSS offices.

By considering the discursive web of practices through which the state operates and is shaped at the same time, a grounded perspective on power and authority in South Sudan is developing. The individual state agents and their powers of negotiation are at the heart of this analysis of state building in daily practice.

Lotje de Vries



Interviewing the Congolese National Police on the border with South Sudan, Bazi, March 2009
Photo: Isaac Asiki



IS Academy lectures

- 11 March
Shared Waters: Conflict and Cooperation
Dr Marloes Bakker (Planbureau Leefomgeving) &
Prof. Aaron Wolf (Department of Geosciences,
Oregon State University)
- 8 April
De economie van de beginnende ontwikkeling
Dr Remco Oostendorp (VU), Dr Geske Dijkstra (EUR) &
Dr Lia van Wesenbeeck (VU)
- 26 May
Sudan's Recent Elections and the Upcoming Referendum
in the South
Dr Einas Ahmed (CEDEJ) & Norbert Braakhuis (Netherlands
Ambassador to Sudan)
- 17 June
Africa in the World Today
Prof. Stephen Ellis (ASC)
- 6 October
Development and Dreams. The Urban Legacy of the 2010
Football World Cup
Dr Udesb Pillay (CSD and HSRC)



Participants at the Ungoverned Spaces conference in Leiden.

Photo: Rolf Kruger





38 Tracking Development

2010 was a fruitful and eventful year for the Tracking Development project. After the positive mid-term review by David Booth of ODI in September 2009, January 2010 saw the start of preparations for the third annual conference that was to take place from 11 to 15 May in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The Steering Committee met five times during 2010. It decided to discontinue the involvement of the three PhD students from Nigeria, Vietnam and Malaysia.

And since the PhD student from Uganda had dropped out at an earlier stage in the project, four were left: two from Asia (Indonesia and Cambodia) and two from Africa (Kenya and Tanzania).

During the first part of the year, preliminary results from the project were presented to a group of Dutch ambassadors from Africa who were meeting in The Hague on 22 January. A group of economists was invited to comment on the project at a meeting organized at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 8 April. The panel consisted of Lia van Wesenbeek (VU), Geske Dijkstra (EUR) and Remco Oostendorp (VU).

A Glance at the Cashew Sector in Tanzania

Tracking Development is a comparative research project studying the divergence in economic growth between South East Asia and Africa. My own part of the wider project is exploring the differences in economic success between Tanzania and Vietnam by investigating the cashew sector. Tanzania was an early cashew producer, having been dominant in the sector from the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s whereas Vietnam only became involved in cashew production in the mid-1980s. However today it is the top producer and produces ten times the number of cashews that Tanzania does. Comparing Vietnam's and Tanzania's cashew sectors highlights distinctions not only between but also within the two countries. There is hardly any differentiation between the numbers of trees per hectare (max. 40 per ha) within Tanzania while farmers in Vietnam have around 150 to 200 trees per hectare. Production in Tanzania generally shows lower yields, a low tree density, low output and large land area, but there is some overlap when one looks at the output per tree.

Cashew is a perennial crop and requires constant investment: initial costs have to be met before harvesting but continuous investment in maintenance is also crucial. Investment demands credit and farmers need it to buy seedlings and farm inputs, hire labour or buy tools/machines. Tanzanian farmers receive cash mainly from sales and in a year with a good harvest generate enough money to

maintain their farms well into the next season. Following a bad harvest, they face cash constraints and tend to engage in labour-intensive prevention mechanisms and spray fewer than the required amount of pesticides. In extreme situations, others choose to abandon parts of their farm. Credit in Vietnam is readily available via programmes set up to fight poverty and from private banks. Farmers thus have the chance to buy tools to maintain their densely planted trees and in bad years switch to cultivating rubber.

Inputs are important for maintenance. Tanzania has a high incidence of disease and spraying is of paramount importance if cashew farmers want a good output. The District Input Fund provides inputs in Tanzania where, for every kg a farmer sells in a formal channel, TSh 50 is deducted and matched by a government subsidy so that the farmer receives inputs for the next season. However farmers complain of continuous delays and only partial delivery of inputs. Farmers then have to buy them privately, and without a subsidy.

Efficient market processes are beneficial to farmers. Vietnam has a thriving competitive processing industry that absorbs the country's entire cashew harvest and traders buy cashews from farmers and sell them on to processing plants. The Tanzanian cashew harvest is sold formally through the centrally control-





and was chaired by Arie Kuijvenhoven (LUW). Finally, the project was presented to the staff of Ecorys at a lunch meeting by David Henley on 27 April.

The findings of the project to date have led to the hypothesis that sustained poverty reduction and economic growth take place in any country when the following three preconditions are all simultaneously and consistently met: (i) adequate macro-economic management; (ii) economic freedom for peasants and small-scale entrepreneurs; and (iii) pro-poor, pro-rural spending. To invite comments on this preliminary outcome, a competition was organized for a

Tracking Development Falsification Award that would be presented to the author who could most convincingly show that this hypothesis was untrue. In total, nine papers were received by the Steering Committee and although it felt that the papers were not convincing enough to reject the hypothesis as formulated above, the Committee decided to reward two of the authors for the quality of their papers, one of them a PhD student on the project: Bethuel Kinuthia.

