



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Annual report 2007 / African Studies Centre

Reeves, A.; Winden, M.C.A. van

Citation

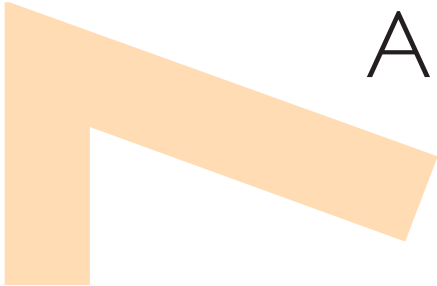
Reeves, A., & Winden, M. C. A. van. (2008). *Annual report 2007 / African Studies Centre*. Leiden: African Studies Centre. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/14288>

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: [Leiden University Non-exclusive license](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/14288>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).



AFRICAN STUDIES CENTRE
AFRIKA-STUDIECENTRUM

Annual Report
2007



Afrika

Studie

centrum

African
Studies Centre

Centre d'Etudes
Africaines



2 **Afrika-Studiecentrum/African Studies Centre**

Address: African Studies Centre
PO Box 9555
2300 RB Leiden
The Netherlands

Visiting address: Pieter de la Courtgebouw
Wassenaarseweg 52
2333 AK Leiden
The Netherlands

Telephone: Office: +31 (0)71 527 3372/3376
Library: +31 (0)71 527 3354

Fax: Office: +31 (0)71 527 3344
Library: +31 (0)71 527 3350

Email: Office: asc@ascleiden.nl
Library: asclibrary@ascleiden.nl

Website: www.ascleiden.nl





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	4	
Research Programme	5	
Connections and Transformations Research Group	7	
<i>Therapy of Love in a Brazilian Pentecostal Church in Mozambique</i>		8
Economy, Environment and Exploitation Research Group	11	
<i>Land and Social Security in Uganda</i>	12	
Social Movements and Political Culture Research Group	16	
<i>'Democratizing the Ancestors' in South Africa</i>	18	
Research Masters in African Studies 2007-2008	21	
Special Projects	22	
• ECAS 2: The Second European Conference on African Studies		22
• The IS Academy: 'The African State'	24	
• Tracking Development	25	
• Consortium for Development Partnerships	26	
Library, Documentation and Information Department		28
External Communication		31
Governing Bodies and Personnel		36
Financial Overview		40
Publications		41
Seminars		46
Colophon		48



PREFACE

4 We will not quickly forget the summer of 2007 at the ASC. In the second week of July almost 800 scholars in African Studies gathered at our Centre in Leiden, enthusiastically discussing each other's papers, meeting old friends and new colleagues, making plans for future books and concluding project proposals, wandering through the historical centre of Leiden to the welcome reception at the Town Hall, and generally enjoying their stay. Between the opening keynote address by Mr Moeletsi Mbeki in a rather overcrowded auditorium on the Wednesday right through to the still well-attended closing address by Minister Bert Koenders on the Saturday, the ASC was a dazzling centre of African Studies with scholars from Europe, Africa and elsewhere. My colleagues and I received countless compliments and were proud that we had managed to organize such a successful European Conference on African Studies. It was a huge task for the research, library and support staff and for months we were totally caught up in the preparations. And although everyone at the ASC enjoyed the conference once it was in full swing, we would probably think twice before volunteering to organize any event on such a large scale again!

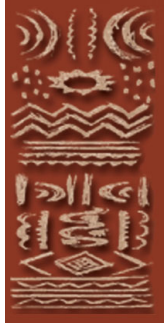
And it was not as if we did not have anything else to do. On the contrary, this annual report shows that both in the library and in the research department, 2007 was a memorable year. Library staff creatively tackled their rapidly decreasing shelf space for books and journals. In a colossal and ingenious operation they 'saved' enough shelf capacity to allow the collection to continue to grow for the next few years at least, and they did this without losing any of the relaxed atmosphere and feeling of spaciousness in the entrance area that visitors seem to appreciate so much.

For the research staff, 2007 was equally noteworthy because of the launch of the new research programme. A lot of time and effort were invested in 2006 and 2007 in reviewing the results of previous research, identifying research gaps and discussing new research plans. A distinguished committee of external advisers praised the ASC for the intellectual capacity and resources it could draw upon as it reviewed our plans and commented on the wonderful academic freedom we have that allows us to determine our own agenda. This made us even more aware of our obligations with respect to science and society at large, and the study of African societies in particular. The research staff started their new projects with enthusiasm in the middle of 2007 and I wish them much wisdom, inspiration, resolve and pleasure in carrying out their research plans.

I trust this annual report gives an idea of the wide variety of activities we have been involved in over the last year and provides an overview of the issues regarding Africanist research that the ASC feels are currently of relevance and worthy of study.

Leo de Haan
Director





RESEARCH PROGRAMME

The African continent and its societies are changing continuously under the influence of global, continental, national and local forces such as climate change, globalization and technological innovation. These changes require continuous research. Every four years the ASC sets up a new research programme that is based on the previous one to allow for continuity but with new directions and elements regularly inserted to keep it interesting, relevant and topical. 2007 saw the launch of the most recent programme to investigate social, economic and political developments in Africa.

Research at the ASC is organized in so-called research groups, with each group consisting of in-house researchers and a number of affiliated members from other academic institutes in the Netherlands and Africa. The groups are built around a major research theme and together they form the ASC's research programme as a whole.

The strengths of our research

Cooperation with external institutes

Research into African societies at the ASC is undertaken jointly with researchers from other research centres, universities and their various networks in Africa. It is, therefore, not only firmly anchored in African realities but is also the most direct way to mutual learning, sharing experiences and developing international knowledge and a community in African Studies. For this reason, the ASC puts considerable time and resources into academic capacity building in Africa through training, special PhD programmes and, more recently, its new MPhil programme.

There is also a Visiting Scholars programme through which ten to twelve African post-docs can work at the Centre in Leiden every year for a period of up to three months. Greater financial resources were allocated to this programme in 2007 to allow senior researchers from Africa to participate in the ASC's research on a more permanent basis.

The ASC is one of the few institutes in the world capable of setting its own agenda in basic research and of making an impact on African Studies as a result. And being a Dutch research institute, it can bridge the divide between scholars from and on Anglophone and Francophone Africa. This is obvious from its list of publications as well as its library collection. The ASC is also lucky in the cooperation it enjoys with researchers working in other Dutch, European and African universities and institutes who join ASC staff members from time to time at research group meetings or to collaborate on joint projects. Both sides benefit from such arrangements and the ASC is keen to foster or even extend these contacts in the future.

A multidisciplinary approach

The ASC's research is directed by a social-sciences perspective but in its broadest sense so that disciplines such as history, law, ecology, nutrition and linguistics can also be included. Research at the ASC is thus of a multidisciplinary character and this makes it especially suitable for a problem-oriented approach. A strong empirical emphasis is one of the hallmarks of ASC research and its resources allow its research to be rooted in primary data collection among African societies, using information both in Africa and further afield.





6 **Its scientific relevance**

Almost all the research carried out by the ASC is characterized by a high degree of scientific relevance that is also significant for policy makers. This touches upon the ongoing discussion concerning the distinction between basic and policy-oriented research. The reality is that much of the basic research is relevant for policy makers, while policy-oriented research can be basic at the same time. ASC research in the past decades has shown this to be true. Although the Centre is first of all an *academic* research institution and not – and does not wish and is not expected to be – an institute carrying out research-on-demand, it does have a rich history of research that is policy-relevant for both Africa and the Netherlands.

The ASC Library

The ASC is lucky to have a very extensive Library, Documentation and Information (LDI) Department. This 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 alike. Rapid developments in ICT have increased and facilitated contacts in and with Africa, and the LDI department is playing an important role in creating further access to digital sources of knowledge for African libraries.

The new ASC research programme

The research programme launched in 2007 was the result of a thorough process of feedback and reflection. Internal discussions that started in 2005 culminated in a one-day meeting of the whole research staff where initial drafts of the three new research themes were presented. The ASC's Scientific Advisory Council gave its comments and advice in discussions with the ASC's director and the research group leaders in 2005/2006. Two expert meetings were also organized to carry out a peer review and consider the originality of the topics planned, their scientific significance, the clarity and coherence of the problem definition and its societal significance and relevance for development.

As the new research programme only started in the late spring of 2007, no research results have yet been fully analyzed. This year, therefore, the reports about the work of the research groups in this annual report are primarily descriptive and outline the reasons for the choice of the new themes. Hopefully the 2008 annual report will be able to enlarge on these and provide some results and policy advice.





Connections and Transformations Research Group

Background to the programme

Africa is shaping connections in fascinating ways under globalization and important transformations in the social fabric of everyday life are emerging. The introduction and appropriation of technologies, on which these connections are based, are speeding up processes of global flows and resulting in different levels of transformations geographically and socially. Understanding the interrelationships between the shaping of connections and disconnections, the underlying introduction of new technologies and the resulting social transformations in African societies will lead to new insights into the how, what and why of socio-cultural, political and economic processes in Africa. The central research question of this research programme concerns the dynamics of the interaction between changes in connections or disconnections and the introduction of new (communication, social and organizational) technologies and how these translate into social and cultural transformations in Africa and beyond.

Connections are a simultaneous linking of geographical, time and social spaces and are made between individuals, social groups and institutions at different times and in varying configurations. Technology plays a central role in the shaping of connections. Understanding changes at all these different levels of connections is a challenge and will be innovative in the study of social realities as they occur and continually evolve in contemporary Africa.

A theory of connections is still in an initial stage. Given the centrality of connections as a concept, the research group envisages exploring its theoretical and ontological dimensions with a view to developing a general theory of connections. In the light of the group's commitment to multidisciplinary and methodological flexibility, such a theory of connections should be informed by insights from different paradigms in the social sciences and humanities. The theory has to avoid the standard shortcomings of oversimplification and the sterile dichotomies that fail to do justice to the interconnections of real life situations.

Connections are analytically distinct from social relations in the sense that relations make use of and are made possible by connections, while connections need social technologies to come into existence in a functional and meaningful way. For example, a railway line connecting different places allows for a range of (new) social relations to be established. This connection seems to exist irrespective of these social relations yet may be productive or transformative of them. For the railway line to be established, a range of technologies is required, both technical in the 'hard' sense of the word as well as the kind of social technologies that relate to the management and organization of this connection. The nature of the connection itself is also part of this programme. Africa has seen the rise of a plethora of new forms of connections in recent decades (new roads, railways, telephone, ICT) and many transformations in African societies are resulting from these developments.

People have reasons for connecting and disconnecting and they do so in meaningful ways informed by cultural and social repertoires available





8 Therapy of Love in a Brazilian Pentecostal Church in Mozambique

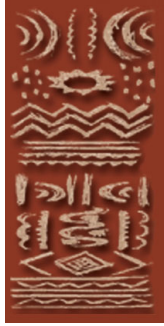
Ana, Vitoria and Madalena (21, 18 and 17 years old respectively) are close friends and go to the Brazilian Pentecostal church in their neighbourhood every morning. They also attend the church's weekly *Terapia do amor* in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. This popular group therapy programme is organized for anyone who is experiencing difficulties in their love life: divorced people, those looking for a partner, those having problems with their partner, and married couples who need spiritual protection. The participants tend to be predominantly women between the ages of 16 and 35. Ana, Vitoria and Madalena also watch Brazilian soaps (*novelas*) every day on the church's television network, discussing at length the relationships of the stars in these soap operas. And they wear miniskirts like the leading female figure in the current *novela*.

