

The African Studies Association of
Australasia and the Pacific
37th Annual Conference

'AFRICA: DIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT'



BOOK of ABSTRACTS

25-26 November 2014

University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

‘Africa: Diversity and Development’ 37th AFSAAP Conference



25-26 November 2014

**St Margaret’s College, University of Otago,
Dunedin, New Zealand**

**Hosted by the Department of Geography,
University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand**



Table of Contents

Welcome to Conference	3
Keynote Speakers	6
Programme	7
Abstracts	13
Delegates List	54

Welcome

President's Welcome

Building Bridges – African Studies across the Tasman 37th Annual AFSAAP Conference – Otago University, Dunedin.

AFSAAP was established in 1978 and has been holding its annual conference ever since. At the 2012 Conference in Canberra, where Professor Tony Binns was invited as the key-note speaker, it became clear that it was time for AFSAAP to reconnect with its New Zealand counterparts. Professor Binns kindly agreed to host the 2014 conference at his own university, where we are now enjoying this 37th Annual AFSAAP Conference. This is the second time that an annual conference has been held in New Zealand. The last time was in 1992 at the Victoria University in Wellington, where the theme was "Culture in Post Colonial Africa". I do hope we don't wait another 22 years to come back to this beautiful country, clearly full of committed African Studies Scholars.

It is with great pleasure that I can announce that the conference papers presented at this last 1992 New Zealand conference have now been digitized as part of the ongoing AFSAAP Archives digitization process, and will be available from the Conference Proceedings website (see <http://afsaap.org.au/conference/conference-1992/>). Soon all of the 37 years of conference proceedings, once hidden away in filing cabinets on old fashioned pieces of paper, many even produced by the equally old fashioned type-writers of days gone by, will be available from the AFSAAP Conference Proceedings web pages.

Indeed this 37th Annual Conference Proceedings will be published on the AFSAAP Website in early 2015. All final papers presented at this conference must be submitted to secretary@afsaap.org.au before January 10th 2015 to be considered. The ISBN has already been assigned - ISBN 978-0-9924793-8-1.

AFSAAP's connections with New Zealand are also evident by the choice of its logo. New AFSAAP members may not recall the 2011 editorial I wrote in the *Australasian Review of African Studies* on the history of the Benin Bronze, and why it remains the AFSAAP Logo (see ARAS, Vol 32 June 2011 - http://afsaap.org.au/assets/ARAS_Vol_XXXII_1_Lyons1.pdf). As founding member Prof David Dorward wrote, "One of the reasons we used the late Benin head is that it was similar to the Benin heads in the South Australian Museum [A06523] and another in the Canterbury Museum in Christchurch [EA 1977.468], New Zealand — thus linking what was then the main body of AFSAAP membership." Back in those days a sketch was made of the Benin heads and a black and white reproducible image was thus invented for the AFSAAP Logo.

Roger Fyfe from the Canterbury Museum in Christchurch was very helpful in confirming the details of their Benin Bronze head, but alas the February 2011 earthquakes closed the museum, and the trans-Tasman reconnections for the Africanist networks was delayed – that is, until now.

Indeed at the 1992 Conference in Wellington, David Dorward presented a paper entitled "Material Culture and African Art in Australia". He had made a detailed inventory of the African pieces in the Canterbury museum, but university life and teaching delayed the prospects of an exhibition. Indeed AFSAAP has just recently begun a pilot project "the African Digitisation Project" in conjunction with the South Australian Museum to digitize the slides and photographs, many of which were taken by Prof. Dorward from the African collections in Australian Museums (see www.afsaap.org.au – News, for further information - AFSAAP is looking for sponsors for this project). Ideally, and ultimately we will be able to digitize all of the Australian and New Zealand African collections and develop an interactive website that will contain all relevant information on the items. This is just one way that AFSAAP is regenerating its connections between Australia and New Zealand.

AFSAAP's publication the *Australasian Review of African Studies* also boasts one co-editor based in Auckland, Dr Jay Marlowe, who brings vast experience to the table on issues related to the African Diaspora – a commonality between our two countries, hosting many migrants, refugees and former-refugees from many different African countries.

***The African Studies Association of Australasia and Pacific 37th Annual Conference
'AFRICA: DIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT'***

This 37th conference is a demonstration of the excellence in research that is being done from New Zealand and Australia, and also from many African countries, and other continents and regions – the UK, USA, Russia, Europe, all represented in the program. AFSAAP has over 1000 members world-wide, quite remarkable for a professional / academic association that researches topics and themes from a region that has little currency in both the domestic or foreign policies within Australasia and the Pacific. The fact that AFSAAP has maintained a stable membership for over 37 years also indicates that no matter what the governments of the day prioritise globally, African affairs, politics, economics, society and culture, among other areas of research remain of interest to scholars concerned with global development and diversity.

Let us all continue to build the bridges across the Tasman, to develop the strengths we bring to the table during this conference. Networking across our areas of expertise with a focus on African studies is crucial to also develop and maintain the high levels research relevant to the African context. The bridge we build here across the Tasman, will also strengthen the bridges across the Indian Ocean to the African continent.

Dr Tanya Lyons, AFSAAP President



Welcome to New Zealand, to New Zealand's 'First City', and to New Zealand's Oldest University!

Welcome to the 37th Annual AFSAAP Conference, 25-26 November 2014

It gives me very great pleasure on behalf of the Conference Planning Team to welcome you to the University of Otago for AFSAAP's 37th Annual Conference. It is 22 years since the Annual AFSAAP conference was last held in New Zealand, in 1992, and we are very proud to be hosting the 2014 conference at the University of Otago.

Dunedin is often referred to as New Zealand's 'first city'. Scottish settlers from the 1840s founded the city as 'The Edinburgh of the South', and the discovery of gold in Central Otago in the early 1860s led to large-scale immigration which fuelled the rapid growth of the city. The University of Otago was established in 1869, and many of Dunedin's impressive heritage buildings were erected in the second half of the nineteenth century. Dunedin's importance grew rapidly, with the establishment of a stock exchange and with the building of the city's railway station in 1906, often hailed as one of the finest buildings in the southern hemisphere. Dunedin was a wealthy place in the late nineteenth century, and its rich architectural heritage is a measure of the city's early wealth and importance.

The University of Otago currently has over 20,000 students and includes the country's only Dental School and School of Surveying. The University's large Medical School opened in 1875 and, in addition to the main medical campus in Dunedin there are branches of the Otago University Medical School in both Christchurch and Wellington, the country's capital city. The University prides itself on its impressive research record, which is reflected in its ranking as a 'world class university'. Founded in 1911, St Margaret's College, where we are pleased to be holding the AFSAAP Conference, has the distinction of being one of the oldest university residential colleges in New Zealand.

Otago University probably has more people teaching and researching about Africa than any other New Zealand university. Interest in Africa spans all four Academic Divisions (Commerce, Health Sciences, Humanities and Science), with over 30 academics working on Africa in the departments of Economics, Geography, International Health, Peace and Conflict Studies, Politics, Preventive and Social Medicine, Public Health, Sociology and Surveying. In addition, there is a large group of postgraduate students undertaking research on Africa.

We cherish our strong links with colleagues and communities in Africa, and we work hard to promote an accurate understanding of the continent and its people. In having a conference theme of '*Africa: Diversity and Development*', we will be privileged to listen to a wide range of presentations on Africa's rich cultures, its histories and economies and, perhaps more than anything, we hope that our research and teaching will improve understanding about Africa, and in some way have an impact in improving the quality of life among Africa's communities.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank members of the Conference Planning Team who have given me so much support in organising this conference - sincere thanks to Gilbert Bowden, Hana Cadzow, Marcelle Dawson, Diana Evans and Sam McLachlan. I must also thank the AFSAAP Executive Committee for their tremendous support throughout the entire organisation process.

Professor J A (Tony) Binns
Conference Coordinator



Keynote Speakers

Professor Philip Hill

MB ChB, MPH, MD, FRACP, FAFPHM, FNZCPHM

Philip Hill is the first holder of the McAuley Chair of International Health at the University of Otago, New Zealand. He was the Foundation Director of the Centre for International Health (2008–2012) and is now Co-Director of the Centre. Professor Hill holds separate qualifications as a medical practitioner (MB ChB), specialist public health physician (FAFPHM), specialist infectious diseases physician (FRACP), as well as a doctorate in the epidemiology of tuberculosis in The Gambia, West Africa (MD).



After completing specialty training in Auckland, New Zealand, he spent six years working as a clinical epidemiologist for the MRC Laboratories in The Gambia. In The Gambia he led the tuberculosis research group and was the epidemiologist in charge of the field aspects of the pneumococcal projects. He remains a co-investigator on a Gates project to monitor the introduction of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine and surveillance into The Gambia, and on several tuberculosis projects. He now has formal collaborations also with the University of Padjadjaran and European partners in Indonesia and with the National University of Samoa in the Pacific. He supervises postgraduate students on projects in several other countries around the world.

Professor Adamu Idris Tanko

BSc, MSc, PhD

Adamu Idris Tanko, PhD, was born in Kano, Northern Nigeria in August 1966. He is currently a Professor of Geography and the pioneer Dean, Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences at Bayero University Kano, Nigeria. He acquired his formal education in Kano, Nigeria, where he obtained his degrees at Bayero University, Kano between 1989 and 2000. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society with the Institute of British Geographers (FRGS/IBG) and has managed field-based research in Northern Nigeria and beyond for about 25 years leading a number of funded researches. His main areas of research are: environment and development and irrigation management. He has published widely and has written five books. His most recent co-edited book (published by Adonis and Abbey, 2014) was *Kano: Environment, Society and Development* and was sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation. He won a number of fellowships including the Ron Lister's at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand in 2007.



The African Studies Association of Australasia and Pacific 37th Annual Conference
'AFRICA: DIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT'

Tuesday 25th November				
8.30 am onwards	<i>Registration at St Margaret's College, 333 Leith Street</i>			
9.00 am	<i>Opening and Welcome – St Margaret's College</i>			
9.45 am – 10.45 am	KEYNOTE LECTURE – Valentine Common Room Professor Adamu I. Tanko - Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria <i>Challenges and Prospects for Teaching and Research on Africa, in African Universities – The Importance of International Collaboration</i>			
10.45 am – 11.15 am	Morning Tea			
11.15 am – 12.45 pm	Parallel Session 1			
	Room: Academic Common Room	Room: Fellows Room	Room: Atrium	Room: Library
	Sustainable Livelihoods <i>Chair: Bernard Mbenga</i>	Migration and Immigrant Experiences <i>Chair: Apollo Nsubuga-Kyobe</i>	Peace and Security <i>Chair: Tanya Lyons</i>	Globalisation and Development: One Step Forward, Two Steps Back? <i>Chair: Marcelle Dawson</i>
	Jerram Bateman, Tony Binns and Etienne Nel Rural Livelihoods in Sierra Leone: Continuity and Change in Panguma and Kayima over Forty Years	Abiodun Okunola Dispossessed in Zimbabwe, Repossessing in Nigeria: Has the Advent of White Zimbabwean Farmers Brought Sustainable Benefits to Stakeholders?	Shadrack Baleseng Ramokgadi Multi-layered Security Frontiers in the African Great Lake Region: Exploration into Clientelism Within Grassroots Peace Networks	Adriano Felix Globalization: Who Stands or is Left Apart?
	Isaac Kojo Arah An Overview of Post-Harvest Challenges Facing Tomato Production in Africa	Thomas Antwi Bosiakoh Nigerian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Accra, Ghana: A Case of Informal Immigrant Entrepreneurship	Alasdair Hynd Counter-Insurgency as Counter-Revolution: Egypt's Military as Saviour of the Neoliberal Deep State	David Alexander Robinson 'Passive Revolution' in Africa: A Gramscian Analysis of Post-Colonial Mozambican History.
	Maria Bautista Sustaining Livelihoods through Cultural Heritage in Two Drought Affected Communities in Kenya	Adedamola Olagbegi International Migration of Health Care professionals from West African Countries	Berent LaBrecque "Aliens to the Area": How Historical Ethnic, Religious, and Political Tensions Explain Kenya's Failed Counter Terrorism Strategy and Show How to Fix It	Masauso Chirwa Rwanda: Is it a Success Story or Exaggerated?

The African Studies Association of Australasia and Pacific 37th Annual Conference
'AFRICA: DIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT'

	Sam McLachlan Tourism as a Vehicle for Sustainable Livelihood Development: The Case of Livingstone, Zambia	Hyacinth Udah <i>The Lived Experiences of Africans in South East Queensland: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities</i>	Govand Khalid Azeez and Mohammed Sulemana African Frontiers: New Conflicts, Old Discourses	Olatunji Olateju Sino-Afro Relationship: A New or False Hope for Africa?
12.45 pm – 1.45 pm	Lunch			
1.45 pm – 3.15 pm	Parallel Session 2			
	Room: Academic Common Room	Room: Fellows Room	Room: Atrium	Room: Library
	Health and Well-Being 1 Chair: <i>Jean Burke</i>	Re-Thinking Urban Existence Chair: <i>Adamu I. Tanko</i>	Re-Thinking Peace and Conflict Chair: <i>Tanya Lyons</i>	The Plight of Humanitarian Migrants Chair: <i>Apollo Nsubuga-Kyobe</i>
	Jackie Benschop, Nigel French, Gerard Prinsen and John Crump Food Safety and Economic Opportunity in Tanzania's Meat Value Chain	Tony Binns and Etienne Nel Formalizing Urban Agriculture in Africa: Evaluating Case Study Evidence from Sierra Leone and Zambia	Patrik Johansson Building Resilient Peace in Liberia	Mandisi Majavu African Refugees and African States of War
	S Beaumont, C Obura, J Kimiywe, M Kung'u, E Luyali, M Bautista, S Jennings, R Brown, K Bailey, LA Houghton, RS Gibson Enhancing the Energy and Nutrient Supply for Preschoolers in Emali, South Eastern Kenya	Hana Cadzow Understanding and Empowering Female Practitioners of Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Freetown, Sierra Leone	Mamadou Bah Coping with Vulnerability: State Resilience to Armed Conflict in Guinea	Ibolya Losoncz Goals and Means: The Adaptation of South Sudanese Humanitarian Migrants from a Mertonian Perspective
	Rosalind S Gibson, Anna A Wawer, Susan J Fairweather-Tait, Rachel Hurst, Scott D Young Martin R Broadley, Allan DC Chilimba, E. Louise Ander, Michael J Watts, Alexander Kalimbira, Karl B Bailey, Edwin WP Siyame Dietary Iron Intakes Based on Food Composition Data may Underestimate the Contribution of Potentially Exchangeable Contaminant Iron from Soil in Rural Malawi	Solomon Peter Gbanie, Alec Thornton and Amy Griffin Urban Agriculture and Sustainable Landscapes: Local Perceptions of Land Use and Livelihoods in Post-War Sierra Leone	David Duriesmith Building Peace with Warlords: the Gendered Structure of Peacebuilding in South Sudan	Moses Balyejjusa Senkosi "One Foot a Little Bit In, and Another Permanently Out": The Acculturation of Somali Refugees in Kampala-Uganda

The African Studies Association of Australasia and Pacific 37th Annual Conference
'AFRICA: DIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT'

	Lillian Mwanri and Joseph Masika Preventing Chronic Disease in Adults: The Case of Newly Arrived African Migrants in South Australia	Thomas Stubbs The Political Economy of Slums: Kigali and Nairobi in Comparative Perspective	Chris Hills Gendered Reintegration in Liberia: A 'Kwi' Failure?	
		Samantha Balaton-Chrimes and Gashahun Lemessa Fura Battles over urban land tenure: lessons from the Kenya Slum Upgrading Project in Kibera, Nairobi		
3.15 pm – 3.45 pm	Afternoon Tea			
3.45 pm – 5.15 pm	Parallel Session 3			
	Room: Academic Common Room	Room: Fellows Room	Room: Atrium	Room: Library
	Health and Well-Being 2 <i>Chair: Maria Bautista</i>	Multiculturalism, Identity and Diversity <i>Chair: Stephen Okello</i>	Contemporary Issues in African Studies 1 <i>Chair: Sam McLachlan</i>	International Aid and Development <i>Chair: Hana Cadzow</i>
	Susan Wardell Conversations at Butabika; A Snapshot of the Tensions Between Biomedical and Spiritual Knowledge Systems in Ugandan Psychiatric Care	Jean Burke Colourism as an Intra-Racial Phenomenon: The Case of Tanzania	Thomas McNamara Wealth by Development and Wealth by Witchcraft: Why NGO Staff Members' Resources Receive Less Financial Scrutiny than those of Other Villagers	Daniel Kipleel Borter Aid Effectiveness Principles and Policy Making in Africa's Agriculture Sector: The Plight of the Small-Scale Farming in Kenya
	Angus Morrison-Saunders, Ryan Admiral, Mark McHenry and David Doepel Planning for HIV Prevention in the Extractive Industry in Africa Through Enhanced Environmental Impact Assessment	Elaine Donovan Anomalous Children in Tribally Diverse Malawi	Matthew Doherty Christianising the Congo: Interpreting the Intersection of Evangelical Protestantism and Equatorial Africa	Cristian Talesco An African Story, Botswana's Development Policies and the Role of Foreign Aid
	Apollo Nsubuga-Kyobe High Performance Work Systems' in the Context of the Health Sector in Republic of Uganda	Marama Fufa Kufi Opportunities and Challenges to Sustain Intergenerational Cultural Transitions: Oromo Community Experiences in a Multicultural Society of Australia	Sebastian Filep and Eleni Bereded-Samuel Bonding Through Travel: Ethiopian Australian Perspectives	Max Kelly Farmers' Groups within Extension Networks in Northern Uganda: Inclusive or Exclusive?