The third annual conference, which took place in Malaysia, was attended by Ton Dietz, the (then new) director of the ASC who had taken over Leo de Haan's

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led Warehouse Receipt System (WRS) and informally by *kangomba* whereby farmers sell their products to bigger farmers or to anyone with weighing scales in front of their house. By selling through *kangomba*, farmers receive the full cash price but forego inputs and although the price offered is lower than the formal price, the pressing need for cash among some leaves them with no other alternative. Auctions are the official way of buying raw cashew for traders and processors in Tanzania. The WRS pays farmers in instalments, with part of the price being paid when the produce is received from a farmer and the remaining amount being paid after auction. Later a third payment (bonus) is also sometimes made.

Farmers who are pressed for cash start by selling through *kangomba* before the government (i.e. WRS) officially starts to buy raw cashew. However, going through the WRS guarantees that the farmer will receive subsidized inputs for the next season. Credit for maintenance and the availability of a market to sell one's produce are important. A set-up that is easily accessible, the availability of a market for raw cashew and possibilities for accessing credit are all required for the cashew sector to flourish in Tanzania.

Blandina Kilama



Women shelling cashew nuts in Tanzania

Photo: Blandina Kilama





40 position on the Steering Committee. The conference's objective was to go one step beyond the earlier findings by identifying three deeper principles that seem to underlie the choice of policies to promote development and their successful implementation in South East Asia: the principles of outreach ('quantity, not quality'), urgency ('priority, not plans') and expediency ('result, not rules'). According to David Henley, who introduced these principles at the conference, development strategies in Africa have persistently suffered from an emphasis on qualitative issues rather than on mass impact, on long-term aspirations rather than on immediate needs, and on rules, laws and principles rather than on efficacy.

It was decided at the conference that the final results of the project would be documented in two publications: a monologue on the main findings by David Henley and Jan Kees van Donge, and an anthology of papers by the various participants in the project, including the country coordinators and PhD students. The subjects that will be dealt with in these papers were discussed at length. Research papers by various participants will also be published in a special issue of *Development Policy Review* early in 2012.

The PhD students worked on finalizing their theses in the Netherlands in the second half of 2010, meeting regularly with other TD staff in 'meet-and-greet sessions' to demonstrate the progress they were making. And David Henley participated in a conference of economic historians in South Africa to present a paper on the position of Kenya and Nigeria today, comparing them with the situation in South East Asia at the start of the project period.

Bernard Berendsen
Chair of the Steering Committee of Tracking Development

Consortium for Development Partnerships (CDP)

Consortium for Development Partnerships (CDP) is an international research network that links different institutions and scholars who are interested in conducting collaborative research in Africa. The research is relevant to policy issues concerning economic development, democratization and conflict resolution. CDP offers a unique intra-regional network in Africa that provides opportunities for young scholars, NGOs, civil society and policy makers to interact with senior scholars in order to enhance research capacities. The network is coordinated by CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) and the ASC, and has received generous grants from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The first research projects in which ASC researchers participated were carried out in 2006 and 2007. In the second phase (September 2009-August 2011), the ASC is coordinating three of the nine projects:

- Local Governance and Decentralization (Mali and Burkina Faso)
- Local Dynamics of Conflict and Peace Building (Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali)
- Media and Voice in Democracy (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Benin)

Workshops

The research proposals were discussed at methodology workshops in early 2010 and these helped the members of the project teams to clarify theoretical and methodological issues and determine appropriate data collection and analysis techniques. The workshops also served as capacity-building courses for the junior researchers. Several policy makers participated and helped to work out the policy dimension of the studies as well as starting the development of outreach activities. A field data-collection phase then followed and at the end of 2010 the project teams wrote up the first draft of their research reports.





CDP workshop on the local dynamics of conflict and peacebuilding, Ibadan, Nigeria, March 2010

Photo: Mirjam de Bruijn





42 Local Dynamics of Conflict and Peace Building Project

The group that is studying the local dynamics of violent conflict and its resolution in West Africa is using a combination of approaches from conflict studies, anthropology and law. This includes viewing conflicts as an essential part of social dynamics, especially the spin-offs of conflict that are called 'conflict mobilities': refugees, weapons, displaced people, human trafficking as well as techniques of war that have travelled as part of the global diffusion of terrorism and piracy in the Horn and Gulfs of Aden and Guinea and kidnappings in Nigeria and Niger.

Local Governance and Decentralization Project

This project team is focusing on the role of women in local governance and how decentralization has affected female political leadership. During 2010, female political leaders in different localities in Mali and Burkina Faso were followed and interviewed about their trajectories and experiences. It appears that an increasing number of women have access to political leadership, but this does not automatically mean that they also have influence. The research report, which will be completed in 2011, deals with the question of what the real influence of these female leaders is.

Media and Voice in Democracy Project

The radio is the most important medium in the rural areas of the countries included in this study. For this reason, the specific focus of the project team is on community radio stations in these areas and how they influence and shape democratic expressions. The preliminary results of the fieldwork carried out in 2010 demonstrates that very few radio programmes deal with issues of democracy and citizenship and that media practitioners need and want more training.