Foreign pastors have been setting up Pentecostal churches in Mozambique since the end of the civil war in the 1990s and they are expanding rapidly. These modern churches preach prosperity, luck and healing as a result of the intervention of the Holy Spirit and people's own efforts, and their pastors fiercely oppose local religious rituals and practices in which ancestor spirits and kin play an important role. These neo-Pentecostal churches use their own media to reach out and convert people, alternating Brazilian soaps and other programmes with church programmes. Maputo's most popular radio station belongs to a church, as do the best-viewed television programmes.

I did fieldwork on these churches and their followers from 2005-2007, investigating the transnational relationship between Mozambique and Brazil through religion to see why people find this transnational space so attractive, often as opposed to the national sphere. It is noteworthy that the (upcoming) middle classes and women in particular frequent these churches, and my research addressed this selective affinity between the city, the middle classes, transnationalism and women. Women visit these churches to deal with problems concerning love, sexuality, marriage and family, problems that are intertwined with their new position as educated middle-class women with jobs in the formal sector. Their traditional role as mothers and housewives in the city, where men have always been at the forefront, is changing. The new dynamics in their lives are demanding specific policies that the nation state does not seem sufficiently able to address. The transnational churches are appearing as an alternative space where they can identify with women from other parts of the world, critically reflect on their own society and develop new ideas and practices. I see the introduction of new community structures by Brazilian pastors as new social technologies – in this case of a Brazilian nature – that are creatively being appropriated by Mozambicans and eventually could lead to some (small) socio-cultural transformations. There are also, however, women who have left these churches because their religious connections did not improve their lives.

Ana told me that she was participating in the Therapy of Love because she wants to find a partner. She has had several boyfriends but none of them were serious and they often had a second, or even third, girl-





friend. Her mother took her to a *curandeiro* (local healer) to try to find a reliable man but without success. Instead, Ana prefers to go to the Pentecostal church where she has met some possible men who have heard in sermons that they have to be faithful to their partner. Ana feels this is very important since she does not want another experience, like the soap star, of being deceived by a man.

socio-economic changes that have been occurring since the end of the war, the introduction of neo-liberal structural adjustment programmes and a multiparty democracy. In so doing, I hope to contribute to a better understanding of the important role of religion in African societies and its possible transformative role.

Linda van de Kamp

Why do so many women not succeed in finding a husband, or better still the right husband? Many stories are told about young, attractive women who have had a good education and were raised in well-to-do families but do not marry because they belong to a spirit. Their parents sold them off and married them via a *curandeiro* to a spirit in order to prosper. Other people say it is the women's own fault and that the new generation of women are ignorant about how they should deal with men. According to yet another group, men no longer show respect towards women. During the therapy, all – women, men and spirits – are addressed. For me, the job was to analyze the pastors' messages and people's engagement in the light of Mozambican urban society and the



Getting married in Mozambique





10 in the specific societies participating in the connections. These processes of change cannot be understood without analyzing people's agency. Individual and collective agency shows how people and institutions work together; react to and impose on each other by establishing connections and, in the process, form new social hierarchies, different (labour) relations and various forms of cooperation, and new forms of mobility. These are created and based upon the old as well as new repertoires of (dis)connection available.

Research domains

Areas of research were selected in the complex interrelationship between (dis)connections, technology and social transformations: mobility, religion and ideology, knowledge and social hierarchies. Within these fields, the aim is to concentrate on certain forms of connecting that appear to be new, and the way these forms are related to the introduction of technologies and the social transformations they produce.

The following research domains have been distinguished:

- Technologies of mobility and communication, new dynamics in spatial relations in Africa and beyond
- ICE in Africa: The relationship between people and the internal combustion engine in Africa
- Ideological technologies of connection: Religious linkages in the transformation of African societies
- Connections in African knowledge

The group plans to develop a theory or approach of connections and social transformations by formulating epistemological and ontological questions, and an accompanying methodology. Team research is aimed at the formulating research methodologies and techniques, and developing interdisciplinarity.

Activities in 2007

Activities in 2007 were directed at financing, organizing and making the new programme operational, in addition to preliminary data collection. The programme was awarded two important NWO grants for its projects entitled 'Mobile Africa Revisited' and 'Technologies of Mobility and Communication and ICE in Africa'. And another proposal, 'Ideological Technologies of Connection', was awarded a SANPAD grant for a project on religious sites in South Africa.

The research group also created three PhD positions for African researchers. These projects were designed around the research programme and the candidates were based in Leiden from September to December while they prepared their research proposals.

Finally, the research group returned to old social-science debates on networks, social relations and kinship, especially those related to the new possibilities of connections that are being created and the ways people are appropriating them. Findings from the previous research programme on agency needed to be reconsidered and an important notion that has to be further developed in 2008 is disconnections.





Economy, Environment and Exploitation Research Group

Background to the programme

The Economy, Environment and Exploitation (EEE) research group's focus is on the political economy of poverty and wealth in Africa and it is working towards a critical and integrated analysis of processes of impoverishment and accumulation in African societies. The programme departs from the idea that continued commoditization and related changes in social relations of production constitute the central dynamic process in a wide range of African societies, despite important variations in the specific features of this process. The central research question is how this process affects people's access to resources and the institutions and relations through which these resources are provided, and how this, in turn, defines their constraints and opportunities for wealth accumulation.

Developments in Africa cannot be analyzed without an adequate consideration of the role of multilateral and bilateral donor countries. Donors are quick to assign failure in (market) development to the incapacity of the recipient state or country concerned, rather than blaming the quality of aid policy design and implementation. A critical analysis of the role of donors is therefore needed to understand policies regarding social and economic development and integration. The research-group researchers will join this discussion through, for example, participation in aid evaluations or policy-relevant research projects such as Tracking Development. In addition, it will devote time to assessing key political and economic developments that impact on African society, for

example, processes of democratization, NEPAD, migration and remittances by the African diaspora to their home countries, debt relief, and the exploitation of oil.

A political economy perspective can provide a powerful framework for analysis to capture the complex dynamics of real markets in Africa and what this means for people's access to resources because it goes beyond the strict boundaries of traditional disciplinary divides and aims at explaining how systems of economic, political, and social relationships shape rural societies, the range of processes affecting these systems, and the factors which cause changes within them. The central question is how incomplete market development and integration is related to non-market configurations for the same resource, and what this means for social relations of production through which people have access to a particular resource, and for people's opportunities and prospects of escaping poverty. The position of people is considered not just in terms of the standard quantitative measures of poverty and vulnerability but is also investigated by considering changes over time in their bargaining power, 'voice' or real political opportunities.

The ASC has a long tradition of research on food and export crop markets and this research continues in the new programme. The well-being of a large number of people in Africa depends on their involvement as direct producers and/or wage workers in international trade in agricultural commodities. In addition, huge numbers of other rural Africans survive by providing food and services to those engaged in producing agricultural export commodities. There has been little attempt to explore the impact of rapidly changing market trends and





- 12 different institutional arrangements (in production and marketing) on the lives of people who depend for their survival on wage employment. The fact that internationally traded agricultural commodities, such as coffee, flowers or horticultural products, depend on access to markets for wage labour inputs has, until very recently, been neglected. The forms, levels and conditions of wage employment in agricultural com-

modity production vary enormously, not only between neighbouring plantations/agribusinesses but also between contiguous smallholder producers. Instead, where wages and working conditions have been found to be inadequate and to discriminate against women, supermarkets and other foreign agents in the supply chain have been blamed for imposing undue pressure on farmers. Market configurations will be

Land and Social Security in Uganda

The significance attached to land in agrarian economies in Sub-Saharan Africa generally goes far beyond the simple notion of a factor of production and its associated scarcity and price. Land takes on important functions of identity, security and prestige related to kinship, culture and religion. By means of a case study in seven rural and peri-urban villages in Mbarara District, Uganda, the social-security function of land and the changes it has undergone were part of the EEE research programme in the last five years. Historically, the main social-security function of land has been assistance – helping (vulnerable) members of the community to escape chronic poverty. There have, however, been several developments in Mbarara District, some dating back to colonial times, that have influenced this social-security function. Firstly, under the combined influence of population growth and market integration, land pressure has increased causing a shift from extensive to intensive resource use patterns. Secondly, Uganda's national land policy and legislation promote indi-

vidual tenure through the creation and registration of individual property rights. And thirdly, land degradation has caused declining land fertility on individual and communal plots.





analyzed in markets for high-value export commodities with a focus on the effects on wage labour conditions, and in markets for financial services with a focus on insurance products. Both projects build upon previous research by the research group.

Research domains

Three main research areas take into account their context, diversity and locality, alongside aggregation and generalization, to better capture the complex dynamics of market development and what this means for people's access to resources and their poverty or wealth status.

What have been the consequences of these developments for the people? One (rather dominant) position to be found in the academic literature is that persons with indirect and secondary rights to land (such as women and nomadic pastoralists) may lose them if land is formally privatized under titling and registration programmes. Land titling generally involves registration of only primary (i.e. cultivation) rights and excludes secondary or seasonal rights (for example, for grazing, firewood and wild food gathering) that are likely to be important for safety-net rights for the poor under customary tenure. Land title registration is thought to favour the wealthy, who are best placed to deal with the bureaucratic procedures involved. And the development of a land market would open up the possibility of distress sales by the poor in times of hardship, thus accelerating social differentiation and landlessness among the poor.

Research in Mbarara District shows results that qualify the above assumptions. Poorer people do indeed take greater refuge in distress sales in times of problems, leaving them landless or without sufficient land to ensure a minimum level of food production and/or income. On the other hand, the findings also show that a range of 'renting' arrange-

ments exist between land-poor people and those who have sizeable amounts of land – varying from borrowing land from neighbours or relatives without any compensation to renting land for a fixed monthly amount of money or produce. These arrangements allow people to acquire land, though sometimes in a highly exploitative relationship. The findings also show that persons who generally have difficulty acquiring land through customary mechanisms, for example, single or widowed women, in some cases have better access to land because of the emergence of a land market. Also, a substantial number of the surveyed households (35%) do not depend on agriculture as their main source of income, making these households less dependent on developments and changes in land tenure systems and land quality. And some of the families are also able to reverse or at least stop land degradation by applying land-preserving measures provided through NGO extension workers.

The above qualifications, however, do not apply to the poorest people in the villages, such as the elderly or widows with young (grand)children, poor divorced or single women, or people fully dependent on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. They frequently own the





- 14 These domains are entitled:
- Towards an integrated understanding of development theories
 - The political economy of market development and integration
 - The political economy of the exploitation of natural resources

The aim is to develop a bird's eye view of social and economic devel-

opment in Africa and the operation and dynamics of markets in Africa, and to see how these are related to national and international policies and developments. Detailed studies will contribute to a more precise view of (market) development and integration in Africa and explain how systems of economic, political and social relationships shape (market) development and integration, the range of processes affecting

most degraded land, they have often sold substantial parts of their land in distress sales, they do not have the financial capacity to rent additional land, and are generally not involved in social networks that can provide them with land 'for free' on a temporary basis. Many end up as casual wage workers working for meagre wages but without any of the fringe benefits that usually come with a patron-client relationship. The importance, therefore, of maintaining access to land for the poor to provide a safety net of 'subsistence' livelihood is prominent in discussions on future land policies in Uganda. But this discussion only partly reflects the social and economic reality of people living in Uganda's rural areas. The research findings suggest that social security policies for poor rural households should include the improvement of labour legislation for rural wage workers and create social-security arrangements for people working in non-agricultural sectors.