The African Studies Association of Australasia and Pacific 37th Annual Conference
'AFRICA: DIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT'

	Namakau Nalumango Untreated Pain at End-of-Life: Experiences of Family Carers Who Oversee Home-Death in Rural Sub- Saharan Africa - A Historical Narrative Review of the Qualitative Literature	Moyra Sweetnam Evans Individual Language Use and Language Attitudes in Multilingual South Africa	Gerard Prinsen Intercultural Communication in the Supervision of African Doctoral Students in New Zealand	Lawrence Boakye The Causes of Failure of International Development Projects <i>(distributed paper)</i>
5.15 pm – 7.15 pm	Screening of 'Miners Shot Down' and Pre-Dinner Drinks (Valentine Common Room)			
7.15 pm - 7.30 pm for Dinner	Conference Dinner			

Wednesday 26th November	
9.00 am onwards	Registration at St Margaret's College, 333 Leith Street
9.30 am	AFSAAP AGM (Dining Hall)
10.30 am – 11.00 am	Morning Tea
11.00 am – 12.00 noon	KEYNOTE LECTURE – Dining Hall Professor Philip Hill - Co-Director for International Health, University of Otago <i>Building African capacity in health research: crucial to the health of the people of Africa</i>
12.00 – 1.00 pm	Lunch

The African Studies Association of Australasia and Pacific 37th Annual Conference
'AFRICA: DIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT'

1.00 pm – 2.30 pm	Parallel Session 4			
	Room: Academic Common Room	Room: Fellows Room	Room: Atrium	Room: Library
	Health and Well-Being 3 <i>Chair: Philip Hill</i>	Governance, Participation and Corruption <i>Chair: Jerram Bateman</i>	Contemporary Issues in African Studies 2 <i>Chair: Tanya Lyons</i>	Culture and Custom <i>Chair: Sam McLaughlan</i>
	Mamadou Labbo Bah The Effectiveness of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa.	Stephen Okello Transboundary Formations and the Creation of Power, Order and Authority in the East African Community	Yirga Woldeyes Native Colonisation and the Economy of Violence Against Tradition in Ethiopia	Buol Juuk The Nature of Marriage under Dinka Customary in Comparison with Australian Family Law
	Fungai Mhlanga Holes in the Family: Exploring African Parents HIV Education to Young People in the Absence of Extended Family in New Zealand	Mohammed Sulemana The Postcolonial State and Ethno-politics in Africa: Reflections on Nigeria	Ibrahim Khaleel Abdussalam Colonial Legacy, Urban Diversity and Challenges of Development: A Case Study of Kano in Nigeria	Rebecca March Flawless Fictions: Intercultural Enchantment and Discontent in African Dance and Capoeira Practices in Australia.
	Nneka Christiana Orji Cost-effectiveness analysis of treating vesico-vaginal fistula in south-eastern Nigeria	Jane Marine Is Public Participation Fostering Diversity and Development in Kenya?	Gerard Prinsen International NGOs and National Universities in Post-Conflict Countries	Jiva Parthipan A Dance, A Funeral and A Wedding – Dance Africa Dance: A Reflexive Study on Developing an Annual Community Showcase of African Dance at Riverside Theatre Parramatta, Sydney
	Collins Timire and P.E. Neave Sexual Behaviour and Practices Among Adolescent Blood Donors in Harare and Masvingo Provinces, Zimbabwe	Helen Ware Some Lesser Known African Truth Commissions: The Case against TRCs	Angus Morrison-Saunders, Ana Rita Sequeira, Mark McHenry and David Doepel Exploring Alternatives to Bonds for Financing Rehabilitation Contingency Measures in the Mining Sector in Africa	Kofi Poku Quan-Baffour Indigenous Food Preservation Strategies: Curbing Post Harvest Losses for Food Security among the Akan of Ghana
2.30 pm – 3.00 pm	Afternoon Tea			

The African Studies Association of Australasia and Pacific 37th Annual Conference
'AFRICA: DIVERSITY AND DEVELOPMENT'

3.00 pm – 4.30 pm	Parallel Session 5			
	Room: Academic Common Room	Room: Fellows Room	Room: Atrium	Room: Library
	Critiquing Depictions of Violence and Genocide <i>Chair: Marcelle Dawson</i>	Africans in Australia <i>Chair: Ibrahim Khaleel Abdussalam</i>	Contemporary Issues in African Studies 3 <i>Chair: Angus Morrison-Saunders</i>	Conservation, Natural Resources and the Environment <i>Chair: Tony Binns</i>
	Charlotte Mertens Sexual Violence in DRC: Colonial Traces, Tactile Memories and Present Recycling	Hyacinth Udah Agenda 2063: The Africans in Australia and the Building of a New Africa	Bernard K. Mbenga The Processes of Land-Purchasing by the Bakgatla ba Kgafela of Rustenburg District, South Africa, 1903-1931	Elisabeth Liddle, Sarah Mager and Etienne Nel Assessing the State of Water Quality, the Challenges to Provision, and the Associated Water Development Considerations in Ndola, Zambia
	Khaty Khan Unravelling the Communicative Silences in Adam Hochschild's Book, <i>King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror and Heroism in Colonial Africa</i> (2006)	David Lucas and Barbara Edgar Southern Africans in Australia	Jennie Chioma Ozumba She Lost Her Husband and She Lost Her Home: Womanhood Disinheritance Amongst the Igbo of Nigeria	Gastor Jerome Lyakurwa The Role of Good Governance in Alleviating Human Wildlife Conflict in Tanzania
	Maurice Taonezvi Vambe Genocide, Biological Warfare and Clinical Trialling in John Le Carre's novel, <i>The Constant Gardener</i>	Tanya Lyons, Stephen Okello and Aime Saba African Studies in Australia and New Zealand: Prospects for Knowledge and Informed Engagement with Africa	Isaac Kojo Arah The Impact of Small-Scale Gold Mining on Mining Communities in Ghana	Paul Munro Celebrity Chimps, Monkey Invasions and Primate Wars: The Politics of Wildlife Conservation in Sierra Leone During the 20th Century
	Rene Sephton 'Bumuntu' Memory in a Hobbesian World		Martin E. Palamuleni Opportunities and Challenges of the Demographic Dividend in Southern Africa	M.O. Obiakor, J.C. Okonkwo and C.D. Ezeonyejiaku Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metals in Resident Aquatic Fish: Field Investigation and Factorial Influences and Coergisms
4.30 pm – 5.00 pm	Closing Plenary, Thanks and Farewells			

Tuesday 25 November

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION	Room: Valentine Common Room
Convenor: Tony Binns	Time: 9.45 – 10.45 am

Challenges and Prospects for Teaching and Research on Africa, in African Universities – The Importance of International Collaboration

Professor Adamu I. Tanko
Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria

Immediately after independence in most countries in Africa, the few universities took the crucial role of knowledge generation, synthesis, adaptation and application in order to ensure the advancement of national interest on all fronts. Teaching and research as key academic activities in the universities flourished between the 1960s and 1970s. Academics were productive and creative and teaching, guided by research, was accorded priority. By the 1990s both began waning. This presentation is aimed at identifying the challenges and rationalising the needs for global action to reverse the problems. A temporal analysis was therefore used for the identification of the challenges and the prospects of several actions for the reversal. Part of the identified challenges were a combination of especially economic and socio-political factors as evidenced through currency devaluation, increased prices for imports and political crises spawned by coups and civil unrest. For most of the universities in the different countries, these factors caused deterioration of facilities, loss of research funding and other difficulties. These had a substantial negative impact on the quality of higher education at a time when the demands on these institutions were increasing. The presentation traces and analyses these factors as they reflected in universities that they suffered from budget cuts, salary freezes, staff reductions and the curtailment of recruitment. It finally attempts to discuss the efforts being made through the development of academic linkages anchored by different development agents including the DFID, the British Council and others, providing the opportunities for exchange visits between and amongst staff and students in partner institutions, collaborative teaching, academic research and joint publications all aiming the re-building of capacity of academics for sustainable higher education across the continent.

Sustainable Livelihoods	Room: Academic Common Room
Chair: Bernard Mbenga	Time: 11.15 am – 12.45 pm

Rural Livelihoods in Sierra Leone: Continuity and Change in Panguma and Kayima over Forty Years

Jerram Bateman, Tony Binns and Etienne Nel
University of Otago, New Zealand

Throughout the 1990s, Sierra Leone was characterised by political instability, poor governance, economic devastation and widespread poverty as a result of the vicious civil war between Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels and government troops. Many rural towns and villages were completely evacuated, particularly in the Eastern Province, where the fighting was most intense, while the population of Freetown, the capital city, grew rapidly as refugees sought safe harbour and support from aid agencies. The widespread destruction of

both physical and social infrastructure has hindered the reconstruction of rural livelihoods in many of the rural areas, and has left the country, as a whole, among the lowest ranked in the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI). This, coupled with the fact that Sierra Leone remains a predominantly rural country, has led many to argue that the rebuilding of community cohesion and institutions, and rehabilitation of rural livelihoods in remote rural areas, need to be major focal points for future development in Sierra Leone. Drawing upon the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF), this paper explores rural livelihoods in Panguma and Kayima, two small towns in the Eastern Province of Sierra Leone, and compares the current situation to data collected from the same two settlements in the 1970s and early 2000s, in order to assess continuity and change over a forty year period. In doing so, it identifies a number of challenges and priorities for future rural development in Sierra Leone.

An Overview of Postharvest Challenges Facing Tomato Production in Africa

Isaac Kojo Arah

University of New England, Australia and Ho Polytechnic, Ghana

Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) is an important crop cultivated and consumed worldwide. The fruit can either be eaten raw or as an ingredient in many dishes and drinks. Tomatoes and tomato-based foods provide a wide variety of nutrients and other health-related benefits to the human body. Tomato compared to other fruits contains higher amounts of lycopene, a type of carotenoid with anti-oxidant properties which is beneficial in reducing the incidence of some chronic diseases such as cancer, Alzheimer's disease, osteoporosis, dementia and all kinds of cardiovascular diseases. Tomato production can improve the livelihoods of small-scale producers by creating jobs and serving as source of income for both rural and peri-urban dwellers, thereby contributing to the GDP of African countries. Despite all the benefits that can be derived from the crop, many constraints make its production unprofitable in Africa. Although other authors have identified some other constraints in tomato production to include lack of effective irrigation systems, incidence of pests and diseases, low quality and insufficient quantity of tomato produced among competition from foreign imports, the constraints for this paper are the post-harvest challenges facing tomatoes production. Post-harvest challenges are challenges faced by producers, processors, distributors, retailers as well as exporters in handling the produce after it has been harvested until it gets to the final consumer. Post-harvest challenges can be an on-farm or off-farm problem. On-farm challenges include improper harvesting stages and or periods, excessive field heat, improper harvesting containers, poor farm sanitation, improper packaging materials. Off-farm challenges can include bad nature of roads, inaccessible farming fields, inappropriate transportation system, lack of processing factories, lack of effective storage facilities, lack of market information and reliable markets. Using low-cost intermediate technology intervention can help reduce some of these post-harvest constraints making tomato production a more profitable venture in Africa.

Sustaining Livelihoods through Cultural Heritage Crafts in Two Drought Affected Communities in Kenya

Maria Bautista

ChildFund New Zealand

Kenya has suffered three droughts in the past decade; with each incident dragging poor families further into poverty. ChildFund works with two tribal communities in Emali in the southern part of Kenya: the Maasai, who raise livestock and the Kamba, who predominantly grow crops and vegetables. These activities point to rich cultural traditions that could form the base of adaptive strategies to build community resilience. This paper outlines how ChildFund approached a livelihoods project from the perspective of strengthening existing livelihood assets not only for market viability but also cultural preservation. A unique participatory asset-based methodology is being implemented and the opportunities and challenges of such an approach will be discussed. One element of the approach focuses on crafts, and uses an inventory model to identify and enhance traditional practices, contributing to cultural preservation and sustainability. The maximisation of the nutritional value of food through diet diversity and modification, improved agricultural techniques and the development of disaster risk management plans form part of the 'resilience package' designed to improve

food security and increase household incomes. (Funded by ChildFund New Zealand and New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade)

Tourism as a Vehicle for Sustainable Livelihood Development: The Case of Livingstone, Zambia

Sam McLachlan
University of Otago, New Zealand

Livingstone, Zambia, has experienced rapid economic and social growth, becoming Zambia's tourism capital and an important tourist destination in the Southern African region. As national government has searched for a means to diversify its economy following copper price collapses and structural adjustment hardships in the latter years of the 20th Century, tourism has grown, with Livingstone at the heart of tourism development. With this growth has come the opportunity for local people to become involved within the tourism industry, giving tourism the potential to become an industry in the future that is both socially and economically sustainable. A number of reports, policies and external comments attest to the importance of tourism as a means for social and economic development, but fail to give empirical evidence from the field. This paper addresses three key local stakeholder groups; local craftsmen, local employees, and local guesthouse and lodge operators, providing an understanding of the current impacts that tourism is having at the grassroots level and identifying possible future pathways that can ensure that tourism in Livingstone acts as a means for sustainable livelihood development.

Migration and Immigrant Experiences	Room: Fellows Room
Chair: Apollo Nsubuga-Kyobe	Time: 11.15 am – 12.45 pm

Dispossessed in Zimbabwe, Repossessing in Nigeria: Has the Advent of White Zimbabwean Farmers Brought Sustainable Benefits to Stakeholders?

Abiodun Okunola
University of Adelaide, Australia

Between 2000 and 2002, the Robert Mugabe led government of Zimbabwe initiated a land redistribution program which resulted in a majority of the 4500 white farmers losing the land on which they hitherto farmed. In 2004, with the active assistance of the Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU), a number of countries spread across Africa, South America and Russia requested for the relocation of the displaced white farmers to their countries. The central Nigerian state of Kwara played host to 13 of the farmers due to the commercial agricultural skills, international contacts and high personal net-worth possessed by them (Sachikonye 2003). On arrival, the farmers were given considerable land and accorded investors' status in order to commence and quicken positive agricultural and economic transformation locally and nationally. Generally, the narratives of global land deals commonly emphasize three features: the implication of foreign funds for land acquisition; the transnational nature of the buyers; and key drivers which always include the fuel, food and finance crises. However, the land deals involving the Zimbabwean white farmers evince a difference to these common features in the forces driving the deals and the roles played by the government at different levels in the land deal. Due to a dearth of scientific studies on this peculiar case which can arguably be termed "domestic land grab", this study attempts therefore to answer three basic questions: Does the land deal of the above case constitute "land grab"? What type of land use change has been engendered by the land deal? A decade after their arrival, have the Zimbabwean farmers brought about the expected benefits for stakeholders? The study will utilise participatory rural appraisal tools to meet its objectives.

Nigerian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Accra, Ghana: A Case of Informal Immigrant Entrepreneurship

Thomas Antwi Bosiakoh
Macquarie University, Australia

Studies in international migration in Ghana have focused almost exclusively on emigration to the more economically advanced western countries in North America and Europe with less spotlight on immigration. Even less is a focus on entrepreneurial research on immigrants. Using multiple data collection techniques (questionnaire survey, in-depth interviews, observation and key informant interviews), this study seeks to accentuate this gap by concentrating on Nigerian immigrant entrepreneurs in Ghana. By focusing on Nigerian immigrants in Ghana, we seek to interrogate the extent to which the migrant entrepreneurship literature reflects the nature of migrant entrepreneurship activities in developing countries. Findings will make significant contributions to south-south migration generally and more particularly to immigrant entrepreneurship discourse with a non-western empirical frame and thus extend the arguments on immigrant entrepreneurship beyond 'the morphology of Western bourgeois capitalism'. Additionally, the study seeks to make a nuanced case for informality so characteristic of immigrant entrepreneurial activities/enterprises in developing countries.

International Migration of Health Care Professionals from West Africa Countries

Adedamola Olagbegi
University of New England, Australia

The Migration of qualified healthcare workers from West Africa countries to developed countries has raised global concerns. Several Doctors and Nurses trained in West Africa in recent years are currently working in developed countries in search of better wages, economic stability, security of lives and properties, career prospect and better living conditions. This paper reviews existing literatures on the International Mobility of Healthcare Workers particularly from West Africa to developed countries. The various pull and push factors that motivates the mobility of healthcare professionals are examined in this research work. The impact associated with this labour mobility is further examined in the light of achieving the MDGs in West Africa. The argument /position of this paper, is that the migration of health care professionals from West Africa to the developed world has impacted negatively on the health care delivery system in West Africa and affected the successful achievement of the MDGs. This paper concludes with policy recommendations to assist stakeholders in West African countries to reduce the negative effects of migration of skilled healthcare professionals in West Africa and overcome the constrains of human resources, at the region of the world where healthcare workers are needed the most.

The Lived Experiences of Africans in South East Queensland: Trends, Challenges and Opportunities

Hyacinth Udah
Griffith University, Australia

In recent years, Australia has accepted and welcomed a significant number of African immigrants, refugees and displaced persons. About 1.47 % of the total Australian population of 23 million is African. The number of Africans living in Queensland has produced a significant population of great diversity. Given that immigrants who have come to new countries have not only been seen as different and feared because of their distinctive culture but have also been allocated a particular place within the class structure of the society, how do Black African immigrants see their cultural identity, personal and social well-being in Australia? What does living in a black body mean for Black Africans in Queensland? What impacts do skin colour and race have on their everyday lives? Data findings from a recent qualitative study and small-scale survey of Black Africans

conducted in Queensland provide empirical evidence to understanding their lived experiences, challenges and opportunities. Black Africans are visible migrants in white-majority Australia. Their difference in terms of skin colour singles them out. The paper aims to understand and address the histories and experiences of Black African immigrants in Queensland and to advocate for a socially just and inclusive society. The paper is about inspiring individual and institutional anti-racism education.

