



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



PluralAFRICA

Politica, saperi e dinamiche sociali nel tempo e nello spazio
Politics, knowledge and social dynamics in time and space
Politique, savoirs et dynamiques sociales dans le temps et dans l'espace

V Conferenza ASAI
Bologna | 5-7 settembre 2018

ASAI

Associazione per gli Studi Africani in Italia
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ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE
POLITICHE E SOCIALI
PALAZZO HERCOLANI
STRADA MAGGIORE 45



Associazione per gli
Studi Africani in Italia



ASAI

The Association of African Studies in Italy (ASAI) aims to be the privileged site for African studies in Italy, within the framework of a dynamic and conscious interaction with Africa and the Africans. The main goal of the Association is to promote interaction and cultural exchange among national and international scholars through an interdisciplinary perspective. The Association promotes meetings and seminars. Every two years, ASAI conveys the Conference of African Studies in Italy.

ASAI supports the creation of research networks and the divulgation of scientific research on African issues. The Association encourages the debate on how to promote the study of Africa and African issues within the Italian university, devoting particular attention to the creation of research networks with African institutions and the consolidation of the European dimension of the Italian research system. The Association is committed to enhance its members' skills by promoting the publication of valuable works and encouraging connections with other scholars all over the world. Particular attention is devoted to innovative research undertaken by PhD students.



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8.30 | AULA FARNETI

Registrazione | Registration

9.00 - 9.30 | AULA POETI

Saluti introduttivi | Welcoming remarks
Intervengono

Alessandra Scagliarini (Prorettrice per le relazioni internazionali - Università di Bologna)

Filippo Andreatta (Direttore Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche e Sociali - Università di Bologna)

Corrado Tornimbeni (Presidente ASAI)

Anna Maria Gentili (Università di Bologna)

9.30 - 11.30

Panel

11.30 - 12.00

Pausa caffè | Coffee break

12.00 - 13.00 | AULA POETI

Keynote

Alois Mlambo (Emeritus Professor, University of Pretoria, South Africa)

A century of racial oppression: the colonial encounter in Southern Africa and its legacy

Introduction: Arrigo Pallotti (Università di Bologna)

14.30 - 16.30 | AULA POETI

Tavola Rotonda | Roundtable

Migration and education

Speakers: Federica Guazzini, Alessandro Triulzi, Tenywa Aloysius Malagala, Donnah Atwagala,

Henning Melber

Chair: Nauja Kleist

16.30 - 17.00

Pausa caffè | Coffee break

17.00 - 19.00

Panel



Programma | Timetable

Giovedì 6 settembre | Thursday 6 September

9.00 - 11.00

Panel

11.00 - 11.30

Pausa caffè | Coffee break

11.30 - 13.30 | AULA POETI

Tavola Rotonda | Roundtable

Interdisciplinarity in African Studies

Speakers: Alois Mlambo, Clara Carvalho, Maria

Cristina Ercolelli, José Luís Cabaço

Chair: Mario Zamponi

14.30 - 16.30

Panel

17.00 - 19.00 | ASSEMBLEA ASAI

San Giovanni in Monte

19.30 - 22.00

Cena a San Giovanni in Monte

Dinner at San Giovanni in Monte

Venerdì 7 settembre | Friday 7 September

9.00 - 11.00

Panel

11.00 - 11.30

Pausa caffè | Coffee break

11.30 - 13.30

Panel

15.00 - 17.00

Panel



PluralAfrica. Politica, saperi e dinamiche sociali nel tempo e nello spazio

Accumunati da fenomeni storici di grande portata, i paesi africani presentano tuttavia una pluralità di dinamiche sociali, di realtà politiche e di manifestazioni culturali che la costante rappresentazione di un'Africa omogenea, fuori dal tempo e dallo spazio, continua invece a marginalizzare. Le forme di continuità e discontinuità storica, di connessione e disconnessione tra attori presenti all'interno e all'esterno del continente africano, di definizione delle dinamiche di potere e di organizzazione dello spazio devono essere analizzate interrogando le molteplici tipologie di fonti a disposizione, promuovendo così l'interdisciplinarietà degli studi d'area sull'Africa.