Publications

Jaye, T. & S. Amadi (eds), *ECOWAS & the Dynamics of Conflict and Peacebuilding*, Dakar: Codesria & CDD West Africa, Consortium for Development Partnerships.

Debrah, E., E. Kojo Pumpuni Asante & E. Gyimah-Boadi, *A Study of Ghana's Electoral Commission*, Dakar: CODESRIA, Consortium for Development Partnerships.

For other publications, see

<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?rubrique38&lang=en>

More information about the CDP can be found at:

www.ascleiden.nl/Research/ConsortiumForDevelopmentPartnerships.aspx

www.codesria.org





LIBRARY, DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

In 2010 the ASC Library once again tried to access relevant books and electronic information about and from Africa, with 2,800 books being added to the collection. In addition, well over 350 electronic publications were preserved to ensure accessibility, and links to original documents were made available via the ASC's online catalogue.

The number of visitors to the library remained stable although fewer books were borrowed in 2010. The number of online visits increased substantially, with access to full texts online being particularly popular. There were more than 7,000 visitors to Connecting-Africa, 10,840 clicks on the ASC link in the online catalogue, 58,353 downloads in the repository (20% of which were from Africa) and 91,225 attempts to download full texts from AfricaBib.

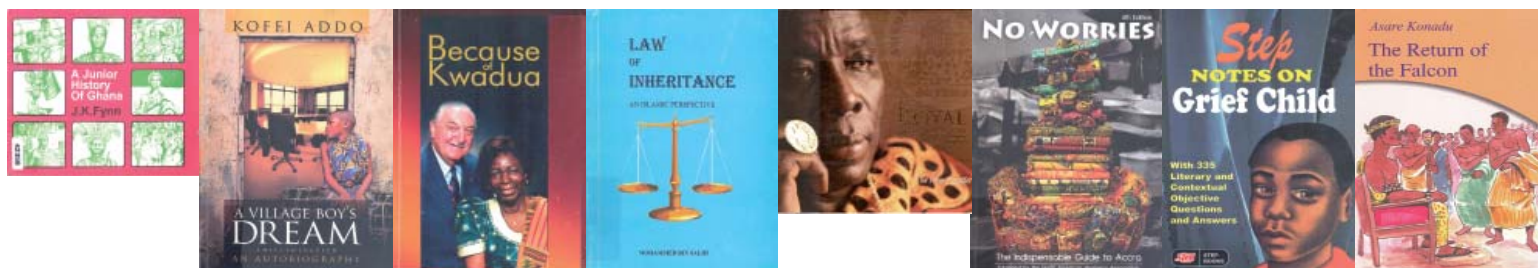
The African Studies Centre's presence on the Internet was promoted by making a Dashboard page on Netvibes with regular updates from African newspapers and scholarly journals, by setting up a FaceBook account and by Twittering Africa-related news.

However modernization does not come without some tribulations and the Centre faced considerable technical problems with both its own website and the Connecting-Africa web service in 2010. Analysis of these problems has led to long-awaited changes, including a completely revised ASC website, that will resolve the problem in the near future. Stability, safety and compliance will be the keywords in the new set-up.

Figures and trends for 2010

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	2009	2010
Number of visitors	3,842	3,847
Loans	6,318	5,337
Requests for information		
by phone	595	739
by email	836	1,070
New acquisitions (orders)	2,104	2,861
Items catalogued (including gifts)	2,469	3,043
Abstracts (ASA Online)	1,617	1,710
Subscriptions to ASA Online mailing list	1,210	1,430
Titles in ASC catalogue	163,587	169,982
Titles in Connecting-Africa	27,850	31,484
ASC website: unique visitors	182,835	183,831
ASC website: visited pages	831,987	847,065
ASC website hits		
(excl. affiliated websites, internal use & robots)	7,002,954	6,623,671





Trip to Ghana: 300 Books to Leiden

In November 2010 Gerard van de Bruinhorst went on an acquisitions trip to the 9th International Book Fair in Accra, Ghana. The fair's theme was 'Child Literacy, the Foundation for Future Development – A Reading Nation is a Winning Nation'. It was organized by the Ghana Book Publishing Association (GBPA) and other partners and was held at the Ghana Trade Fair Centre in Accra. Gerard visited all the 67 stands at the fair and at least thirty other bookshops in Accra, Legon, Kumasi and Tamale in just 12 days, buying about 300 books for inclusion in the ASC Library's collection. Practical assistance was given in Ghana by the family and friends of the cleaner of the FSW building, Albert Kwadzo Awua, for which the ASC was very grateful. The harvest of this acquisition trip was as diverse as ever: novels and poetry, but also books on religion, social structures, drug abuse, poverty, law, same-sex relationships and politics, to mention but a few.

The policy at the ASC is to give access to information about *and from* Africa, which is one of the main reasons for having an annual acquisitions trip to Africa itself. By visiting local bookshops, publishers, universities and small institutions, the ASC Library is able to buy books that are rarely seen outside Africa, and to sometimes having the only library copy in the world, according to WorldCat, the world's biggest catalogue that includes listings at 72,000 libraries worldwide.

