

## **The impact of small-scale gold mining on mining communities in Ghana**

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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.

## **An overview of postharvest challenges facing tomato production in Africa**

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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.

## **African Frontiers: New Conflicts, Old Discourses**

***Govand Khalid Azeez and Mohammed Sulemana***

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, disillusiones and fragments. This post-colonial state-pan-Africanism is no more that of former radical slaves, the Olaudah Equianos 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.

## **Coping with Vulnerability: State Resilience to Armed Conflict in Guinea**

***Mamadou Bah***

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.

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

*Mamadou Labbo Bah*

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.

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

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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.

## **Sustaining Livelihoods Through Cultural Heritage Crafts in Two Drought Affected Communities in Kenya**

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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)

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

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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)

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

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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.

## **The Causes of Failure of International Development Projects**

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

### **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.

## **Anomalous Children in Tribally Diverse Malawi**

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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.

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

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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.



## **Globalization: Who Stands or is Left Apart?**

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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.

## **Bonding Through Travel: Ethiopian Australian Perspectives**

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

## **Individual Language Use and Language Attitudes in Multilingual South Africa**

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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.

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

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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.

### **Building Resilient Peace in Liberia**

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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.

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

*Buol Juuk*

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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 cannon 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.

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

***Marama Fufa Kufi***  
***Monash University***

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.

**“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***  
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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.

### **Why African Governments Should Involve Civil Society Organisations in their Engagement with International Economic Actors**

*Emmanuel T. Laryea*  
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African governments are often antagonistic towards civil society organisations (CSOs), particularly those from developed, Western countries. Typically, the governments detest the ability of CSOs to pressurise them on issues of transparency, accountability, freedoms (of speech, the press, and movements), protections (of personal liberties, property and environment), health, development, and equity. The governments are also, sometimes, suspicious of the agenda and motivations of CSOs, though this is, often, lesser an issue. This paper argues that African governments have a lot to gain from involving CSOs in their engagement with international economic actors (IEAs). In this context, IEAs is defined broadly to encompass foreign investors (corporates, including multinational corporations (MNCs) or individuals), inter-governmental organisations (such as the WTO, IMF and the World Bank), and governments with which the African governments conclude international economic agreements (such as international investment agreements (IIAs), free trade agreements (FTAs) and loan or other economic agreements). The paper argues that African governments, and their peoples, can benefit from involving CSOs in their dealings with IEAs. African countries have often lacked adequate voice, capacity, skills, standing and ability to influence international economic law or to extract optimal outcomes from international economic agreements—treaties or investment contracts with foreign investors. CSOs can contribute to capacity building in African countries to assist them with negotiating and assessing investment agreements or to fully appreciate their implications. Further, CSOs provide a voice for local stakeholders who are often overlooked, but may be the ones most negatively affected by foreign investment projects. The paper will cite examples of situations where the involvement of CSOs has yielded beneficial outcomes for African countries. Assessing the state of the water quality, the challenges to provision, and the associated water development considerations in Ndola, Zambia

### **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*  
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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.

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

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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.

### **Southern Africans in Australia**

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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.



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

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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.

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

***Tanya Lyons, Stephen Okello and Aime Saba***  
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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.

**African Refugees and African States of War**

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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.

### **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.

### **Is Public Participation Fostering Diversity and Development in Kenya?**

***Jane Marine***  
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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 to 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.

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

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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.

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

***Sam McLachlan***

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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.

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

***Thomas McNamara***  
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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.

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

***Charlotte Mertens***  
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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.

**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.

### **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, Western 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.

### **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, Western 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.

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

*Balyejjusa Senkosi Moses*  
*The University of Melbourne*

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.

### **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.

### **Preventing Chronic Disease in Adults - The Case of Newly Arrived African Migrants in South Australia**

*Lillian Mwanri<sup>1</sup> and Joseph Masika<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Flinders University and <sup>2</sup>Multicultural 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.

### **Untreated Pain at End-of-Life: Challenges for 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*

Although many terminally-ill people in sub-Saharan Africa die in pain at home, the challenges of family-carers who oversee home-death are not known. This paper aimed to examine evidence on caring for terminally-ill patients during the illness stage and about carers’ preparedness for the dying moment and the effect of untreated pain on carers. Free full-text, online, qualitative studies, published 2003-2014, comprising 4 end-of-life care, 4 pain-relief, and 2 carer-needs articles were google searched using Keywords and reviewed. The development of palliative care in sub-Saharan Africa was traced, to gauge its adherence to policy and research recommendations over time to support or repudiate its ability to reach all who need palliative care. Studies on pain relief were analysed for programme scope and effects of untreated pain on patients and carers. Taboos on discussing the death experience, consequences for traditional life changes upon caring capacity, and who oversees the dying, were included. Dying in severe pain is undesirable, yet pain relief remains inaccessible for rural dwellers. Mainly inexperienced women and girl carers tackled huge care burdens amid poverty, physical conditions, anxiety, helplessness and even suicidal thoughts. Pain relief supports good death. HIV/AIDS stigma and cultural sanctions deterred patients from discussing their illness. 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 death at home. No other challenges related to home-death are documented. This never before, programming policy action or research recommended need- is endorsed.

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

*M.O. Obiakor, J.C. Okonkwo and C.D. Ezeonyejiaku  
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.

**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?

**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.

### **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.

### **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.

## **Opportunities and Challenges of the Demographic Dividend in Southern Africa**

***Martin E. Palamuleni***

***North West University, Mafikeng Campus, 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.

## **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 Pathipan***

***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.

## **Food Safety and Economic Opportunity in Tanzania’s Meat Value Chain”**

***Jackie Benschop<sup>1</sup>, Nigel French<sup>1</sup>, Gerard Prinsen<sup>1</sup> and John Crump<sup>2</sup>***  
***<sup>1</sup>Massey University and <sup>2</sup>Otago 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.

## **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.

## **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.

## **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.

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

***S.B. Ramokgadi, Stellenbosch University***

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.

## **‘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.

## **‘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.

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

***Thomas Stubbs***

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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.

**Decentralized Despotism: Local Governance and Democratic Challenges in  
Ghana’s Fourth Republic**

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The aim of this paper is to investigate legacies of colonialism in contemporary Ghanaian society. That is, to what extent have Ghana’s political institutions been able to move beyond the negative implications of British imperial policies? In his 1996 work *Citizen and Subject*, Ugandan scholar and Harvard professor Mahmood Mamdani offers a seminal re-examination of the colonial legacies of African societies. He uses his theory of *decentralized despotism* to demonstrate how *native authority*, conceived by the colonial system of indirect rule, was an artificially crafted institution of collaborationist ‘traditional’ chiefs; selected, empowered and imposed on rural communities as “the decentralized arm of the colonial state”. Using cases from South Africa and Uganda, Mamdani argues that democratization in Africa has been retarded because postcolonial political institutions still perpetuate autocratic systems constructed under colonialism. Yet it has been argued that the Mamdani’s expositions may be strongly applicable in southern and central Africa and less reliable in West Africa. This paper therefore applies Mamdani’s thesis to local government in Ghana; a leading West African democracy and the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to end direct colonialism. The paper therefore traces possible manifestations of decentralized despotism under Ghana’s Fourth Republican constitution.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

### **Native Colonisation and the Economy of Violence Against Tradition in Ethiopia**

*Yirga Woldeyes*

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.