La V Conferenza di ASAI si propone, in primo luogo, di analizzare le "Afriche", ovverosia la pluralità dei fenomeni che costituiscono la ricchezza del continente africano o che ne determinano profonde asimmetrie. Si tratta di porre l'accento sugli elementi che inseriscono il continente e le sue popolazioni nelle dinamiche sociali e politiche internazionali, facendo delle "Afriche" un punto di osservazione privilegiato per studiare anche i più importanti processi del "globale". In secondo luogo, la Conferenza intende superare quella visione che priva la "voce degli africani" e la loro "facoltà d'azione" del fondamentale rapporto con le forze politico-economiche e con i fenomeni sociali che percorrono il continente.

In questa prospettiva, sembra opportuno riflettere su elementi come: le modalità di costruzione e trasmissione dell'immaginario identitario africano nei sistemi politici africani così come nelle diasporre dentro e fuori del continente; il rapporto tra pluralismi



politici e pluralità delle forme del potere; la relazione tra rappresentazioni transnazionali dell'Africa/delle Afriche e impatto sociale nei paesi del continente; la polifonia delle narrazioni storiche; la polivalenza delle forme di mobilità; il sovrapporsi nei sistemi politici africani di diverse forme di legittimazione politica a livello interno, regionale ed internazionale.

La V Conferenza di ASAI incoraggia dunque la presentazione di proposte di panel nelle seguenti linee tematiche:

- pluralità come pluralismi in Africa nella storia e nella politica: forme di potere e legittimità;
- pluralità come molteplicità delle diasporae africane intra ed extra continentali: impatti sociali, costruzioni e rappresentazioni;
- pluralità come polivalenza delle forme di mobilità in Africa: strategie economiche, sociali e politiche;
- pluralità come polifunzionalità dell'Africa nelle relazioni internazionali: connessioni, disconnessioni, prospettive del globale;
- pluralità come complessità delle dinamiche di marginalizzazione e povertà in Africa: opportunità e costrizioni delle forme di consenso globale sullo sviluppo;
- pluralità come poliedricità delle proposizioni sociali e culturali: produzione di saperi, strategie linguistiche, espressioni letterarie;
- pluralità come varietà delle metodologie di ricerca sulle "Afriche": questioni di accesso ai terreni e sensibilità dei temi.



V ASAI Conference Call for Panels

Plural Africa. Politics, knowledge and social dynamics in time and space

Although they share many major historical experiences, African countries also display a plurality of social dynamics, political realities and cultural manifestations that the constant representation of a homogeneous Africa, out of time and space, continues to marginalise. By interrogating the multiple research sources available and by promoting the interdisciplinary nature of African studies, we can address, for example, the historical continuities and ruptures, the dynamics of power and the organization of space, the forms of connection and disconnection between actors working both within and outside the African continent.

The Fifth Conference of ASAI aims, first of all, to analyse the 'Africas', that is, the plurality of the phenomena that make up the wealth of diversity of the African continent and determine its deep asymmetries. This means also looking at the role the continent and its populations play in international social and political dynamics, which also makes Africa a privileged point of observation to study the most important processes of global phenomena. Secondly, the Conference intends to overcome the vision that deprives the 'voice' and the 'agency' of Africans of their fundamental relationships with the political-economic forces and with the social processes that move through the continent.

With all this in mind, it is important to reflect on elements such as: the modalities of construction and transmission of the identitarian imagination within African political systems as well as in the African diasporas inside and outside the continent; the relationship between political pluralism and

V ASAI Conference Call for Panels



the plurality of the forms of power; the relations between the transnational representations of Africa/the 'Africas' and their social impact on the countries of the continent; the 'polyphony' of historical narratives; the 'multifunctionality' of the forms of mobility; the stratification of forms of political legitimization in the internal, regional and international policies of the African political systems.