André Leliveld



A typical Ugandan village





(market) development and integration, and the factors that may cause changes within them. Analysis will be made of innovative public-private initiatives in market development and integration in Africa, and the role of multilateral and bilateral donors.

Attention will be paid to the development of the African private sector that, according to many, should become the main engine for growth. To promote economic growth and revitalize the private sector in Africa, new public-private initiatives are being promoted that are referred to as 'Spatial Development Initiatives', 'Development Corridors' or 'Source-Market Chains'. These initiatives have been built upon ideas that underlie, for instance, the Euro regions in Europe, the 'Tex-Mex' cross-border region in North America, and the growth triangles in South East Asia. In Africa, the Maputo corridor is the best-known example.

A research project intends to address the casual labour market in the coffee sector in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. So far, there has been very little rigorous research on the impact of certified schemes, relative to non-certified schemes, on the wages and working conditions of people employed as seasonal or casual labourers on farms producing labour-intensive commodities like coffee. To fill this research gap, research-group members plan to participate in an international research project to investigate the impact of fair trade schemes on the wages and working conditions of people employed (as permanent, seasonal or casual labourers) on farms producing coffee in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

Another study will concentrate on the market for insurance products and how people in Africa deal with income and consumption shocks in

the absence of public safety nets and fully developed financial markets. This project will consider how Africans handle exposure to high levels of risk and uncertainty and assess the impact of new financial products on the ways people deal with shock and vulnerability.

Access to natural resources is still one of this group's major research themes. The relationship between market and non-market configurations for land allocation and land use will be studied to see how this affects access to land and accumulation processes. However, the availability of water is even more crucial to Africa's economic growth and environmental well-being. It is only recently that water has been put so prominently on the international policy agenda. The research group has built up expertise on water issues over the last few years in both a rural context (with shallow wells) and in an urban context (the Nakuru Urban Agriculture Project). The group will concentrate on three major issues with respect to water in Africa: urban and rural water markets, affordable water sources (through shallow wells), and systems of allocation of water rights to see if new privatization schemes provide water in a sustainable and reliable way. Are people willing to pay more for a safe and continuous water supply and can the poor afford to purchase water or are they reverting to poor water supplies? And do water alternatives improve agricultural productivity and subsequently the nutrition of poor people?

Activities in 2007

Activities in 2007 were directed at the organization and operationalization of the areas of research through the drafting and submission of grant applications. For example, the new theoretical approach highlights





- 16 key aspects of market operations in Africa. An integrated proposal was thus developed and submitted to WOTRO, based on former research expertise developed in the group's Food and Nutrition Studies Programme in collaboration with colleagues in Africa, at SOAS and Cambridge University.

While starting to implement its new research, the research group also worked on concluding its previous programme. A book will be published in 2008 encompassing the major findings of the group's research over the past four years.

Some data collection for the new programme also took place. To develop these initial ideas, contacts were made in 2007 with a number of organizations and individuals in Africa.

Social Movements and Political Culture Research Group

Background to the programme

The Social Movements and Political Culture (SMPC) research group is concerned with the dynamics of formations of power and cultural repertoires in Africa and their relationship with politics, collective identities, social inequality and conflict in African societies. It studies new social movements, elites and organizational forms in Africa against the backdrop of the continent's changing political cultures, which have been inherited from the past and are rooted in history and indigenous cultural traditions, but are now changing rapidly.

The following research questions are central to the group's research: What are the new developments in the continent's 'political cultures' and governance structures and why have political reform and democratization processes not been very successful? These questions need more conceptual and theoretical discussion. There is also interest in why and how people develop modes of social, cultural and political expression in new organizational forms. How do patterns of insecurity, still rampant in Africa, take on new shapes and why do certain violent conflicts persist? And why do 'traditional' ideologies and social mechanisms of mediation and tolerance seem to diminish in force or become problematic in new political and economic contexts? The question of how African populations struggle to keep their inherited socio-cultural and survival mechanisms, and how and why they redefine ideals of modernity, development and belonging on their own terms is not only empirically varied and challenging but also highly relevant for development policies.





The relevant background factors of the research programme are the general conditions of international flows of people, resources and capital, Africa's place in the global system, and the dynamics of local ideologies in the changing political praxis, marked by new appropriations of donor discourse, aid flows and new international players on the continent. The research perspective is multidisciplinary and views history, structure and human agency as interlocking factors. While the programme is based on empirical academic research, exchange and cooperation are being sought with relevant policy-making institutions and persons (NGOs, international organizations, ministries and relevant local authorities or agencies in Africa) to develop specific research questions and approaches that may yield insights to improve policy plans and initiatives. To ensure academic exchange, the research group's programme will connect with African visiting scholars and existing partners in Africa. A number of African PhD researchers are already an integral part of the programme.

The research group is strongly focused on empirical and theoretical problems relating to political developments, new forms of conflict and ethno-religious identities in Africa, and works from the idea that changes in contemporary Africa in these three spheres are rapid and far-reaching. Contrary to its public image, Africa is not really 'marginal' to the world economy: its people may be poor but it is more integrated than ever; for instance receiving more direct foreign investment (registered and non-registered) than at any time in the past. This is, on the whole, not accompanied by meaningful democratic political development and peaceful economic growth but by conflict, new authoritarian elites and stunning economic inequalities. Certainly an impact of new

technologies in the context of globalization is important as these are instruments of mobility, power formation and expansion and fuel processes of (re-)identification of groups and collectivities. However, the past social and cultural bases of conflict show remarkable continuity, albeit in new forms and permutations. The research group aims to study these processes, find new explanations for the remarkable political processes in Africa and show their links with both domestic/national factors and the international context.

Research domains

Social movements are understood not only as the classic movements like trade unions, revolutionary movements and civil-rights movements but also as the emerging neo-ethnic and religious movements, criminal networks, unorganized resistance or youth culture movements that are appearing in new forms. 'Political culture', while an established concept, has been underrated in the political analysis of Africa, which often retains a highly contemporary outlook and ignores long-term processes and structures.

The group is considering how new social movements and actors are forming in today's post-colonial African conditions that are shaped by liberalization and globalization. Its research has been divided into the following domains:

- Changing political cultures and the emergence of new social profiles and movements
- Liberalization and the making of the socio-political order
- Insecurity and conflict production





- 18 The challenge is to relate persistent problems of politics, for example, authoritarian rule and abuse, to political culture in the sense of existing and socially reproduced attitudes towards authority, governance and

political institutions as well as historical representations and indigenous notions of power, politics and public decision-making. For instance, in Islamist ideologies, the role of ideas about power and its source or

‘Democratizing the Ancestors’ in South Africa

One early hot Saturday morning we assemble around a big stone in Tiberias near Potgietersrus (now Mokopane), a very rural part of South Africa’s northern Limpopo Province. We have come to ‘speak to the ancestors’, in particular to a grandfather who died in the 1980s. The family has never engaged in this type of ritual before but an aunt has been visited in her dreams by the deceased who made it clear that he was feeling neglected. A man leads the ceremony but he constantly receives instructions from the aunt who is whispering in his ear. She is obviously the ritual specialist: the others look a bit clueless. The leader goes round the bushes, clearing stones, hitting the ground and lighting small fires around the big stone. Meanwhile there is singing and the chanting of religious songs from the Zion Christian Church’s hymn book. This mix of Christian hymns and traditional ritual is interspersed with the ringing of different cell phone tunes, which apparently is not considered unduly disturbing for grandfather! About a hundred people are gathered around the stone. A bus has been hired to bring family members from Pretoria and Johannesburg where many work as security guards, cleaners or shop assistants. I have been invited by Queen, my research assistant’s wife.

After the introductory ceremony, all the men – from the very aged to the youngest boys – climb on the stone one by one to praise the ancestor and invoke his help in their current problems with jobs, housing, illness, studies, family life, etc. Then the group proceeds to the cemetery for a brief visit to family graves. When I ask Queen why it is that only the men address the ancestor, she almost explodes: ‘I am furious! This is unconstitutional! I would never have come if I had known that we would not have an opportunity to speak with grandfather. We have to democratize the ancestors!’

Queen recently quit her job in Johannesburg as a waitress at McDonalds to run a beer hall in her native village near Mokopane, as well as a transport business with a bakkie. It is too early to know whether her business venture will be successful but she obviously enjoys living in her tiny two-room house, even though amenities are much more basic than in her apartment in Yeoville. Apart from her business, she has started a *stokvel* (a saving society), a volleyball club for girls and a dancing group for village youth. She is well-known in the village, while at McDonalds she had felt exploited and dispensable.

Other women interject that men can communicate the women’s problems to the ancestors. Queen disagrees: why via the men? They will never be able to communicate precisely what women want to say. It is





legitimization and the impact of the supernatural are historically important. Politics and its problems in Africa are not only the result of external forces impinging on poor and powerless actors. What is being seen,

on the contrary, is a growing tactical advantage of power elites and power brokers in their relations with the wide world, with recourse to new ideologies and governance techniques. In the case of organized

time to democratize the discussions with the ancestors. Following the ceremony, there is a gathering at the family house with lots of food and sorghum beer. The men have slaughtered a cow and lots of chickens and the women have been brewing sorghum beer for days.

After the meal, there is a prolonged meeting of Queen's family. Queen states her case again. The others complain that Queen is always creating problems: why did she not communicate through one of the men? She is told that, OK, next time...but when is next time? Grandfather died more than 20 years ago and this is the first time that such a ceremony has been held since his death.

Women have benefited substantially from the post-apartheid order. Before, African women were considered legal minors but now everybody is equal before the law. The ANC's quota system ensures that a third of ANC representatives in elected bodies are women and women are more visible and confident in the public sphere than before. It is not only the well educated who assert their rights today.

South Africans switch easily between modern society and the world of custom and tradition, as if shopping around for the most suitable products. Queen is quite willing to take part in

a 'traditional' family ritual. And although this tradition is unfamiliar to the vast majority of family members, it may just do the trick of solving many of their problems. But Queen is also determined that she cannot be taken for granted, demanding that African tradition be upgraded and include equal rights for men and women in accordance with the South African constitution.

Ineke van Kessel



Assembling to talk to the ancestors





20 crime in Nigeria, which has close connections with the exercise of state authority, this is particularly stark. The domains of conflict in Africa in general continue to provoke attention, and factors such as ethnic tension are still important and involved in the production and manipulation of power in subtle ways. Ethnicity, as the post-election events in Kenya at the very end of 2007 showed, is particularly amenable to a game of divide-and-rule and a persistent and rich source of conflicting claims to power, legitimacy and mobilization. In this research group, studies in South Africa, Ethiopia and Cameroon offer evidence of this factor and show that it is not receding but growing more acute. Taking into account political culture and the subtexts of ethnicity is important for the design and execution of (donor country) development policies, which time and again run into problems because of superficial assessment and historical ignorance.

