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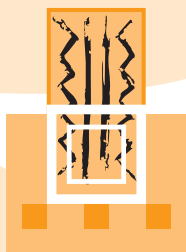
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African Studies Centre Afrika-Studiecentrum

Annual Report
2006



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African
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Introduction

Like previous years, 2006 was characterized by a mixture of important new developments and the ongoing implementation of the policies outlined in the general 'ASC Policy Plan 2005-2008'. These are in line with the Centre's main strategic goals of undertaking pioneering scientific research and disseminating knowledge and information on the social sciences in Africa.

The most noteworthy achievement in the field of research in 2006 was the development of a new research programme to cover the next five-year period (2007-2011). Discussion had, in fact, already started in 2005 with a one-day brainstorming session at Poelgeest in Oegstgeest. During 2006, these internal discussions continued and two expert meetings were organized to gain input from other eminent social scientists and from policy makers working in and on Africa. Their suggestions were to be used alongside the ideas received from the ASC's Scientific Advisory Council, in which all the top Dutch academic institutions are represented. The first of the expert meetings focused on the scientific quality of the draft research programme. An international ad hoc advisory committee with six experts from the Netherlands, Europe and Africa visited the Centre for two days in May to discuss in detail the three sub-programmes (one per theme group). The second meeting took place in September and considered the policy relevance of the programme. Again, an international ad hoc advisory committee came to the ASC, but this time it consisted of representatives of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and various NGOs, and colleagues from CODESRIA in Africa. Both committees wrote insightful and useful reports that have been included in the final version of the new research programme, which is to be launched in the spring of 2007.

Three major research programmes, all funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, started in 2006. The first is *Tracking Development* (TD), a joint undertaking by the ASC and the Royal Netherlands Institute of South-East Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV). It aims to compare the development trajectories of four South-East Asian and four Sub-Saharan African countries from a politico-economic perspective. Although the official start of the programme was 1 September 2006, unforeseen understaffing led to a delay of several months and the programme finally started at the beginning of 2007. The second programme is the *Consortium for Development Partnerships* (CDP), which is a joint venture by several research institutions including CODESRIA (Senegal), Northwestern

University (USA), a number of universities and research institutes in West Africa, and the ASC. Focusing on conflict and peace-building in West Africa, the involvement of the ASC includes fieldwork, supervision and the provision of facilities for African researchers to undertake library research in Leiden. As with *Tracking Development*, organizational problems delayed the start until early 2007.

The third programme is the so-called *IS Academie*, which can best be described as a venture by the Directorate General of Development Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mobilize knowledge for development cooperation more efficiently by improving relations between academic institutions and creating awareness of each other's needs and work. The programme consists of a variety of activities – guest lectures, student internships, seminars and conferences, MPhil and PhD programmes, and brainstorming and feedback sessions – centred around the theme of 'The African State: Façade and Reality' and aims at improved understanding, policy-relevant research and the creation of a strategic network of experts. Although the contract was not due to be signed by the Minister for Development Cooperation until 2007, a provisional start was made in 2006, mainly in the form of guest lectures by representatives from the Ministry.

The past year also saw the start of the two-year Research Masters in African Studies. Although this Masters programme is officially registered at Leiden University's Faculty of Arts, the ASC is playing a key role in its organization and delivery. In fact, the course can be seen as the formalization of the educational activities that most ASC researchers have always carried out on an *ad hoc* basis at various Dutch universities. The Research Masters is a broad and multifaceted programme with an interdisciplinary approach and includes the participation of not only the ASC and Leiden University but also that of several other Dutch universities, as well as the CERES and CNWS research schools. In September 2006, a group of nine students from the Netherlands, Europe and Africa started the first-ever Masters programme to be offered at the ASC.

Many researchers naturally continue to publish their results and analyses in scientific journals and books but accessing the main ideas from such sources requires time and determination on the part of policy makers, NGO staff and others interested in the subject matter. The ASC has now come up with a new format and

method of disseminating the main results of some of its research projects to a wider audience: the Info Sheet. The first appeared in 2006 and received positive and encouraging reactions from all sorts of people involved in the developing world. It provided a general outline of a research project on the importance of farming activities for the livelihoods of urban households in Nakuru in Kenya. The results and policy recommendations were attractively presented in an easy-to-read format. Following the initial success of the first few issues, more of these info sheets are planned in the future as projects come to an end.

The Library, Documentation and Information Department saw the departure of its head, Titia van der Werf, in 2006 and the arrival of her successor, Jos Damen. Jos came from Leiden University Library and took up his new position with great enthusiasm. One of the first things he noticed was the 'uniqueness' of the ASC library: a third of its journals and about half of its books are to be found nowhere else in the Netherlands. A conference on electronic publishing in September, which was organized in collaboration with CODESRIA, provided a fitting opportunity to say farewell to Titia who left the ASC after having led it well and truly into the electronic age. With participants from all over the world, including many from Africa, and with lively discussions, the conference was very successful. Another important LDI success was the launch of its new thesaurus, i.e. the transformation of the cipher code system into a system of key words. This project, funded by NWO, had taken several years to complete but libraries from all round the world have already expressed interest in the ASC's new thesaurus.

Two members of the ASC research staff were appointed as professors at Dutch universities in 2006. In May, Gerti Hesseling, the ASC's former director, was appointed to the Koningsberger Chair at Utrecht University's Study and Information Centre for Human Rights (SIM). She gave her inaugural address entitled 'Recht en Vrede Kussen Elkaar' in November and will be teaching and doing research at Utrecht on 'Peace Building and the Rule of Law'. And Wouter van Beek was appointed Professor of Religious Anthropology at the University of Tilburg, taking up this new post on 1 January 2007 where he will, among other things, be lecturing in the Ritual Studies programme in the new Faculty of Humanities. For both of these new professors, their appointments are part-time so, happily for the ASC, they will remain as researchers in Leiden, also on a part-time basis.

Congratulations also went to Stephen Ellis who, together with co-author Gerrie ter Haar, won the 2006 EJDR Essay Prize for 'The Role of Religion in Development: Towards a New Relationship between the European Union and Africa' which was published in the *European Journal of Development Research* (18 (3): 351-67).

As 2006 drew to a close, the ASC's new research programme became the focus of attention of the Centre's researchers as they began to plan for the challenges that any new and innovative programme is likely to bring. The future looks exciting at the ASC as fresh projects get underway and a new direction emerges in its research.

Dick Foeken
Deputy Director

About the African Studies Centre

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

In the context of the present challenges and opportunities in African Studies, our mission can be summarized as follows:

The African Studies Centre is an independent scientific institute that generates and disseminates knowledge on Africa and aims to promote a better understanding and insight into historical, current and future societal developments in Sub-Saharan Africa.

This mission statement can be broken down into the following strategic goals:

Primary strategic goals

The ASC strives to be a top international scientific institute that:

- ◆ undertakes pioneering scientific research of a multi-disciplinary nature on Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in the field of the social sciences in its broadest meaning, for an international scientific and policy-directed forum; and
- ◆ collects and makes available knowledge and information about Africa for scientific research and academic purposes through the provision of a library, information and documentation department.

Secondary strategic goals

Through its research and the dissemination of knowledge about Sub-Saharan Africa, the ASC aims:

- ◆ to encourage international academic debate within African Studies and actively participate in a national and international network of Africanists, with special

emphasis on cooperation with researchers in Africa and the development of African research institutes; and

- ◆ to further the debate between researchers, policy makers and development practitioners, journalists, the business world and the general public; and
- ◆ to promote an understanding of African societies in these groups through the provision of library, information and documentation services.

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



The ASC has an extensive library with approximately 70,000 books and 500 journals. The research department, library, documentation and information department and the administrative support department provide employment for about 50 people.

Research Programme

Africa is a fascinating continent with its diverse cultures, economies, political structures and landscapes. However, in afro-stereotyping, two worrisome phenomena – poverty and war – are thought to be omnipresent. In its research programme that was finalized in 2006, the ASC tried to nuance these stereotypes by taking them as starting points.

Research at the ASC is organized in theme groups, with each group consisting of a number of ASC researchers and various affiliated members from other academic institutions in the Netherlands and Africa. Researchers have different disciplinary backgrounds, so the theme groups are, by definition, of a multi-disciplinary character. They are built around a major research theme and together they form the ASC's research programme.

To start with the first stereotype: poverty. Africa is home to 34 of the world's 48 poorest countries. Today more than 300 million people of the 725 million in Africa live in poverty, nearly twice as many as in 1981. And well over 40% of the world's population that live below the poverty line are in Africa. Nevertheless, the picture regarding economic growth is more positive with, for example, per capita GDP growth in some low-income countries reaching an estimated 3% for the second straight year in 2005. This is a marked improvement on the 1995-2004 Sub-Saharan African average annual growth of about 1.7%. Based on current trends, however, most African countries will still not meet any of the Millennium Development Goals. Poverty in Africa is interpreted by the ASC to be the result of processes of inclusion and exclusion, and these are thus at the centre of the work of the 'Economy, Ecology and Exclusion' theme group. This theme group pays special attention to ecological contexts and the role of (natural) resources in exclusion.

To continue with the second stereotype: war and conflict. A large number of the world's conflicts are now concentrated in Africa and conflicts there cause as many deaths as disease does. One in four African countries are currently suffering from the effects of armed conflict, while around 20% of Africans live in countries severely disrupted by conflict. Approximately 15 million Africans are internally displaced at present and another 4.5 million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Nevertheless, the number of armed conflicts in Africa has recently declined and one of the longest running violent disputes – in southern Sudan – has come to an

end. On the other hand, there is very little progress in the worst conflict in Darfur. This field is the focus of the ASC's 'Culture, Politics and Inequality' theme group that aims to broaden perspectives on war and conflict by examining the political, economic and socio-cultural dynamics that generate new formations of power and identities. The same processes of inclusion and exclusion return here but from a different perspective.

And, most importantly, there are the African men and women who organize their lives – making a living and giving it a meaning – in an extraordinary demonstration of resilience and endurance, and not very differently from people in other parts of the world. To counterbalance stereotypes of African victimization, the 'Agency in Africa' theme group follows an approach in which the local actors' understanding of their circumstances is crucial. Their perceptions, ideas, emotions and fantasies are taken into consideration. The theme group is studying the processes of meaning and signification in which agency transpires in the decisions and choices that Africans make, and the hopes and desires they express.