Peace and Security	Room: Atrium
Chair: Tanya Lyons	Time: 11.15 am – 12.45 pm

Multi-layered Security Frontiers in the African Great Lake Region: Exploration into Clientelism within Grassroots Peace Networks

Shadrack Baleseng Ramokgadi
Stellenbosch University, South Africa

The establishment of common peace and security architecture in the African region was the response to ongoing armed insurgencies in the continent. Although the UN Security Council (UNSC) and the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) are the only standing decision-making bodies responsible for high-intensity crisis management in the Africa continent, the convergences and cleavages of insurgent groups and governments suggest alternative frontiers in response to human insecurity setting. The author purports that the African Great Lake Region (AGLR) offers the opportunity to examine the dynamics of armed insurgent activism and governments in response to human insecurity setting. The chapter focuses on relations between insurgent groups and governments in the AGLR between 1998 and 2008 pursuant to “human security” and their impact on the grassroots peace networks. The author argues that such relations are characterized by multi-layered convergences and cleavages as manifesting in economic, social and political frontiers. The author traces the historical evolution of armed insurgent activism in the AGLR from the period of Leopold II, the King of Belgium and examines how Mobutu and Kabila. Regimes used clientelism in constructing these new frontiers. In doing so, the chapter explore the impact of personalizing (as an instrument of clientilism) abundant natural resources in the Democratic Republic of Congo by Leopold II, Mobutu and Kabila on the grassroots peace networks (convergences). The author also examines the impact of factionalism/cleavages (a consequence of clientelism) on human security in the AGLR as reflected in insurgent group’s activities and alliances: the rebel-government coalitions of expedience characterizing the political economy of armed conflict. The author use desktop approach and analyze data from extant scholarly literature on the DRC conflict, UN documents on MONUC, and personal observations. The author use clientelist perspectives and constructivist methodological analysis to develop theoretical line of arguments. In doing so, the author establishes that threats to human security produce multiple-layered security frontiers manifesting in economic, physical, social, cultural, legal, and political and health domains of humanity in the African continent. The author concludes that although the AUSC and PSC are the standing conflict management authorities, the grassroots peace networks responds directly to the demands of extant human security setting.

Counter-Insurgency as Counter-Revolution: Egypt’s Military as Saviour of the Neoliberal Deep State

Alasdair Hynd
University of South Australia, Australia

In July 2013, the Egyptian military overthrew President Mohamed Morsi and dissolved the democratically-elected government in a coup d’état that was popularly supported by major street protests calling for Morsi to step down. During a transitional period a military-backed interim took power and led a campaign to suppress Morsi’s supporters, leading to the deaths of hundreds of anti-coup protesters. Recent court hearings have sentenced Morsi, Muslim Brotherhood leader Mohamed Badie, and hundreds of supporters to death for alleged crimes against the state.

Having resigned his post in the military, former General Abdel Fattah al-Sisi recently won the May 2014 presidential election in Egypt, becoming its second democratically-elected president since the uprising of early-2011. Three years after the Arab Spring protests removed former-dictator Hosni Mubarak from power, the military has been able to retain, and improve, its privileged position vis-à-vis the overall state apparatus. During Mubarak's reign, Egypt received regular military aid from the United States to the tune of \$1.3bn per annum since 1979, an incentive to retain good relations with Israel following the 1979 peace treaty. Some of this aid was suspended by the Obama administration after the violent suppression of the Muslim Brotherhood in mid-2013. As part of a strategy to have military aid reinstated, al-Sisi recently announced a renewed war on terrorism, urging U.S. support for his regime and strategy in light of recent Islamist gains made in neighbouring Libya, as well as Syria and Iraq. The terrorist threat claimed by al-Sisi is two-fold. On the one hand, an armed Islamist insurgency has been fighting the central government since immediately after the February 2011 protests, based primarily in Sinai. The government launched Operation Eagle (later Operation Sinai) to combat insurgents, boosting troop numbers in the largely demilitarised Sinai with Israeli and American approval. On the other hand, after the military overthrew the government of Mohamed Morsi and violently repressed his supporters, the military-backed interim government firstly outlawed and subsequently declared the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist group. The close eye of the Israelis and Americans on the military situation in Sinai effectively limits how far Egypt can escalate its Sinai campaign against the Islamists. The implication of this limitation being that al-Sisi's war on terrorism is likely to be directed against the mainstream political opposition – not only the Muslim Brotherhood and other religious parties, but also secular opposition movements as well. Moreover, the renewed war on terrorism will likely serve the purpose of reimposing the deep state, with the military at the centre of Egyptian political and economic life. Many of the grievances that spurred the 2011 uprising have not been adequately addressed by successive governments, as disillusionment with neoliberal policies and autocratic governance is particularly widespread. Finally, Egypt's renewed counter-insurgency strategy is aimed at the normalisation of Egyptian-American relations, returning to a situation comparable to that prevailing during the Mubarak era, namely, a relationship based around mutual security concerns, U.S. military aid, and internal Egyptian stability guaranteed by a deep state.

“Aliens to the Area”: How Historical Ethnic, Religious, and Political Tensions Explain Kenya's Failed Counterterrorism Strategy and Show How to Fix It

Berent LaBrecque
Boston College, United States of America

This proposed chapter examines Kenya's failed counterterrorism strategy in the wake of attacks by the militant Islamic terrorist group al-Shabaab. The arguably blatant discrimination against Muslims and ethnic Somalis in eastern provinces has a historical precedent in the colonial and post-colonial political domination of the largely Muslim coastal areas of Kenya by 'upcountry' Christians. This will be further discussed in the context of general ethno-religious political activism in post-independence Kenya, beginning during the presidency of Daniel arap Moi, and through the contemporary multiparty democracy era. Religious and community activism in pursuit of conflict management will be explored through the case of the Wajir Peace and Development Committee, which helped to transform an anarchic frontier region of Kenya into a significantly more peaceful state by leveraging actors across the local and federal levels of government, civil society, and tribal leaders. Wajir, as an example of a "mediated state," will be studied as a potential model for pacification and greater political unity in some of the more restless areas of Kenya, including Mombasa, which has been plagued by separatist factions and the sentiment that "the Coast is not Kenya." Such sentiment has only exacerbated preexisting tensions between ethnic Somalis living in Kenya and the Kenyan government, whose heavy-handed crackdown following Nairobi's Westgate Mall attack in 2013 has reinforced religious tensions and, as this chapter will show, make broad, cross-cutting societal interventions like those found in Wajir all the more necessary to be introduced to other regions of the country. While expecting interreligious harmony in such fraught times might on the surface seem overly optimistic, this chapter will argue that there is a distinct possibility and precedent for such action, seen in Kenya's heritage of political stands taken by religious leaders and civilians in a religious context. This legacy must once again come to the forefront in order for Kenya to successfully combat the strains of violent extremism creeping in from Somalia and reclaim its status as a beacon of peace and security in East Africa.

African Frontiers: New Conflicts, Old Discourses

Govand Khalid Azeez and Mohammed Sulemana
Macquarie University, Australia

Ridden with civil disturbances, riots, rebellion, insurgency, guerrilla warfare, civil wars, coup d'état and other forms of social unrest, today Africa is marred by instability and conflict. In macro terms, these forms of non-institutionalized collective social actions are a way for the contemporary African subject to escape the diachronic discourses of power which continue to silence and subjectify it. That said, this mode of politics is too multi-causal and multifaceted to be reduced to a set of rigid denominators. But as Wallerstein indicates, there are certain ideological and ideational factors that tend to instigate these power-sanctioned forms of subjectivities and shape the way general politics in Africa is socialized within the intersubjective realm. This paper, via adopting a two concentric circle model, argues that this hydra-headed crisis is rooted in the corrosion of pan-Africanism and the hijacking of its successor, national consciousness of the post-colonial state. The first and most significant circle investigates how, to borrow from Onyebuchi Eze, pan-Africanism's limitations, morass applications and muddled ambiguities transform it from an ideology creating a homogenous afro-historical consciousness and a shared sense of unity with an indigenous metaphysical core to one which bewilders, disillusion and fragments. This post-colonial state-pan-Africanism is no more that of former radical slaves, the Olaudah Equiano and Fredrick Douglasses, neither of the idealist and exilic black intellectuals, Dubois, Padmore and Senghor, nor the emancipatory anti-colonialist revolutionary version of Nkrumah and Lumumba. The second circle explores the way national consciousness comes to further exacerbate the silence of the once-again detached African subject, by imposing a foreign political unanimity, a prescribed definition of the ideal citizen and a colonially inherited Eurocentric power structure. Under this model, the rehabilitation of black subjectivity is outsourced to what Wamba-dia-Wamba calls the comprador modernizers. Suffering from an acute case of Fanonian epidermalization of inferiority, the nationalist bourgeois turns the state, in Fanon's lexicon, into a "brothel" for the West and auction the African to the highest bidder. The language, culture, attitude and weltanschauung of the colonizer, internalized by the national elite, is rearticulated under the banner of state-pan-Africanism and a particular artificial national identity. This simulated image inspired by the West is re-presented as a core, which the periphery of the toiling masses must assimilate to. Anything remotely tribal, local, native, religious and cultural is deemed irrational, reactionary, primitive and targeted for marginalization or annihilation by the Eurocentric-modern apparatus of the state. The transformation of these two ideational factors from counter-hegemonic under European rule to a hegemonic instrument of the post-colonial state comes to destruct the possibly radical pan-African universalism and instead produce infinite localized disenchanting and rebellious subjectivities. In other words, the inability of pan-Africanism and to a lesser extent, national identity, to function as a sort of intellectual and emotional glue, what Césaire called the spirit of solidarity, leads the newly produced marginalized and silenced Other to find alternative ideological systems for emancipation.

Globalisation and Development: One Step Forward, Two Steps Back?	Room: Library
Chair: Marcelle Dawson	Time: 11.15 am – 12.45 pm

Globalization: Who Stands or is Left Apart?

Adriano Felix
La Trobe University Bendigo, Australia

Does globalization mean effective global equity? Some authors such as Scott (2001) argue that globalization has made the globe flat based on the fact that the evolution of transport and telecommunications allows extraordinary interconnectedness of all parts of the planet; whereas Blij (2009) argues the opposite by considering cultural and geographical factors that play fundamental role in determining the limitation of that flatness. This paper discusses the validity of those two arguments based on literature review and, the most import, supported by statistical data from the World Bank, United Nations and other equally relevant sources.

The aim of all the discussion is to demonstrate the validity of both arguments by considering political, natural, cultural and socio-economic variants both at national and international level. Thus, issues such as immigration policies, market regulations, international aid, gender, vulnerability to natural disasters, tradability of cultural elements, and attractiveness of some places over others, and personal willingness to move around are critically discussed. International Financial Institutions along with Multinational Corporations are found to be the forehead bodies of globalization for which the planet is flat, where all physical barriers have been lifted, and there are opportunities for everyone. However, statistics and geographical data revealed determinant differences not only between nations but also within national regions in terms of their contribution for and benefiting from globalization. Therefore, although the revolution of transport and telecommunication has lifted physical barriers and made the planet flat, not every citizen of the globe is benefiting from that. To those citizens the planet is not as flat as it must be for the relatively few wealthy and globally competent people.

‘Passive Revolution’ in Africa: A Gramscian Analysis of Post-Colonial Mozambican History

David Alexander Robinson
Edith Cowan University, Australia

This paper will examine the possibility of constructing a Gramscian analysis of modern Mozambican history, with particular emphasis on the concept of ‘Passive Revolution’. It will be argued that, while the Frelimo party that took over in Mozambique following independence in 1974 self-identified as a revolutionary socialist party that was building towards communism, the reality of changes in Mozambique’s productive capacity and relations of production in the post-colonial era more objectively match the Gramscian concept of ‘Passive Revolution’ – a transition from one form of capitalism to another. For Gramsci a passive revolution is a state-driven process that alters the social formation in order to deal with the material and ideological pressures exerted by the global system, or the formation’s constituent social classes. State-led attempts at developmental catch-up following independence were thus an internal aspect of global capitalism, rather than an attempted alternative to it. Mozambique’s period of transition and conflict from 1960 to 1995 will be considered, encompassing the anti-colonial struggle against Portuguese rule, independence under FRELIMO’s socialist government, civil conflict against the Apartheid-backed RENAMO rebel group, and the post-Cold War transition to liberal democracy.

Rwanda, is it a Success Story or Exaggerated?

Masauso Chirwa
University of Warwick, United Kingdom

Rwanda has had a complex, and often troubled, history. Sadly, it is most famous, not for its beautiful rolling hills, but for the state-sponsored genocide that killed close to 1,000,000 Tutsis in 1994. Since then, many analyses from various disciplines (law, ethics, social sciences, etc.) have shed-light on the causes of the genocide and its’ repercussions. This study was a multi-level development history analysis of Rwanda, wherein “development” is defined in accordance with Amartya Sen’s holistic approach. It takes into account social, physical and economic variables, and considers how they impact individuals’ capacity to live freely. The objectives of the paper were: 1) to investigate how global, regional, national and local events have interplayed to shape the development process over time in Rwanda, 2) to discover Rwanda’s unique contribution to present day development discussions, and 3) to see how development should best proceed in Rwanda today. As typical most of case studies, the strategy for this was mixed methods, and we apply inductive and abductive reasoning. Although we do not adopt a theoretical approach per say, certain concepts informed and shaped the analysis, namely: Galtung’s theories of structural violence and positive-negative peace, Gurr’s concept of relative deprivation. Through a brief historical survey, six key turning points have been identified as critical to Rwanda’s development history: 1) the adoption of identity cards in 1926, 2) the Hutu Revolution of 1959, 3) independence from Belgium in 1962, 4) the coffee crisis of 1987-1989 and resultant SAPs, 5) the 1994 genocide, and 6) the new constitution in 2003. These turning points have helped us to understand Rwanda’s

development in six areas more clearly. These areas are: economic considerations, agriculture and land scarcity, gender, education, good governance and the reconciliation process. We have chosen these areas over others due to their prominence in literature surrounding Rwandan development. From our study, we have found that, despite being portrayed as a success story, the developmental situation in Rwanda is falling short in some areas. The profound structural transformation, which needs to occur in both economic and societal terms, makes future development success uncertain.

Sino-Afro Relationship: A New or False Hope for Africa?

Olatunji Olateju

Lagos State Polytechnic, Tanzania and Swansea University, United Kingdom

At the beginning of the 21st century, changes in global economies, geopolitics and industry occasioned new patterns of development and production that affect the volume and flows of natural resources from Africa. Africa being a primary resource-continent became vulnerable to these changes due to the volumes of global demand for the extractive mineral resources. Chinese 'characteristics' industrialisation strategy boosts its import demand for oil and minerals such as iron ore, bauxite, nickel, copper from Africa thereby transforming its relationship with Africa into a prominent position in the global economy. The demand does not only significantly increase China's demand for natural resources from Africa but also intensifies its investments in African industries and infrastructures. China is now Africa's third largest trading partner. Identifying this trend as a priority research area, this paper focuses on how this trend affects economic growth, governance and the local livelihoods in Africa. The paper identifies the economic, social and environmental trade-offs associated with Chinese investments in different economic sectors, as well as the role of governance instruments at diverse levels in shaping identified outcomes or impacts. Cognizance is taken in the paper of how the relationship contributes to the Chinese overall development and how it improves African nations' GNI but without significance economic growth and positive impact on the local livelihoods. The principal conclusion is that while China is likely to remain engaged with Africa and continue to reap the full benefits as the real player in the relationship, African countries may remain as spectators and may not be able to transform the relationship into developmental growth opportunities if African states still remain tied to the apron string of the free market economy without making efforts like the Chinese, to blaze their own path and build on the grains of their peculiar characteristics.

Health and Well-Being I	Room: Academic Common Room
Chair: Jean Burke	Time: 1.45 am – 3.15 pm

Food Safety and Economic Opportunity in Tanzania's Meat Value Chain"

Jackie Benschop¹, Nigel French¹, Gerard Prinsen¹ and John Crump²

¹Massey University and ²Otago University, New Zealand

Meat from cattle, goats, sheep and poultry is a key protein source for poor farming communities. As Africa urbanises, livestock systems change to keep up with consumer demand for meat. This presents an economic opportunity for poor farmers to produce meat for commercial markets but it also presents a potential threat to public health. Centralisation of meat processing and growth of distribution networks may have major implications for public health and food safety, as food-borne diseases from infection and contamination are likely to increase with scaling-up and increasing complexity of supply chains. Bacterial food-borne pathogens, including Salmonella and Campylobacter, have been described as the 'forgotten zoonoses' of Africa and changes in the meat supply chain may aggravate the problem. Improvements in policy, regulatory systems and technical capacities are potential tools to alleviate such problems. Obviously, advice on such improvements needs to be based on a detailed understanding of the contextual and behavioural aspects of the meat value chain and accompanying socio-economic and cultural systems. This paper will outline details of a international and interdisciplinary research that endeavours to do just that in Tanzania. The research project – titled

'Hazards Associated with Zoonotic enteric pathogens in Emerging Livestock meat pathways (HAZEL)' – involves researchers from the University of Glasgow, Kilimanjaro Christian Medical College, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, Washington State University, Massey and Otago Universities, as well as local producers' and butchers' associations, the Tanzania Meat Board, and the Dutch development agency SNV. The research is co-funded by a GBP 780,000 grant from the UK's Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) and will run for three years from October 2014. After outlining details of the research design and methodologies, this paper will reflect on operational challenges and strategic relevance.