Jos Damen



Bookshop in Tamale, Ghana

Photo: Gerard van de Bruinhorst





Collection development and acquisitions

Researchers and students alike now tend to prefer publications that are available online. Some of these electronic documents (government publications, reports from African institutes and NGOs) are available on the Internet but they have a habit of disappearing after a period of time. For this reason, the ASC Library has decided to preserve electronic documents on a web server with a link to the original document and to use the reserve copy when the original electronic document disappears. The number of publications being preserved this way totalled over 500 at the end of 2010 and the ASC Library is now planning to cover 500 e-docs annually.

To promote some of the special books and films in the ASC's collection more widely, four 'Acquisition Highlights' were published on the ASC website in 2010. These focused on: (i) the Nigerian writer Sefi Atta; (ii) *Invictus*, a film about Nelson Mandela that was directed by Clint Eastwood; (iii) the Moroccan writer Abdellatif Laâbi, who won the *Prix Goncourt*; and (iv) the important topic of land grabbing in Africa.

The ASC Library gratefully received donations in 2010 from the following:

- Dick van Galen Last [1952-2010] (books on black soldiers in Europe)
- John Griffiths (on Ghana's Constitution)
- Jan Hoorweg (on Kenya's Constitution)
- Piet Korse (translation of Hartering)
- Margherita de Koster [1918-2010] (on Ethiopia)
- Tiny Kraan (on Bitterkomix)
- Renu Modi (on Kenya's elections)
- Jacqueline Parlevliet (on Kenya's elections)
- Karel Roskam [1931-2010] (on South Africa and Mandela)
- David Sogge (grey literature on Mozambique)
- Henny Weima (on Mbankana)

- African Union, Addis Abeba
- International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam (Kier Schuringa)
- National Museum of Ethnology Leiden (David Stuart Fox)

In 2010 2,861 books and e-docs were processed (an increase of 36% over 2009), including 392 gifts and 352 e-docs. In addition to articles covered for *ASA Online*, 379 journal articles were catalogued and 59 new titles of Africana journals (many with full text) and 196 DVDs were added to the ASC's online catalogue.

Abstracting and indexing

ASA Online, the ASC's abstracts journal, published 1,710 new abstracts in 2010 and the number of subscribers to the journal's alert service rose again, this year by almost 19%, from 1,210 in 2009 to 1,430 in 2010. These abstracts are also included in Africa-Wide Information, a service provided by EBSCO Host. ASC library staff also contributed bibliographic information and abstracts to the *Journal of Religion in Africa* for publication.

Web dossiers

Three web dossiers were compiled by Katrien Polman and Marlene van Doorn in 2010. The first, on Nelson Mandela, was released on 11 February 2010 to coincide with the 20th anniversary of his release from prison. The second dossier, *L'Afrique et la Francophonie*, marked the 40th anniversary of the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF) that was originally founded as the *Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique* (ACCT) on 20 March 1970 when representatives of 21 states signed a convention in Niamey and later became the OIF in 2005. And the World Cup in June/July 2010 presented the perfect opportunity to demonstrate how seriously the ASC Library views football in Africa as a social phenomenon.





46 Professional relations

ELIAS (European Librarians in African Studies) held its 4th annual meeting at the British Library's conference centre in London in June 2010. Jos Damen and Elvire Eijkman were among the participants who discussed how to link African and European libraries more effectively, with speakers reporting on such divergent themes as library educational links between the UK and Africa (Prof. Anthony Olden), the repatriation of archives like the Namibian-German archives of the Anti-Colonial Resistance Project (Dag Henrichsen) and the linking of the University of Botswana Library with Europe and the world (Rosie Kgosiemang). Other sessions discussed Africana archives and Africana digital materials and the Wikipedia entry on African Studies journals. And the following day, at the SCOLMA conference, the direct link between personal archives and research was considered in a session on personal papers, life histories and Africa.

Drawn by the theme 'Africa in Focus', Marijke van der Lee and Machteld Oosterkamp attended the Göteborg Book Fair in September 2010 that attracted numerous booksellers and authors from Africa.

Website and information technology

The number of unique visitors to the ASC website remained stable in 2010: 183,831 unique visitors accessed 847,065 website pages. The ASC also hosts several other related websites, including AfricaBib (69,501 searches), Connecting-Africa (7,200 unique visitors), the AEGIS website (37,322 unique visitors) and Anansi Masters.

The ASC's repository is hosted by Leiden University and publications in the African Studies Collection were accessed (downloaded) over 58,353 times in 2010. More than 20% of the visitors (12,534) were from an African country: Kenya and South Africa being the top two countries, each with more than 2,000 downloads.

Open Access

The ASC is a strong advocate of Open Access and supports the Berlin Declaration on Open Access. It feels that products paid for with public money should be publicly available and open access means that ASC publications will become more widely available in Africa. The full text of all the books in the ASC's in-house book series (the African Studies Collection) and all the ASC Working Papers are put on the Internet as soon as they are published. In total, more than 1,250 ASC publications are now stored in the 'Collection ASC' at Leiden University's repository. Of these, 70% are freely accessible and many others will soon be so.

Facebook, Wikipedia & Netvibes

A scientific institute in the 21st century needs to publish its scientific results in a traditional manner (in books and journal articles) but these should also be available where potential users are. Using new media like YouTube, Wikipedia and Facebook is therefore vital to attract patrons who could be interested in the Centre's research. The ASC notifies almost 2,500 subscribers of upcoming seminars by email, 1,430 people about *Abstracts Online* and well over 850 about its new publications.