Pioneering scientific research of a multi-disciplinary nature on Sub-Saharan Africa – particularly in the field of the social sciences in its broadest sense – is one of the ASC's primary strategic goals. Research is aimed at an international scientific and policy-directed forum. With more than fifty years' research experience and with an extensive library, the ASC is a leading partner in the international knowledge and learning community of African Studies.

Research on African societies is, as a matter of principle, undertaken jointly with researchers from other research centres, universities and their various networks in Africa. Research is thus not only firmly anchored in African realities but is also the most direct way to mutual learning, sharing experiences and developing common research agendas. The ASC is also putting considerable time and resources into academic capacity-building in Africa through training, special PhD programmes and its new MPhil programme. Capacity development is supplemented by a visiting scholars' programme for African post-docs.

The resources the ASC can draw upon allow its research to be of an empirical nature, rooted in primary data collection in African societies, without neglecting

Research Masters in African Studies

After almost two years of intensive planning, the Research Masters in African Studies (MPhil) was launched in 2006. The activities, including a demanding lecture programme and a wide choice of specialization, are based at the African Studies Centre that is hosting the programme with Leiden University under the leadership of ASC Director Leo de Haan. Daniela Merolla is the academic coordinator and Mirjam de Bruijn, Peter Pels and Robert Ross are the three specialization coordinators. Numerous other lecturers are also contributing to the course and many researchers from other institutions have generously offered their expertise for lectures and student supervision. The Research Masters in African Studies is the result of the joint efforts of the African Studies Centre and Leiden University in cooperation with CERES, the Research School for Resource Studies



The first group of Research Masters students

for Development that coordinates researchers from six universities (Utrecht University, the University of Amsterdam, Wageningen University and Research Centre, Radboud University Nijmegen, the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, and the Free University in Amsterdam), the University of Groningen, Leuven University, the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, the Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam, and CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) in Dakar, Senegal.

The course started in September 2006 with a group of nine students who were exposed to a challenging programme of lectures, written assignments and oral discussions. The first semester was dedicated to the epistemology and methodology of African Studies with case studies as examples of interdisciplinary approaches, and to the writing of preliminary versions of research proposals. The evaluation of the first semester was largely positive and encourages and supports a further strengthening of the epistemological approach. The heavy demands of the programme were mentioned by the students who discovered that the process of becoming a young researcher goes on both during the week and at weekends. Including a few breaks in the programme will certainly be considered for the coming year.

Fund raising to support above-average students from Africa remains a challenge. Although a significant number of African students had hoped to enrol in the course, they had to defer or cancel participation because of a lack of funds. Increasing cutbacks in the number of scholarships being awarded and severe restrictions on funding – such as age and country of origin – have unfortunately resulted in limited access to the Research Masters for African students. Efforts to find more funding will demand serious attention, energy and lobbying from all the institutions involved.

Daniela Merolla

additional sources of information inside and outside Africa. For example, the ASC's Library, Documentation and Information Department is of great importance. It continues to offer one of the largest and best collections of Africana in Europe, and is an indispensable source of knowledge for researchers and the general public.

The three theme groups' programmes drew to a close this year and the following sections explain their provisional conclusions.

Agency in Africa

ASC researchers

Prof. Wouter van Beek
Prof. Wim van Binsbergen
Dr Mirjam de Bruijn (Head)
Dr Rijk van Dijk
Dr Jan-Bart Gewald
Dr Mayke Kaag

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Julie Ndaya
Karin Nijenhuis
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Lotte Pelckmans
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Anne-Lot Hoek
(SNV research project)
Dr Sabine Luning
(Research Masters Coordinator)
Prof. Francis Nyamnjoh
(CODESRIA)
Dr Marja Spierenburg
(Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)
Dr Marijke Steegstra
(Radboud University, Nijmegen)

Visiting fellows in 2006

Dr Adewale Adebani (University of Cambridge)
Dr Tabona Shoko (University of Zimbabwe)

In 2006 the theme group finalized its 'Agency in Africa' programme. This was reflected in the preparation of a book with chapters based on members' research and ideas that emerged during discussions, meetings and workshops. The book will be published in 2007 in the ASC's African Dynamics series.

Analyses of current processes of transformation in Africa are dominated by a gloomy picture of the continent in which war, drought, hunger and uncontrolled urban growth make life difficult. Yet the history of Africa shows us that no matter how serious and ugly circumstances may be in economic, political or social-cultural terms, time and time again African societies demonstrate ways in which such conditions are negotiated in unexpected ways. As Lonsdale has shown in his historical research, conditions have never become so totalizing or hegemonic that all creativity in countering or coping with the circumstances African societies were/are subjected to is annihilated. It appears as if Africa has been the place *par excellence* where the production of social formations meant to deal with prevailing circumstances has taken diverse forms. The theme group worked extensively with the concept of agency, which they defined as follows. Agency stands for manoeuvring space within and in interaction with a social, economic and political environment or structure that is external to and, at the same time, part of agency. Agency is at the core of the creative process of social transformations. It is mediated through the local actor's understanding, perceptions, ideas, emotions and even fantasies and how these influence the creation of transformation. While agency is limited by the possibilities and options available, the research done by the different theme group members has shown that African societies contain vibrant and resilient social formations, such as specific migration patterns and forms of associational life, religious groups, and innovative forms of production that mediate or negotiate prevailing circumstances. These formations are profoundly linked to the economic and social position of a person in society and to cultural constructions of personhood and creativity while, at a higher level, agency analysis goes together with analyses of power relations (access to resources) and wider social relations in society.

The theme group decided at the beginning in 2002 that these complexities can only be studied in the context of clearly defined subjects, and that the selection of these subjects should be guided by the possibilities they offer for multi-disciplinary research and exchange, as well as by their historical depth. The group's provisional findings are, therefore, formulated by subjects.

The first subject concerned *mobility*. In processes of change and transformations on the African continent, previous ASC research showed that the mobility of people

– be it in migration patterns, in the creation of international communities or in flows of refugees – is and always was part and parcel of society and of people's reactions. Research on transformation in African societies should thus always pay attention to mobility as an expression of transformation. In the programme period, migration patterns of (religious) movements, i.e. Islamic brotherhoods in Senegal (research by Mayke Kaag), religious social movements in the DRC (by Julie Ndaya) and Pentecostalism in various countries (by Rijk van Dijk), were shown to give rise to transnationalism, which was interpreted as an important cultural change and a consequence of people's interpretations of mobility. International tourism to Africa (research by Wouter van Beek) was determined as the reverse angle of a similar process towards transnationalism.



Lotte Pelckmans doing fieldwork in Mali

The second subject is *power*. Agency can only be developed in relation to others, which means that social relations, including power relations, come to the fore. The research aimed to unravel how people create change, how new economic and social opportunities are among the driving forces for this change and which notions of power play a role. Research in the Sahel (by Wouter van Beek, Karin Nijenhuis and Mirjam de Bruijn) showed that people's histories and their perspectives on and internalization of the ecology – which especially in the Sahel is unbalanced – explain the new directions they take in their livelihoods, such as diversification, migration and accompanying new social identities. Similar processes were observed in Southern Africa in relation to interactions between people and protected nature reserves (research by Marja Spierenburg).

Another important finding was that people who live in impossible and difficult circumstances are still able to develop agency and contribute to the shaping of their world. In a situation of political, economic and social marginality, 'structure' becomes dominant and the manoeuvring space of the actor limited. Nevertheless, margins may provide incentives for actors to give form to their agency. The clearest examples of this formation of agency in the margins were found in the lives of street children but it was also observed in the cases of poor migrants in West African urban areas (research by Mirjam de Bruijn, Mayke Kaag and Rijk van Dijk). This is an important finding that touches upon the core of poverty research, where vulnerability is today regarded as a key concept. However, vulnerability is often conceptualized as a material state of being, whereas the agency approach of this research programme demonstrated that vulnerability is also culturally and socially defined.

In the course of the programme period, *technology* came to the fore as an important field of study. Again technology does not stand as something on its own but is appropriated and internalized by individuals and societies. Although most technological innovations in Africa come from outside the continent, they become africanized. At the same time, this appropriation and internalization leads to social transformations and new incentives for agency, as was shown with respect to the historical introduction of automobiles and the internal combustion engine in Africa and subsequent changes in infrastructure, trade and occupations. Parallels of these changes were investigated in mining (by Jan-Bart Gewald and Sabine Luning). Interestingly, the scientific reflection on technology formed an important inspiration for conceptualizing the theme group's work on *development*. In a study of the history

Bricks, Mortar and Capacity Building: A Socio-Cultural History of the SNV Netherlands Development Organization

Since February 2005 we have been attached to the African Studies Centre while studying the history of the Dutch development organization SNV. The SNV has been in existence for over forty years and the aim of our project is to write a socio-cultural history of its past. While the literature on development is vast, little research has as yet been devoted to the history of development discourse and practice. Since the 1960s, SNV has changed in many respects. Initially, all projects were designed in the Netherlands, whereas now the wishes and ideals of local partners are considered more important. The focus has changed from practical work carried out by young, single volunteers to technical projects led by professional experts. And, more recently, SNV has moved towards having an advisory role aimed at capacity building. SNV started out as part of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs but is now an independent NGO.

These changes are not framed in terms of a formal and bureaucratic overview of SNV's past but can be interpreted in the light of the perspectives of people working in the sector and those the organization's activities were meant to serve. For this reason, the study has not only used archival sources but has also held interviews with (former) SNVers and with people who participated in SNV's activities in the past.

A number of interviews were conducted in the Netherlands but we also visited six countries where SNV is working. One of the things that struck us when talking to local people who had participated in SNV was that the benefits of a development project were often entirely unintended and unforeseen. And in many cases, the final evaluation of a project has not corresponded with the project's stated aims. A telling example of this was a bamboo-pipe project that was going to supply water to Tanzanian villagers. When the project started in the 1970s, appropriate technology was the 'in thing' and the idea of supplying water through locally available bamboo pipes was lauded nationally and internationally. But it emerged that it would be next to impossible to resolve problems with the durability of the material. SNV withdrew its support although the Tanzanian state continued the project well into the 1990s. An interview in one of the participating villages revealed that this SNV project was not classified as a failure in any way at all. On the contrary, the initiative was doubly

appreciated as it not only provided the village with water but also with an access road, a bridge, transport facilities for the duration of the project, and labour and training opportunities. With such findings, we hope to arrive at an interpretation that goes beyond development as a discourse created in the West, and to be able to describe development as an ensemble of practices in various places and times. Bricks, Mortar and Capacity Building. Forty Years of SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, which is scheduled to be published in 2007, will assess the ways in which SNV has changed since it was set up in the 1960s.