Enhancing the Energy and Nutrient Supply for Preschoolers in Emali, South Eastern Kenya

*S Beaumont, C Obura, J Kimiywe, M Kung'u, E Luyali, M Bautista, S Jennings,
R Brown, K Bailey, LA Houghton, RS Gibson*

Department of Human Nutrition, University of Otago, New Zealand; Food, Nutrition and Dietetics, Kenyatta University, Kenya; Childfund Emali Kenya and Childfund New Zealand

Preschoolers in Emali, South Eastern Kenya are served a maize and soy flour porridge (UNIMIX) fortified with 14 micronutrients on each school day. However, the recipes and serving sizes used vary across the preschools, with some children drinking semi-liquid porridge from a cup. In this study we measured the amount of UNIMIX flour, oil, and water used to make the porridge in 20 preschools in Emali and recorded the serving sizes supplied to the children. From these data we calculated the energy density, and the energy and nutrient content of the porridges served to preschool children aged 22 to 98 months who represented two major tribes- the Kamba (n=290, agriculturalists) and Maasai (n=218, pastoralists). The energy content of a serving (269-757g) of porridge ranged from 320 to 1980 kilojoules (kJ) across the preschools, and provided on average less than 20% of the World Health Organization estimated average requirements (EARs) for energy, calcium, folate and thiamine and approximately 50% of the EARs for iron, riboflavin, niacin and vitamin B12; the EARs for zinc, vitamin C and vitamin A were exceeded. Next we revised and standardized the porridge recipes across all the preschools based on the UNICEF UNIMIX recommendation of a 1:4 ratio of flour to water. This recipe yields a thicker UNIMIX porridge that can be eaten with a spoon, with an enhanced energy density (405kJ/100g) and nutrient content. The revised recipe and standardized servings (340g) provide 40% more energy and nutrients compared to the original average serving and with the provision of an extra half size serving (170g) per child can supply 2000 kJ per child. Posters with illustrated instructions on how to prepare the revised recipes based on the number of preschoolers attending each school have been developed for circulation to the schools. (Funded by ChildFund New Zealand and The New Zealand Aid Programme).

Dietary Iron Intakes Based on Food Composition Data May Underestimate the Contribution of Potentially Exchangeable Contaminant Iron from Soil in Rural Malawi

*Rosalind S Gibson, Anna A Wawer, Susan J Fairweather-Tait, Rachel Hurst, Scott D Young
Martin R Broadley, Allan DC Chilimba, E. Louise Ander, Michael J Watts, Alexander
Kalimbira, Karl B Bailey, Edwin WP Siyame*

University of Otago, New Zealand & University of East Anglia, United Kingdom

Iron intakes are often calculated from 24-hr dietary recalls or records using food composition data. These procedures ignore iron sources extrinsic to the food, even though some contaminant iron may be available for absorption. We measured iron intakes of 120 Malawian women living in two rural districts with contrasting soil mineralogy and where threshing practices may contaminate cereals with soil iron. Iron intakes calculated from one-day weighed records and food composition data were compared with those from same day weighed duplicate diet composites chemically analyzed by ICPMS. Soils and diet composites from the two districts were then subjected to a simulated gastrointestinal digestion and the availability of iron in the digests was measured using a Caco-2 cell model. Median calculated iron intakes (mg/d) were lower ($p < 0.001$) than analyzed intakes from duplicate diets in both Zombwe (10.1 vs. 16.6 mg/d) and Mikalango (19.1 vs. 29.6mg/d),

attributed to some soil contaminant iron based on high concentrations of two biomarkers of soil contamination (Al and Ti) in the diet composites. A small portion of the iron in acidic soil from Zombwe, but not in the Mikalango calcareous soil, was bioavailable, as it induced ferritin expression in the cells, and may have contributed to the higher total body iron levels for the Zombwe women reported earlier, despite their lower iron intakes. In conclusion, total iron intakes were underestimated when calculated from food composition data, highlighting the importance of analyzing duplicate diet composites in settings where extraneous contaminant iron from soil is likely. Acidic contaminant soil may make a small but useful contribution to iron nutrition. Funded by a Partnership and Project Development Award (NE/1003347/1) from the UK National Environment Research Council, the UK Department for International Development, and the Economic and Social Research Council under the Ecosystems Services for Poverty Alleviation scheme.

Preventing Chronic Disease in Adults: The Case of Newly Arrived African Migrants in South Australia

Lillian Mwanri¹ and Joseph Masika²

¹Flinders University and ²Multicultural Community Engagement Directorate, FAMILIES SA, South Australian Government, Australia

It is well understood that people from developing countries who migrate to developed countries originate from an environment of little affluence where food is limited and advocacy for healthy eating is not a pressing issue. Moreover, these migrants in their countries of origin usually achieve high levels of incidental physical activity from subsistence farming, long distance walking and domestic chores. As such, policies and programs that promote healthy eating and physical and prevent chronic conditions are rarely known in their home countries. Their knowledge, attitudes and practices towards the prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases are often limited.

Over the past few years, a large number of Africa migrants have settled in Australia. The majority of this population has been re-settled under the humanitarian program. Usually, resettlement occurs after many years of living in refugee camps, in different countries away from the country of origin. In refugee camps, African migrants have often endured long physical toil and chronic starvation. On arrival to Australia, African migrants may rapidly change dietary habits and substantially reduce their levels of physical activity. Many African migrants are isolated and disadvantaged due to barriers such as culture, language, lack of knowledge of supportive systems, finances and unfamiliar surroundings. Subsequently they spend considerable time inactive in their homes. These backgrounds make African migrants highly vulnerable to chronic health conditions associated with physical inactivity and poor dietary patterns. This paper discusses the findings of a study examining the predictors of physical activity and dietary patterns in newly arrived adult Africans in Adelaide, South Australia.

Re-Thinking Urban Existence	Room: Fellows Room
Chair: Adamu Tanko	Time: 1.45 am – 3.15 pm

Formalizing Urban Agriculture in Africa: Evaluating Case Study Evidence from Sierra Leone and Zambia

Tony Binns and Etienne Nel
University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Urban agriculture (UA) is gaining attention as a key livelihood strategy in the rapidly growing cities of Africa, where the 'urbanization of poverty' has become a stark reality. UA often plays a key role in ensuring food security, generating income and providing employment. Evidence suggests that the role which UA can play is significantly enhanced in the context of particular urban stress or conflict. Drawing on field evidence from post-conflict Sierra Leone's capital city, Freetown, and Zambia's Copperbelt cities, which have suffered a

severe economic downturn, it seems that the incidence and practice of UA has become more widespread and its significance appears to be greater than comparable research has revealed in other African cities. The paper examines organizational systems, tenure challenges, operational constraints and the degree to which UA has taken on a class dimension. In both Sierra Leone and Zambia the severity of the prevailing economic crisis is such that the authorities have explored ways in which to formalise the process. Their incipient efforts and on the ground challenges are examined and allow for reflection on broader issues of how to support UA more effectively in cities across the developing world.

Understanding and Empowering Female Practitioners of Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Freetown, Sierra Leone

Hana Cadzow

University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

In many of Africa's key centres, rapid urbanisation has led to an increased demand for food to be supplied to cities, while simultaneously limiting the ability of rural areas to produce it. Additionally, even when food is available, poverty acts as a barrier for many families to achieving household food security. In Freetown, Sierra Leone this problem has been exacerbated by the civil conflict that occurred between 1991 and 2002, forcing large parts of the population to migrate to the city in search of safety and destroying much of the infrastructure necessary for the generation and distribution of food. During this time the economy of the country stalled and is yet to fully recover. In this context, urban and peri-urban agriculture have become key tools by which individuals and family units in Freetown improve both their food security and livelihoods through the production, consumption and selling of food within the urban setting. This research recognises the particular significance of urban agriculture for vulnerable women and explores the way in which it is operating within Freetown, critically examining the impacts of gender, land tenure, environmental factors and access to extension services on participants. The role of external agencies (the state, police and NGOs in particular), and ways in which the state might support urban agriculture as a route to food security and sustainable livelihoods are then assessed against this backdrop.

Urban Agriculture and Sustainable Landscapes: Local Perceptions of Land Use and Livelihoods in Post-War Sierra Leone

Solomon Peter Gbanie, Alec Thornton and Amy Griffin

University of New South Wales, Australia and Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone

Urban and peri-urban agriculture research has focused largely on its contribution to urban food production and livelihood initiatives in urban areas of developing countries. Studies that explore environmental problems that confront such initiatives in a post-war environment, which is characterised by reconstruction and livelihood rebuilding efforts, remain elusive. This study will explore these issues in Sierra Leone, which experienced a traumatic civil war from 1991-2001. Although Sierra Leone has been at peace for over a decade, the nation still occupies the bottom of the environmental performance index and it's among the world's poorest countries. During the conflict, rural residents fled to urban areas for safety and cultivated urban spaces for food security. This practice continue to contribute to urban food supply but the impact of other reconstruction and livelihood rebuilding efforts and their associated urban land use types on urban agriculture is not clear. Drawing on recent qualitative and quantitative research, this paper contributes to the urban agriculture land use debate, by examining the environmental problems that confront this sector from the perspective of state and non-state actors in post-war Sierra Leone.

The Political Economy of Slums: Kigali and Nairobi in Comparative Perspective

Thomas Stubbs
University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Over the past two decades, Central and East Africa has experienced some of the highest rates of urban population growth in the world, a trend that has been accompanied by the rapid proliferation of slums. While Nairobi's dysfunctional urbanism typifies that of the region, Kigali has emerged as an internationally revered 'model case' for aspirant cities of sub-Saharan Africa. Drawing on findings from 70 semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders in Kigali and Nairobi, this paper argues that the urban governance framework, itself constrained by colonial legacy effects, explains the sharply diverging trajectories in recent slum performance of the two cities. In Nairobi, institutional arrangements established during colonial times have cultivated post-colonial patron-client networks and rent-seeking opportunities in the slums, creating perverse incentives for governing elites to maintain the status quo. In Kigali, however, the genocide against the Tutsi acted as a critical juncture severing the path-dependent institutional trajectory, which has instead allowed for the development of a progressive urban governance portfolio instrumental to the containment of slums. Five key components of this portfolio are identified: first, a powerful central government fixated upon anti-corruption and transparency measures; second, a devolution of urban management responsibilities to district, sector, cell, and village levels; third, institutionalization of traditional practices of community self-help, such as umuganda (community labour), ubudehe (mutual support), and imihigo (performance contracts); fourth, adoption of modern principles of urban planning, including implementation of a city-wide conceptual master plan and detailed district plans; and fifth, a nationwide program of land regularization that did not discriminate between planned settlements and slums. In highlighting the mediating role of urban governance in the containment of slums, this paper challenges the prevailing wisdom that had erstwhile based explanations of slum proliferation on a narrowly conceived economic-cum-demographic determinism.

Battles over Urban Land Tenure: Lessons from the Kenya Slum Upgrading Project in Kibera, Nairobi

Samantha Balaton-Chrimes and Gashahun Lemessa Fura
Deakin University, Australia

The Kenya Slum Upgrading Project (KENSUP's) is a pilot slum upgrading project in Kibera, and a joint program between the Government of Kenya (GoK) and the UN's human settlement program (UN-Habitat). KENSUP aims to "improve the livelihoods of people living and working in Kenya's slums through provision of security of tenure, housing improvement, income generation and physical and social infrastructure" (UN-Habitat 2008:7). Though the project entails demolition and construction of housing and infrastructure, it has not resolved the issue of what form of land tenure will eventuate, and who will hold the land title (whether government or private actors). The land is contested in multiple ways: the ethnic Nubian community understand all of Kibera to be their ancestral land and have lobbied for land title for decades, resident and non-resident structure owners are concerned about the security of their investments, and tenants are concerned about rent increases. This paper outlines the ways in which KENSUP policies and practices have engaged in the land issue, and reflects upon these findings to evaluate the extent to which policies and practices are capable of addressing the heightened political nature of land issues in this context.

Re-Thinking Peace and Conflict	Room: Atrium
Chair: Tanya Lyons	Time: 1.45 am – 3.15 pm

Building Resilient Peace in Liberia

Patrik Johansson

Umeå University, Sweden and University of Otago, New Zealand

Post-war peacebuilding is a delicate undertaking, and even the most promising process will face challenges and setbacks, purposeful as well as accidental. Examples include residual violence, coups d'états, terrorist attacks, delays of implementation, disagreement over what has been agreed, etc. Sometimes these challenges derail a peacebuilding process, but in other cases they are overcome allowing the process to continue more or less unaffected. The ability to withstand challenges should be an important indicator of the quality of peace and the success of post-war peacebuilding, and is now entering the conceptualization of peace and peacebuilding in the form of "resilience." This paper develops an analytical framework of resilient peace based on the ability of societies to withstand challenges of three different types: violent challenges, political challenges, and social challenges. The analytical framework is applied to the case of Liberia, which has seen two waves of armed conflict during the past quarter century, with about a decade in between. The paper compares developments during the 1990s with the post-2003 situation, and illustrates how a resilience framework understands differences and similarities between the two periods, and strengths and weaknesses of peacebuilding in Liberia.

Coping with Vulnerability: State Resilience to Armed Conflict in Guinea

Mamadou Bah

La Trobe University, Australia

The aim of this paper is to explain why peace has prevailed in Guinea despite the presence of unfavourable conditions. Guinea exhibits many of the major risk factors commonly associated with the onset of civil war and/or armed conflicts, including deep ethnic divisions; a politicised military; an abundance of natural resources alongside extreme poverty; and being located in a conflict ridden neighbourhood. Yet, the country did not descend into civil war and/or armed conflicts. This outcome contrasts with much literature on the incidence of armed conflicts in such contexts, particularly in West African nations since the early 1990s. This raises the question as to why armed conflict has not been a feature in Guinea since independence despite the presence of unfavourable conditions for peace. Using qualitative data, the study identifies mitigating factors against the onset of armed conflict in such contexts and explains why Guinea has been spared from armed conflict and/or civil war despite these unfavourable conditions. The paper reveals that the presence of these conflict risk variables have failed to be associated with the onset of large-scale violence in Guinea largely due to measures taken by the Guinean state and its international partners. The research results presented in this paper refer to different academic debates, yet there are connecting links between them: they all point to an aspect associated with state resilience to armed conflicts, thereby connecting the Guinean case to a set of African states which managed to maintain peace despite the odds. As such, the study contributes to the research on what make peace resilient in an African state as opposed to the 'failed state' literature.

Building Peace with Warlords: the Gendered Structure of Peacebuilding in South Sudan

David Duriesmith
University of Melbourne, Australia

Since the official end of conflict between the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army in 2005 efforts to build positive peace have proliferated in South Sudan. Although these programs have drawn on considerable resources and gained the rhetorical support of the southern administration they have had little success in demilitarising the world's newest state.

With the re-emergence of organised armed conflict between factions in South Sudan since December 2013 there is a new need to understand the failure of peacebuilding. This chapter will explore the gendered dynamics of western liberal peacebuilding programs in South Sudan suggesting that they have primarily been focused on the reconstruction of patriarchal authority and the entrenchment of militarised masculinity. The chapter will suggest that the current conflict in South Sudan has a distinct gendered structure relating to the intersecting roles of masculinities, age, class, ethnicity, location and military status that has been ignored in much of the current analysis. Furthermore, it will suggest that the organisation and implementation of peacebuilding in South Sudan was engineered to solidify gendered hierarchies that placed militarised men in positions of power and continuing dominance. This paper will draw on an interdisciplinary pro-feminist methodology that employs concepts from Peace and Conflict Studies, Critical Security Studies, Critical Studies on Men and Masculinities as well as Feminist International Relations theory to construct a case study on peacebuilding in South Sudan. The paper will conclude that the peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan should be understood to be a failed attempt and patriarchal bargaining between groups of militarised men and that the failed process of peacebuilding has been structured to further marginalise groups of non-militarised men, women, and non-violent forms of conflict resolution.

Gendered Reintegration in Liberia: A 'Kwi' Failure?

Chris Hills
University of Sydney, Australia

Seminal to an understanding of both status and gender relations in Liberia pre-war, the oppositional terms of civilized/native have been very much ignored in analyses post-conflict. This paper examines the conspicuous absence of the civilized/native dichotomy in the planning and analyses of the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) of women and girls in the small West African state. It draws upon the impressive body of literature analysing DDR – and gendered reintegration specifically - in Liberia, and fuses it with the pre-war anthropological work on the civilized/native divide and contemporary West African feminist political philosophy. The paper argues that a lack of focus on the seminal dichotomy reflects a pattern of antipathy towards a nuanced understanding of gender in the planning and analyses of reintegration more generally and poses critical questions on the impact such neglect has played. It views the reintegration process post-conflict as a further moment on the continuum of 'civilizing' Liberian women throughout history, arguing that in the maximalist 'transformative' sense, reintegration was doomed to fail.

The Plight of Humanitarian Migrants	Room: Library
Chair: Apollo Nsubuga-Kyobe	Time: 1.45 am – 3.15 pm

African Refugees and African States of War

Mandisi Majavu

University of Auckland, New Zealand

Due to the effects of colonization, the Cold War and the post-Cold War conflicts, Africa has historically produced the world's largest number of refugees. Post-independent conflicts, which European colonisers facilitated and abetted, produced thousands of refugees across the continent.