The (2009) Wikipedia entry on African Studies journals has helped other African Studies institutes to add journals to their own lists and has increased visibility of these journals among the general public. With a list of 200 RSS feeds of African Studies journals, this led to the ASC and other institutes constructing pages on Netvibes and Pageflakes in 2010, with overviews of news about Africa and the tables of contents (TOCs) of African Studies journals. Since 2010, the ASC has also been active on Twitter and Facebook in an attempt to generate increased interest in news about Africa and the ASC among a wider audience.



EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Seminars and study days

2010 was a year full of interesting seminars on a wide variety of topical subjects as well as some on the past. These included 'The Hip Hop Movement in Senegal: A "Revolution" from Below' by ASC visiting fellow Abdoulaye Niang; 'Looking for the African Voice: The Quest for New Sources on African Slavery' presented by historian Martin Klein from the University of Toronto; and 'Inflation: How to Revive Zimbabwe's Economy?' by Godfrey Kanyenze, Director of the Labour and Economic Development Research Institute of Zimbabwe, to mention but a few. Part of the ASC's seminar programme consists of Africa Today seminars that focus on current affairs and are aimed at a wider audience, especially the African diaspora in the Netherlands.



ASC visiting fellow Abdoulaye Niang from Senegal talking about the Hip Hop movement
Photo: Marieke van Winden

In the context of its cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ASC organized five lectures on 'The State in Africa: Facade and Reality' as part of the IS Academy's seminar programme. These covered problems surrounding water management and why conflicts arise, a comparative view of development trajectories in Africa and Asia, Sudan's elections, Africa's position in the world today, and the urban legacy of the 2010 World Cup.



IS Academy lecture 'Africa in the world today' with Stephen Ellis, Maarten Brouwer and Ton Dietz at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 17 June 2010
Photo: Marieke van Winden

In addition, a one-day conference on 'Ungoverned Spaces' was organized by Han van Dijk and Lotje de Vries at the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden. This was part of the IS Academy programme but was also the study day for 2010 with the Department Africa at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an annual meeting that provides an opportunity for an exchange of knowledge and views between policy makers and researchers.





48 Afrikadag

An important annual Africa-oriented event in the Netherlands is the *Afrika-dag* (Africa Day) that is organized by the Evert Vermeer Foundation, an NGO connected to the Dutch Labour Party, and focuses on international solidarity. It attracted hundreds of people interested in Africa and was an opportunity for the ASC to showcase what the Centre does, promote its publications and meet other institutions and persons with an interest in Africa.



Photo: Rebke Klokke

The ASC provided various speakers for the *Afrikadag* programme. Marcel Rutten was involved in a discussion session on the documentary by Kenyan director Maina Kiai entitled 'Getting Justice: Kenya's Deadly Game of Wait and See' with the former diplomat Warner ten Kate. And Stephen Ellis was one of the experts at a political debate entitled 'De Macht van de Bal - George Weah: From Football Star to President?' that considered the links between extraordinary sporting suc-

cess and political power. He provided some historical and political background on Liberia prior to the civil war and the elections, and George Weah, the football star and a presidential candidate in Liberia, was also present.

Africa Thesis Award and the Africa Study Evening

The Africa Thesis Award, which was initiated by the ASC's Scientific Board to encourage student research and writing on Africa and promote the study of African cultures and societies, is presented every year to a student whose Masters thesis has been completed on the basis of research conducted on Africa. The 2010 jury consisted of Dr Harry Wels, Alice Kubo, Dr Bridget O'Laughlin, Dr Jan-Bart Gewald and Dr Jan Kees van Donge.

Since 2005, the ASC has organized an Africa Study Evening (*Afrika Studie Avond*) when the Africa Thesis Award is presented and the winner gives a presentation based on his/her thesis. The award and study evening on 2 November 2010 was co-sponsored for the first time by Radio Netherlands Worldwide, which shows the increasing interest there is in Africa, Africa-related issues and the work of the ASC.

The 2010 Africa Thesis Award was won by Michal Singer from the University of Witwatersrand for her thesis on 'Changing Conceptions of South African Coal-Based Pollution, with Special Reference



Michal Singer presenting her winning thesis.
Photo: Maaïke Westra





to the Witbank Coalfield, 1906-1978'. It provides a historically informed picture of how perspectives on coal and coalmining have changed over the years, from being a source of wealth and comfort to a major polluter. The jury felt that her thesis was solidly structured, well written, lavishly referenced and made a clear scientific point. It has since been published in the ASC's African Studies Collection (vol. 31).

Visit by AFRICOM

A delegation from AFRICOM visited the ASC on 16 June 2010 to consult with staff from the SMPC research group and the Director on possible future cooperation on matters of mutual interest and to exchange expertise on security issues and political developments in Africa. The delegation gave an overview of the aims and activities of AFRICOM's mandate and its security cooperation efforts in Africa, which also include research and documentation.



AFRICOM delegation at the ASC

Photo: Marieke van Winden

Exhibitions

In 2010 the ASC again had exhibitions of photos and paintings on display in its corridors and in the Centre's library. These were much appreciated not only by ASC staff members but also by students, the staff at Leiden University's Faculty of Social Sciences and visitors.