*Inge Brinkman and
Anne-Lot Hoek*

*Fetching water from a SNV-sponsored well in Bamenda, West
Cameroon*

of the SNV Dutch development organization (by Inge Brinkman, Anne-Lot Hoek and Jan-Bart Gewald), development was interpreted as a form of technology introduced in the receiving society. The study revealed the ideals, hopes, expectations, frustrations and achievements of SNV personnel – Dutch and African – and their target groups in a number of African countries. It constitutes the basis of an agency approach in analyzing history in future research projects.

The agency approach also allowed the theme group to develop a conceptual *lingua franca* between geographers, anthropologists, sociologists and historians. In the new research programme, the concept of agency will be maintained but deployed in a more integrated and overarching research theme.

Culture, Politics and Inequality in Africa

ASC researchers

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Lansana Gberie (Kofi Annan Int'l Peacekeeping Training Centre, Accra, Ghana)
Dr Chima Korieh (Rowan University, Glassboro, New York)
Lwazi Lushaba (University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

Five years ago a research programme was developed to explore the impact of political changes like democratization and decentralization, the growing role of religious identities and organizations in the public domain, the relevance of ideologies and cultural factors, the transformation of ethnic and regional identities as politically relevant forces, collective conflict and its impact on the state system, and Africa's changing role and place in the international system. The theme group established three central topics to study these changes in Africa: politics and civil society; the role of religion, ethnicity and social inequalities in public life and politics; and broader security issues. A historicizing perspective was generally followed to assess the relevance of underlying social and cultural factors. Empirical research was done in a number of countries at the forefront of change: Nigeria (by

Ben Soares), Ethiopia (by Jan Abbink), Cameroon (by Piet Konings), Niger (by Klaas van Walraven), Mali (by Ben Soares and Han van Dijk), Ghana (by Ineke van Kessel) and South Africa (by Ineke van Kessel and Stephen Ellis), and in the past year also Chad (by Han van Dijk). In addition, interviews, and document, archival and media studies enabled the theme group to extend its research beyond these specific countries and in more time depth.

After five years of research on political change in the above-mentioned countries, common points began to emerge. These were explanations for the stagnation of the democratization process, the persistence of conflict and its causes, the transformation – and in several cases institutional weakening – of states, intensifying livelihood crises, the emergence and relative success of insurgent movements, and the growing public role of churches and religious movements – both Christian and Muslim – in providing alternative social orders and mobilizationist networks. Elite competition and failure were also much in evidence, as were the hardening and radicalization of communal religious borders. While poverty, insecurity and poor economic conditions have marked many countries, others – such as Ghana and South Africa – have seen significant gains as economic growth picked up, governance stabilized, popular culture and new technology use became vibrant, and civil-society organizations grew stronger. However, it emerged from most research projects that ‘resource competition’, both of a material and an immaterial nature, was a constant and, in some cases, increasingly relevant dynamic but with both negative and positive aspects. The local impact in Africa of global changes is tremendous, also in the continent’s alleged backwaters, and this necessitates a new approach to the study of politics, conflict, transnational crime, development aid and donor policies in a changing world system where, according to some observers, Africa is still seen as a theatre for global power rivalries, leading to a so-called new scramble for Africa. The most important general, empirically corroborated, insights into the theme group’s core research themes were the following.

The usually quite contested and dramatic nature of African politics and social struggle show creative responses from groups such as youth, trade unions and religious associations/movements, as well as in new power broker and crime careers, in ethnic or kinship networks, religious competition and violent action.

The Talk of Bosso

The revolt of the Sawaba movement in Niger in the 1960s – one of my current research projects – was in fact a series of different rebellions fuelled by factors at the local level. Having done fieldwork on local issues in several other areas of Niger, I planned this year to go to the town of Bosso on the shores of Lake Chad in the eastern part of Niger, an area which had played a special role in the Sawaba rebellion. Not only was it one of the few regions where the movement's guerrillas staged successful attacks against the hated RDA regime during the mid -1960s but the guerrilla units involved proved to be capable of repeated infiltration, staging new attacks and remaining beyond the reach of the government. It was important for me to get to know the area and some of its historical actors, if they were still alive, to complete my picture of a rebellion that is really a forgotten page in West Africa's history.



Chief Aba Kaka (with walking-stick) and his entourage

But how could I get there? From the capital Niamey to Bosso on Lake Chad is a distance of more than 1400 km! Travelling from the Chadian capital N'Djaména, on the other side of the lake, was not an option since the tracks there are in poor condition and dangerous, not least because of the banditry in an area intersected by the frontiers of Chad, Cameroon, Nigeria and Niger. I had no choice but to travel the whole of Niger's main east-west artery that links Niamey and the remote eastern regions of the country. I knew that the main Sawaba personality from commando units that had fought in the area at that time was still alive: Aba Kaka was the leader of the guerrillas who attacked Bosso in the autumn of 1964, as well as staging other operations. He was appointed canton chief by the military government that came to power in 1974 and had remained in that position ever since. I had, however, no way of contacting him before starting out on this arduous journey. Therefore, to ensure that I got the most out of the trip, I intended to visit old Sawaba acquaintances and interview new people on the way to Niger's eastern border region.

We set off eastwards in a four-wheel drive vehicle under the competent command of our driver Agali, a Tuareg from the northern Azaouagh region. Our journey took us to cities with beautiful names such as Dogondoutchi, Guidan-Roumji and Zinder, the ancient Hausa city known for its traditional mud-brick houses. Niger is the largest country in West Africa and the long journey across the endless dry savannah made a deep and lasting impression on us. East of Zinder we entered the hilly region of Gouré and further east still, sand dunes appeared which were regularly crossed by camel caravans transporting salt and other goods from up north. A couple of times our vehicle broke down, such as near Goudoumaria, a small town in the Mandaram region that seemed literally to be in the middle of nowhere but turned out to boast several very skilled mechanics.

When, after several days, we entered the town of Diffa, 1359 km east of Niamey, the land became green, much to our surprise. This turned out to be marshland fed by the Komadougou-Yobé, a river system originating in Nigeria that forms the border with Niger and discharges into what remains of Lake Chad. Coming closer to our final destination I became more nervous, although I had managed to conduct several interviews along the way. Would Aba Kaka, the elusive guerrilla, be there? Would he be willing to see me? Beyond Diffa the tarmac had been washed away and 100 km from our destination we left the road and turned onto a track running through sandy fields dotted with trees and hamlets.

Bosso finally appeared on the horizon! It is one of the most isolated places in the world but is an amazingly green town, replete with mopeds and houses built in Sahelian style, and surrounded by fields full of red peppers and other vegetables. To my incredible luck, my elusive guerrilla, who like many Sawabists at the time was known by numerous nicknames and aliases to confuse the regime he was fighting, was just returning from a chiefly tour of his district. There he was, Aba Kaka Chetima Cheriga dit Katiala Abba Kaka! He quickly changed into a magnificent light blue robe – the Sawaba colours – and introduced me to a surviving comrade. We then began a long interview that yielded fascinating insights into the local causes of a rebellion in which Bosso's chief had played such a prominent role. His family and chiefly entourage were witness to an event that must have been the talk of the town.

Klaas van Walraven

Moves toward societal stability, constitutionality and representative rule-of-law are being attempted but are still inconclusive. State legitimacy and authority have often suffered from ongoing contestation and institutional decline, and the coercive responses of threatened state elites were frequent. As patterns of cultural transmission in general were in decline, the political and popular responses to the problems encountered were often confrontational. Even in some countries earlier considered promising (e.g. Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia), regression was seen towards authoritarian streaks of governance, exclusionist tendencies and a lack of progress in establishing systems of justice. In this context, NEPAD did not realize its potential, despite its good intentions and plans on paper. There were some positive exceptions – Ghana, which achieved successful elections, and Senegal and Tanzania – although they were not spared problems of poverty, corruption and, in some cases, growing social and religious tension.

Problems of food insecurity in African countries, such as Chad, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and Eritrea that were frequently related to ongoing, demonstrable climate change, increased conflict sensitivity. They also increased the dependency of local populations on their governments and the donor community, which tended to undermine self-help and existing social networks. The role of civil-society



Conference “African slave trades and African slavery in a global comparative perspective”, May 2006

organizations, while announced by donor countries and international NGOs as vital, was under pressure as their manoeuvring space was reduced or co-opted by state authorities. International pressure on African governments and societies from western donors increased (within the framework of their development policies), but with few substantial results. Middle Eastern countries mostly gave political and diplomatic support to incumbent regimes, while, economically, Asian countries – notably China, India, Iran and Malaysia – asserted their presence through growing trade links and investments.

In a number of historical research projects in the theme group (in Mali by Klaas van Walraven and in West Africa by Stephen Ellis), the historical aspects of power struggles and collective resistance in colonial and post-colonial states were charted, and confirmed the deep social roots of insurgencies. Long phases of violent conflict in these societies not only transformed power relations but had a negative effect on opportunities for societal reconstruction and community (re)building. This is why the theme group considers many predictions about the recovery chances of post-conflict societies aided by the international community too optimistic because societal conditions remain problematic.

The growing role of religious identification and revivalism has been neglected for too long in Africa but is now much in evidence. In the first part of the post-colonial era, religion was largely kept out of politics, as defined by nationalist and state-socialist ideologies, but in the last decade it has entered the public sphere, challenging and redefining it (e.g. Ben Soares's Islam in Africa project). This 'turn to religion' has not led to more democratization or to the establishment of a better-functioning system of justice but certainly seems to be creating new communities of solidarity, ideologies of destiny and definite communal commitments. At the same time, this development is a challenge to democratization, human-rights policy and the further development of neutral political spaces acceptable to all denominations.

Economy, Ecology and Exclusion

ASC researchers

Prof. Han van Dijk
Dr Dick Foeken
Prof. Jan Hoorweg
Wijnand Klaver
Dr André Leliveld
Dr Marcel Rutten (Head)

Associate members

Jan Cappon
(independent non-western sociologist)
Prof. John Sender
(SOAS, London)
Dr Marja Spierenburg
(Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam)
Dr Harry Wels
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Samuel Ouma Owuor (University of Nairobi, Kenya)

This theme group departed from the premise that economy and ecology are interrelated in the sense that changing ecological circumstances at various geographical levels can have a devastating effect on agricultural production, the main economic sector in many African countries. The reverse can also take place, i.e. possible adverse ecological changes as a result of economically induced decisions. The urge to increase production is leading to uncontrolled deforestation, soil depletion and pollution. Thus, economic motives may, due to ecological factors, cause a decline in economic potential at a later date.