As the Cold War expanded to include proxy wars in Africa, African refugees were gradually viewed as part of East-West ideological struggle for global dominance. For most of the 1970s and 1980s, the Horn of Africa was used by the United States and the Soviet Union as a proxy for Cold War.

New evidence from declassified United States government sources also show that the CIA meddled in the politics of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) between 1960 and 1968. The CIA maintained a financial and political relationship with every head of the Congolese government during this period. It is reported that the CIA's efforts in the DRC were so extensive that at the time, "they ranked as the largest covert operation in the agency's history, costing an estimated \$90-\$150 million in current dollars, not counting the aircraft, weapons, and transportation and maintenance services provided by the Defense Department." Since the late 1990s, natural resources have fuelled civil wars in the DRC and other parts of the continent. The DRC in particular sits on large reserves of natural resources used in electronics production. These are minerals that big international companies such as Apple, Hewlett-Packard, Intel, and Motorola Solutions, Nokia, Motorola Solutions, Nintendo, HTC, Sharp, Canon, Nikon rely on to produce their products.

It is worth noting that although western states have come up with effective ways to disrupt terrorist financial networks, they have yet to come up with similar ingenious strategies to stop the financing of African civil wars. Critics argue that the Section 1502 of the 2010 Dodd Frank Act, the first piece of legislation aimed at breaking the links between eastern DRC's minerals trade and armed groups, is a disclosure requirement, not a prohibition.

Goals and Means: The Adaptation of South Sudanese Humanitarian Migrants from a Mertonian Perspective

Ibolya (Ibi) Losoncz

Australian National University, Australia

Types of adaptation in the forced migrant settlement context are significantly influenced by the interaction between individual resources of the refugee and the host society's responses to refugee settlers. This paper uses Merton's modes of adaptation theory to analyse the impact Australian resettlement policies and programs have on the resettlement outcomes of South Sudanese humanitarian migrants. Merton's theory focuses on the cultural goals towards which all people are expected to strive, and a social structure that restricts access to approved means of reaching these goals. Data collected from recently settled South Sudanese community members and people working with the community is used to analyse different forms of adaptations among South Sudanese Australians. The analysis demonstrates that Australian government institutions failed to provide accessible pathways and support to the Sudanese community to achieve full economic and social inclusion. The paper examines the disconnect between cultural goals, towards which humanitarian migrants are expected to strive, and social structures providing access to these goals. Current Australian resettlement policies are dominated by a strong emphasis on migrants adopting Australian cultural

goals, but there is considerably lower level of emphasis on ensuring effective means to achieve these goals. Simultaneously, government led discourse is dominated by how particular ethnic or racial groups are less likely to share Australian normative goals and are more likely to adopt non-functional behaviours. However, as argued by Merton, it is not members of particular groups that have dysfunctional behaviour; rather it is elements of institutions which are generally functional for some, but dysfunctional for others. Thus, the way to assist forced migrants to successfully adapt to their new environment and share its normative goals is by providing equitable path and access to institutional means towards these goals.

“One Foot a Little Bit In, and Another Permanently Out”: The Acculturation of Somali Refugees in Kampala-Uganda

Moses Balyejjusa Senkosi
The University of Melbourne, Australia

Although immigrant and refugee acculturation has been widely researched, especially in the developed countries, there is very little of the same in Africa, yet, most of the migrating groups and individuals are usually different from the host groups in terms of culture. Using a qualitative approach, this study investigated the acculturation of Somali refugees in Kampala-Uganda, specifically, their socio-cultural adaptation. Data was collected from Somali refugees and Ugandans living in Kisenyi using both focus group discussions and in-depth individual interviews. The findings of the study show, Somali refugees have not adopted any religious elements from the predominantly Christian host community. However, in terms of other cultural elements, Somali refugees have adopted limited cultural elements from the host community in relation to language, food, dressing, deviant behaviours, friendship networks and marriage. The paper argues that the current state of Somali refugees’ socio-cultural adaptation is due to a strong adherence to their religion, living as a community and a strong culture of social support, the multicultural nature of the host community, and the selective and purposive nature of the acculturation process. It also argues that, although Somali refugees seem to have adopted some limited cultural elements from the host community, even this depends on the generation of immigrants, duration of residence in Kampala, time of the day, the place where social interactions take place and the nationality of the person one is interacting with. The paper concludes by arguing that the socio-cultural adaptation of Somali refugees is complex and fluid, and in order to better understand it, multiple factors need to be put into consideration.

Health and Well-Being 2	Room: Academic Common Room
Chair: Maria Bautista	Time: 3.45 pm – 5.15 pm

Conversations at Butabika; A Snapshot of the Tensions Between Biomedical and Spiritual Knowledge Systems in Ugandan Psychiatric Care

Susan Wardell
University of Otago, New Zealand

This paper seeks to examine the unique intersections of psychiatry, Christianity, and traditional animist beliefs in the religious modernity of Uganda, in relation to the tensions and paradoxes these can cause in the understanding and treatment of mental illness. It draws on the material from a focus group conducted at Butabika Psychiatric Institute with a group of psychiatric nursing students and members of the Christian fellowship, as well as a number of in-depth interviews with Christian health professionals and faith leaders over several months of ethnographic fieldwork in Kampala and beyond. Local models of the physical, spiritual and mental/emotional self will be discussed, as well as emic understandings of the causes, cures and possible preventative actions related to mental illness. Care practices within Kampalan communities and institutions, help-seeking behaviour, and beliefs and practices around medication taking, are all presented as examples of the embodied tensions between the three overlapping belief systems, and the networks of power, knowledge, and wealth within which they are entangled. The manner in which these world views are integrated or ‘toggled’ in the everyday lives of the Butabika students and other healthcare professionals will be of particular

note. Using this case study, this paper will propose questions around how the diversity of spirituality of patients and health professionals alike might be considered within cross-cultural psychiatry as both research and practice, the relevance of which is significant for international organisations working in the area of mental health in Africa.

Planning for HIV Prevention in the Extractive Industry in Africa through Enhanced Environmental Impact Assessment

***Angus Morrison-Saunders, Ryan Admiral, Mark McHenry and David Doepel
Murdoch University, Australia***

Eastern and southern Africa is heavily impacted by HIV and AIDS with over 20 million people living with HIV, representing approximately half of global HIV infections. Large-scale development projects are known to increase the risk of HIV transmission, primarily due to the presence of a mostly transient male workforce. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa recently investigated environmental impact assessment (EIA) practice with respect to the inclusion of HIV in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, and Zambia. EIA is now required to be undertaken for major new developments in virtually all countries worldwide. This research project builds upon the UNDP work by focusing on Australian mining companies currently operating in Africa, and aims to understand how enhancing planning for HIV prevention might be integrated into future EIA processes. The Africa Research Group at Murdoch University has established a collaborative network of industry and HIV experts that includes the Kheth'Impilo-Murdoch University HIV Alliance, the Australian African Mining Industry Group, the University of Pretoria, Makerere University, and the Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment. Supported by a grant from the Australia Africa Universities Network, focused workshops are scheduled to take place in Perth, Western Australia prior to and as part of the 20th International AIDS Conference in Melbourne in July 2014. This research presents the initial findings of discussions, and it is envisaged that the collaboration of mining industry partners with leading HIV researchers and EIA practitioners (all currently operating in eastern and southern Africa) will develop effective measures to translate the enhanced EIA policy to be implemented at the mining and infrastructure operational level.

High Performance Work Systems' in the Context of the Health Sector in Republic of Uganda

***Apollo Nsubuga-Kyobe
La Trobe University, Australia***

This research examines the nature of existing human resource practices in the Health Sector in Ugandan Hospitals, using a case study approach. The sample covered seven hospitals namely: Mulago, Butabika, Masaka, Fortportal, Lira, Mbarara, and Jinja Hospital. In-depth interviews were conducted with a range of staff including top management, health services providers and some support workers. The objectives of the study is to investigate the impact of high performance work practices on both employee and organizational outcomes, and how contextual factors have impacted on HR practices in the Ugandan hospitals.

'High Performance Work Systems' (HPWS) refers to certain key HR elements that strategically drive the organisations. These key HR elements are managed together in tandem, in ways that strategically drive the respective organisation's HR resources to achieve best outputs. These generally include: empowerment, extended knowledge creation, sharing & development, high level commitment, trust, emotional well-being or emotional labour, motivation, career progress and knowledge advancement in the individuals and the organisation –building the organisation's memory– Human Resource Development (HRD), job security & employment stability, and reasonable remuneration & job rewards, other drivers to productivity and motivation of HR.

This research has addressed the following questions:

- What type of high performance human resource management policies and practices has been implemented in large publically funded hospitals in Uganda?
- What are the perceived benefits and challenges of implementing these high performance work practices, from the perspective of the respective senior management that have been well articulated?
- What organisational outcomes have been associated with the implementation of high performance work practices?

Some evidence suggest that high performance work systems practices being implemented in the Uganda hospitals, require further support so as to be translated into higher quality of patient care and improved human resource metrics such as absenteeism and turnover. Many of the participants in this study reported day-to-day core human resource practices that are severely constrained by a lack of resources, empowerment, and incongruences between inputs, processes and outcomes (goals)/outputs (perceived benefits).

Untreated Pain at End-of-Life: Experiences of Family-Carers Who Oversee Home-Death in Rural Sub Saharan Africa- A Historical Narrative Review of the Qualitative Literature

Namakau Nalumango
University of Otago, New Zealand

This paper reports on a literature study that gauged the ability of Sub-Saharan African palliative care to inhibit pain at the End-of-Life and ensure family carers' preparedness to oversee home-death.

Although many terminally-ill people in Sub-Saharan Africa die in pain at home, the experiences of family carers who oversee home-death are not known.

Full-text, online, qualitative studies, published 2003-2014, comprising 4 patient and carer experiences, 4 pain-relief, and two End-of-Life care research articles were reviewed. The development of palliative care in Sub-Saharan Africa was traced to gauge its adherence to WHO Public Health Approach standards over time- to support or repudiate its ability to reach all who need the service. Studies on pain relief were analysed for programme scope and effects of untreated pain on patients and carers. Discussing the death experience, consequences for traditional life changes upon caring capacity, and identifying who oversees the dying, were included.

Dying in severe pain is undesirable, yet pain-relief remains inaccessible for many rural dwellers. Mainly inexperienced women and girl-carers tackled huge care burdens amid poverty, physical, social, emotional and psychological conditions. Pain relief supports good death. HIV/AIDS stigma and cultural sanctions deterred the debate of illness or death. Widespread morbidity and mortality have implications for community capacity to support family carers.

Sub-Saharan African Palliative care is insufficient to eradicate terrifying death. Experiences of carers for the terminally-ill are backed by research. One primary study briefly reported on severe patient-pain effect upon carer emotional wellbeing and how families dreaded facing and handling home-death. No other challenges related to home-death were documented. This need which lacked programming policy action or research recommendation throughout the review is hereby endorsed.

Multiculturalism, Identity and Diversity	Room: Fellows Room
Chair: Stephen Okello	Time: 3.45 pm – 5.15 pm

Colourism as an Intra-Racial Phenomenon: the Case of Tanzania

Jean Burke

Australian Catholic University, Australia

Diverse shades of skin tone in Africa are associated with various social meanings and connotations. Colourism incorporates stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination based on skin colour, between and within races, as part of a hierarchical system of privilege and disadvantage structured on the lightness and darkness of someone's skin. Skin colour often designates racial identity. Colourism is an aspect of racism which usually values lighter skin over darker shades, and reactions to this, such as using skin-lightening products. Most literature on colourism has focused on the experiences of African-Americans and similar majority populations. In order to understand how colourism functions, this paper focuses on intra-racial experiences of colourism in Tanzania as depicted in local media. Discrimination and human rights abuses are particularly experienced by persons at the extremes of the colour spectrum. Dark-skinned individuals have been killed and their skin removed and sold as a commodity, linked to witchcraft beliefs and practices. At the other end, people with albinism and very light skin due to lack of pigment, also experience pervasive discrimination and similar attacks in which their body parts are removed and sold. The difference in treatment indicates complexities related to mystification of albino bodies. Colourism in these extreme cases functions along a path of stereotyping, devaluation and questioning of people's humanity, ascription of supernatural powers and commodification of these powers. The paper argues that although colourism is primarily understood as a social process, it can function as capital and hence underpin economic benefits and disadvantages. Colourism is explored as a phenomenon separate to racism in the case of albinism. The paper discusses applied and potential strategies useful to deal with colourism in society and in changing the social meanings associated with diverse skin tones.

Anomalous Children in Tribally Diverse Malawi

Elaine Donovan

Massey University, New Zealand

Malawi has a tribally diverse population. The majority of tribes are traditionally matrilineal and accordingly trace genealogy through the maternal line. However, in the northern region and the southernmost district, patrilineal groups, who trace genealogy through the paternal line, are predominant. In matrilineal groups, children belong to their mother's family. Conversely, in patrilineal communities, children are affiliated to the husband's family providing the lobola (bridewealth) requirements have been fulfilled. These contrasting customs endure despite the Malawian 1994 constitution determining equal rights for spouses in relation to child custody. Based on recent ethnographic fieldwork, this paper explores the social consequences of the intersection of two factors, an increase in intertribal marriages and the escalation in the number of orphans resulting from the AIDS pandemic. This intersection can have unpredicted tragic consequences for children. I explore case studies of interlineage marriages, that is, marriages between patrilineal women and matrilineal men in which children are rendered particularly vulnerable following their father's death, due to falling between two contrasting social constructions of children's belongingness.

Opportunities and Challenges to Sustain Intergenerational Cultural Transitions: Oromo Community Experiences in a Multicultural Society of Australia

Marama Fufa Kufi
Monash University, Australia

While not dismissing the importance of the past experiences of the refugee background communities, nor the need for their socio-historical circumstances, attention need to be given to the broader socio-structural of the host society beyond the resettlement period and the refugees communities adjustments in the main stream society. Although cultural clash, identity crisis and inter-societal gaps bear traceable hardship on the very life-breathe of every community with refugee-backgrounds on the post-settlement situation, the condition becomes very critical with its adverse effects on Oromo families. This is peculiarly manifest from the fact that, once they expatriate from their homeland, as the rest of their community members, for instance, Oromo youth are exposed to emigration, wherein they undergo disparate conditions prior to their settlement in a new country. To substantiate, in their original home country, Oromo youth have guardianship of the native norms which empower them to have their own roles, orders, customs and practices as well as responsibilities. In the world of migration, however, they face multitudes of challenges; particularly, with respect to maintaining their identities and sustaining their intergenerational position in their new homeland. Hence, further research study is essential to investigate opportunities and challenges Oromo youth experience in the post-migration situation, in order to sustain their intergenerational continuities of identities in a multicultural society of Australia. For young people with refugee backgrounds, establishing a sense of belonging to their family and community, and to their country of resettlement is essential for wellbeing. This research study thoroughly explores the experiences of Oromo refugee background families in Australia. The overall objective aim of this research study is to identify the ecological System factors, specifically macro-system that describes the culture in which Oromo refugees live as a family and the chrono-system that patterning of their environment, their transitions over the life courses, as well as, their socio-historical circumstances are the basic preliminary focus theories for this research study. A particular focus of this research study is, therefore, to explore the opportunities and challenges the Oromo families and youth generations are experiencing during their settlement transitional life, such as, pre, during and post their arrival in Australia.

Individual Language Use and Language Attitudes in Multilingual South Africa

Moyra Sweetnam Evans
University of Otago, New Zealand

This paper reports on a research project examining linguistic habits and language attitudes of individuals in a multilingual country which has experienced enormous changes in language policies, education and socio-cultural interaction in the last twenty years. South African post-apartheid constitutional changes to language policy affected educational institutions, learners and the general public. The South African constitution (1996) promised the promotion of multilingualism and enhancement of the status and use of the South African indigenous languages. The two previous official languages (English and Afrikaans) became eleven – English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga, Venda, Ndebele and Swazi. It has become apparent that, instead of protecting the status of indigenous languages as intended, the new policies have resulted in English dominance and a shift in language attitudes. In the project reported on here, the researcher conducted focus group discussions with participants during a fifty-day data-collection trip round South Africa in early 2014, twenty years after the end of the apartheid regime. Participants, who represented most language and ethnic groups in the country and a wide range of ages and educational backgrounds, discoursed on their daily language use, language preferences, factors influencing language choices, code-switching habits and views on the benefits of multilingualism and multi-culturalism. They also presented their views of the current language-in-education policies and their predictions for the long-term future of the languages in the country in general and of their own first languages in particular.

Contemporary Issues in African Studies I	Room: Atrium
Chair: Sam McLachlan	Time: 3.45 pm – 5.15 pm

Wealth by Development and Wealth by Witchcraft: Why NGO Staff Members' Resources Receive Less Financial Scrutiny than those of Other Villagers

Thomas McNamara
University of Melbourne, Australia

The role of witchcraft in explaining increasing inequity in Africa is well documented, however less work has gone into exploring how African understandings of development explain or challenge this. Limited work explains that development is sometimes attributed to witchcraft and sometimes used to refute accusations of bewitching. This paper will explore how development bodies, and in particular NGOs, interact with accusations of witchcraft that occur in response to increased inequality and reduced resource sharing. It will recount two vignettes: one that demonstrates how the resources of NGO staff and associated actors were not subject to the same scrutiny as other wealth within the village; and one which elucidates the conditions under which an NGO staff member was accused of witchcraft due to their resource utilization. In doing so the paper will expand upon the literature that explores the intersection between development and witchcraft, showing how Malawians attempt to conceptually differentiate wealth associated with development from resources which are not. It will show that this segmentation breaks down when the actions of seemingly "developed" actors receive scrutiny.