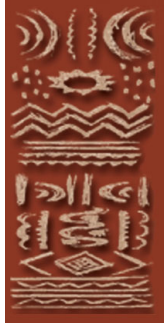
Activities in 2007

Research results are only preliminary at this stage since most of the group's efforts in 2007 were geared at preparing research in new locations, building networks and forging cooperative links for projects, although archival and/or fieldwork was done by all the research group members at some stage. Inevitably, various projects dating from the previous research cycle were still being finalized and publications prepared to present scientific insights and the policy relevance of the work for NGOs, Dutch government policy makers and opinion makers.

The international agenda of development assistance and liberalization is being pursued with full vigour in today's globalizing world by the big powers like China and the US, but the effects are more directed at short-term gain than long-term benefit for Africa. In this respect, the group started with the study of one of the major players in Africa, namely China, with research showing that in sharp contrast to the African elite, the responses of ordinary Africans to the growing Chinese presence appear to be less positive.

A book on the history of Madagascar (co-authored with Malagasy historian S. Randrianja) neared completion at the end of 2007. Publications also appeared on the changing face of Islam in northern Ethiopia, Islam in politics in general, and the shift in relations between the mainline churches and the state in the Cameroonian postcolony. The role of social movements such as labour and trade unions in Africa showing the militant role of African workers during privatization and the various problems faced by African trade unions in revitalizing their organizations in the era of globalization was another subject covered, as was the history of about 3,000 Africans who were recruited in West Africa in the 19th century to serve in the Netherlands East Indies army (KNIL).





RESEARCH MASTERS IN AFRICAN STUDIES 2007-2008

The Research Masters in African Studies (ResMAAS) is a two-year MPhil offered by Leiden University together with the African Studies Centre. The course is given at the African Studies Centre under the coordination and guidance of Prof. Mirjam de Bruijn and Dr Daniela Merolla. Other institutions that generously offered their cooperation and lecturers in 2007 were: CERES (the Research School for Resource Studies for Development), the University of Groningen, Leuven University, the National Museum of Ethnology (Leiden), the Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam), and CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa in Dakar, Senegal).

2007 was the second year that the Research Masters in African Studies was offered and it had an enthusiastic group of thirteen first-year students and nine students doing their second year with its disciplinary dialogues and specializations. The courses for first-year students started in September 2007 and concentrated on the theory and practice of African Studies, with a focus on the construction of African images and images of Africa through the social sciences and the humanities and the critical acquisition of knowledge on/of Africa.

A major change was introduced in the second-semester courses (thematic tracks and regional courses) so that they were offered in a new 'colloquium' format because it was felt that this would answer the didactic need – expressed in the previous year's student and lecturer evaluations – to enhance interdisciplinarity and exchange among the group. Students appreciated the opportunity to attend lectures that were part of track/regional courses different from their chosen specialization. The second-year students returned from their fieldwork with

important academic results and personal experiences and met regularly with track leaders Mirjam de Bruijn and Robert Ross who supervised the writing of their theses.

The organizers of the Research Masters in African Studies lobbied hard to obtain financial support for two scholarships (from the IS Academy and Leiden University) for African students. Considering the difficulty of raising funds across the board and with increasing cutbacks in many areas, the course organizers were particularly happy that these scholarships were confirmed for the academic year ahead.

21



Jonna Both doing fieldwork in Chad for her second-year Research Masters project



SPECIAL PROJECTS

22 ECAS 2: The Second European Conference on African Studies

The second European Conference on African Studies (ECAS), held in Leiden from 11-14 July 2007, was a great success. There were 783 participants from 52 countries, of which 286 were (PhD) students and about 640 were panel conveners and paper givers. The theme of the conference was 'African Alternatives: Initiative and Creativity beyond Current Constraints' and the panels discussed subjects ranging from religion, state formation, Islam, HIV/AIDS, education and literature to decentralization and politics. The keynote speeches, roundtable discussions and 'meet the author' sessions formed the core of the conference and focused on the conference theme. There were two roundtable discussions: 'Justice versus Peace?' concerned dilemmas facing the International Criminal Court, and the NVAS-CODESRIA roundtable session was about higher education and research in Africa. During the 'meet the author' session, the book *Reasonable Radicals and Citizenship in Botswana* by Prof. Richard Werbner was discussed by Dr Akinyinka Akinyoade and Prof. Patrick Chabal, following an introduction by Prof. Werbner.

The opening keynote lecture, entitled 'Can Africa Solve its Development Challenges?', was given by Moeletsi Mbeki, a prominent businessman who is also deputy chairman of the South African Institute of International Affairs. Mr Mbeki stressed the need to focus on Africa's own human resources rather than on external donors. There is a need, he felt, for home-grown institutions that can promote cooperation among citizens. The lack of such institutions can be understood by looking back to pre-colonial times and the long-term evolution of African societies. He has

detected signs of a growing middle-class in Africa in general, and called upon donors to support the emergence of African institutions and networks that could promote democracy and economic growth.

The closing keynote lecture was given by Bert Koenders, the Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation, about the Dutch government's policy on fragile states in Africa. Minister Koenders felt that progress in Africa can only be accomplished if violent conflicts, bad policy and similar issues in fragile states are addressed. This will bring with it political and financial problems but he is not afraid of taking risks. He called on Africanists to think about how development rela-



Moeletsi Mbeki giving the opening keynote address

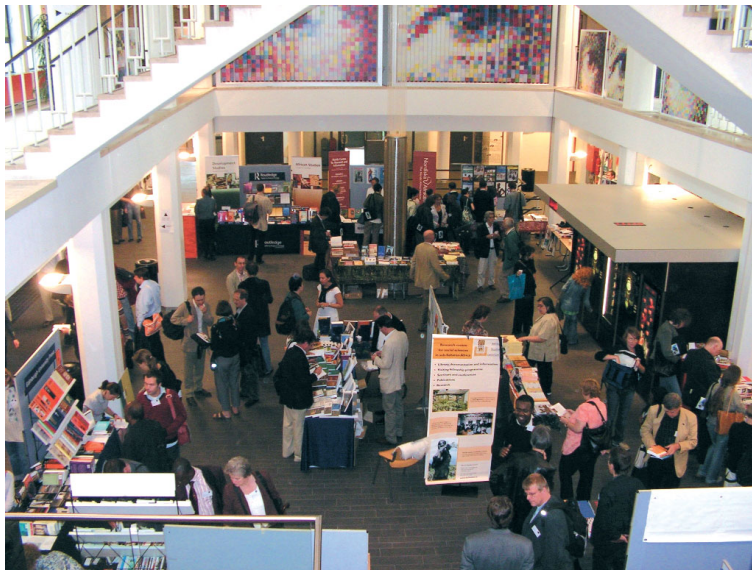




tions with fragile states could be maintained and improved and argued that this should be embedded in a wider understanding of political processes in Africa, especially regarding the character of the African state. To accomplish this, a number of dilemmas need to be considered: the key functions of the state that need to be strengthened; how the interests of political elites fit with the interests of political stability and how the need to alleviate poverty can be accommodated; and which reforms should receive priority. Minister Koenders ended his address on a more personal note with photos taken during his recent visits to

conflict and post-conflict zones in Africa. He showed his concern and interest in the local approach to processes of legitimacy and representation in African countries.

A well-attended book exhibit was held in the central hall, at which 22 different publishers and institutes were represented. The ASC also arranged an exhibition in the conference venue of paintings by several African artists: Pierre Segoh (Togo), Achille Zougrana (Burkina Faso), Laurent Ilboudo (Burkina Faso) and Pierre Nykiema (Burkina Faso).



ECAS conference book stands



Prof. Peter Geschiere at the ECAS conference





24 The IS Academy: 'The African State'

The African Studies Centre and the Sub-Saharan Africa Department (DAF) of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs started their formal cooperation as IS Academy partners in February 2007. They have worked together on several occasions in the past and staff members of both institutions have had regular contact but the IS Academy programme established a formal partnership between the two institutions. The programme entitled 'The African State' aims to encourage research and the sharing of information on the functioning of the state in Africa. State institutions in Africa are important partners of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but in Africa, perhaps more than in other parts of the world, there is a considerable difference between formal institutions and rules of state and the real institutions and forces that determine state behaviour. This has major consequences for the expectations of both parties and the outcome of agreements between African states and the Netherlands. The IS Academy plans to build on existing knowledge of the character of the African state and offer input for a realistic and effective Dutch Africa policy.

The following three thematic areas were selected:

- 'Good governance and donor intervention in the African state' aims to gain insight into the consequences of the character of the African state for sustainable development and to allow for a reassessment of expectations concerning development in Africa. This research theme also plans to revisit the influence of the aid architecture on Africa's 'façade states', taking its evolution into

account. Are the adjustments made merely cosmetic changes in rhetoric or are they truly fostering national ownership of the development process?

- 'Failing states, conflict and conflict resolution' analyzes forms of governance and security organization outside the central state. The theme will also assess how donors can take such developments into account when formulating policy.
- 'The state and the private sector' calls for an assessment of the consequences of antagonistic relations between the state and the private sector and the blurred configurations of private and public interests for private-sector development policy. Attention will be paid to alternative approaches for supporting private-sector development in Africa in relation to the economic policy environment.

Two external PhD candidates and a PhD candidate employed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were selected. Lotje de Vries, from WUR, will focus on the regional context of state formation in post-war southern Sudan and the (re)construction of state-like institutions. Margot Leegwater, from the VU University, will investigate land conflicts at the local level in Rwanda and Burundi and the dialectics of government policies concerning land access and ethnicity with local practices of land access. And Melle Leenstra, a staff member at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is beginning a PhD project on the Zambian health sector from a political science/public administration perspective. Another PhD project in conjunction with the Faculty of Economics and Business at Groningen University is under review.





Several staff members from the Ministry gave lectures for the Research Masters in African Studies programme at the ASC and for courses at the ASC's partners such as the VU University, Leiden University and Wageningen UR. This may eventually result in a number of internships of MA students from these universities at the Ministry. Finally, a one-day seminar for ASC and DAF staff on the concept of the failing state and development paradigms was held in November:

The IS Academy's programme is guided by a Steering Committee that is made up of representatives of the ASC and DAF. The members of the Steering Committee in 2007 were: Leo de Haan (ASC), Stephen Ellis (ASC), Jan Abbink (ASC/VU University), Han van Dijk (ASC/WUR), Gitty Petit (ASC), Martin Koper (DAF), Egbert Pos (DAF) and Huub Hendrix (DAF).

Tracking Development

Tracking Development is a five-year project that aims to contribute to an understanding of the key factors explaining success and failure in the creation of wealth in developing countries. The project seeks answers to the question of why South East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have diverged so sharply in development performance in the last fifty years. The developmental records of a number of case-study countries will be compared in detail, establishing the main trends, processes and junctures of decision-making. The project aims to give decision-makers and influential figures in business and civil society in the study countries as well as politicians and administrators, the opportunity to explain what strategic decisions they made and why, in the five decades from 1950-2000. The project hopes to reintegrate African and South East Asian discourses on development in ways that have practical relevance for poverty alleviation and development cooperation, represent the views of African and South East Asian actors themselves, and contribute directly to research capacity building in both regions. Research-group researchers will join the international research team composed of African, Asian and European colleagues to compare four groups of countries (Kenya-Malaysia, Uganda-Cambodia, Tanzania-Vietnam, Nigeria-Indonesia) in their development trajectories.