Exclusion was considered to be the core concept in the group's research and is understood as denied access to resources, services and markets as a consequence of the fluctuating economic and ecological conditions described above. However, the theme group increasingly realized the limitations of the concept. Research findings hint more at a process of transformation in which people are not entirely excluded but remain a part of the system, albeit in a more exploited position. In the next research period, the theme group will be turning to the theoretical framework of the 'new political economy' whose view on 'exploitation with inclusion' seems more appropriate in explaining socio-economic developments in Africa.

With the winding-up of the theme group's conclusions, one focus was on the issue of why pro-poor policies often result in increasing inequality and why economic growth has failed to reach the poor. In March 2006, the theme group convened a two-day conference to present its conclusions to a select group of international researchers.



Participants of the EEE conference "The end of poverty in Africa"

First, the policy tool of public-private partnerships was analyzed in one of its most prominent fields, i.e. the linking of communities and private-sector stakeholders in the wildlife-based tourism industry. It was shown (for Kenya by Marcel Rutten) that a major weakness in the private-public partnership concept is the imbalance in knowledge and sharing of revenues between the community and tour companies. Policy makers are not succeeding in showing local communities the costs of engaging in this collaboration and, if they are considered to be favourable, in assisting the weaker party in the drafting and negotiating of the contract. The same imbalance in power relations was found in the Southern African transfrontier conservation efforts (by Marja Spierenburg and Harry Wels). Links with NGOs strengthened the negotiating capacity of local people but the end result was still negative because it significantly restricted their control over the resource base.

A second policy tool concerns the formalization of property rights as propagated by De Soto. The theme group's research findings challenge the universality of his claim that it will trigger rapid economic development for the world's poorest because it enables them to gain access to capital using their natural resources as collateral. Land titling research in Kenya (by Marcel Rutten) showed that financial institutions need to be willing to lend money to illiterate landowners and need to do so at reasonable interest rates. In addition, corrupt practices in formal land registration are not building confidence in the formal land-tenure system. Living in a natural environment primarily characterized by a non-equilibrium situation makes certain economic activities, such as livestock keeping, risky and can easily result in loan arrears. But even in an ecologically mild and financially more mature setting (like the one André Leliveld surveyed in Uganda), the process of land formalization has developed to the detriment of the poor.

A third field of analysis of pro-poor policies concerns their impact on labour-markets. To complicate matters further, it might well be that those excluded from resources like land and who took up wage labour are ultimately better off, as was shown for female labourers in Mozambique (by John Sender). In a study conducted among poor women (by John Sender and Deborah Johnston), it was concluded that the type of policies suggested in Lesotho's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) fail to address improvements in two key areas that would directly impact on the welfare of these women. Since these poorest women depend on wage employment, policies should aim at raising the wages of the poor relative to the price of food and other basic goods. This could be done either in the form of public rural employment programmes or in changes in the protection afforded to poor workers, two areas the PRSP does not address at all. Finally, the ability to migrate is given hardly any attention. If very poor households were helped to obtain travel documents and legal protection were granted to migrant workers in the South African agricultural sector, this would have a significant and positive impact. Research has concluded that, without an understanding of the heterogeneous nature of the poor and causes of poverty, PRSPs are likely to be ineffective, and potentially even counterproductive.

The theme group's second focus was the livelihoods of the poor. Social security research (by André Leliveld on Uganda) showed theoretical flaws in the way the

livelihood framework conceptualized social capital. Not only is the concept difficult to operationalize, it also shows deficiencies in analytical academic strength. Social security analysis is not only about studying individual or households' livelihood security strategies but is primarily about understanding a particular form of collective action, for which the livelihood approach as such and the concept of social capital in particular offer no analytical framework. The research concluded that older forms of social security are disintegrating but that new forms are being created following lines of social and economic differentiation in the local agrarian society. New social security arrangements tend to unite the relatively rich because these new forms are mostly money-based and non-agriculturally oriented. The poor are left in the older arrangements in which fewer resources circulate and disintegrating processes can be observed. This could be called 'social security segregation' or social security differentiation instead of exclusion. Although the poor are increasingly worse off, poor people are not excluded but simply left behind in older social security arrangements.

The construction of multi-spatial livelihoods was found to coincide with the general trend of diversification of African livelihoods. In addition to processes of individualization of livelihoods, the theme group's research on urban farming in East Africa (by Dick Foeken, Sam Owuor and Wijnand Klaver) confirmed that the economic crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa constitutes another important explanation. The increase in crop cultivation and livestock keeping in urban settings in East Africa is explained by decreasing household purchasing power and increases in the cost of living. For most people, this is a way of reducing food purchases to ensure that other important expenditures, such as school fees, can be paid. However, farming is by no means urban households' only response to adverse economic circumstances. It was found that manual jobs, petty trade and, especially in the case of the very poor, prostitution and theft are diversification options too. In addition, social networks, such as women's groups and ethnically based groups, are being exploited. It should be stressed that it is not the phenomenon *per se* but its strong growth that can be explained by economic stress. Along with farming by urban families, the multi-locality of urban livelihoods is also expanding. First of all, it would be wrong to consider farming by urban dwellers as a response to only an urban crisis. Many urban dwellers confirm that farming is 'part of their life'. They exploit rural food and income opportunities, which are often linked to their areas of

School Farming and School Feeding Project in Nakuru Town, Kenya

It is 12:30. The bell rings and most of the pupils start running out of their classrooms shouting 'lunch'! They are happy that their lunch break – as scheduled on the school timetable – has finally arrived. This is a daily routine in many public primary schools in Kenya. For the children in lower primary (i.e. classes 1 to 3), it is time to go home, while for the upper primary pupils, it is the usual break for lunch before resuming classes in the afternoon. Although it is the lunch break, many of the pupils from poor households actually have nothing or very little to eat. Even for the lower primary pupils who are finishing school for the day, the majority of those from poor households are not sure whether they will get any food until the evening.

This is what I found in Naka Primary School in Nakuru town during an on-going study on school farming and school feeding. The study is part of the Nakuru Urban Research Agriculture (Research) Project (NUAP) involving researchers from the African Studies Centre, Leiden and the University of Nairobi, Kenya. So far, almost all research regarding urban agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa – and indeed, practically everywhere in the world – has concentrated on farming by individual urban households. Despite being a commonly observed phenomenon in many African towns and cities, farming by urban schools has been largely overlooked (or at least has not received detailed attention) by researchers and policy makers. This study was motivated by the desire to fill this gap on institutional urban farming. The main objectives of the study are: (1) to describe the practice of school farming in Nakuru town; (2) to assess awareness about environmentally friendly farming; (3) to establish the contribution of school farming to school feeding programmes; (4) to determine the extent to which the pupils benefit from school farming and school feeding programmes in terms of food consumption, dietary pattern and school attendance; and (5) to assess the potential for school farming in combination with school feeding in Nakuru town.

The first phase of the study started with a general survey of all schools in Nakuru town: primary and secondary, public and private, day and boarding schools. The aim was to obtain an overall picture of school farming and school feeding activities, including the nutritional status of class one pupils in primary schools. Schools were found to engage in farming activities and/or school feeding programmes for various reasons. Crop cultivation, which is more dominant in Nakuru schools than livestock keeping, is practised not only as a source of food (and sometimes income) but also as part of the

school curriculum in secondary schools, which offer agriculture as an examination subject. Many boarding schools with enough land practise farming as a way of producing their own food. Crop production (mainly maize and beans) and livestock keeping (mainly for milk) is carried out by the school administration to reduce the cost of buying food for the students. More recently, this practice has become one of the ways schools respond to increases in food prices and reduced government subsidies, while at the same time maintaining affordable school fees for parents.

Whereas the school feeding programme was mandatory and was paid for out of school fees in boarding schools, private schools and day secondary schools, this was not the case in public primary schools. In these schools, only those pupils who can pay for it on a daily basis are eligible for lunch in the feeding programme organized by the school at a minimum charge in an attempt to bring on board as many pupils as possible. The lunch programme is mainly for the upper primary school pupils (i.e. classes 4 to 8) who are supposed to continue with afternoon classes. This is one way



Naka Primary School

of 'keeping the pupils in school during lunch hour' as one of the headmasters explained. To avoid them 'coming back late after lunch and to avoid pupils hanging or idling around the nearby shops', pupils are not allowed to leave school during the lunch break. This implies that those who can afford it get lunch in school; others bring their own packed lunch from home; while others have to manage without any lunch at all.

In a very few schools like Naka, needy pupils and those from extremely poor families are provided with lunch free of charge. Naka, a school built from old iron sheets, is located in a high-income estate but draws its pupils from nearby low-income neighbourhoods. The lunch programme, sponsored by a well-wisher, caters for an identified group of pupils in need. In addition, these pupils are also given dinner before they go home after school. Although all the children in this school are from poor households, the well-wisher can only sponsor a given number due to financial constraints. The school does not have a farm where it can produce its own food and therefore reduce the cost of buying food. While these pupils are lucky to be provided with food at school, there are many others from poor households in Nakuru town who go hungry during the day. This naturally affects their concentration and performance in class.

The second phase of the survey aims to establish whether pupils participating in school feeding programme are better off in terms of their dietary patterns and nutrition status than those not participating in it, especially in public day primary schools in the poor neighbourhoods of Nakuru town. The third and last phase will involve an in-depth qualitative analysis of how far school farming activities contributes to school feeding programmes.

The importance of school farming to pupils' food intake, particularly when the produce is used for school feeding programmes, cannot be underestimated. In addition, a school feeding programme can go a long way to improving the nutritional status of pupils, increasing their concentration and performance in school and, in the long-run, raising school attendance and retention rates. This is particularly important for Kenya where 'learning on an empty stomach' may water down the gains made by the provision of free primary education. It is my hope that the results of this study will provide policy makers with a detailed state of affairs in school farming and school feeding and help contribute to food security, nutritional status and environmental awareness.

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origin, and this exploitation of rural farming activities, or at least the linking-up with these kinds of activities by their rural kin, has increased over the past decades. This gives rise to multi-spatial livelihoods, i.e. complexes of urban and rural economic activities bound together by family and kinship ties. Exclusion of the poor is again only partial. Access to land in urban areas was found to be a constraint for them, and their dependence on rural farming is noteworthy. Unlike in urban areas, the poor's access to land in rural areas is usually through inheritance. They therefore manage to engage in rural farming almost as much as the non-poor, while they are underrepresented in urban farming. Within urban farming, access to water for irrigation to optimize farming activities is more difficult for the poor compared to the non-poor, which results in their food security facing increased vulnerability, especially in times of climatic stress.