February-March: Nelson Makamo and Others

2010 started with an exhibition of 80 pieces of work by various well-known and also emerging artists who are part of the Thamgidi Foundation. In addition to paintings and drawings by Nelson Makamo (South Africa), the exhibition also included etchings by the Bulawayo-based Dumisani Ndlovu and paintings by an anonymous Congolese artist. The Thamgidi Foundation in Huissen, the Netherlands was founded by Zimbabwean painter Sithabile Mlotshwa and gives grants to artists and collects contemporary art from Africa: <http://thamgidi.org>.

April-June: Paintings and Sculpture by

Rhode Bath-Schéba Makoumbou

Rhode Bath-Schéba Makoumbou was born in Brazzaville, Congo and her paintings and sculpture emphasize the social activities of African women. Her work excels in a realistic and cubic style and she aims to preserve African traditions through art by creating representations of rural scenes and celebrating the essential role of women in these societies: www.rhodemakoumbou.eu



Paintings and sculpture by Rhode Bath-Schéba Makoumbou

Photo: Maaïke Westra





50 *July-September: Photo Exhibitions by Daphne Kuilman and Willemijn van Kol*
 'Rebue', the title of the exhibition, means 'Wednesday' in Amharic, the main language spoken in Addis Ababa. Daphne Kuilman lived in Ethiopia for several months and was fascinated by the sound of the singing voices of members of the Pentecostal Church whose (Wednesday) services were accompanied by dance, singing and high emotion: www.daphnekuilman.nl

While Daphne Kuilman's photos hung in the ASC library, Willemijn van Kol's were displayed in the ASC's research department. As a freelance photographer, she visited Mozambique's two largest cities in 2008/2009 to shoot photo documentaries on music and beauty in an urban context: www.wlmn.nl



'Tone of Image' by Willemijn van Kol

October-December: Photo Exhibitions by Ron Peetoom and Tom van der Leij
 Ron Peetoom's exhibition entitled 'The New World' explored children's resilience to the traumas of war. The traumatized children in his photos have all fled

to the Netherlands from areas of conflict such as Eritrea, Somalia, DRC, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and the former Yugoslavia to seek refuge in a 'new world' free of atrocities.

At the same time and following last year's World Cup in South Africa, Tom van der Leij displayed his photos entitled 'Afrika! Voetbalt!' in the ASC's library. Once more it became clear how international organizations have changed the sport into a money-making machine, completely bypassing the essence of the game and its dedicated supporters. However through the lens of Tom van der Leij, one can see how soccer unites, ignites and sometimes mollifies people: www.fototom.nl

Contact with the media

Many ASC staff members were asked to give interviews and background information to the media in 2010. Some examples of this media exposure included:

- Wouter van Beek gave an interview to TV Brabant on sports and religion and was also interviewed by *Jongerenradio* on magic and sports and religion.
- Ineke van Kessel was interviewed by TV Limburg about South Africa, Nelson Mandela and the World Cup; and by NOS for a TV series on the heritage of the slave trade in West Africa.
- Margot Leegwater was interviewed by Radio 1, NOS *Journal* on the presidential elections in Rwanda and provided information for the Holland Doc 'Rwanda Princess' documentary.
- Klaas van Walraven gave an interview to Radio 1 on Ivory Coast.
- Marcel Rutten was interviewed by Radio 1 *Journal* about the ICC The Hague on Kenyan election violence; by Radio 1 *Tros Nieuwsshow* about drought in Kenya; by BNR about the Kenya Tribunal, the situation in Kenya after the 2008 clashes, and development in Africa; and by Radio 5 *Teleac* on Rik Delhaas's book *Pechvogels en gelukzoekers*.
- Stephen Ellis was interviewed by Radio 1's *Dit is de dag* programme about the World Cup in South Africa; by the BBC's Newshour on Ivory Coast and





the drought in West Africa; and by VPRO on the 50th anniversary of African independence.

- Mirjam de Bruijn was interviewed by the *Wereldomroep* and BNR about mobile telephony in Africa and the situation in Ivory Coast.
- Jan Abbink was interviewed by SBS Sydney on the background to the Somalia crisis and also advised a Japanese TV film crew on tourism and tribal peoples in southwest Ethiopia.
- Jan Kees van Donge gave an interview to CNN on the shooting of Chinese workers in Zambia.
- Akinyinka Akinyoade was interviewed for an article on BBC Online about Gaddafi and by the Belgian *De Morgen* about the implications of Independence Day bomb blasts in Nigeria.
- Benjamin Soares was interviewed by *Reformatorisch Dagblad* for articles on 'Terreurdagen Afrika niet altijd ingegeven door ideologie' and 'Christendom en islam in de blender'.
- Marleen Dekker advised VPRO on its 'Travel with Children' programme and NCRV's 'Mambo Point: Is It Justified for the Local Economy to Donate Mosquito Nets?'.
- André Leliveld participated in a brainstorming session on the future of youth in Africa for the IKON programme 'Paul Rosenmöller in Afrika'.