In 2007 the Tracking Development project became fully staffed for the first time with Jan Kees van Donge as general Africa coordinator and Akinyinka Akinyoade as Nigeria coordinator. Marcel Rutten continued as Kenya coordinator, while Andre Leliveld took over as Uganda coordinator. In addition, four PhDs were selected during the start-up work-





26 shops in the case study countries: Adewale Aderemi (Nigeria), Bethuel Kinuthia (Kenya), Blandina Kilama (Tanzania) and Frank Mwebaze (Uganda). Similar organizational activities took place at the Asian end of the project, which is being coordinated by KITLV. A Scientific Advisory Committee encompassing scientists and policy makers was also established.

Through the Tracking Development training programme for PhDs, the project was further operationalized. The focus will be on agricultural diversification, oil and statehood, direct foreign investment, and land ownership. Two other projects in the first domain – spatial development initiatives and the role of multilateral and bilateral donors – are still in a preliminary phase and will be submitted for funding later.

Consortium for Development Partnerships

The Consortium for Development Partnerships is a research organization linking different research institutes from countries in West Africa, Europe and the US. Its aims include developing a research programme that is policy relevant, building research capacity within the institutes involved and furthering research collaboration between the different institutes. The consortium, coordinated by CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa) and PAS (Programme of African Studies of North Western University, USA) was set up in the Netherlands in 2004. And 2007 saw the first periods of fieldwork thanks to a large grant from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ASC is responsible for one of the nine research projects, 'Dynamics of Local Conflicts', in which six institutes are collaborating in a comparative research project in Ghana, Nigeria, Mali and Ivory Coast. The ASC's Mirjam de Bruijn and Stephen Ellis are responsible for the overall coordination of this project. Activities started with a meeting in Benin City in Nigeria to draw up a common framework for methodology and suggested directions for the project researchers. Each sub-project will highlight aspects of the local dynamics of conflict and reach out to policy and decision makers at national and regional levels. Data collection through fieldwork then started and the first draft reports were presented at a restitution workshop in Mali in June. A further workshop was held in Nigeria in October to link research results with policy discussions, and the synthesis report was finished in December although no meaningful policy dialogue has yet taken place.





The results of the work in Ghana on land as a source of local conflict are worth mentioning here. The study revealed that the land sector is facing challenges because large tracts of land in Ghana are not mapped to show land boundaries. People consequently sell land that, unknown to them, is on other properties. Double registration and sales of the same parcel of land to different people continue to be among the recurrent complaints of land developers, property owners and business entities. And this naturally leads to disputes and, in some cases, protracted litigation.

Those who depend on land conflicts are playing a major role in escalating conflict. Groups such as land guards and some lawyers are intentionally fuelling conflicts, to their own advantage. Laws govern land

administration and the institutions that enforce them but there are inconsistencies in their operations as these are not synchronized to obtain a level of efficiency that could minimize conflict. The state's jurisdiction is overtaxed when it comes to finding solutions to conflicts at regional and local levels despite recent reforms in the economic and legal systems. Too few courts of first instance deal with jurisdiction over land in the rural areas and people do not trust the law. They avoid taking a case to court in the face of high fees, transport costs and the money required for bribes. Insecurity of tenure affects a greater proportion of society than is generally recognized and although it is often possible to identify 'win-win' strategies, hard choices have to be made. Ensuring security for farmers and other land users is emerging as a fundamental economic and social concern and as a key issue of citizenship.



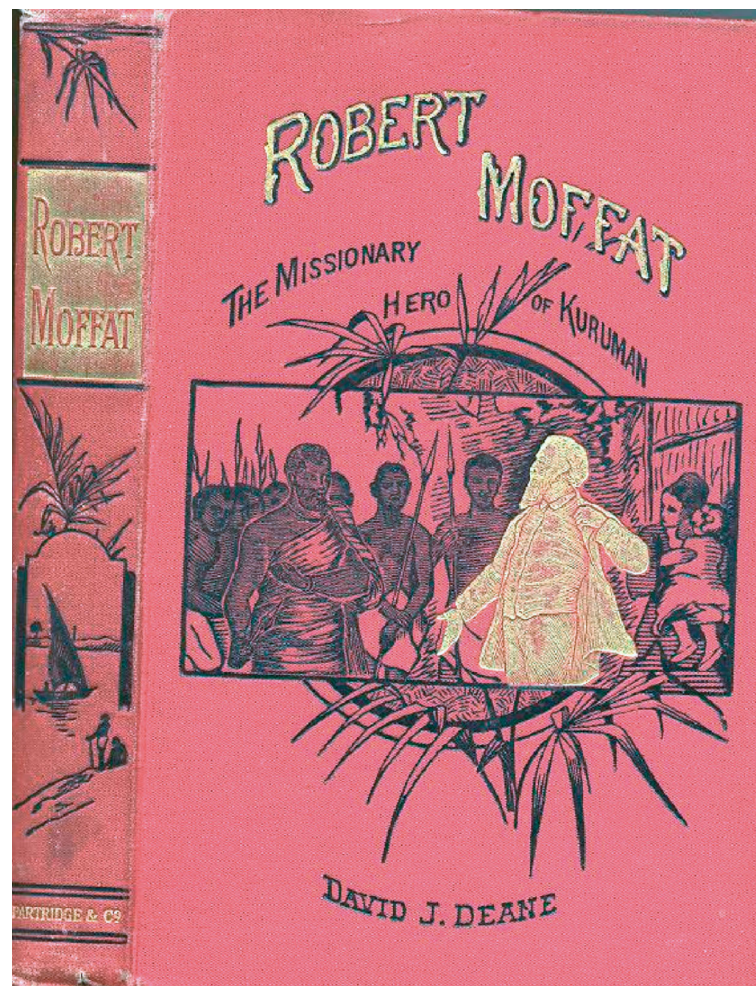
LIBRARY, DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

28 The digital library

The Library, Documentation and Information (LDI) Department accomplished three important tasks concerning its digital collection in 2007. The first was the expansion of its digital library, with the addition of more than a hundred titles of online Africana journals to the ASC catalogue. This now provides students and researchers with direct access to online information from journals ranging from *African Affairs* to *Zambezia*. The second goal was to expand Connecting-Africa, for which the ASC library harvests online publications and makes them accessible via <http://www.connecting-africa.net>. A thousand extra titles were added to Connecting-Africa in 2007. The third digital achievement was preparing the so-called ASC link that allows researchers, in just two clicks, to go from the title of a journal article to its full text. The ASC link provides other options too, such as book covers, access to movie trailers, information on a book's availability in other European, African or American libraries and an indication of where a book can be found in the ASC library. This link is now active in the ASC's online catalogue: <http://opc4-ascl.pica.nl/>.

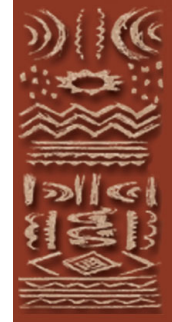
European Africana Librarians' Day

The first European Africana Librarians' Day was held on 10 July 2007, the day before the ECAS conference in Leiden started. More than 40 European Africana librarians from Belgium, Denmark, the UK, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and Sweden met at the ASC to exchange information and practical tips about acquisitions and online resources. Guests included Peter Limb from the University of Michigan, who is chair of the (American) Africana Librarians Council. Holger Bernt Hansen (University of Copenhagen) and Stephen Ellis (ASC) gave an introductory presenta-



One of the books generously donated to the ASC in 2007





tion on 'Colonial Legacies and European Libraries and Archives' and then all the European Africana librarians gave short presentations about the state of affairs at their own centres, with the discussions ending over an African dinner in Leiden. And during the conference itself, various anthropological films from the library's film collection were screened, including the new film *Shade Seekers and the Mixer* (2007) by Richard Werbner, who was himself present at the conference.

Shelving space

Another important achievement in the course of 2007 was finding a solution to the problem of space for the library collection. This became an urgent problem in the spring when the last empty stacks were required to house the present collection. A group of library staff came up with a solution that was implemented during the year and the entire library was reorganized by reshelving all the journals and books in a more logical order. Some of the more general (development) journals that were either available online or in print version in the Library of Social Sciences were withdrawn from the collection, two sets of old archives were reorganized and new cupboards were put in the library, using up the final square metres of space. These measures created an extra 200 metres of shelf space, which should be sufficient for the next four years. As of October 2007, the library had 2.1 km of shelves but they will easily be filled in the years to come!

Despite its shelving limitations, the ASC's library is, of course, always grateful for donations and in 2007 it was given some very special items that have added to the depth and breadth of the collection. Book donations were received from, for example, Nico Wesselingh, Jan de

Wolf and Leny Lagerwerf on subjects ranging from NGOs to missionary activities.

Figures and trends for 2007

	2006	2007
Number of visitors	4,469	4,538
Loans	6,472	7,008
Requests for information		
by phone	1,165	928
by email	1,200	1,073
New acquisitions	1,708	1,822
Cataloguing (incl. gifts and retrospectively)	7,686	2,722
Abstracts (<i>ASA Online</i>)	1,618	1,608
Subscriptions to <i>ASA Online</i> mailing list	685	845
Titles in ASC catalogue	148,700	155,564
Titles in Connecting-Africa	10,799	11,994
ASC website: unique visitors	122,267	155,817
ASC website: visited pages	566,419	857,660
ASC website hits (excl. affiliated websites, internal use & robots)	4,986,833	6,160,585

Other activities

Three new web dossiers were compiled in 2007 by Marlene van Doorn and Katrien Polman to support conferences and seminars being organized by the ASC. A web dossier on Darfur was released to coincide with the meeting on 'Darfur and the International Community'





30 which was held in February in cooperation with the Interfaculty Ethnological Student Debating Club WDO and which had Jan Pronk and Alex de Waal as invited speakers. The second dossier was 'Issues and Trends in African Studies' and this was posted in July on the occasion of the Second European Conference on African Studies. The third dossier was compiled to coincide with a workshop on the famous writer Amadou Hampâté Bâ that was held at the ASC in September. Perhaps the most famous – and from a library's point of view most poignant – quote from Hampâté Bâ is: '*En Afrique, quand un vieillard meurt, c'est une bibliothèque qui brûle*' (every time an old man dies in Africa, it is as if a library has burnt down).

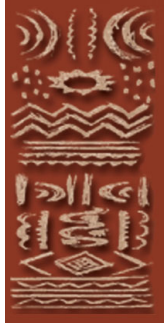
ASC library staff contributed abstracts and bibliographic information for publication to the journals *Politique Africaine* and *Journal of Religion in Africa* and to the NIPAD database of NISC in South Africa.

Every two months the library organizes exhibitions of books on a particular topic. In 2007 these displays included publications on, among others, Sembène Ousmane (1923-2007), Doris Lessing (winner of the 2007 Nobel Prize for Literature) and Chinua Achebe (winner of the 2007 Man Booker International Prize).

The 'Zuid-Afrikadag' at the Stadhuisplein in Leiden in June offered an opportunity for local organizations to show their commitment and links with South Africa. The ASC library had a stand – 'South Africa on the Book Shelves' – alongside stands run by the Fair Trade shop and one explaining the Millennium Development Goals.