Library, Documentation and Information Department

Three major achievements were realized by the Library, Documentation and Information (LDI) Department in 2006. The first was the official launch of the ASC's service Connecting-Africa (www.connecting-africa.net) that provides free access to more than 10,000 academic publications on Africa. Connecting-Africa was launched during the 'Bridging the North-South Divide' conference, which was organized in Leiden by the ASC and CODESRIA in September 2006.

A second important achievement was the completion of the African Studies Thesaurus at the end of 2006. A thesaurus can help select the books and articles a reader may be looking for and serve as a crucial selection aid in this era of information overload. The Leiden thesaurus contains more than 12,000 terms that will guide the user to specific subjects in the ASC's collection. The thesaurus can be used via the ASC website and/or the library catalogue (<http://opc4-ascl.pica.nl/>).

ASC Thesaurus: a guide to information on Africa

Developed as an indexing and retrieval tool for the ASC library collection, the African Studies Thesaurus covers the broad field of African Studies, with an emphasis on the social sciences and humanities. It contains some 5,200 English descriptors (or preferred terms) and an additional 6,900 non-preferred terms which guide the user to preferred terms. Specific Africa-related descriptors include the names of countries and regions, ethnic groups, African languages, African polities and political parties in Africa.

The African Studies Thesaurus was completed at the end of 2006 and replaces the numerical classification system previously used by the ASC's library for subject indexing. It is the culmination of a project designed to transform the ASC library catalogue into a more user-friendly bibliographical tool in the field of African Studies and improve national and international subject access to Africa resources. With the African Studies Thesaurus, the ASC also aims to facilitate the identification of relevant indexing terminology and provide a tool for managing African Studies information resources in general. The thesaurus will be continually updated and improved by the ASC library staff.

Further information about the African Studies Thesaurus can be found at <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Thesaurus/About.aspx>

Connecting-Africa: free online information



Connecting-Africa is a service that provides access to African research information worldwide. The service provides free access to digital resources on Africa: the full text of publications, images, titles of published research and details of researchers on Africa.

Connecting-Africa was initiated by the African Studies Centre in Leiden in 2003 and harvests metadata records from all over the world – from Amsterdam to Wisconsin and from Australia to Michigan. To date, Connecting-Africa has about 13,000 metadata records and 10,800 object files in its database, with hundreds of new records being added to the database every month. It also 'connects' 170 experts in the field.

Connecting-Africa provides free access to scientific information. People can make use of this service in two ways. One is by using the information as a scholar, student or librarian; and the other way is by contributing as individual or organization to the service by making local (OAI-compatible) academic databases available for harvesting by the Connecting-Africa service.

The development of Connecting-Africa is taking place in stages and by means of externally funded projects. Grants have been received from the Dutch SURF Foundation, in response to Calls for Tender of the DARE Programme (Digital Academic REpositories), and from DPRN (the Development Policy Review Network). The African Studies Centre hosts, develops and operates the service and would welcome the participation of partner organizations with an interest in supporting the virtual community in African Studies.

<http://www.connecting-africa.net>

The third major achievement was the cataloguing of more than 7,500 books, articles, (e)journals and videos in 2006. Some of these (approx. 3,000) were old African government reports, articles and book donations from over the last decade that were catalogued retrospectively by the Dutch company Ingressus. The other 4,500 items (normal book acquisitions and journal articles) were catalogued by ASC staff.

The head of the Library, Documentation and Information Department, Titia van der Werf, left the ASC in August to take up the position of Director of Collections at the International Institute of Social History (IISG) in Amsterdam. Her successor, Jos Damen, who was previously attached to Leiden University Library, took over in November 2006.

Figures and Trends

	2005	2006
Number of visitors	4727	4469
Loans	6561	6472
Requests for information		
by phone	1154	1165
by email	1005	1200
New acquisitions	1760	1708
Cataloguing (incl. retrospective)	3526	7686
Abstracts (ASA Online)	1640	1618
Subscriptions to ASA Online mailing list	587	685
Titles in ASC catalogue	141,000	148,700
Titles in Connecting-Africa	916	10,799
ASC website: unique visitors	55,441	122,267
ASC website: visited pages	278,925	566,419
ASC website hits		
(excl. affiliated websites, internal use & robots)	2,273,994	4,986,833

2006 was a productive year in which 7,686 books, articles, (e-)journals and videos were catalogued (compared with the 3,536 titles that were made available in 2005).

The number of requests for information remained stable, with a slight increase in requests for information by email.

Some of the annual figures indicate a change of use in the information the ASC provides. The number of visitors to the ASC website more than doubled, as did the number of visited website pages. The number of subscribers to the alerting service offered by African Studies Abstracts Online went up to 685, possibly partly triggered by a positive review it was given on Stanford University's website, which stated that the publication offers an 'excellent annotated index of articles from periodicals, chapters from edited works and collective volumes on Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities'. There was a small decline in the number of visitors to the library, which can be explained in the context of the general trend towards the digitalization of information and online access to information resources.

The *Library Policy Plan 2005-2008* expects that the ASC library will extend its paper-based collection with a substantial digital collection, which will direct use even more towards information that is electronically available. At the same time, the ASC's collection of books and journals remains a unique Africana collection, with almost 50% of the books being the only copy listed in the Dutch Central Catalogue (NCC).

Book Donations

The most unusual donation in 2006 was a gift by Ms M.J.A. de Koster from Amsterdam who gave the ASC library four boxes of extremely interesting material on Abyssinia and Ethiopia. These included the oldest publication the library now has in its collection: *Gedenk-waardige aanteekeningen, gehouden door den eerwaarden vader Hieronymus Lobo op zijn voyagie, gedaan in het jaar, 1636: aangaande het rijk der Abyssinen* (...). The book was printed in Leiden in 1707 by Pieter van der Aa.

SPIIL, the Leiden political-science students' association, gave the ASC library the archives of political scientist Gerard Schellingerhout, who fought apartheid and supported democratization in South Africa during his lifetime. And Koos van der Meulen, the former head of the ASC library, also donated a number of fascinating books to the library on a variety of subjects.



From the ASC library's oldest publication

Professional Relations and Cooperation

In 2006 Titia van der Werf, the then head of the library, co-organized discussions about electronic publishing and the dissemination of information during the conference entitled 'Bridging the North-South Divide'.

Tiny Kraan and Elvire Eijkman went to the Salon International de l'Édition et du Livre (SIEL) from 11-15 February 2006, which was arranged to tie in with the Casablanca International Book Fair. They returned with more than 130 interesting books originating from Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Algeria and Cameroon for the library collection.

Marijke van der Lee and Tiny Kraan went to the London Book Fair in March 2006. They had meetings with two distributors (African Books Collective, London and the Africa Book Centre in Brighton) and contacted some other book distributors and publishers (e.g. Abebooks, Eurospan and various South African publishers and universities).

Contacts with colleagues at the Nordiska Afrikainstitutet in Uppsala and at CODESRIA in Dakar led, among other things, to an exchange of books. And NISC and the Dutch publisher Brill were supplied with bibliographic information.

Several scientific Dutch libraries, including the ASC library, set up an interest group (WSWB, Werkgroep Speciale Wetenschappelijke Bibliotheken, a branch of the Dutch Library Organisation NVB) to increase exposure to their collections and gain easier access to (digital) scientific information.

The uniqueness of 50% of the books in the ASC library

The ASC's Online Catalogue (<http://opc4-ascl.pica.nl/>) lists about 150,000 items: approximately 80,000 abstracts and about 70,000 books, journals, videos and CDs. The library has 67,500 books and, according to the Netherlands Central Catalogue (NCC, via <http://www.picarta.nl>), there is no other copy in a Dutch library of 32,000 of these books. This means that almost half of the ASC's collection is unique in the Netherlands. (It should, however, be noted that the catalogue of the KIT library in Amsterdam has not yet been completely included in the Netherlands Central Catalogue.)



From the unique book *Moeurs, loix et costumes des habitans de la Côte des Esclaves* (Paris, ca. 1788) [ASC Library, AFRIKA HcC2/16]

These unique volumes include African literature, dissertations, government reports, brochures, and books that were printed in Africa. Most of these books were published after 1945 although approximately 2,000 appeared prior to this date. For example, *Moeurs, loix et costumes des habitans de la Côte des Esclaves* (Customs, Laws and Clothes of the Inhabitants of the Slave Coast) by Jacques Grasset-Saint-Sauveur and Jean François Cornu dates from about 1788 and is not to be found in any other library in the Netherlands, or even in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

The books in the ASC's collection are written in different languages: about 60% are in English, 25% are in French, while Dutch, German, Portuguese, Afrikaans, Italian and Spanish make up the remaining 15%.

The library currently has subscriptions to 450 periodicals and 100 electronic journals; 9,500 microfiches of development plans of African states and approximately 800 videos and CD-ROMs.

Africa Yearbook 2

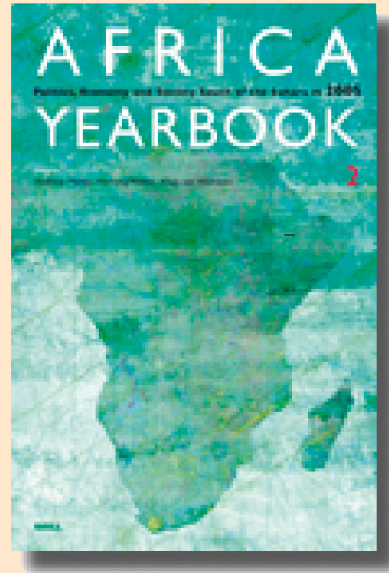
Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara

A. Mehler, H. Melber &

K. van Walraven (eds)

Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers

ISBN 90 04 15486 8



The second edition of this English-language publication offering detailed information on individual African countries appeared in 2006. It is published by Brill Academic Publishers in Leiden and has articles by renowned specialists – a number of whom are researchers at the ASC – giving an annual overview of the major developments in each Sub-Saharan African country.

The *Africa Yearbook* covers the major domestic political changes, the foreign policy and the socio-economic trends in Sub-Saharan Africa in one specific calendar year. It contains articles on all the Sub-Saharan states, each of the four sub-regions (West, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa) and focuses on major cross-border developments and sub-regional organizations as well as offering articles on continental developments and European-African relations. The *Africa Yearbook* is oriented to the requirements of a large number of target groups: students, politicians, diplomats, administrators, journalists, teachers, practitioners in the field of development aid as well as business people.