In addition to these interviews, advice of a more practical nature was also given. For example, Jan Abbink advised the Dutch (Rijnmond) police on religious cults, informed detectives at the Oosterhout police department about Somali culture, clan systems and social relations in the diaspora, and put together an information package for the *Dienst IPOL, Korps Landelijke Politiediensten* in Zoetermeer on Somalia and Somali culture. He also advised the refugee organization *Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland* on asylum applications by Somalis. And Sebastiaan Soeters was asked to generate thought-provoking criticism at a 'business in development' function for companies with business initiatives in Africa.



Ineke van Kessel presenting her new book on the life of Nelson Mandela in the iZArte Gallery in Zutphen.
Photo: Janneke Rebergen



GOVERNING BODIES AND PERSONNEL (on 31 December 2010)

52 Members of the Board of Governors

Ms K.G. Ferrier (Chair)	CDA Member of Parliament
Ms B.E.A. Ambags (Vice-Chair)	Former ambassador to Burkina Faso and Zimbabwe
Ms J. Groen	Journalist with the <i>Volkskrant</i>
A. Lenstra	Former Vice-President of Unilever
Prof. J.B. Opschoor	Institute of Social Studies & VU University



ASC Board of Governors.

From left to right: Janny Groen, Anton Lenstra, Trix Ambags, Prof. Hans Opschoor, Kathleen Ferrier

Photo: Gitty Petit

Members of the Scientific Advisory Council

Prof. G.E. Frerks (Chair)	Wageningen University
G.A. de Groot	Tilburg University
D.H.M. Hilhorst	Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam
Dr H. Huisman	Utrecht University
Dr C.H.M. Lutz	University of Groningen
Prof. M. Mous	Leiden University
Dr W. Nauta	Maastricht University
Prof. P.J. Pels	Leiden University
Dr N.R.M. Pouw	University of Amsterdam
Dr R. Reis	University of Amsterdam
Dr M.J. Spierenburg	VU University, Amsterdam
Dr P.D.M. Weesie	University of Groningen
Dr H. Wels	VU University, Amsterdam





Personnel

Director

Prof. A.J. Dietz

Research Staff (and their areas of specialization)

Prof. G.J. Abbink	ethnicity, conflict management, religion, politics, ethnography, culture, the Horn of Africa
Dr A. Akinyoade	demography, healthcare, education, media, Ghana, Nigeria, Mozambique, Namibia
Prof. W.E.A. van Beek	religion, tourism, Mali, Cameroon, Southern Africa
Prof. W.M.J. van Binsbergen	modern and traditional African knowledge in the framework of globalization, Botswana, Zambia
Dr I. Brinkman	history, history of communication technology, Angola
Prof. M.E. de Bruijn	mobility, social hierarchies, communication technology, West Africa
Dr M. Dekker	social networks, (micro) insurance, land reform, economic development, poverty reduction, Ethiopia, South Africa, Zimbabwe
Prof. J.W.M. van Dijk	forestry and agriculture, resource management, decentralization, law and governance, state formation, conflict, West Africa
Dr R.A. van Dijk	new religious movements, AIDS, globalization, Botswana, Malawi, Ghana
Dr J.K. van Donge	public administration, agricultural policy, economic developments, East and Southern Africa
Prof. S.D.K. Ellis	religion and politics, history, West Africa, South Africa, Madagascar
Dr D.W.J. Foeken	urban poverty, urban agriculture, urban water supply, Kenya
Dr J.-B. Gewald	social and political history, interaction between people and technology, Southern Africa

Prof. J.C. Hoorweg

Dr M.M.A. Kaag

Dr W.M.J. van Kessel

W. Klaver

Dr P.J.J. Konings

Dr A.H.M. Leliveld

Dr M.M.E.M. Rutten

Dr B.F. Soares

Dr K. van Walraven

ecology and economics of the East African coast, Kenya

migration, social change, development issues, local government, land use, West Africa

democratization, mass media, social movements, history, South Africa, Ghana

food and food security, urban agriculture, household economics, Kenya

civil society and social movements during economic and political liberalization, Ghana, Cameroon

social security, (micro) insurance, international aid, economic development, Uganda

land reform, water issues, pastoralism, (eco) tourism, wildlife management, democratization, higher education, migration, fair trade, Kenya, East Africa

religion (Islam in particular), history, politics, West Africa

international relations, conflict management, rebellions, Niger, West Africa

Coordinator Research Masters in African Studies

Dr A. Amha linguistics, the Horn of Africa

PhD Students

Resident PhD Students

A. Alemu Fanta; F. Diallo; L. Djerandi; N. Djindil Syntiche; M. Eeckhout; L. van de Kamp; B. Kilama; B. Kinuthia; M.E. Leegwater; M. Leenstra; H.M. Leyten; C.T. Nijenhuis; L. Nijzink; H. Nyamnjoh; W. Nkwi; S. Ntewusu; A. van Oostrum; A. Pannenburg; L. Pelckmans; D. Seli; D. Setume; R.R. Simiyu; S. Soeters; E. Tegemoh; M. van Vliet; L. de Vries



*Non-resident PhD Students*

O. Adama; L. Berckmoes; E. Blommaert; M. van der Brug; M. Davies;
A. van Dokkum; S. Djunatan; I. Gooskens; N. Haynes; J. de Klerk; A. Kronenburg;
M. Medard; P. Mossima; W. Odendaal; I. Pesa; I. Ruigrok; T. Salverda; M. Schomaker;
C. Tankou; H. Unusa; Z. Worth