Again in 2007 ASC library staff visited counterparts in other libraries to share information and gain new ideas. Tiny Kraan and Elvire Eijkman visited the FILDAK (*Foire internationale du livre et du matériel didactique*) in Dakar in December where they bought new books and visited CODESRIA to discuss exchanging books, repositories and a possible conference on electronic publishing in 2008. Jos Damen attended the Africa Days for Librarians' meeting in Uppsala, Sweden that was organized by the Nordic Africa Institute (Nordiska). And during a visit to the Herskovits Library of African Studies at Northwestern University in Chicago in October, he talked to its curator about Google's digitization of the complete Herskovits book collection, endowed funds, the Herskovits Library's online African maps collection and digitizing photo collections. Such exchanges encourage staff to look at similar issues in the library in Leiden in new and creative ways and will hopefully enable them to better serve those interested in Africana by making the most of the materials in their care.





EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Conferences, seminars and study days

The event that marked 2007 was without doubt the Second European Conference on African Studies (ECAS) entitled 'African Alternatives: Initiative and Creativity beyond Current Constraints' that was held from 11-14 July 2007, but this is described in detail elsewhere in this annual report.

There was increased interest in 2007 in the ASC's seminars. In total, 20 seminars were organized ranging from topics such as 'Black Identity in Mauritius' to 'Perceptions of the 2005 Food Crisis in Niger'. The best-attended seminar by far was: 'Darfur and the International Community' that was given by Jan Pronk, and the seminar on 'Arab Identity and Ideology in Sudan' also attracted a large audience. Several presentations received wide exposure thanks to coverage in the Dutch media and interviews with the speakers. It is now customary for the ASC's visiting fellows to give a lunch seminar to their colleagues and in 2007 all the visiting fellows talked about their current research projects.



On the occasion of the celebrations surrounding the 50th anniversary of Ghana's independence, a seminar entitled 'The Everyday Life' was organized in April. In the presence of Her Excellency Dr Grace

Amponsah Ababio, the Ghanaian Ambassador to the Netherlands, speakers Ato Quayson (University of Toronto), Christine Opong (Cambridge University) and Sjaak van der Geest (University of Amsterdam) demonstrated how everyday practices, concerns, troubles and anxieties have positively transformed the lives of ordinary people. Significant changes have been made in ways of raising children and school attendance, cooking food, paying bills and other similar activities that make up the common experience of living through important periods of political and socio-economic transition.

In September a small-scale international workshop was held on the life and work of Hampâté Bâ (1900-1991), one of the major intellectual and literary figures of twentieth-century Africa. The workshop, organized by Benjamin Soares, brought together scholars from Africa, Europe and North America who now plan to produce an edited volume of the workshop's proceedings. It will be a challenge for them to decide which of Hampâté Bâ's great unpublished writings merit publication and/or translation.

In November the third edition of the regional meeting entitled 'Development Policy and the Security Agenda in Africa: Reassessing the Relationship' was convened by the ASC on behalf of the DPRN on policy-related matters, recent publications and regional research projects. The Development Policy Review Network is a network of development experts and policy makers in the Netherlands and Belgium who hope to reduce the gap between science, policy and development practice.





32 November was also the month in which the ASC's annual study day with the Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held. This year's topic was the failing state in Africa and again policy makers and researchers enjoyed a fruitful exchange of ideas.

In December a book launch was held for Benjamin Soares and René Otaeyek's recent publication *Muslim and Christian Politics*, the final product of a long project in which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was also involved. The book launch in The Hague resulted in a lot of interest from the press, particularly the *Reformatorisch Dagblad*.

Afrikadag

The *Afrikadag*, organized by the Evert Vermeer Stichting, is an important 'Africa event' in the Netherlands and this year was again held 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 has for many years had a booth at this annual event and provided speakers for various panels and discussion groups. This year Jan Abbink and Han van Dijk presented a session entitled 'Security and Good Governance: Reassessing African Predicaments and Donor Policies' that was well attended. They proposed that aid should be decentralized but that stability is the first prerequisite. Dutch policy should, therefore, aim at political stability and good governance in unstable and resource-poor countries. Sector-wide approaches should be abandoned and policies should be targeted at areas where problems are located and not at whole countries.

Africa Thesis Award

The Africa Thesis Award was set up 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 and, in 2007 the Netherlands institute for Southern Africa (NiZA) and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) cooperated with the ASC in organizing the award.

The Africa Thesis Award for 2007 was won by Janneke van Gog for her thesis entitled *Coming Back from the Bush: Gender, Youth and Reintegration in Northern Sierra Leone*. She chose to focus on the reintegration of young women who had been forced to join one of the fighting factions during the war and become 'wives' of the combatants. What happened to these 'bush wives' at the end of the conflict? What is the meaning of reintegration for these women in Sierra Leone from



The NOS and NRC Handelsblad journalist Bram Vermeulen presented the award to Janneke van Gog





an anthropological perspective? The author spent six months in the northern part of Sierra Leone where she interviewed several women who had been abducted and forced to marry combatants from the rebel RUF group. Based on these interviews, she produced a fascinating and original study and impressed the jury with the high quality of her theoretical and empirical research.

Anika May received second prize for her thesis *Teaching Peace? Transforming Conflict? Exploring Participants' Perceptions of the Impact of Informal Peace Education Training in Uganda*. And the third prize was awarded to Friederike Mieth for her thesis *Defying the Decline of Pastoralism: Pokot Perceptions of Violence, Disarmament and Peacemaking in the Kenya/Uganda Border Region*.

The €1,000 prize was awarded on 31 October and there was an additional €3,000 for the writing of a PhD proposal or for fieldwork to update the original data and make it more accessible to a wider audience. The winning thesis and that of the runner-up have been published in the ASC's new African Studies Collection.

Exhibitions

In 2007 the ASC again had exhibitions of photos and paintings on display in its corridors and in the Centre's library. These were much appreciated by the ASC staff and also by students and visitors.

February-April: Paintings by Soly

Ibrahima (Joe) Soly, who is originally from Senegal but has lived in the Motherlands for a long time, says: 'Art is one big voyage of discovery



'Tweeling' by Joe Soly





- 34 without boundaries and my creativity gives me the means to express this'. And he invited the public to join him on this journey by visiting the exhibition in the ASC's corridors.

May-June: Exhibition of paste-ups by Kiek Jansen

Artist Kiek Jansen does drawings, oil paintings and paste-ups out of cloth glued onto paper. Through this technique, different patterns and designs form the basis of apparently cheerful scenes. Her travels in Africa have influenced the shape as well as the content of her work in



'Markt in Ouaga', a paste-up by Kiek Jansen

which Africans wear beautiful, multicoloured fabrics against a background of sand and sun. The reality of everyday life with its hunger, poverty and social inequality is the source of her inspiration.



One of Laurent Ilboudo's abstract paintings





July-September: Exhibition by various African artists

Paintings by Pierre Segoh, Achille Zoungrana, Laurent Ilboudo and Pierre Nikiema from Burkina Faso and Togo were on loan to the ASC during this period courtesy of Huijs Basten Asbeck in Groenlo.

October-December: Photo exhibition by Johannes Odé

Johannes Odé originally studied architecture and specialized in housing issues in Mumbai, India. Since 1972 he has been working as a photographer/journalist in developing countries making photo reports and interviews for organizations such as UNICEF, Samsam and the Dutch group



One of the photos by Johannes Odé

Internationale Samenwerking en Kerk in Actie. This exhibition showed a trip he made in Senegal for Internationale Samenwerking, UNICEF, ICCO and H2O in April 2006 and the other photos were taken during visits to Nigeria and Mali.

Contact with the media

Many of the ASC's researchers are regularly called by journalists with requests for background information. Radio is the most popular medium and researchers gave 43 interviews for Dutch as well as foreign radio stations in 2007. Researchers are also frequently interviewed for newspaper and magazine articles. A lot of the interviews were related to current affairs issues such as the crises in Somalia and Darfur. However sometimes the interviews were related to specific ASC research projects like the mobile phone project conducted by the Connections and Transformations research group, Wouter van Beek's inaugural lecture, and traditional African law and Islam in West Africa.

The ASC website

The ASC's website is heavily used, with most visitors being from the US and Europe. (See the table in the report on the Library, Documentation and Information Department in this annual report.) Although the website attracts visitors from many African countries (e.g. South Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal), it is used relatively less by other African countries. The most frequently visited pages are those of the library, ASC publications, online abstracts and the ones dealing with research.



GOVERNING BODIES AND PERSONNEL (on 31 December 2007)

36 Members of the Board of Governors

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
A. Lenstra	Former Vice-President of Unilever

Members of the Scientific Advisory Council

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





Personnel

Director

Prof. L.J. de Haan

Research Staff (and their areas of specialization)

Prof. G.J. Abbink	ethnicity, conflict management, religion, politics, ethnography, culture, the Horn of Africa	Dr J.K. van Donge	public administration, democratization, agricultural policy, economic developments, East and Southern Africa
Dr A. Akinyoade	demography, healthcare, education, the media, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda	Dr S.D.K. Ellis	religion and politics, history, West Africa
Prof. W.E.A. van Beek	religion, tourism, Mali, Cameroon, Southern Africa	Dr D.W.J. Foeken	urban poverty, urban agriculture, urban water supply, Kenya, East Africa
Prof. W.M.J. van Binsbergen	modern and traditional African knowledge in the framework of globalization	Dr J-B. Gewalt	social and political history, interaction between people and technology, Southern Africa
Dr I. Brinkman	recent history, history of communication technology, Angola	Prof. G.S.C.M. Hesseling	legal anthropology, peace building and law, natural resource management in the Sahel
Prof. M.E. de Bruijn	mobility, social hierarchies, communication technology C&T research group	Prof. J.C. Hoorweg	the ecology and economics of the East African coast
Dr M. Dekker	social networks, (micro) insurance, land reform, economic development, poverty reduction, East and Southern Africa	Dr M.M.A. Kaag	migration, social change, development issues, local government, land use, West Africa
Prof. J.W.M. van Dijk	forestry and agriculture, resource management, decentralization, law and governance, state formation, conflict, West Africa	Dr W.M.J. van Kessel	democratization, the mass media, social movements, history, South Africa, Ghana
Dr R.A. van Dijk	new religious movements, AIDS, globalization	W. Klaver	food and food security, urban agriculture, household economics, East and West Africa
		Dr P.J.J. Konings	civil society and social movements during economic and political liberalization, Ghana, Cameroon
		Dr A.H.M. Leliveld	social security, (micro) insurance, international aid, economic development, Uganda, East Africa





38	Dr D. Merolla	African literature, literary analysis, gender, ethnicity
	Dr M.M.E.M. Rutten	land reform, water supply and shortages, pastoralism, (eco) tourism, wildlife management, democratization, higher education, migration, fair trade, Kenya, East Africa
	Dr B.F. Soares	religion (Islam in particular), history, politics
	Dr K. van Walraven	international relations, conflict management, rebellions, Niger, West Africa

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
C.J.M. Kraan	documentalist
M.B. van der Lee	assistant librarian
A.A.M. van Marrewijk	assistant librarian
A. Nita	student assistant
M. Oosterkamp	assistant librarian
K. Polman	documentalist
C.M. Sommeling	documentalist
T. Stoker	student assistant
M. Verdouw-Greuter	assistant librarian
P.G. Verkaik	assistant librarian
R. Weijs	student assistant