External Communication

Seminars, Films, Conferences and Study Days

In 2006, the seminar committee organized eleven research seminars and two 'Africa Today' seminars on current affairs – one on the collateral damage of development aid and the other on the elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Both were well attended with over 30 participants. A seminar on China in Africa given by Chris Alden from the London School of Economics drew the year's biggest audience with over 70 participants. As a result of the obvious interest in the rise of China as a major player in Africa, the seminar committee plans to organize further seminars on this topic.

The research seminars covered a wide range of topics from a variety of academic disciplines. Visiting fellow Umar Danfulani's seminar on interreligious conflict in Nigeria drew on his extensive knowledge and personal experience, as was the case in a very different setting for Wouter van Beek and Arnold Pannenburg who talked about sport in Africa. Lively discussions were generated by Michael Jennings in his well-researched presentation on Oxfam in Tanzania, Tom Lodge on Mandela's politics, Kenneth Good on the consequences of diamond dependency in Botswana, and Niels Kastfelt on the politics of history in northern Nigeria. Several presentations received wider exposure thanks to media coverage in the Dutch press or radio, and interviews with the speakers.

The seminar committee experimented with having less frequent seminars in 2006, with an average of one per month. However the conclusion is that fewer seminars do not, in fact, result in better attendance numbers. In addition to a multitude of other events (conferences, study days etc.) arranged by the ASC, the seminar committee will continue to plan about 12-14 seminars per year.

The ASC has a large video collection of African films and documentaries, and films from this collection are shown regularly at the Centre in its CinemAfrica programme. After poor attendance figures in 2005, it was decided in 2006 to try combining the showing of films with a seminar. And, for example, on 13 April two film documentaries complemented the 'Sports in Africa: Football as a Religious Arena' programme. Viewings for students are also sometimes arranged, for instance, on 17 October, the film 'Keita ou l'héritage du griot' was shown to about 80 cultural anthropology students from Leiden University.

A conference on 18 May on the African slave trade and African slavery in a global comparative perspective was organized to enable a discussion of a recently published comparative overview by French historian Olivier Pétré-Grenouilleau, which had sparked considerable controversy in France. The *Volkskrant* and *Trouw* both covered parts of the discussion.

'The End of Poverty in Africa: Fives Decades of Development and What Now?' was the title of the conference held by the EEE theme group in Leiden on 16 and 17 March to round off its research programme. The papers presented and the ideas discussed will form the basis of the next book in the ASC's 'African Dynamics' series that will come out some time in 2007.

A conference on Electronic Publishing entitled 'Bridging the North-South Divide in Scholarly Communication on Africa. Threats and Opportunities in the Digital Era' was convened by the ASC and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) in Leiden from 6-8 September. Keynote addresses were given by



Conference on Electronic Publishing, Leiden 6-8 September 2006

Dr Paul Wouters, Prof. Peter Johan Lor and Olivier Sagna and there were sessions on 'Academic knowledge for development in Africa', 'Bibliometrics and citations' and 'Publishing models for Africa'.

The ASC, CODESRIA, the International Institute for the Study of Islam in the Modern World (ISIM) and the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) also convened a conference on 'Youth and the Global South: Religion, Politics and the Making of Youth in Africa, Asia and the Middle East' in October. This three-day conference, which was held in Dakar, Senegal, brought together internationally respected scholars presenting cutting-edge insights from their current research. The conference's objective was to explore youth and their negotiation of the social, political, economic and cultural constraints they encounter within their own environment. A comparative analysis was made of youth cultures, subcultures and subjectivities in the societies of the South and the delegates engaged with conceptual debates on youth cultures, religion, politics and violence, which have so far been largely formulated from research in Western Europe and North America.

At the request of the Development Policy Review Network (DPRN), the African Studies Centre organized, for the second consecutive year, three reflection and discussion days for the regions of West Africa (2 November), East Africa (7 November) and the Horn of Africa (9 November). The aim was to bring together different stakeholder groups – policy makers, development practitioners, academics, independent journalists and consultants – to exchange information and ideas on developments in the different regions and the role of Dutch development aid in Africa. This year a more provocative meeting method was chosen: Open Space Technology. It allowed greater group dynamics and encouraged interdisciplinary connections and continuous interaction.

A study day in December was organized together with NVAS, the Netherlands African Studies Association, to investigate the sudden success of rap and hip hop music. Are rap and hip hop the new global youth language to criticize society? Or is it a fad with little content in which being 'cool' is the most important goal?

Afrikadag

The 'Afrikadag', organized by the Evert Vermeer Stichting, is an important Africa event in the Netherlands and in 2006 was held in The Hague at the Haagse Hogeschool. It offers an opportunity to showcase what the ASC does, to meet other institutions and persons with an interest in Africa and to sell ASC publications. The ASC had for many years a booth at this annual event and provided speakers for various panels and discussion groups. On 22 April 2006 the ASC hosted two lively sessions entitled 'Meer is beter? Lessen uit de Nederlandse hulp aan Afrika' with Inge Brinkman, Han van Dijk, Anne-Lot Hoek (all from the ASC) and Thea Fierens (Tweede Kamer, PvdA), and 'China in Africa' with Leo de Haan, Judith van de Looy (both from the ASC) and Dorette Corbey (PvdA, European Parliament).

Africa Thesis Award

The Africa Thesis Award aims to encourage student research and writing on Africa and promote the study of African cultures and societies. It is presented annually to a student whose Masters thesis has been completed on the basis of research conducted on Africa. It is an initiative of the African Studies Centre, the Netherlands institute for Southern Africa (NiZA) and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA).

The Award for 2006 was won by Mienke van der Brug for her thesis entitled 'World and Experiences of AIDS Orphans in North Central Namibia'. The prize, awarded on 8 November, consisted of €1000 and an additional €3000 for the writing of a PhD proposal or for fieldwork to update the original data to make it more accessible to a wider audience. The winning thesis will be published in the ASC's new African Studies Collection and a summary of the work will be submitted to a CODESRIA journal. The jury was delighted to be able to award second prize to Janske van Eijck for her thesis 'Transition towards Jatropha Biofuels in Tanzania, An Analysis with Strategic Niche Management'.



Bert Koenders (PvdA) presenting the prize for 2006 to the winner, Mienke van der Brug

Exhibitions

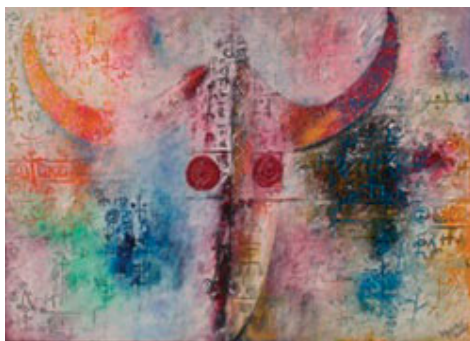
In 2006 the ASC again had exhibitions of photos and paintings on display in its corridors and in the Centre's library.

February-May: Yolé!Africa

This was an exhibition of paintings by Yosief Habties Indrias who was born in Eritrea Ethiopia and Daniel Kambere Tsongo from DRC. Yolé!Africa is a centre for culture and art in Kampala, Uganda that was founded in 2000 by anthropologist Ellen Lammers and artist Petna Ndaliko Katondolo. Refugees from DRC, Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea, together with Ugandan youngsters, are busy at the centre with painting, dance and acting. From every piece of art that the artists sell, they give 25% to Yolé!Africa to help maintain the centre.



Action against Beauty by Yosief Habties



Conflict in Peace by Yosief Habties

June-July: Photo Exhibition by the Stichting Abdo: The Nuba

Stichting Abdo has been helping with the rebuilding of Nuba villages in southern Sudan since the end of the armed conflict there by giving financial support to various educational projects. Hannie Halma has visited the country several times and taken photos of thousands of Nuba who fled the war. This photo exhibition toured the Netherlands in 2005 and 2006.



Peace conference in Kadugli, Sudan



August-September: Paintings by Hamed Ouattara

The paintings by Hamed Ouattara, an artist from Burkina Faso, were on loan courtesy of Galerie 23 Hedendaagse Afrikaanse Kunst in Amsterdam.



Le Dogon, a painting by Hamed Ouattara from Burkina Faso

October-December: Paintings by Wilma van Weijen-van Iersel

Dutch artist Wilma van Weijen-van Iersel has collected photos from different newspapers and incorporated their often heart-wrenching stories into a series of paintings. This has resulted in a very original kind of artwork.



Contact with the Media

As in previous years, many ASC staff members were asked to give interviews to the media in 2006. The media now find their way easily to the ASC, usually for background comments and information on news items. A few examples include: Klaas van Walraven gave interviews about Charles Taylor (to Radio 1 and 2 and Business News Radio) and about AU peacekeepers in Somalia (Radio Netherlands); Leo de Haan wrote a number of columns for Africa Server and other staff members were regularly quoted in the Dutch press, for example in *Trouw* and *NRC Handelsblad*. Stephen Ellis gave interviews mainly about Liberia to Radio Netherlands, Radio 1, Vatican Radio, Danish radio, Radio France and Deutsche Welle, and he also gave an interview on the Mo Ibrahim Prize to the BNR.

Networks

The African Studies Centre in Leiden maintains strategic and institutional ties with a number of related research organizations in the Netherlands, Africa and Europe. The alphabetical list below includes only the institutions with which the ASC has developed formal and long-standing ties through strategic alliances. In addition to these, the ASC has developed numerous project-based collaborative ties with research institutions, particularly in Africa. ASC researchers have external affiliations with a range of universities, non-governmental organizations and policy-oriented institutions.

AEGIS: The Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies

www.aegis-eu.org

AEGIS is a collaborative network of European research centres that aims to create synergies between experts and institutions. With its primary emphasis on the social sciences and the humanities, AEGIS's main goal is to improve understanding about contemporary African societies. AEGIS is registered as a foundation in the Netherlands and is governed by a four-member board. The African Studies Centre in Leiden is one of its founding members and its director is a member of the AEGIS board. The ASC hosts AEGIS's financial administration and the AEGIS website. ASC researchers contribute to joint conferences, summer schools and other AEGIS

activities. In 2004 the ASC together with two AEGIS partners, the Institut für Afrika-Kunde in Hamburg and the Nordiska Afrikainstitutet in Uppsala, started a new annual AEGIS publication, *The Africa Yearbook* that covers major domestic political developments, the foreign policy and socio-economic trends in Sub-Saharan Africa in one calendar year. Another AEGIS activity is its biannual European Conference on African Studies. In 2006 preparations started for the 2007 conference, to be held in Leiden, entitled 'African Alternatives: Initiative and Creativity beyond Current Constraints' when topics ranging from religion, Islam, HIV/AIDS, education and literature to decentralization will be discussed.