Library, Documentation and Information Department

J.C.M. Damen	head of department
M.M.O. Boin	documentalist
G.C. van de Bruinhorst	documentalist
M.C.A. van Doorn	documentalist
E.M. Eijkman	documentalist
M.M. Kromhout	assistant librarian
M.B. van der Lee	assistant librarian
M. Oosterkamp	assistant librarian
K. Polman	documentalist
E.M. de Roos	assistant librarian
C.M. Sommeling	documentalist
P.G. Verkaik	assistant librarian

Support Staff

J. Binnendijk	financial administrator
I.C. Butter	student assistant
U. Oberst	programme coordinator
G. Petit	executive secretary to the director
A. Reeves	editor
L.A. van Rooijen	assistant financial administrator; publications manager
W. Veerman	programmer; computer manager
A.E. de Vries	secretary
H.K. Westra	programmer; webmaster
M.A. Westra	HR administrator and management assistant

M.C.A. van Winden
W.J. Zwart

PR coordinator
publications assistant

Visiting Fellows in 2010

Dr Tangie Fonchingong	University of Buea, Cameroon C&T research group
Dr Adalbertus Kamanzi	University of Dodoma, Tanzania EEE research group
Dr Hassan Juma Ndzovu	University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa SMPC research group
Dr Abdoulaye Niang	University Gaston Berger, Senegal C&T research group
Dr Ayobami Ojebode	University of Ibadan, Nigeria SMPC research group
Dr Samuel Ouma Owour	University of Nairobi, Kenya EEE research group
Dr Eliakim Sibanda	University of Winnipeg, Canada SMPC research group
Dr Chibuike Uche	University of Nigeria, Nigeria SMPC research group
Dr Elisabeth Yaoudam	University of Maroua, Cameroon C&T research group
Issa Younoussi	LASDEL, Niger SMPC research group

The following members of staff left the ASC in 2010

I. Beljaars	student assistant
Prof. L.J. de Haan	director
I.J.G.C. Ligtvoet	student assistant
L.A.M. Lijnders	student assistant
A.A.M. van Marrewijk	assistant librarian



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



(in € '000)	2009	2010
Income		
Netherlands Ministries of:	3,100	3,100
• Education, Culture and Sciences		
• Foreign Affairs		
• Agriculture, Nature Conservation & Fisheries		
Projects for third parties	952	1,050
Other income (publications, etc.)	211	264
	4,263	4,414
Expenditures		
Personnel	2,420	2,304
Institutional costs	1,701	1,811
Inventory depreciation	26	24
	4,147	4,139



PUBLICATIONS

56 Peer-reviewed journal articles and book publications

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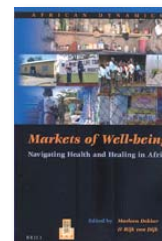
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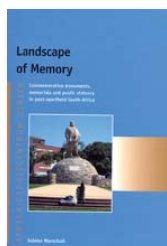
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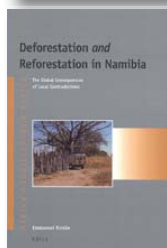
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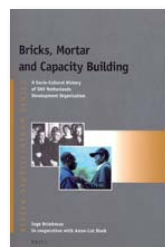
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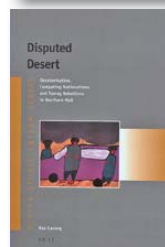
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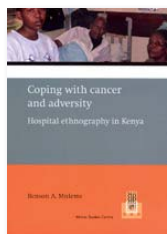
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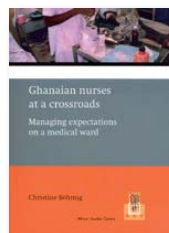
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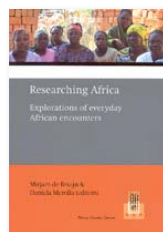
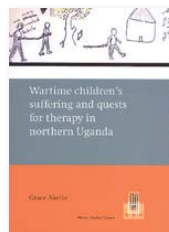
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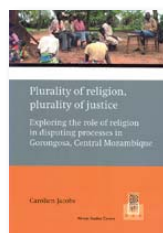
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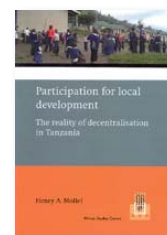
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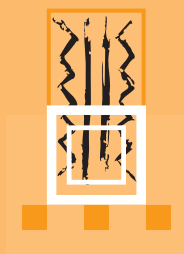
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Editors	Ann Reeves and Marieke van Winden
Photographs	Akinyinka Akinyoade, Isaac Asiki, Gerard van de Bruinhorst, Mirjam de Bruijn, Dick Foeken, Galerie iZArte (Janneke Rebergen), Blandina Kilama, Rebke Klokke, Rolf Kruger, Inge Ligtoet, Gitty Petit, Li Qiu, Senzokuhle Doreen Setume, Robert Simiyu, Maaïke Westra and Marieke van Winden
Layout, cover design and printing	UFB / Grafimedia Leiden









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