Christianising the Congo: Interpreting the Intersection of Evangelical Protestantism and Equatorial Africa

Matthew Doherty

This paper examines a range of historiographical strategies to interrogate stories of the spread of Protestant Christianity in the Lopori-Maringa basin of the Congo watershed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Writing African history invokes unique problems, and previous work on the topic of this region has tended to be written by missionaries themselves and/or anthropologists, with the accompanying concepts of linear progress and the social Darwinist tendencies of the 19th century. In contrast, my work seeks to understand the proselytisation and indigenisation of the new faith as an intersectional, dialectical process that shifts interpretation away from the traditional binary lens of agent/coloniser and subject/colonised. This is particularly the case in the religious sphere as suggested by the approaches of Lamin Sanneh and Valentin Mudimbe. I seek to engage with a number of sociological, political and critical theories in this paper to put forward a dynamic framework through which to understand the Congolese interaction with and experience of Evangelical Protestantism. Firstly, the colonial narratives of the region will be situated in their historical context and the limitations of these types of representation will be outlined (consistent with the warnings of Vansina and Ranger against essentialising the 'African experience'). A range of theories of postcoloniality and hybridity that reflects upon the approaches of Berlin, Thompson, Derrida and Foucault will be considered alongside the local practice of Christianity. Finally, I will apply this theoretical framework to the early decades of colonialism in the Congo, a period of discontinuity and rupture when the boundaries between church and state were muted, at least to African eyes. In doing so, it will be argued that the 'Christianisation' of the Congo consisted of complex interactions that extended far beyond the mechanistic aims of proselytisation.

Bonding Through Travel: Ethiopian Australian Perspectives

Sebastian Filep¹ and ²Elleni Bereded-Samuel

¹University of Otago, New Zealand and ²Engagement & Partnerships Manager, Australian Unity, Australia

Despite significant attention devoted to exploring leisure travel experiences of immigrant communities, most of the studies have been dominated by a clear marketing research approach, concentrating on aspects such as classification of tourism activities, expenditures, information sources and classifications of tourists. Relatively little consideration has been given to people bonding experiences through travel, particularly those involving visits to friends and relatives (VFR) in countries of origin. Research collaboration with an Ethiopian community in Melbourne, Australia has recently begun focusing on social and psychological implications of VFR travel experiences. No known tourism and leisure related research has ever been conducted with this community and very little is known about Ethiopian leisure travellers in general. This research project therefore aimed to: 1. To gain a general insight into the nature of the VFR experiences for the representatives of this community (their motivations for visiting friends/relatives in Ethiopia, places visited, travel companions, frequency of travel, etc.); and 2. To explore how VFR experiences enhance the emotional bonds between friends and relatives in Ethiopia and their loved ones in Australia. A convenience sample of ten participants was selected for the study and data collection was completed in June 2013 through a focus group. The research process was collaborative (with a cultural facilitator) and it was exploratory in nature. It is hoped the project will benefit the community as it will shed light on the value of their travel experiences and the value of keeping close bonds and connections with friends and relatives. Results are currently being analysed and will be reported at the conference.

Intercultural Communication in the Supervision of African Doctoral Students in New Zealand

Gerard Prinsen

Massey University, New Zealand

International students provide economic, cultural, social, and scientific benefits for New Zealand universities. While there is quite some research on international doctoral students, very few studies have focused on the particular experiences of Africans. To redress this 'blind spot', a team from Massey and Victoria University interviewed 15 African doctoral students and 14 supervisors – from a cross-section of academic disciplines – to explore their experiences, focusing on the question how intercultural communication shapes learning. The research was carried out between February and June 2014 and co-funded by AKO Aotearoa. The presenter of this paper was one of the researchers.

An analysis of the interviews suggests five issues are of critical importance in most supervision relations involving African doctoral students and intercultural communication shapes the impact these five issues have on the experiences of the African students: different epistemologies, connectedness and community, the English language, time and looking back and forward, and the mutual expectations for the pedagogical relationship. After outlining general findings on these five issues, this paper focuses on the issue that seemed to be one of the most vexing to most of the interviewed doctoral students and many of their supervisors: the use of the English language in the writing of the thesis. This paper categorises the various responses by students to being frequently corrected on their English language, and the impact this has on their research, their well-being, and the relationship with their supervisors. Similarly, this paper makes an inventory of the different ways in which supervisors deal with 'shortcoming in the written English' and the impact that has on the supervisory relationship. At the end, the paper reviews the wider impact 'the use and correction of English' has on the practice of, and potential for, intercultural communication between African students and New Zealand supervisors.

Aid and International Development	Room: Library
Chair: Hana Cadzow	Time: 3.45 pm – 5.15 pm

Aid Effectiveness Principles and Policy Making in Africa's Agriculture Sector: The Plight of the Small-Scale Farming in Kenya

Daniel Kipleel Borter
University of Melbourne, Australia

While Africa's small-scale farmer-dominated agricultural sector still relies significantly on aid, the debate on the wider topic of aid effectiveness in general is far from being resolved. Persistent doubts on efficacy of aid to achieve its objectives have driven donors and recipient countries to agree on Aid Effectiveness Principles. These policy guidelines aim at improving the prospects of aid in achieving its objectives. Their foundational principle is ownership, hence developing countries are expected to be at the driving seat of their own development through leading the process of deploying both domestic and external resources in implementation of their strategies.

This paper explores the relationship between agricultural policy-making processes in Kenya and aid effectiveness principles as outlined by the Paris Declaration. In particular, I examine the role that the key stakeholders play in the determination of sector policies. Research methods included qualitative interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs) and review of various documents with useful information on Kenya's agriculture sector. Data was collected from Kenyan government officials, donor representatives and small-scale farmers in three Counties of Kenya. Findings indicate that small-scale farmers who are the major stakeholders of the agriculture sector have little influence on policymaking and implementation of sector strategies because they lack a strong collective voice. Moreover, there is a growing influence of regional and international agenda in policymaking further marginalising the voice of rural farmers. As a result, implementation of donor funded agricultural projects seem skewed in favour of the agent interests of government bureaucrats, donor representatives and project officials in charge of implementation. In view of this, I argue that African governments should initiate policy changes that will enhance the identity of farming as an occupation so as to strengthen the participation of those who engage in it in resource allocation and utilisation. Further, the tenets of ownership in aid effectiveness principles ought to be reviewed to reflect the structure of the supported sector.

An African Story: Botswana's Development Policies and the Role of Foreign Aid

Cristian Talesco
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

For decades, aid effectiveness and development policies have been of great concern to scholars, social workers, governments and the wider community alike. In particular, there is a need for foreign aid specialists to stay well informed regarding aid effectiveness issues, and to be able to advocate for better development policies. These are often the people who can best help the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) be achieved. Therefore, the scope of this paper is to understand some of the factors that determine aid effectiveness, and how development policies can impact the MDGs.

This paper, in particular, argues that aid is most effective when it is directed towards the implementation of development policies which have been structured by the recipient government. This practice can help the recipient to strengthen its own institutions and to broaden the scope of development, such as by reducing poverty, and improving health facilities and the quality of life. Nevertheless, this kind of approach implies that the recipient's institutions should already have a dedicated management team, who is accountable, and most importantly, free from corruption. Findings for this essay will be based on a case study in Africa, Botswana, and the evaluation relies on an adjusted framework proposed by the World Bank for assessing program and project

aid in low-income countries under stress (Manor, 2007). The evaluation is divided into two aspects: governance outcomes and non-governance outcomes. Governance outcomes affect the local government and its institutions on the grounds of political stability, corruption, management, accountability, ownership, alignment and harmonisation. Non-governance outcomes affect people's lives directly and are related to the achievements of the MDGs: poverty and hunger, primary education, infant mortality, maternal health, access to clean water and basic sanitation.

Farmers' Groups within Extension Networks in Northern Uganda: Inclusive or Exclusive?

Max Kelly
Deakin University, Australia

Group extension methods are widely recognised as the most effective extension method in agricultural development internationally. Research in this area tends to look at group function, and factors that inhibit or promote successful group activity. Most development projects start with an analysis of whether groups exist or may need to be formed, and then focus on group function. However, very little research to date has considered the farmer group from a whole community context, when assessing knowledge and information dissemination in rural areas. This paper presents and discusses research findings from a case study with three communities in Gulu district of Northern Uganda, where household surveys were used to map networks within and between community members and external organisations identified as promoting agricultural development in the region.

The potential impact of inclusion or exclusion in such a group within small communities emerged as a significant issue, as well as the strong disconnect between community and external organisational perceptions of group existence, function and impact.

The Causes of Failure of International Development Projects

Lawrence Boakye
University of Sydney, Australia

Development aid is an important source of financing for development in the developing world. It is estimated to provide over \$650 million for Ghana's development annually, which accounts for 10% of Gross Domestic Product. Similarly, US\$3 billion is available through donors and international agencies for developmental purposes in Vietnam. Most of this development assistance is implemented in the form of International Development (ID) projects, financed by institutions such as development banks, United Nations, bilateral and multi-lateral government agencies and government agencies in developing countries. However, because ID projects usually have intangible objectives and deliverables, involve multiple stakeholders, operate in difficult environments where there is often a lack of infrastructure and resources are in short supply and may be confronted with issues such as language barriers among stakeholders, they are highly complex and unpredictable in nature, making their management a challenge. Most ID projects are therefore reported as failed operations in spite of project management literature being replete with Critical Success Factors (CSFs) of projects and the project measurement criteria of cost, time and quality (commonly referred to as "The Iron Triangle"). That notwithstanding, the governance of such projects is under-researched. Mainstream project management literature typically focuses on commercial projects. With emphasis on agriculture development projects of the African Development Bank, this paper sheds light on the main causes of failure of ID projects in Africa.

MOVIE SCREENING & PRE-DINNER DRINKS	Room: St Margarets Study Centre
Convenor: Marcelle Dawson	Time: 5.15 pm – 7.15 noon



In August 2012, mineworkers in one of South Africa's biggest platinum mines began a wildcat strike for better wages. Six days later the police used live ammunition to brutally suppress the strike, killing 34 and injuring many more.

Using the point of view of the Marikana miners, 'Miners Shot Down' follows the strike from day one, showing the courageous but isolated fight waged by a group of low-paid workers against the combined forces of the mining company Lonmin, the ANC government and their allies in the National Union of Mineworkers .

What emerges is collusion at the top, spiralling violence and the country's first post-apartheid massacre. South Africa will never be the same again.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.minersshotdown.co.za/>

Wednesday 26 November

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION	Room: Dining Hall
Convenor: Tony Binns	Time: 11.00 am – 12.00 noon

Building African Capacity in Health Research: Crucial to the Health of the People of Africa

Philip Hill
University of Otago, New Zealand

A great deal of health research has been done in Africa. Indeed, many of the most interesting diseases affecting humans predominate in Africa. Some of the great training and research institutions, such as the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, have built their reputations upon a foundation of research work in Africa. In this talk I will describe some of the studies we have been involved in in Africa and why they are important. I will also explore the changing landscape regarding the need for African researchers to develop. If an African knows his or her own people the best, and can acquire research skills at the same level as anyone else, he or she will be the best equipped to identify and answer the important research questions that will lead to improved health of Africans. This will require changes to be made by those outside of Africa, but even more importantly by Africans themselves.

Health and Well-Being III	Room: Academic Common Room
Chair: Philip Hill	Time: 1.00 pm – 2.30 pm

The Effectiveness of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa

Mamadou Labbo Bah
La Trobe University, Australia

The aim of this paper was to conduct a systematic review of the current literatures on the effectiveness of the Prevention of Mother to Child transmissions of HIV programs in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite of high uptake of the PMTCT cascade, technical means made available and the apparent political will, the rate of new HIV infections and the level of participation of pregnant women in the prevention of mother to child transmissions (PMTCT) programs is a cause of concern. This is particularly true when looking at the rates of new HIV infections in Swaziland, South Africa and Zambia, where PMTCT programs have been implemented for many years. An effective intervention or program should show a reduction of paediatrics HIV infections, mother to child transmissions of HIV and an increase uptake of the PMTCT cascade. The databases; PubMed, CINAHL Plus, Science Direct, ProQuest, and Medline were searched for articles published between 2004 and 2014. The author found limited researches focusing on PMTCT interventions in the selected countries with most in other sub-Saharan African countries or combined with the selected countries. The findings shows that despite of high uptake of the PMTCT cascade there is no clear indications of a reduction of paediatrics HIV infections, mother to child transmissions of HIV and exposed infants in the selected countries. This can be attributed to the factors such as, stigma, transportation, access, ignorance, gender violence, resource constraints and breast

feeding. Therefore, multidisciplinary approach is required to overcome this dire situation. This can be achieved particularly by empowering women through education, enabling employment opportunities and total elimination of cultural norms that affects women's empowerment.

Holes in the Family: Exploring African Parents HIV Education to Young People in the Absence of Extended Family in New Zealand

Fungai Mhlanga
Massey University, New Zealand

New Zealand (NZ) reported a total of 2,562 HIV diagnoses to the end of 2011. The total number of Africans is 205, which is 17% of all people diagnosed with HIV in New Zealand from the start of 2006 to end of March 2012. Africans are the second largest ethnic group infected with HIV. Previous research in New Zealand identified young people as being at greater risk of HIV due to inadequate information and education particularly among young male Africans. This study seeks to generate information that can help in addressing this risk. African parents settled in New Zealand face challenges when communicating HIV and sexual health messages to young family members. This is because in African culture it is a taboo for parents to discuss sexual matters with their teenage or unmarried children. In Africa this special role is the responsibility of extended family members including aunts and uncles due to taboos around sexual communication. This study is exploring how parents are bridging this gap in the families. The study will also explore the impact of migration on African family structures, communication patterns, norms and values before and after settlement. Migration may contribute to a modification of cultural practices which creates inter-generational contradictions between older African migrants and younger age groups. This study could be very important because it may bring about new insights to an understanding of innovative strategies parents can use to share education around HIV and AIDS in spite of intergenerational conflicts and cultural limitations. The study is utilizing secondary data sources of various studies held among African Communities in New Zealand. These studies collected data from January 2012 – June 2013. In Phase I, desk-based methods were used to estimate the currently resident Black African population at 12,500, with an HIV seroprevalence of 5%. Another data set is from a community survey (n=703) and focus groups (n=131 participants in 23 groups) which assessed the knowledge, attitude, behaviours and beliefs of the new African settlers about HIV, sexuality and testing. Other data sources will be explored as this study is still a work in progress. This study will generate new knowledge that can help reduce the risk of HIV infection among the vulnerable African Youth in New Zealand. It will also enhance the understanding of the impacts of migration on African Families and its effects on health and wellbeing. This should inform programme design for HIV interventions for young Africans.

Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Treating Vesico-Vaginal Fistula in South- Eastern Nigeria

Nneka Christiana Orji
University of Adelaide, Australia

Vesico-Vaginal Fistula (VVF) also known as obstetric fistula is a leading cause of maternal mortality in Nigeria. VVF is a pathologic channel between the vaginal wall, bladder or/and the rectum. The Nigeria demographic health survey reports that every year no fewer than 12,000 women develop VVF in Nigeria. Annual obstetric fistula incidence is estimated at 2.11 per 1000 births. Despite the enormity of the problem and the huge socio-economic burden attached with it, no cost effectiveness analysis of treating VVF has been conducted in Nigeria. The study aimed at conducting a cost effectiveness analysis of treating women with VVF at the National Obstetric Fistula Research Center in Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria (NOFIC). This study was retrospective and data was extracted from hospital records at NOFIC over an 18months period (Jan 2012- June 2013). Sample size was 200 and data was analyzed using Stata software. We compared life expectancy before and after surgery and quality of life weights before and after surgery. The Incremental cost effectiveness ratio (ICER) for the intervention was calculated. A costing model was developed for the intervention since there was non in-existence before this study. Results: The average life expectancy for women in Nigeria is 52.12 years but it was found that life expectancy for women living with VVF was less (50.8). The quality of life weights before

and after the intervention differed significantly. It was found that benefits and costs of surgical intervention far out-weighed the cost of no intervention. Conclusion: Successful surgical repair of VVF is associated with improved quality of life and was also cost effective. Result from this work has profound implication for future research in the area of resource allocation for VVF intervention in Nigeria.

Preventing Chronic Disease in Adults - The Case of Newly Arrived African Migrants in South Australia
Sexual Behaviour and Practices Among Adolescent Blood Donors in Harare and Masvingo Provinces, Zimbabwe

C. Timire and P.E. Neave
Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

The incidence of HIV infection is increasing among Zimbabwean adolescent blood donors. Since this group contributes around 70% of total blood collections, this increase may pose future public health challenges such as lack of adequate and safe blood. Previous research on this group observed a positive association between history of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV. However, previous study designs suffered from both a dearth of data on sexual behaviour and their inability to provide a platform for adolescent blood donors to describe the factors which impact on their ability to protect themselves against HIV. This study describes sexual behaviour among this group and the contextual factors shaping such behaviour. Methods: Semi-structured interviews were carried out on 10 adolescent participants and four key informants in Harare and Masvingo, Zimbabwe. Data were analysed using thematic analysis. Results: The majority of adolescent blood donors were practicing sexual abstinence. The social status of being blood donors, together with mandatory testing of all donated blood for HIV infection offered protection against risky sexual behaviour. Half the number of adolescent participants reported acceptability of unprotected sex if they had sex with other blood donors, as they perceived a low risk of HIV infection in these individuals. Economic deprivation, partying, inaccessibility of condoms, lack of practical skills on condom use, age and gender power-imbalances put adolescent donors at risk of HIV infection. Conclusions: Socio-economic and cultural factors make it difficult for adolescent donors to make safe sexual behaviour choices. Behavioural change models (ABC* model) may not reduce the HIV incidence in this group. Financial security, especially among female adolescents; acknowledging adolescents as sexually active beings and making them aware of the risk of other STIs which may be prevented by using condoms are likely to contribute towards a safe pool of blood donors in Zimbabwe.