APAD: Association Euro-Africaine pour l'Anthropologie du Changement Social et du Développement / Euro-African Association for the Anthropology of Social Change and Development

www.association-apad.org

In 2006 the ASC took over the secretariat of APAD from EHESS/Université de Provence in Marseille for the next four years. The board members are G. Blundo (President, EHESS, Marseille), D. de Lange (Vice-President, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren), M. de Bruijn (General Secretary, African Studies Centre, Leiden) and S. Hagberg (Treasurer, Uppsala University, Uppsala). APAD publishes a journal, the *APAD Bulletin*, and organizes conferences.

ASSR: Amsterdam School for Social Research

www2.fmg.uva.nl/assr

The Amsterdam School for Social Research aims to be a focal point for social scientists doing interdisciplinary, comparative and historical research into the dynamics of contemporary societies. As a graduate school it offers a multi-disciplinary programme for students studying for a PhD in sociology, anthropology and political science. The African Studies Centre in Leiden and the ASSR signed an agreement of cooperation in 2000 to foster collaborative research in the area of non-Western studies.

CERES: Research School for Resource Studies for Development

ceres.fss.uu.nl

The CERES research school was established by six Dutch academic institutions in 1992 as a coordinating body to develop research in the Netherlands and supervise

PhD candidates. The African Studies Centre in Leiden and CERES signed an agreement of association in 1998 to cooperate in research coordination and PhD supervision. ASC researchers contribute to the coordination of the CERES Working Programmes and participate in the annual summer schools organized by CERES. Its research contributes to several CERES working programmes.

CNWS: Research School of Asian, African and Amerindian Studies

www.cnws.leidenuniv.nl

The CNWS Research School is a cooperative venture between Leiden University's Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Social Sciences and Faculty of Law. Senior scholars, who are appointed as members by the CNWS board, encourage junior researchers preparing dissertations and working on interdisciplinary research. Almost half of the ASC's researchers are currently members of CNWS and, as such, participate in the CNWS interdisciplinary research clusters and assist in the training of junior researchers. The Research Masters in African Studies, a joint initiative of the ASC and Leiden University's Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Social Sciences, takes place in the framework of CNWS cooperation.

CODESRIA: Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa

www.codesria.org

The ASC's partnership with CODESRIA, which dates from 2005, aims to promote understanding and goodwill among scholars in general, and within African Studies in particular, to strengthen scientific ties and to broaden faculty, student and policy makers' experiences and horizons. The partnership has identified the following areas of cooperation: research and training projects; library, documentation and ICT; publications and information dissemination; awards for MA theses in African Studies; conferences, symposiums, seminars and workshops; and fund-raising for joint activities. ASC and CODESRIA researchers have been working together in research projects for several years now and both institutions have joined the Consortium Development Partnership (CDP) initiative, which provides yet another framework for cooperation between the two centres.

On 25 April 2006 Dr Francis Nyamnjoh, a CODESRIA staff member and head of their Department of Publications and Dissemination, presented a seminar at the ASC entitled 'Insiders and Outsiders', based on one of his recent publications. From 13-15 October 2006 CODESRIA hosted the three-day conference on 'Youth

and the Global South: Religion, Politics and the Making of Youth in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, Dakar', in which the ASC participated. And in September the conference entitled 'Bridging the North-South Divide in Scholarly Communication on Africa. Threats and Opportunities in the Digital Era' was jointly organized by the ASC and CODESRIA.

Leiden University

www.leiden.edu

The African Studies Centre and Leiden University signed a permanent agreement in 1990 to consolidate the close professional and administrative relationship between both organizations. The agreement covers collaboration in research on Sub-Saharan Africa; assigning the African Studies Centre the privilege of being treated as part of the university organization with due regard for the corporate rights of the ASC Foundation and its interuniversity form of organization; and the role of Leiden University as administrative intermediary for allocating the state subsidy to the ASC and the ensuing responsibilities of both institutions.

Research collaboration between both organizations materialized with the partnership between the ASC and the CNWS Research School, established in 1992, with the aim of cooperating in areas of joint research, teaching, collection building and publications. The ASC library enjoys close working relations with Leiden University's library and shares automation facilities and collection access privileges. Both libraries are collaborating in the DARC project and Open Access Leiden.

NVAS: Nederlandse Vereniging van Afrika Studies / Netherlands African Studies Association

www.afrikastudies.nl

The ASC supports NVAS, an association which currently has 280 members. The activities include maintaining the website, disseminating information on all kinds of Africa-related activities, producing the quarterly *Nieuwsbrief*, and organizing an annual study day or conference, which in 2006 was the above-mentioned study day on African rap and hip hop.

Governing Bodies and Personnel

Members of the Board of Governors

(on 31 December 2006)

Ms E.M.A. Schmitz (Chair)	Judge, Zwolle Law Courts; former Deputy Minister of Justice and Mayor of Haarlem
Ms B.E.A. Ambags (Vice-chair)	Former ambassador to Burkina Faso and Zimbabwe
Ms J. Groen	Journalist with the <i>Volkskrant</i>
Prof. A. de Ruijter	Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tilburg
Mr A. Lenstra	Former Vice President of Unilever

Members of the Academic Advisory Council

(on 31 December 2006)

Dr P. Boele van Hensbroek	University of Groningen
Prof. M. van Dijk	Erasmus University, Rotterdam
Dr S. Evers	Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam
Prof. G. Frerks (Chair)	University of Wageningen
G. de Groot	University of Tilburg
Dr H. Huisman	University of Utrecht
Prof. M. Mous	University of Leiden
Dr W. Nauta	University of Maastricht
Dr M. O'Laughlin	Institute of Social Studies, The Hague
Prof. P. Pels	University of Leiden
Dr J. Post	University of Amsterdam
Dr R. Reis	University of Amsterdam
Prof. P. Richards	University of Wageningen
Dr H. van Rinsum	University of Utrecht
Dr B. de Steenhuijsen Piters	Royal Tropical Institute
Dr H. Wels	Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam
Prof. F. Wijsen	Radboud University



Personnel

(on 31 December 2006)

Director

Prof. L.J. de Haan

human geographer

Research Staff

Prof. G.J. Abbink

anthropologist

Prof. W.E.A. van Beek

anthropologist

Prof. W.M.J. van Binsbergen

anthropologist, philosopher

Dr I. Brinkman

historian, project researcher

Dr M.E. de Bruijn

anthropologist

Prof. J.W.M. van Dijk

forestry expert, anthropologist

Dr R.A. van Dijk

anthropologist

Dr S.D.K. Ellis

historian

Dr D.W.J. Foeken

human geographer

Dr J-B. Gewald

historian

Prof. G.S.C.M. Hesseling

legal anthropologist, jurist

A. Hoek

historian, project researcher

Prof. J.C. Hoorweg

social psychologist, social ecologist

Dr M.M.A. Kaag

anthropologist

Dr W.M.J. van Kessel

historian

W. Klaver

nutritionist

Dr P.J.J. Konings

sociologist of development

Dr A.H.M. Leliveld

economist

Dr D. Merolla

anthropologist

Dr M.M.E.M. Rutten

human geographer

Dr B.F. Soares

anthropologist

Dr K. van Walraven

political scientist

PhD Students

A. Alemu Fanta

ethnologist, folklorist

Th. Djedjebi

human geographer

B. Gebeyehu

anthropologist

L. van der Kamp

anthropologist



J. Ndaya	sociologist of development
C.T. Nijenhuis	human geographer, jurist
L. Nijzink	human geographer
S.O. Owuor	human geographer (graduation 26/4/06)
L. Pelckmans	anthropologist
B. Tasew	ethnologist/folklorist
A.J.G. van Til	anthropologist

Library, Documentation and Information Department

J.C.M. Damen	head of department
M.M.O. Boin	documentalist
M.C.A. van Doorn	documentalist
E.M. Eijkman	documentalist
M. Harnquist	assistant librarian
C.J.M. Kraan	documentalist
M.B. van der Lee	assistant librarian
A.A.M. van Marrewijk	assistant librarian
R. Meijer	assistant librarian
M. Oosterkamp	assistant librarian
K. Polman	documentalist
M. Smit	assistant librarian
C.M. Sommeling	documentalist
P.G. Verkaik	assistant librarian

Administrative Staff

K.K. Dorrepaal	assistant administrator, publications manager
J. Nijssen	administrator
U. Oberst	programme coordinator
G. Petit	executive secretary to the director and management assistant
A. Reeves	editor
W. Veerman	programmer, computer manager
M.A. Westra	personnel administrator and management assistant
M.C.A. van Winden	public-relations coordinator

L. van Wouw	programmer, webmaster
W.J. Zwart-Brouwer	layout assistant

The following members of staff left the ASC during 2006

H. Meilink	research staff
J. v.d. Meulen	assistant librarian
T. van der Werf	head of department

The following staff were temporarily based at the ASC during 2006

F. Klein Klouwenberg	student assistant
J. van de Looy	research assistant
A. Nita	student assistant
R. Weijs	student assistant

Visiting Fellows at the African Studies Centre in 2006

Dr Umar Danfulani	University of Jos, Nigeria 27 January – 16 April
Lansana Gberie	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, Accra 11 April – 21 June
Dr Chima Korieh	Rowan University, Glassboro, New York 15 April – 10 July
Dr Tabona Shoko	University of Zimbabwe 4 July – 28 August
Robert Mbe Akoko	University of Buea, Cameroon 4 July – 31 August
Lwazi Lushaba	University of Ibadan, Nigeria 13 September – 30 November
Dr Adewale Adebaniwi	University of Cambridge 30 September – 7 December

Financial Overview

(in € '000)

<i>Income</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
Netherlands Ministries of:	2,814	2,843
• Education, Culture and Sciences		
• Foreign Affairs		
• Agriculture, Nature Conservation & Fisheries		
Projects for third parties	559	483
Other income (publications, etc.)	118	113
	<u>3,491</u>	<u>3,439</u>
<i>Expenditures</i>		
Personnel	2,291	2,298
Institutional costs	882	1.043
Inventory depreciation	35	33
	<u>3,208</u>	<u>3.374</u>