Administrative Staff

M.A. Dijk	student assistant
A. van Dokkum	research assistant
K.K. Dorrepaal	assistant financial administrator, publications manager
R. Keja	student assistant
J. Nijssen	financial administrator
U. Oberst	programme coordinator
G. Petit	executive secretary to the director
A. Reeves	editor
W. Veerman	programmer, computer manager
M.A. Westra	HR administrator and management assistant
M.C.A. van Winden	PR coordinator
L. van Wouw	programmer, webmaster
W.J. Zwart-Brouwer	publications assistant

PhD Students

A. Alemu Fanta; A. Berhe; A. Aderemi; Th. Djedjebi; L. Djerandi; B. Gebeyehu; L. van de Kamp; B. Kilama; B. Kinuthia; M. Leenstra; F. Mwebaze; J. Ndaya; C. Nijenhuis; L. Nijzink; W. Nkwi; S. Ntewusu; L. Pelckmans; D. Setume; B. Tasew; A. van Til



**Visiting Fellows in 2007**

Prof. Paul Nchoji Nkwi	University of Yaoundé I, Cameroon (SMPC research group)
Prof. Thierno Mouctar Bah	University of Yaoundé I and University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon (SMPC research group)
Dr Martin Marani	Moi University, Kenya (EEE research group)
Dr Shirley Brooks	University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (EEE research group)
Ousmanou Adama	University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon (C&T research group)
Dr Samuel O. Owuor	University of Nairobi, Kenya (EEE research group)
Dr Sabelo Ndlovu	Monash University, South Africa Campus, Johannesburg (SMPC research group)

Associated Members of the ASC*Connections and Transformations Research Group*

Baz Lecocq, Sabine Luning (Leiden University), Giacomo Macola (Cambridge University), Julie Ndaya, Francis Nyamnjoh (CODESRIA), Ria Reis (University of Amsterdam), Sjoerd Sijsma, Marja Spierenburg (VU University of Amsterdam)

Economy, Environment and Exploitation Research Group

Jan Cappon, Samuel O. Owuor (University of Nairobi), John Sender (School of Oriental and African Studies), Marja Spierenburg (VU University, Amsterdam), Harry Wels (VU University, Amsterdam)

Social Movements and Political Culture in Africa Research Group

Filippo Osella (University of Sussex), Kassahun Berhanu (Addis Ababa University), Joost Willink (RJW Research, Amsterdam)

The following members of staff left the ASC during 2007

A. Hoek	historian, project researcher
M. Härnquist	assistant librarian
R. Meijer	assistant librarian
M. Smit	assistant librarian



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

40

(in € '000)	2006	2007
Income		
Netherlands Ministries of:	2,843	2,895
• Education, Culture and Sciences		
• Foreign Affairs		
• Agriculture, Nature Conservation & Fisheries		
Projects for third parties	483	601
Other income (publications, etc.)	113	280
	<hr/> 3,439	<hr/> 3,776
Expenditures		
Personnel	2,298	2,486
Institutional costs	1,043	1,331
Inventory depreciation	33	26
	<hr/> 3,374	<hr/> 3,843



PUBLICATIONS



Academic publications

- Abbink, G.J., 'Comment', on: Nigel Rapport, 2007, 'An Outline for Cosmopolitan Study: Reclaiming the Human through Introspection', *Current Anthropology* 48 (2): 269-70.
- Abbink, G.J., 'Transformations of Islam and Communal Relations in Wällo, Ethiopia', in: B.F. Soares & R. Otayek (eds), *Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa*, Basingstoke/New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 65-84.
- Abbink, G.J., 'Ethiopia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 311-23.
- Abbink, G.J., 'Culture Slipping Away: Violence, Social Tension and Personal Drama in Suri Society, Southern Ethiopia', in: M. Böck & M. Bollig (eds), *The Practice of War: Production, Reproduction and Communication of Armed Violence*, Oxford: Berghahn Books.
- Abbink, G.J., 16 entries in S. Uhlig (ed.), *Encyclopaedia Aethiopia*, vol. 3 (He-N), (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag), Hodson, Arnold W. pp. 53-54, Hoti Sherocho (Käfa king) pp. 74-75, Initiation pp. 150-52, Käfa ethnography pp. 327-29, Käfa history pp. 322-324, Kaye Sherocho (Käfa king) pp. 361-62, Kinship pp. 403-408, Komoru pp. 423-24, Koté (Wolaitta king) pp. 433-434, Limmu-Ennarya (kingdom) pp. 570-71, Mandjo (ethnic group) pp. 732-33, Me'en pp. 909-10, Mikael Sihul pp. 962-64, Näft'annya pp. 1099-1100, Nadäw Abba Bahr pp. 1093-94, Nayi (ethnic group) pp. 1157-58.
- Beek, W.E.A. van & M. van Vliet, 'Mali', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara in 2006*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 123-29.
- Beek, W.E.A. van, 'Agency in Kapsiki Religion, A Comparative Approach', in: M.E. de Bruijn, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewalt (eds), *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 114-43.
- Beek, W.E.A. van, 'Approaching African Tourism; Paradigms and Paradoxes', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & L.J. de Haan (eds), *African Alternatives*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 145-72.
- Binsbergen, W.M.J. van, 'Manchester as the Birth Place of Modern Agency Research: The Manchester School Explained from the Perspective of Evans-Pritchard's Book *The Nuer*', in: M.E. de Bruijn, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewalt (eds), *Strength beyond Structure: Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 16-61.
- Binsbergen, W.M.J. van, 'The Underpinning of Scientific Knowledge Systems: Epistemology or Hegemonic Power? The Implications of Sandra Harding's Critique of North Atlantic Science for the Appreciation of African Knowledge Systems', in: P.J. Hountondji (ed.), *La rationalité, une ou plurielle*, Dakar: CODESRIA/UNESCO, pp. 294-327.
- Bruijn, M.E. de & J.W.M. van Dijk, 'Chad', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 215-23.
- Bruijn, M.E. de, 'Agency in and from the Margins: Street Children and Youth in N'djamena, Chad', in: M.E. de Bruijn, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewalt (eds), *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 263-85.
- Bruijn, M.E. de, 'Mobility and Society in the Sahel: An Exploration of Mobile Margins and Global Governance', in: H. Hahn & G. Klute (eds), *Cultures of Migration*, LIT Verlag, pp. 109-29.





- 42 Bruijn, M.E. de, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald (eds), *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden: Brill.
- Bruijn, M.E. de, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, 'Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa: An Introduction', in: M.E. de Bruijn, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald (eds), *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 1-16.
- Bruijn, M.E. de, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, 'Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & L.J. de Haan (eds), *African Alternatives*, Leiden: Brill.
- Chabal, P., U. Engel & L.J. de Haan (eds), *African Alternatives*, Leiden: Brill.
- Chabal, P., U. Engel & L.J. de Haan, 'Introduction', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & L.J. de Haan (eds), *African Alternatives*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 1-8.
- Dijk, R. A. van, 'The Safe and Suffering Body in Transnational Ghanaian Pentecostalism. Towards an Anthropology of Vulnerable Agency', in: M.E. de Bruijn, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald (eds), *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 312-33..
- Donge, J.K. van, G. Eiseb & A. Mosimane, 'Land Reform in Namibia: Issues of Equity and Poverty', in: A. Haroon Akram-Lodhi, S.M. Borrás & C. Kay, *Land, Poverty and Livelihoods in an Age of Globalization: Perspectives from Developing and Transitional Countries*, London: Routledge.
- Donge, J.K. van, 'Flexible SWAPs for Strategic Policy-making: Reflections on the Zambian Experience', *Development Policy Review* 25 (4).
- Ellis, S.D.K., 'Liberia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 115-22.
- Ellis, S.D.K., 'Tom and Toakafo: The Betsimisaraka kingdom and state formation in Madagascar, c.1715-1750', *Journal of African History* 48, 3 (2007): 439-55.
- Ellis, S.D.K., AHR Conversation: Religious Identities and Violence [round-table], *American Historical Review*, December 2007, pp. 1432-81.
- Ellis, S.D.K., 'The Sahara and the "War on Terror"', *Anthropology Today* 23 (3): 21-22.
- Ellis, S.D.K. & G. ter Haar, 'Religion and Politics: Taking African Epistemologies Seriously', *Journal of Modern African Studies* 45 (3): 385-401.
- Fourchard, L. & B. Soares (eds), *Le Nigeria sous Obasanjo. Violences et démocratie*, a special issue of *Politique africaine* 106 (June).
- Gewald, J-B., 'Chief Hosea Kutako: A Herero Royal and Namibian Nationalist's Life against Confinement 1870-1970', in: M.E. de Bruijn, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald (eds), *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 83-113.
- Gewald, J-B., 'Researching and Writing in the Twilight of an Imagined Conquest: Anthropology in Northern Rhodesia 1930-1960', *History and Anthropology* 18 (4): 459-87.
- Haan, L.J. de, 'Studies in African Livelihoods: Current Issues and Future Prospects', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & L.J. de Haan (eds), *African Alternatives*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 9-72.
- Hesseling, G.S.C.M., 'Senegal', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 151-59.
- Kaag, M.M.A., 'Aid, *Umma* and Politics: Transnational Islamic NGOs in Chad', in: R. Otayek & B. Soares (eds), *Muslim Politics in Africa*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.





- Kessel, W.M.J. van, 'South Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 469-84.
- Konings, P.J.J., 'Privatisation and Labour Militancy: The Case of Cameroon's Tea Estates', *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 26 (1): 51-70.
- Konings, P.J.J., 'Trade Unionism in Cameroon: From Crisis to Revitalisation?', in: C. Phelan (ed.), *Trade Union Revitalisation: Trends and Prospects in 34 Countries*, Oxford/Bern: Peter Lang, pp. 431-43.
- Konings, P.J.J., 'Cameroon', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 197-206.
- Konings, P.J.J., 'China and Africa: Building a Strategic Partnership', *Journal of Developing Societies* 23 (3): 341-67.
- Mehler, A., H. Melber & K. van Walraven, 'Sub-Saharan Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara in 2006*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 1-15.
- Otayek, R. & B.F. Soares, 'Introduction: Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa', in: B.F. Soares & R. Otayek (eds), *Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 1-24.
- Pelckmans, L., 'Negotiating the Memory of Fulbe Hierarchy among Mobile Elite Women', in: M.E. de Bruijn, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald (eds), *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 285-311.
- Rutten, M.M.E.M., 'Kenya', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 325-37.
- Soares, B.F. & R. Otayek (eds), *Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Soares, B.F., 'Les sciences ésotériques musulmanes et le commerce des amulettes au Mali', in: C. Hamès (ed.), *Coran et talismans - Textes et pratiques magiques en milieu musulman*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 209-18.
- Soares, B.F., 'Rethinking Islam and Muslim Societies in Africa', *African Affairs* 106 (2): 319-26.
- Soares, B.F., 'Islam in Mali in the Neoliberal Era', in: B.F. Soares & R. Otayek (eds), *Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 211-26.
- Walraven, K. van, 'From Tamanrasset: The Struggle of Sawaba and the Algerian Connection, 1957-1966', in: J. Keenan (ed.), *The Sahara: Past, Present and Future*, London/New York: Routledge, pp. 249-69.
- Walraven, K. van, 'Niger', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 137-44.
- Walraven, K. van, 'West Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 39-51.