Governance, Participation and Corruption	Room: Fellows Room
Chair: Jerram Bateman	Time: 1.00 pm – 2.30 pm

Transboundary Formations and the Creation of Power, Order and Authority in the East African Community

Stephen Okello
Flinders University, Australia

This paper will explore the creation of power, order and authority in the East African Community through transboundary formations. It will apply liberal and postcolonial perspectives to argue that the East Africa Community integration process is creating new forms of power, order and authority but not consistently across the region. New membership has enhanced its continental strategic relevance but state level economic disparities and sporadic political events increasingly undermine the consolidation of the geopolitical bloc. International interventions as part of global efforts to dismantle extremism and reduce poverty are under way for several years now. And yet, while economic integration takes root, political federation is failing. Why is that?

The Postcolonial State and Ethno-politics in Africa: Reflections on Nigeria

Mohammed Sulemana
Macquarie University, Australia

Nigeria today, like its historical antecedents, is marred by a perverse, multifaceted and ferocious web of ethno-tribal identity politics. Since the early post-independent years, this perpetual and hydra-headed challenge has burdened policy makers and academics in equal urgency. To negotiate a colonial legacy of ethnic belligerence for example, Nigerian elites in the immediate postcolonial era adopted the federal spirit upon which imperial Britain founded its colony in 1914. Yet over half a century on, Nigeria is still cast under the shadow of the intransigencies associated with ethnic politics. From this background, the primary objective of this research is to bring a fresh perspective to Nigeria's protracted ethnic question. It explores the emancipatory potential of alternative approaches to ethnicity to answer questions like: why has ethnicity continued to remain decisive in postcolonial Nigeria? Why do ethnicity and its related socio-political problems continue to starve national progress? And why has consociational ethnofederalism done little to rid the Nigerian postcolonial state of the autocratic legacies of colonialism? This research grapples with these questions via employing Africanist and postcolonial themes and drawing from the frameworks of prominent authors on postcolonial societies such as Eric Hobsbawm, Benedict Anderson, and crucially, Mahmood Mamdani. Might the enduring hindrance to national unity in Nigeria be seen not only as the result of the existence of colonially created ethnicities per se but also of the negative implications of postcolonial political institutions?

Is Public Participation Fostering Diversity and Development in Kenya?

Jane Marine
University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Africa Charter on democracy, elections and governance signed by the African Union Members Economic and Social Governance Article 27 states that "In order to advance political, economic and social governance, state parties shall commit themselves to": amongst a number of things "..... Fostering popular participation..." Kenya as a signatory of the African Charter was fully cognizant of this as it midwived a new constitution. On August 27th 2010 Kenya ushered this new constitution that embedded public participation as a key value in how the people are governed. The constitution states that "We, the people of Kenya -.....Proud of our ethnic, cultural and religious diversity and determined to live in peace and unity as one indivisible sovereign nation..... Adopt, enact and give this constitution to ourselves and to our future generations. This paper will examine the period post the 2010 constitution and review the steps taken to address diversity in Kenya through public participation and see the extent this is contributing to fostering development. The paper will also look at the role of the citizens, national and county governments in ensuring public participation. How is public participation by the women, youth, persons with disability and elderly leading to greater development in the country? Finally, the paper will look at what is working in public participation and what areas need to be further developed to ensure that public participation is fostering diversity and development in Kenya.

Some Lesser Known African Truth Commissions: The Case Against TRCs

Helen Ware

University of New England

The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission is well known as an exemplar around the world, even being copied, most inappropriately, in the Solomon Islands. Other African TRCs, from Morocco to Nigeria and from the Congo to Malawi are much more obscure. This paper examines two questions (1) the idealistic, often Christian influenced, theory behind what TRCs are supposed to achieve and (2) the reality of what their results actually are in both the short and long term. The conclusion is that, without major outside assistance, disorganised countries can only run disorganised TRCs, and that the proponents of TRCs are frequently politically naïve and cause harm by promising the impossible, especially in relation to reparations. The paper therefore proposes a method of evaluating the amount of resources and effort that should be devoted to establishing a TRC as compared with alternative post-conflict transitional measures.

Contemporary Issues in African Studies 2	Room: Atrium
Chair: Tanya Lyons	Time: 1.00 pm – 2.30 pm

Native Colonisation and the Economy of Violence Against Tradition in Ethiopia

Yirga Woldeyes

Curtin University, Australia

The institutionalisation of violence against tradition in Ethiopia should be regarded as a major source of political conflicts in the country since 1974. Based on a critical ethnographic study, I consider three developments in support of this conclusion. The first is the development of written law as an instrument of replacing traditional authority, and centralising political power. Imitated from the laws of western countries, Ethiopian laws were handed down from the top to the bottom of authority as a 'grant', and had the effect of replacing or undermining traditional relationships between subjects and authorities. The second development is the emergence of the Western school in Ethiopia. The school was intended to serve as the training house for those eligible to positions provided by the state. Imitated from Western countries, the modern school in Ethiopia undermined the traditional education system that existed in the country for centuries. It also severed the cultural ties between students and their local communities through the promotion of values and identities that are considered superior to the local ones. These two processes, the use of law and education, went hand in hand with a third factor, which is, the use of state violence as a means of resolving political differences. Based on imitated radical political ideologies from the west, violence was used as a principal means of creating and maintaining elite rule. The collective effect of these three processes is the creation of native colonisation in a country that was never colonised by Europeans. I argue that native colonisation is constituted primarily through the institutionalisation of violence against tradition. I consider tradition not in the narrower sense as the opposite of modernity, but as historically rooted conceptual and practical experiences that best enable people to peacefully relate with each other and improve their lives.

Colonial Legacy, Urban Diversity and Challenges of Development: A Case Study of Kano in Nigeria

Ibrahim Khaleel Abdussalam
Bayero University, Nigeria

Major cities in Nigeria face challenges of development, which resulted from colonial administrative contraption. These are challenges to urban stability, economic growth, social integration and security. There are ominous signs that the situation may persist for some time to come unless there is a revival of the African tradition of mutual respect, togetherness and integration. Prior to the era of colonial subjugation, these challenges as are experienced today were not common. This was in spite of the multi-ethnic composition of the cities and their cosmopolitan nature. With the imposition of colonial rule and the institution of a different form of urban governance/arrangement by the colonial state however, many urban centres were expanded while new ones were established. The main factors in the new arrangement included the need to consolidate colonial control and facilitate economic exploitation. In accomplishing these, the colonial state found it necessary to adopt the imperial strategy of segregation in ruling over the people and in administering the cities, which ensured that the dominated was not united enough to pose a threat to the colonial state. This resulted into separate development for the populations of the cities, mutual suspicion, mistrust and apprehensions among them. It also bequeathed a legacy of social disintegration, antagonism and negative rivalry, which have been employed at various times in fanning the embers of discord and instability at the slightest disagreement. This paper examines how colonial urban administration and planning instituted the culture of segregated urbanism, which is to date the main factor in the challenges of economic growth and security confronting most cities. The discourse focuses on the need for a renaissance of the richness in African traditional systems of economic organization, political model and social integration as solutions to these challenges. This analysis is made with Kano as a case study.

International NGOs and National Universities in Post-Conflict Countries

Gerard Prinsen
Massey University, New Zealand

The Dutch Consortium for Rehabilitation (DCR) comprises four international NGOs: Save the Children, ZOA, HealthNet TPO, and CARE. With co-funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs of € 63.4 million for the 2011-2015 period, DCR members coordinate operations in six post-conflict countries: Burundi, DR Congo, Liberia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. One essential activity of the DCR is the establishment of knowledge networks within and across these six countries. These knowledge networks carry out annual research projects in each country into a specific theme – e.g. land rights for returning refugees. Most research is carried out by local staff and researchers from Dutch or New Zealand universities. National universities are mostly absent in these research projects. The presenter of this paper is an external adviser to the DCR. Between January and August 2014, he is leading a task force investigating the obstacles and opportunities for more collaboration between, on the one hand, international NGOs and their local partners, and on the other hand national universities. The task force is interviewing management of the international NGOs in the Netherlands and staff of the NGOs in the six countries. These staff members, in turn, are interviewing representatives of national universities. At the time of writing this abstract, the research is on-going, but a few patterns are emerging. International NGOs and local partners have a limited engagement with national universities because they believe the universities are de-linked from rural realities, show poor management, have too limited resources, and their research is deemed of poor quality. Moreover, the potential for partnerships between NGOs and universities is not helped by a common practice in which university staff are often hired by international aid agencies as consultants-per-day. Nonetheless, most interviewed NGO staff and university representatives were interested to explore partnerships – under certain conditions.

Exploring Alternatives to Bonds for Financing Rehabilitation Contingency Measures in the Mining Sector in Africa

***Angus Morrison-Saunders, Ana Rita Sequeira, Mark McHenry and David Doepel
Murdoch University, Australia***

The Australian government, in 2013, funded the Africa Research Group at Murdoch University to investigate how legislative changes in Western Australia for mine closure planning and rehabilitation funding for abandoned mine sites with equivalent regulations and practices can apply in seven sub-Saharan case study nations. The overall aim was to understand how the Western Australian innovations in mining policy and regulation might provide insight into an African legislative context and regulatory framework. This presentation will briefly report on the comparative findings, with a specific objective of assessing effectiveness of financing mechanisms for abandoned and legacy mine sites where rehabilitation is necessary to restore the impacted landscape to a safe and productive one post-rehabilitation. In Western Australia, mining bonds, when called, were found to be inadequate, and the vast majority of bonds were never needed. The solution, implemented following wide consultation with the mining sector and the public, was for a new levy approach whereby miners pay 1% of their assessed rehabilitation liability annually into a central fund that can be used to restore any abandoned mine site in the state, as well as legacy sites. In the African countries investigated, structural challenges, a multi-stakeholder landscape and a good governance commitment shape the policies and major reforms taking place, where mining bonds are a common financial security instrument. The research discussed includes means to which an equivalent funding base could be realised in select African countries that include those with significant legacy issues and those where mining is a relatively new activity. Initial findings for financing mining rehabilitation contingency measures in case study countries will be presented.

Custom and Culture	Room: Library
Chair: Sam McLachlan	Time: 1.00 pm – 2.30 pm

The Nature of Marriage under Dinka Customary in Comparison with Australian Family Law

***Buol Juuk
Flinders University, Australia***

In Australia, men and women of legal age have the right to marry, regardless of race, nationality and religion. They are entitled to equal rights both during the marriage and upon its dissolution. In South Sudan, however, marriage is considered the basis of forming a family and in patriarchal communities like Dinka there are no equal rights in marriage as there is more than one definition of marriage. According to Dinka customary law, marriage is defined as a union between one man or his successor and one or more women for the purpose of sexual cohabitation (Jok et al., 2004). While in Australia, marriage is defined as “the union of a man and a woman to the exclusion of all others, voluntarily entered into for life” (Nicholson, 2005). The Dinka also allows polygamy marriage, which is not being practiced in Australia (Fadlalla, 2009; Hartley, 1969). The Sudanese custom places much pressure, injustice, and discrimination against women. In some cases, the rights of children are compromised. The Australian Law is not biased, or discriminatory as women’s rights are considered and respected, as well as the best interest of children which differs greatly from Dinka Custom. This presentation will enhance participant’s understanding in reference to the effect of Dinka customary marriage on vulnerable groups, particularly that of women and children of Dinka descendants living in Australia.

Flawless Fictions: Intercultural Enchantment and Discontent in African Dance and Capoeira Practices in Australia

Rebecca March
La Trobe University, Australia

Many African dance and capoeira practitioners from Africa and its diaspora (namely Ghana and Brazil) migrate to Australia with dreams of fame and fortune in an imagined utopian West. These artists hope to open their own training academies, be paid to travel the world, live with great material wealth and provide financially for family members back home. Often such dreams remain unrealized, with idealized expectations of Western cultures and lifestyles exceeding reality and financial, social, legal and cultural difficulties plaguing newcomers largely unfamiliar with Western norms. Conversely, many enthusiasts of African dance and capoeira in Australia are initially drawn to the practices because of their exotic nature. The physicality of sweating bodies, pounding drums and expression through corporeal movement, offers students an exhilarating escape from the tedium and detachment associated with life in a modern capitalistic society. However, those enthralled by African dance and capoeira often have little knowledge or understanding of the cultures, histories and social and economic issues surrounding these practices (and their practitioners), which can lead to considerable confusion and disappointment for students and teachers alike. This paper draws on PhD research I have been undertaking since 2011, which has included ethnographic fieldwork in Ghana, Brazil and Australia and in-depth qualitative interviews in Australia. Incorporating fieldwork findings, this paper traces the roots of the above conditions to initial interactions between Africans and Europeans during colonization and slavery. This paper then follows interactions between Africa, its diaspora and the West through to the present day, examining the rise of Western-dominant development, capitalism and consumer culture, to explain how global phenomena have shaped the attitudes and experiences of African dance and capoeira teachers and students in Australia.

A Dance, A Funeral and A Wedding – Dance Africa Dance: A Reflexive Study on Developing and Programming an Annual Community Showcase of African Dance at Riverside Theatre, Parramatta, Sydney

Jiva Parthipan
Community Cultural Development worker at STARTTS – NSW Service for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture and Trauma Survivors on an Australia Council for the Arts, Australia

This self-reflexive study will address the multiple agendas and variables at play when programming a bicultural community dance event within the professional capacity of the theatre space for public consumption. Utilising the agency of the dual role of the creative producer and community cultural development worker based at STARTTS – A refugee organisation in Sydney and funded by An Australia Council for the Arts Community partnership initiative and Westpac Foundation annual Dance Africa Dance showcases in 2013 and 2014 became a platform for ongoing dance and performance projects developed throughout the year. The development process of various youth, community and professional practice which balances the needs, rigour and demands of staged performance practice shall be interrogated. The partnerships formed with various agents and informants whilst navigating artistic and practical choices and strategies underpinned by time, space, finance and socio cultural imperatives shall be mapped to gain an understanding of the strategies employed when undertaking such an endeavour.

Indigenous Food Preservation Strategies: Curbing Post Harvest: Losses for Food Security Among the Akan of Ghana

Kofi Poku Quan-Baffour
University of South Africa, South Africa

The rapid increase in population in Africa has greater ramifications and consequences for food security. In most parts of the continent food becomes abundant during the harvest season but due to lack of silos and factories to preserve or process them they get rotten. This situation could be partly blamed on colonization. The Western 'incurSION' did not only create market for European manufactured goods (including processed and canned foods) but covertly and overtly discouraged the development of indigenous agro-based industries. In the Akan land where the greater percentage of the foodstuffs in Ghana is produced much of what is harvested get rotten and are thrown away because of the lack of food processing plants. The traditional mode of food preservation is limited to the aging population and if the skills are not transferred to the younger farmers the future generation might suffer the most. The situation threatens food security in the entire country because of the postharvest loses. This irony of 'poverty in the midst of plenty' requires Ghanaian food producers, particularly the Akan peasant farmers, to revisit and intensify the indigenous food processing and preserving strategies to avoid food insecurity. From the time immemorial the Akan have used indigenous strategies to preserve food; albeit on smaller scale it enabled them to survive during the lean season. In this era of Africa's rebirth in a country with limited industrialization, indigenous food preservation methods can be revisited, popularized and intensified as a mechanism to curb postharvest loses and to ensure food security. The objective of this study was to investigate the indigenous food preservation strategies among the Akan and explore how such strategies could be learnt, popularised and applied to curb postharvest loses in order to ensure food security. The qualitative methods of interviews and observation were used in the exploratory study.

Critiquing Depictions of Violence and Genocide	Room: Academic Common Room
Chair: Marcelle Dawson	Time: 3.00 pm – 4.30 pm

Sexual Violence in DRC: Colonial Traces, Tactile Memories and Present Recycling

Charlotte Mertens
University of Melbourne, Australia

Western imaginings and colonially scripted images of the Congo as barbaric, savage and the Heart of Darkness have dominated understandings of events in the DRC. The contemporary global focus on sexual violence in the armed conflict of DRC and elsewhere has only reinforced such framings. While sexual violence has always captured the social imagination before the Congo, the political frame through which it is articulated has made sexual violence 'the major horrendous crime of our time' and 'an exceptional form of brutality'. Drawing on largely unused archival material in the form of 'memories', obtained at the Royal Museum of Central Africa in Belgium, this paper sheds light on how sexual violence prefigured our own times in the Congo Free State (1885 – 1908). The vivid memories of the grotesque and spectacular violence inflicted upon the Congolese are similar to the sexual atrocities that have taken place in the current conflict in eastern DRC. These memories are in Mbembe's words 'traces and fragments' of colonial violence and excessive abuses. Yet, today's international security discourses occur in the midst of an almost complete absence of such history and its memories. The paper argues that in the present these 'traces' have been recycled and imbued with new meaning. Ultimately it is argued that viewing the contemporary violence as continuities of violence or 'repetitions in history' is crucial to understand how colonial 'traces' live on in the present and are naturalised by history and politics.