Publications

ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS

- G.J. Abbink, 'Ethiopia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 297-308.
- G.J. Abbink, 'Warfare in Africa: Reframing State and "Culture" as Factors of Violent Conflict', in: T. Otto, H. Thrane & H. Vandkilde (eds), *Warfare and Society: Archaeological and Social Anthropological Perspectives*, Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, pp. 261-71.
- G.J. Abbink, 'Of Snakes and Cattle: The Dialectics of Group Esteem between Suri and Dizi in Southwest Ethiopia', in: I. Strecker & J. Lydall (eds), *Ethiopian Images of Self and Other. Essays on Cultural Contact, Respect and Self-Esteem in Southern Ethiopia*, Münster: Lit Verlag, pp. 227-45.
- G.J. Abbink, 'Ethnicity and Conflict Generation in Ethiopia: Some Problems and Prospects of Ehno-regional Federalism', *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 24 (3): 389-414.
- G.J. Abbink, 'Reconstructing Haberland, Reconstructing the Wolaitta: Writing the History and Society of a Former Ethiopian Kingdom', *History in Africa* (33): 1-15.
- G.J. Abbink, 'Interpreting Ethiopian Elections in their Context – Reply to Tobias Hagmann', *African Affairs* 105 (3): 613-20.
- G.J. Abbink, 'Discomfiture of Democracy? The 2005 Election Crisis in Ethiopia and its Aftermath', *African Affairs* 105 (2): 1-27.
- G.J. Abbink, 'Äthiopien: Prager Frühling in Addis', *Der Überblick* 42 (3): 46-49.
- W.E.A. van Beek, 'De boodschap van het ritueel', in: P. Courbois & V. Neckebrouck (eds), *Maskers, Meesters en Missen: Rituelen in en uit de Marge*, Pelckmans, Kapellen, pp. 92-119.
- W.E.A. van Beek, 'Kapsiki Beer Dynamics', in: E. Garine, O. Langlois & C. Raimond (eds), *Ressources Vivrières et Choix Alimentaires dans le Bassin du Lac Chad*, IRD, pp. 477-500.
- W.E.A. van Beek & S. Avontuur, 'Dynamics of Agriculture in the Mandara Mountains: The Case of the Kapsiki/Higi of Northern Cameroon and North-eastern Nigeria', in: C. Baroin, G. Seidensticker-Brikay & K. Tijani (eds), *Man and the Lake*, Proceedings of the 12th Mega Chad Conference, Maiduguri, pp. 335-82.
- W.E.A. van Beek, 'Boys and Masks among the Dogon', in: S. Ottenberg & D.A. Binckley (eds), *Playful Performers. African Children's Masquerades*, New Brunswick/London: Transaction Publishers, pp. 67-88.

- W.E.A. van Beek, 'Lokale Kennis als Leerstrategie: Een Voorbeeld uit de Sahel', in: W. Hoogbergen & D. Kruijt (eds), *Functionele Alfabetisering: Lessons Learned*, Liber Amicroum Jan Ooyens, Maastricht: Shaker Publishing, pp. 171-88.
- W.E.A. van Beek, "Een Slaaf voor een Kalebas", *De Stuiptrekkingen van de Slavenjachten in Adamawa (Noordoost Nigeria & Noord-Kameroen)*, in: K. Koonings (ed.) *Antropologie en Afro-Amerika als Passie en Professie; Opstellen aangeboden aan Wim Hoogbergen*, Maastricht: Shaker Publishing, pp. 73-121.
- W.E.A. van Beek & M. Fofana, 'Mali', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook, Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara in 2005*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 113-20.
- W.E.A. van Beek, 'Mormon Europeans or European Mormons? An Afro-European View on Religious Colonization', *Dialogue, A Journal of Mormon Thought* 38 (4): 3-36.
- W.M.J. van Binsbergen, 'Mythological Archaeology: Situating Sub-Saharan Cosmogonic Myths within a Long-range Intercontinental Comparative Perspective', in: T. Osada with the assistance of N. Hase (eds), 'Proceedings of the Pre-symposium of RIHN and 7th ESCA Harvard-Kyoto Roundtable', Kyoto: Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), pp. 319-49.
- I. Brinkman, 'Refugees on Routes. Congo/Zaire and the War in Northern Angola (1961-1974)', *Canadian Journal of African Studies* 40 (2): 205-34.
- I. Brinkman, 'Mobility, Immobility, Marginality. Angolan Civilians in Wartime (1961-2002)', in: J. Laband (ed.), *Daily Lives of Civilians in Wartime Africa. From Slavery Days to the Diamond Wars*, Westport: Greenwood Press.
- M.E. de Bruijn, 'Neighbours on the Fringes of a Small City in Post-war Chad', in: P.J.J. Konings & D.W.J. Foeken (eds), *Crisis and Creativity, Exploring the Wealth of the African Neighbourhood*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 211-30.
- M.E. de Bruijn, 'Ode aan Hamma Sadou, een Herder in Midden-Mali', in: G. Mommersteeg & T. Robben (eds), *Een Handvol Kolanoten: Antropologische Opstellen aangeboden aan Wouter van Beek*, Maastricht, Shaker Publishers. pp. 25-39.
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- M.E. de Bruijn & H. van Dijk, 'Chad', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook, Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara in 2005*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 203-11.

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- M.E. de Bruijn & J. Bouju, 'Introduction', 'Une Violence Sociale Ordinaire. Le Développement Social de L'Afrique en Question', *APAD Bulletin* (1 & 2).
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- J.W.M. van Dijk, 'Ecologische Antropologie in Nederland: Een Herinterpretatie van het Werk van Wouter van Beek', in: G. Mommersteeg & T. Robben (eds), *Een handvol Kolanoten. Antropologische Opstellen aangeboden aan Wouter van Beek*, Maastricht: Shaker Publishing, pp. 13-23.
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- S.D.K. Ellis, 'The Roots of African Corruption', *Current History* 105 (691): 203-208.
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- S.D.K. Ellis & G. ter Haar, 'The Role of Religion in Development: Towards a New Relationship between the European Union and Africa', *European Journal of Development Research* 18 (3): 351-67.
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- D.W.J. Foeken, 'To Subsidise My Income'. *Urban Farming in an East-African Town*, Leiden: Brill.
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- D.W.J. Foeken & B. Brock, 'Urban Horticulture for a Better Environment: A Case Study of Cotonou, Benin', *Habitat International* (30): 558-78.
- J-B. Gewald, 'More than Red Rubber and Figures Alone: A Critical Appraisal of the Memory of the Congo Exhibition at the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium', *International Journal for African Historical Studies* 39 (3): 471-86

- L.J. de Haan, 'The Livelihood Approach and African Livelihoods', in: P. van Lindert, A. de Jong, G. Nijenhuis & G. van Westen (eds), *Development Matters: Geographical Studies on Development Processes and Policies*, Utrecht: Utrecht University, pp. 139-55.
- G.S.C.M. Hesseling, *Recht en Vrede Kussen Elkaar*, Inaugural Address, Utrecht: Utrecht University.
- G.S.C.M. Hesseling, 'Excursions Foncières', in: C. Eberhard & G. Vernicos (éds), *La Quête Anthropologique du Droit*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 185-92.
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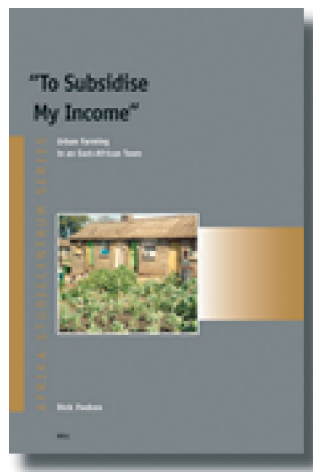
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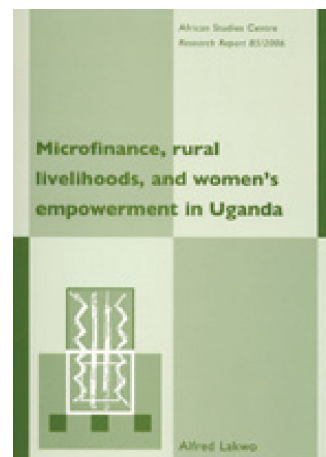
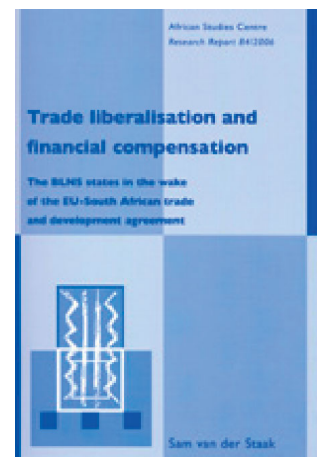
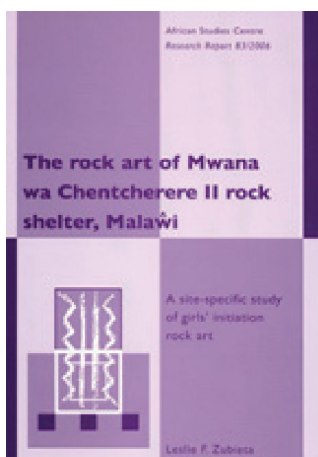
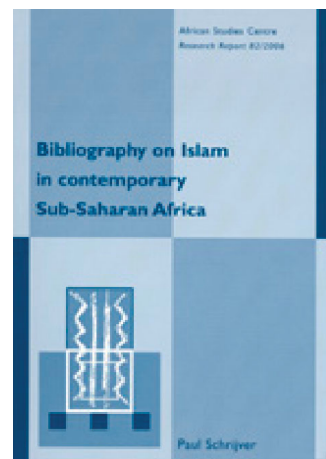
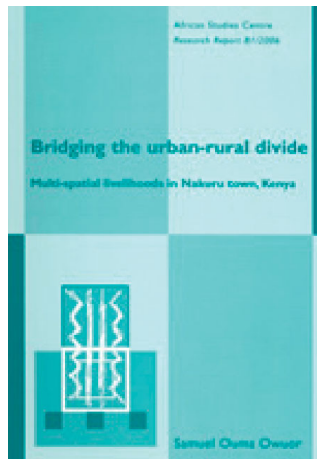
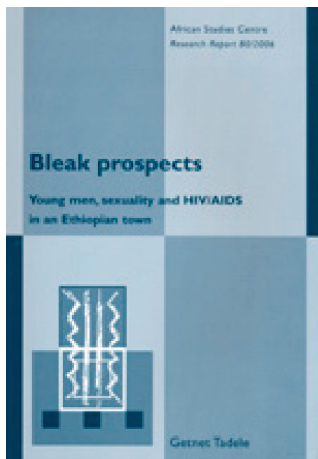
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