Other publications

- Abbink, G.J., 'Eureka! Constructing Discovery in Ethnographic Fieldwork', in: I. Strecker & S. LaTosky (eds), *Writing in the Field*, Festschrift for Stephen Tyler's 75th birthday, 8 May 2007, (1): 104-13.
- Abbink, G.J., 'Warfare in Africa: Overview', in: J. Middleton & J.C. Miller (eds), *New Encyclopedia of Africa* (5): 173-79.
- Akiyoade, A., *Between Patricia Etteh and David Beckham: For Whom the Bell Tolls*, www.nigeriaworld.com, September 2007.





- 44 Akinyoadé, A., *The Lighter Side of a Friendly Match*, www.nigeriaworld.com, February 2007.
- Beek, W.E.A. van, 'The Escalation of Witchcraft Accusations', in: G. ter Haar (ed.) *Imagining Evil. Witchcraft beliefs and Accusations in Contemporary Africa*, Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, pp. 293-316.
- Beek, W.E.A. van, 'Moeten we intelligent design gaan onderwijzen. Maria van der Hoeven en de evolutietheorie', *Mensenstreken, Antropologisch Tijdschrift* 8 (3): 10-11.
- Beek, W.E.A. van, 'African Tourist Encounters; Effects on Tourism on Two West African Societies', *African Analyst* 2 (2).
- Beek, W.E.A. van, 'Toerisme of het ruilen van beelden', *Indigo* 15 (1): 10-11.
- Beek, W.E.A. van, *De rite is rond. Betekenis en boodschap van het ongewone*, Inaugural Address, University of Tilburg, 28 September.
- Bruijn M.E. de & J.W.M. van Dijk, 'The Multiple Experiences of Civil War in the Guera Region of Chad, 1965-1990', *Sociologus* 57 (1): 61-98.
- Bruijn M.E. de & J. Bouju (eds), 'Une Violence Sociale Ordinaire. Le Développement Social de l'Afrique en Question', *APAD Bulletin* 1&2: 94-109.
- Bruijn M.E. de & J. Bouju, 'Introduction', in: M.E. de Bruijn & J. Bouju (eds), 'Une Violence Sociale Ordinaire. Le Développement Social de l'Afrique en Question', *APAD Bulletin* 1&2.
- Damen, J., 'O eer van 't Moorenland!', *NRC-Handelsblad*, 25 April 2007, p. 22.
- Ellis, S.D.K. & G. ter Haar, 'Religion and Development', *Harvard International Review*.
- Ellis, S.D.K., 'Witching-times: A Theme in the Histories of Africa and Europe', in: G. ter Haar (ed.), *Imagining Evil: Witchcraft Beliefs and Accusations in Contemporary Africa*, Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, pp. 31-52.
- Ellis, S.D.K., 'Preface', in: A.M. Guedes & M.J. Lopes (eds), *State and Traditional Law in Angola and Mozambique*, Lisbon: Amedina, pp. 7-9.
- Ellis, S.D.K., 'How to Rebuild Africa', in: P.N. Lyman & P. Dorff (eds), *Beyond Humanitarianism*, New York: Council on Foreign Relations, pp. 151-64.
- Foeken, D.W.J., S.O. Owuor & A.M. Mwangi, *School Farming and School Feeding in Nakuru Town, Kenya: Practice and Potential*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 76.
- Gewald, J-B., *Researching and Writing in the Twilight of an Imagined Conquest: Anthropology in Northern Rhodesia 1930-1960*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper no. 75.
- Gewald, J-B., *Spanish Influenza in Africa: Some Comments Regarding Source Material and Future Research*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper no. 77.
- Gewald, J-B., *Transport Transforming Society: Towards a History of Transport in Zambia, 1890-1930*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper no. 74.
- Haan L.J. de & J. van de Looy, 'Africa and China: A Strategic Partnership?', *Strategic Analysis* 30 (3) July-September.
- Haan, L.J. de, *Oudejaarsavond over de Afrikaanse staat*. Column Africa Server Magazine, 5 January.
- Haan, L.J. de, *Bob Denard: De laatste huurling?* Column Africa Server Magazine, 23 October.
- Haan, L.J. de, *Verkiezing van een ANC-voorzitter op zijn Koninginnedags*. Column Africa Server Magazine, 18 December.
- Hesseling, G.S.C.M., *Senegal/Gambia*, Amsterdam: KIT.





- Hoorweg, J. (onder pseudoniem J. Dekker), *Herinneringen aan een gewelddadig Uganda I*, De Leunstoel, 4 (10) 15 March.
- Hoorweg, J. (onder pseudoniem J. Dekker), *Herinneringen aan een gewelddadig Uganda II*, De Leunstoel, 4 (11) 29 March.
- Kamp, L. van de, 'Terapia do amor - Trouwen in Maputo', *Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine* 11 (3/4): 28-35, pictures by Rufus de Vries.
- Kessel, W.M.J. van, 'Belanda Hitam: The Indo-African Communities on Java', *African and Asian Studies* 6 (3): 243-70.
- Kessel, W.M.J. van, 'Aux Indes Néerlandaises: des Africains, Agents de Police, Militaires, Exilés et un Prince', *Cahiers des Anneaux de la Mémoire* (9): 189-219.
- Kessel, W.M.J. van, 'In de voetsporen van God: dikdoenerij in Sekhukhuneland', *Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine* 11 (1): 30-33.
- Kessel, W.M.J. van, 'Fort Elmina', in: *Kwasi & Kwame – De Zwarte met het witte hart*, (programmaboek voor de opera *Kwasi & Kwame*, Onafhankelijk Toneel, Rotterdam), pp. 54-55.
- Kessel, W.M.J. van, 'Water, electriciteit en verse melk uit de Spar', *Trouw*, 4 June.
- Konings, P.J.J., 'Autochthony and Ethnic Cleansing in Cameroon: The 1966 Tombel Disturbances', *The International Journal of African Historical Studies* 41 (2).
- Konings, P.J.J., 'China and Africa in the Era of Neo-Liberal Globalisation', *CODESRIA Bulletin* 1&2.
- Rutten, M.M.E.M., 'Ecotourism Initiatives in the East African Region', in: G. Bartels (ed.), *Connecting the Agendas – Proceedings of the RMNO Conference on Sustainable Development of Tourism, Advisory Council for Research on Spatial Planning, Nature and the Environment (RMNO)*, The Hague, pp. 102-108.
- Rutten, M.M.E.M., 'It's the contract, stupid!', *Indigo* (1): 12-14.
- Soares, B.F., 'Saint and Sufi in Contemporary Mali', in: M. van Bruinessen & J. Howell (eds), *Sufism and the 'Modern' in Islam*, London: I.B. Tauris, pp. 76-91.

PhD theses

- Akinyoade, A., *Dynamics of Reproductive Behaviour in Rural Coastal Communities of Southern Ghana*, Maastricht: Shaker Publishing (ASC researcher).
- Akoko, R., 'Ask and You Shall be Given': *Pentecostalism and Economic Crisis in Cameroon*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, African Studies Collection 2 (ASC Co-promotor Piet Konings).
- Kamanzi, A., 'Our Way'. *Responding to the Dutch Aid in the District Rural Development Programme of Bukoba, Tanzania*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, African Studies Collection 4 (ASC Promotor Leo de Haan).
- Krijtenburg, F. *Cultural Ideologies of Peace and Conflict: A Socio-Cognitive Analysis of Giriama Discourse (Kenya)*. VU University Amsterdam (ASC Promotor Jan Abbink).
- Lakwo, A., *Microfinance, rural livelihoods, and women's empowerment in Uganda*, Research Report 85, Leiden: African Studies Centre (ASC Promotor Leo de Haan).
- Marani, M., *Environmental Scarcity, Pastoralism and Conflict: The Case of Ewaso Nyiro River Basin in Kenya, East Africa*, University of Salzburg (ASC Co-promotor Marcel Rutten).
- Smith, L. *Tied to Migrants: Transnational Influences on the Economy of Accra, Ghana*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, African Studies Collection 5 (ASC Co-promotor Rijk van Dijk).



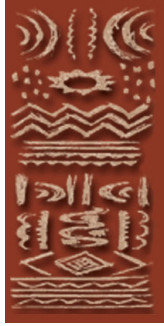
SEMINARS

- 46** *11 January*
Africa's Oil and the Resource Curse: Assessing Global Transparency Initiatives
Nicholas Shaxson
- 9 February*
Darfur and the International Community: Reflections
Prof. Jan Pronk and Alex de Waal
- 15 February*
Ethiopian Women in the Middle East: The Case of Migrant Domestic Workers in Yemen
Dr Marina de Regt



- 28 February*
Labour and Development in Africa: From Shortage to Excess
Prof. Babacar Fall
- 8 March*
Neither This nor That: Reflections on Cattle, Colonialism and Contradiction amongst the Ovahimba in Northwestern Namibia
Dr Steven van Wolputte
- 15 March*
From Shortwave to Satellite: Media Liberalization and Religious Conflict in Africa
Prof. Rosalind I.J. Hackett
- 23 April*
The Everyday in the 50 Years of Ghana's Independence
- 24 April*
Lunch seminar by former SWAPO activist Samson Ndeikwila
- 26 April*
Arab Identity and Ideology in Sudan
Prof. Heather Sharkey
- 10 May*
Chinese Medicine in East Africa: Soothing Alternative Medicine or Bitter Pill?
Dr Elisabeth Hsu
- 31 May*
The Image of the 'Bad Mother': Perceptions of the 2005 Food Crisis in Niger
Prof. Barbara M. Cooper





4 June

Mapungubwe: An Historical and Contemporary Analysis of a World Heritage Cultural Landscape

Dr Jane Carruthers

2 July

Quelques questions d'historiographie africaine

Prof. Thierno Mouctar Bah

30 August

Boire et manger: Construction des patrimoines alimentaires chez les Peuls pasteurs

Prof. Salamatou Sow

13 September

'Other' Priorities: Development, Heritage and Black Identity in Mauritius

Dr Rose Boswell

11 October

The Tragedy of Communal Grazing Areas: The Case of a Shona Village in Zimbabwe

Prof. Kazuaki Inoue

15 November

The Young and the Ambitious in Nairobi. Sexuality and Emerging Middle-class Self-definitions

Dr Rachel Spronk

22 November

Mental Health and Social Suffering in Africa

Prof. Arthur Kleinman and Dr Victor Igreja

26 November

PhD workshop on New Kinship Studies in Africa

6 December

Book launch: *Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa* by Benjamin Soares & René Otayek (eds)

12 December

Anatomy of a Coup Foretold – Zambia's 1980 Coup Plot and the Writing of Post-colonial Political History

Dr Miles Larmer

17 December

La gouvernabilité des ressources naturelles au Sénégal

Dr Abdou Salam Fall



COLOPHON

48 Annual Report 2007, African Studies Centre

Editors	Ann Reeves and Marieke van Winden
Photographs	Jonna Both, Ineke van Kessel, André Leliveld, Johannes Odé, Gitty Petit, Rufus de Vries, Maaïke Westra and Marieke van Winden
Design and printing	UFB / GrafMedia Leiden