**Unravelling the Communicative Silences in Adam Hochschild's Book,
*King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror and Heroism in
Colonial Africa* (2006)**

Khaty Khan
University of South Africa, South Africa

One of the major complications in the struggle against the genocidal mentality in Africa is the near-absence of theoretical works on the subject from which to build on a canon of critical work for scholars interested in the subject. This ideological silence communicates the negative view that African scholars do not care to write about African genocide in ways that would expose and critique the perpetrators. It is a silence that also sanctions the continuation of genocide since it is assumed that no one would raise concern. However, most of the writing on genocide in Africa has been and continue to be conducted by western scholars, thereby sustaining the mythology that Europeans care about Africans more than Africans care or can care about themselves. This view is confirmed in Adam Hochschild's book, *King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror and Heroism in colonial Africa*(2006). Whether it is because western scholars have research funds to carry out research on African genocide, or that westerners are genuinely concerned with the welfare of Africans, the result is that there is an intellectual domination of Africans in the area of knowledge production on genocide in Africa. This article critiques Hochschild's book, noting that in some important sense, the scholarly work positively plugs the gap on genocide scholarship in Africa. However, this article also argues that the lack of interest on the part of African scholars to engage the theme of genocide not only communicates that Africa is a heart of intellectual darkness; it also empowers western scholars to become pundits of an experience that they cannot experience vicariously.

**Genocide, Biological Warfare and Clinical Trialling in John Le Carre's Novel,
*The Constant Gardner***

Maurice Taonezvi Vambe
University of South Africa, South Africa

The traditional view of conceptualising genocide in Africa has been to imagine hordes of hungry people wielding machetes with which they would hack political opponents. Such a view has been given succour by the Rwandan genocide in which the machete which is traditional a agricultural tool became the metonym of destruction. Scholars of genocide aver that the way people die in genocide matter because of the sophistication with which perpetrators can cover up acts of atrocities. In Africa, apart from the use of faminogenic policies used by rogue governments to starve political opponents to death, there is a new phenomenon in which biological warfare in the form of clinical trialling is used to decimate unsuspecting people. This article explores the use of germ warfare as an instrument of genocide depicted in the novel, *The Constant Gardner*. The article argues that the colonial legacy of poisoning African nationalist leaders deemed as political enemies has been adopted by extremist social groups in Africa that seek to overthrow legitimate governments. It will be demonstrated in the article that the west and some fringe political hoodlums in Africa have joined hands to destabilize the continent of Africa.

'Bumuntu' Memory in a Hobbesian World

Rene Sephton
RMIT University, Australia

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is a nation seemingly plagued by violence. For well over a century its people have endured a litany of horrors that continue with force today. Common to situations of protracted conflict, a dominant narrative has emerged of the DRC as a 'Hobbesian chaos.' Bolstered by the tenacity of colonial imagery of the 'savagery' and 'inherent violence' of the Congolese peoples, this narrative has given credence to fundamentally flawed understandings of violence and thus approaches to peace-building. This

paper seeks to provide a counter-narrative, instead drawing attention to the existence of traditional sapiential resources which promote peaceful and harmonious societies. It will focus on the case study of one aspect of 'cultural peace' the 'Bumuntu' (authentic humanity) paradigm and its application amongst the Luba peoples of Katanga, DRC. This paradigm, which is shared across many ethnic groups (under varying names such as Ubuntu, Gimuntu, Bomoto) gives voice to an African vision of genuine humanity in which to be human is to recognize the sacredness and inviolable dignity of 'other' human beings. This paper will present the preliminary findings of research conducted in Kamina, DRC. Specifically drawing from proverbs as well as preliminary interviews, this paper will argue that concepts of peace and humanness from the Congolese cultural context offer important alternate pathways for understanding violence and thus peace-building.

Africans in Australia	Room: Fellow Room
Chair: Ibrahim Khaleel Abdussalam	Time: 3.00 pm – 4.30 pm

Agenda 2063: The Africans in Australia and the Building of a New Africa

Hyacinth Udah
Griffith University, Australia

The call for 'Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance' continues to echo in the ivory towers of the African Union. Recently, the AU has come out with the Agenda 2063, a continental vision for peace, prosperity and unity over the next 50 years. Given that in recent years, Australia has accepted and welcomed a significant number of African immigrants, refugees and displaced persons who can be important players in the continental development, how can the opportunities of Africans in Australia be harnessed with the ultimate aim to bring about positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa? How can Africans in Australia play their roles in making the vision of agenda 2063 a reality? What contributions can Africans in Australia make towards the new vision for Africa? The paper will focus on the roles African citizens, individuals, government and industry in Australia can play in addressing the future needs of Africa as well as ascertain how to advance Australian-African relations. The paper aims to contribute to the debate on the positive outcomes of migration and its implication for African development and Australian-African relations especially now that the African Union after its 50 years of existence, turns not only to policy makers but also to African citizens and the Diaspora to enrich Africa.

Southern Africans in Australia

David Lucas and Barbara Edgar
Australian Demographic and Social Research Institute, Australian National University,
Australia

The number of persons born in sub Saharan Africa (including Sudan) doubled between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, with Southern Africans (the Zimbabwe-born and South Africa-born) comprising sixty per cent of immigrants from sub Saharan Africa. This paper uses 2011 Census data to extend previous work on Southern Africans in Australia which focused on their settlement patterns in Australia and their human capital. In addition, changes in the composition of immigrant groups (e.g. by ancestry, language spoken at home) are measured over time reflecting the political and economic situation in the sending countries. Comparisons are made with other countries in Africa which provide skilled migrants (such as Zambia) and with refugee source countries such as Sudan. The study also compares the settlement profiles of Skill category migrants and Humanitarian entrants using a new dataset, the Migrants Census Data Enhancement (CDE) Integrated Dataset, developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The CDE dataset has been derived from matching records from the 2011 Census with visa data from Department of Immigration and Border Protection.

African Studies in Australia and New Zealand: Prospects for Knowledge and Informed Engagement with Africa

Tanya Lyons, Stephen Okello and Aime Saba
Flinders University and University of Queensland, Australia

This paper will compare the availability of relevant courses and topics in the Australian and New Zealand university sector that examine Africa – and that can be generally considered as African Studies. The levels of the tertiary education sector's engagement with Africa will then be compared with each nation's foreign policies toward Africa. It will be argued that the delivery of African studies in Australasia and the Pacific is constantly thwarted by the lack of diplomatic, aid and trade attention to the African continent, leaving little space in the tertiary curriculum for the delivery of courses and topics specific to African issues.

Contemporary Issues in African Studies 3	Room: Atrium
Chair: Angus Morrison-Saunders	Time: 3.00 pm – 4.30 pm

The Processes of Land-Purchasing by the Bakgatla ba Kgafela of Rustenburg District, South Africa, 1903 - 1931

Bernard K. Mbenga
North-West University, South Africa

When the Voortrekkers (or Boers) defeated and expelled the Ndebele of Chief Mzilikazi from the Transvaal in January 1837 and declared the territory as theirs by right of conquest, Africans became their subjects and, by law, were not allowed to buy land. Subsequently, they were allowed to buy land, but only in the name of a white person, usually a missionary. Towards the end of the 19th century, African land purchase was registered in the name of a senior state official. But early in the 20th century, the law was changed again, to allow Africans to buy and register land in their own names. The state, however, generally preferred 'tribal' rather than individual land-purchase for reasons the paper explains. The processes of land-purchasing were lengthy, quite involved and full of legal pitfalls. Africans, therefore, resorted to using attorneys to assist them in the process. The Bakgatla were able to buy more land than most other ethnic groups in the region, for reasons the paper explains. The paper also shows that in the Rustenburg District, despite the racial restrictions of the 1913 Land Act, Africans in the district, including Bakgatla, continued to buy land from whites. Thus, for both the African purchasers and the European sellers, self-interest became the overriding concern rather than observing the law.

She Lost Her Husband and Her Home: Widowhood Disinheritance Amongst the Igbo of Nigeria

Jennie Chioma Ozumba
University of Auckland, New Zealand

Widowhood disinheritance is a human rights abuse plaguing women of various ages and socio-economic levels across Nigeria. Denial of inheritance rights, forced evictions and matrimonial property-looting is particularly rampant amongst the Igbo of South-Eastern Nigeria; of which this thesis is centred. This practice occurs in an environment where widows are discriminated against through harsh and sometimes degrading mourning rituals. This is in turn linked to the general subordinate status of women in Nigeria. The government's reticence to implement the human rights treaty that directly addresses sex-based discrimination – the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 29 years after ratifying it has allowed sex-based discrimination to persist in certain key areas. The government has failed in its obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of widows in Igboland, under the guise of "not wanting to

interfere in culture". Some states have enacted laws specifically outlawing the maltreatment of widows and prohibit forced evictions and property-seizure. Strides have been made in some areas with the severity of burial rituals on the decline. However, laws fall short of eliminating all forms of discrimination faced widows by leaving discriminatory inheritance practices un-touched.

This thesis will argue that a rights-based approach is a helpful way to address widowhood disinheritance. This framework is robust because it is predicated upon fundamental human rights principles which include equality and non-discrimination. Nigeria is party to all the core international human rights treaties, including CEDAW, the key women's human rights document. As such Nigeria indicates its willingness to be bound by international law to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of all people living within its borders. Therefore a framework grounded on CEDAW is useful in understanding the issue and proffering solutions to providing long-term progress in the elimination of this human rights abuse.

The Impact of Small-Scale Gold Mining on Mining Communities in Ghana

Isaac Kojo Arah

University of New England, Australia, and Ho Polytechnic, Ghana

The Ghanaian mining industry is a controversial one. Many believe that the industry has contributed greatly towards the socio-economic development of the country in terms of employment and social infrastructure. However, others believe that the negative effects of mining, especially the loss of fertile agricultural lands, leave the people of mining communities much poorer in relative terms than they were before. This study therefore sought to ascertain the sustainability of the Ghanaian mining industry in the light of this controversy through an examination of the ecological, social and economic features of small-scale surface mining and the impacts on mining communities. It appears that land degradation, environmental pollution and many socio-economic problems have been major issues with communities where small-scale mining is practised in Ghana. Most of these negative impacts are a result of deficiencies on the part of the regulatory bodies charged with monitoring the mining industry. Solutions to these problems are required to ensure that the industry contributes positively to the Ghanaian nation. They include adequately resourcing regulatory bodies, streamlining the process of license acquisition and applying stricter sanctions for offenders. Additionally, regularising and proper monitoring of the informal sector and the provision of environmentally friendly equipment is critical.

Opportunities and Challenges of the Demographic Dividend in Southern Africa

Martin E. Palamuleni

North West University, South Africa

Southern Africa is a pioneer in demographic transition in sub-Saharan Africa. As fertility and mortality move from high to low levels the age structure also changes from being characterised as young to old. In between these two extremes there is an age structure that is conducive to economic development. Asian countries that have undergone demographic transition have also witnessed rapid growth in the economy such that some researchers believe that African countries will similarly enjoy economic benefits as a result of changes in the age structure associated with fertility decline. This paper uses the prevailing demographic data to examine the changes in the age structure of selected countries in Southern Africa and discusses the opportunities and challenges these structures pose for economic development. The data shows that Southern African countries are experiencing an unprecedented increase in the working age ratio and this is as an opportunity to undergo faster economic growth if and only if appropriate policies are put in place. This paper shows that the age structures are not homogenous throughout the Southern African states. Whether or not southern Africa will be able to capitalize on its favourable age structure depends on how well the states are able to reform their economy.

Conservation, Natural Resources and the Environment	Room: Library
Chair: Tony Binns	Time: 3.00 pm – 4.30 pm

Assessing the State of Water Quality, the Challenges to Provision, and the Associated Water Development Considerations in Ndola, Zambia

Elisabeth Liddle, Sarah Mager and Etienne Nel
University of Otago, New Zealand

Safe water access is fundamental in poverty alleviation, as recognised by the international community in the formation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations declaration on the human right to water under Resolution 64/292. Under the human right to water, states are responsible for safe and adequate delivery of water to all, however, this is fraught with difficulties in the Zambian city of Ndola, where ineffective water governance, failing colonial infrastructure and a lack of public finance have left 93% of the population responsible for their own safe water supply. This research explores the challenges that locals face in their attempts to access safe water, whereby ‘safe’ is defined in two ways: a) by source (defined by the MDGs), and b) by hydrogeochemical state, (defined by World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines). Both of these aspects were core to this research, whereby the fieldwork entailed key informant interviews and water user questionnaires, alongside the collection of water samples from a range of sources, including surface waters, shallow hand dug wells, and boreholes over a two-month period from April-June 2013. It was found that shallow hand dug wells dominate supply in Ndola (69%), however, none of these wells meet the MDGs definition of safe. Furthermore, concentrations of aluminium, manganese and total coliforms exceeded WHO guidelines, although the level of contamination varied across the city as a function lithology. While some geogenic areas of the city appear to be safer for human consumption based on hydrogeochemical state, this research has concluded that the current reliance on shallow wells within informal communities needs to be urgently addressed, firstly to meet the MDGs definition of safe access, and secondly to protect the long-term health of the shallow aquifers from systemic contamination from pit latrines and poor well protection.

The Role of Good Governance in Alleviating Human Wildlife Conflict in Tanzania

Gastor Jerome Lyakurwa
University of Western Australia, Australia

Community Based Wildlife Management (CBWM) has been well implicated as an approach for enhancing wildlife conservation and minimizing human wildlife human conflicts in Tanzania. However the role played by good governance at local level has received less attention. Based on idea of good governance which involves responsible exercises of planning regulating, spending and generating powers and revenues to meet the desired objectives, we studies the roles of independence, accountability, openness, integrity, clarity of purposes, transparency and effectiveness of local communities and their governments in managing human wildlife conflicts. The influences of governance principles on the management of human wildlife conflicts were obtained survey questionnaires and interviews conducted in households and local government leaders in four villages around Serengeti national park in 2012. The survey questioned on the participation in dialogues and decision making, contribution of local and central government in resolving human-wildlife issues, adherence to regulations, relations and responsibility of wildlife management institutions, role of individual in conflict resolution and government reaction on incidences of wildlife problems. The results showed that people unaware of the strength of principles of good governances in facilitating sustainable wildlife management. For example result showed that 63% of the respondents attended local village meeting but only 22% of their contribution were accepted and taken on board by higher government officials. Again 95% of the 80 respondent interviewed does not recognize their role in human wildlife conflict. Communities living in areas surrounding wildlife conservation areas seemed to have lost trust and hope of alleviating the human wildlife

issues under the current governance behavior. This was evidenced by 50% of respondents not expecting the human wildlife conflict problem to end in future. The result obtained implies the need for reinforcement of the adherence to the principles of good governance if the desired objectives of creating harmony between communities and wildlife conservation practices are to be realized.

Celebrity Chimps, Monkey Invasions and Primate Wars: The Politics of Wildlife Conservation in Sierra Leone during the 20th Century

Paul Munro

University of New South Wales, Australia

The objective of environmental history, as a broad field of study, has been to integrate nature as an actor in the historical narrative as an effort to correct the historical discipline that has largely viewed social actors as ontologically separate from the natural world. This is not to imply that an environmental history gives us a more truthful or precise account of history but, rather, it provides us with a different lens through which to view the past, providing us with new perspectives by which to participate in historical and contemporary debates. Drawing upon this approach, in this presentation I will provide a critical examination of Sierra Leone's wildlife conservation history through the lens of human-primate relations. In the reconstruction of this history, I recognise that primates themselves – monkeys and chimpanzees – have had particular agency in shaping the social, cultural, economic and political contexts which have affected their management and conservation. Through this examination, I explore how these relations have produced different outcomes across scales, from the colonial era until the present, whereby – sometimes concurrently – primates have been socially constructed as threats to humans, economic commodities, novelty fauna, and an innate part of nature that needs to be conserved. The overall objective of my presentation, therefore, is to conceptually situate non-human actors more prominently in Sierra Leone's conservation history.

Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metals in Resident Aquatic Fish: Field Investigation and Factorial Influences and Coergisms

M.O. Obiakor, J.C. Okonkwo and C.D. Ezeonyejaku

University of New England, Australia

Anthropogenic activities have been the major contributory sources of heavy metals accumulation in aquatic ecosystems above the background concentrations. Contamination of the Anambra River with heavy metals (Cr, Cd, As, Zn, Pb, Ni, and Cu) was examined in preponderant fish species following earlier detection of the elements in water column. The chemical analysis for determination of heavy metals was carried out using atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Factorial effects and interactions were explored using completely randomised block design and differences between treatments means separated with Post Hoc LSD. Levels of heavy metals were measured in both seasonal regimes (rainy and dry) at five selected locations. The result showed that there are variations among heavy metal concentrations in fishes and Zn and Cu recorded significant amounts ($P < 0.05$). Season, species of fish and location and their interactions had significant effects ($P < 0.05$) on the amounts of Cu and Zn bioaccumulated in the fish tissues except season by breed effect ($P > 0.05$). Zinc recorded the highest concentrations at all locations sampled, with Onono (station E, location 5) producing the fish species with highest amount of metals compared to other ($P < 0.05$) locations. We therefore recommend regular monitoring or examination of edible aquatic life such as *Synodontis clarias* in order to regulate marketing and human dietary consumption of freshwater food with less than the set allowable intake or safe levels of metal as prescribed by relevant bodies such as World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization National Agency for Food and Drug Administration Commission etc. The inclusion of known sensitive and bioaccumulator such as *Synodontis clarias* is also recommended since this animal has been demonstrated to serve as continuous monitor of the environment.