ASAI V therefore encourages the presentation of panel proposals along the following thematic lines:

- plurality as pluralism in Africa in history and politics: forms of power and legitimacy;
- plurality as a multiplicity of intra- and extra-continental African diasporas: social impacts, constructions, representations;
- plurality as polyvalent forms of mobility in Africa: economic, social and political strategies;
- plurality as the 'multifunctionality' of Africa in international relations: connections, disconnections, perspectives on 'the global';
- plurality as complex dynamics of marginalisation and poverty in Africa: opportunities and constraints of the global consensus on development;
- plurality as 'polyhedric' social and cultural propositions: production of knowledge, linguistic strategies, literary expressions;
- plurality as the variety of research methods on the 'Africas': issues of access to fieldwork and sensibility of the research subjects.



V^e Conférence ASA Appel à Communications

PluralAfrica – Afrique Plurielle. Politique, savoirs et dynamiques sociales dans le temps et dans l'espace

Unis par des phénomènes historiques d'envergure, les pays africains présentent une pluralité de dynamiques sociales, de réalités politiques et de manifestations culturelles que la représentation constante d'une Afrique homogène, hors du temps et de l'espace, continue à marginaliser. Par conséquent, les formes de continuité et de discontinuité historique, les connexions et les disjonctions entre acteurs intérieurs et extérieurs au continent africain, ainsi que la définition des systèmes de pouvoir et d'organisation de l'espace doivent être examinées sous le prisme des différentes typologies de sources disponibles, favorisant l'interdisciplinarité des études aréales sur l'Afrique.

La V^e Conférence d'ASA propose, en premier lieu, d'analyser les « Afriques » dans toute la pluralité de leurs phénomènes historiques, politiques, sociaux et culturels qui constituent la richesse du continent africain et peuvent déterminer, au sein de ses sociétés, de profondes asymétries. Il s'agit de se focaliser sur les éléments qui intègrent le continent et ses populations dans les dynamiques sociales et politiques internationales, faisant des « Afriques » un point d'observation privilégié pour étudier, en même temps, les processus plus larges du « global ». Deuxièmement, la Conférence entend dépasser cette vision qui étouffe les « voix des Africains » et enraie leur interaction avec les forces politico-économiques et les phénomènes sociaux qui traversent le continent.

Dans cette perspective, il semble opportun de réfléchir à des thématiques telles que : la manière dont l'imaginaire africain est construit et véhiculé à la fois à au sein des systèmes politiques africains africains et dans les diasporas à l'intérieur et

V^e Conférence ASA Appel à Communications



en dehors du continent ; les relations entre le pluralisme politique et la pluralité des formes de pouvoir; le rapport entre les représentations transnationales des « Afriques » et les réactions que ces mêmes représentations provoquent dans les sociétés du continent ; la polyphonie des narrations historiques ; la polyvalence des formes de mobilité ; le recours à formes de légitimation composites dans les politiques internes, régionales et internationales des systèmes politiques africains.

La V^e Conférence ASA encourage donc la soumission de propositions de panels au titre des lignes thématiques suivantes :

- pluralité comme pluralismes en Afrique dans l'histoire et dans la politique : formes de pouvoir et légitimités;
- pluralité comme multiplicité des diasporas africaines intra et extra continentales : impacts sociaux, constructions, représentations;
- pluralité comme polyvalence des formes de mobilités en Afrique : stratégies économiques, sociales et politiques;
- pluralité comme plurifonctionnalité des Afriques dans les relations internationales : connexions, disjonctions, perspectives du « global »;
- pluralité comme complexité des dynamiques de marginalisation et pauvreté en Afrique : opportunités et limites des formes de consensus global du développement;
- pluralité comme caractère polyédrique des propositions sociales et culturelles : production des savoirs, stratégies linguistiques, expressions littéraires;
- pluralité comme diversité des méthodologies de recherche sur les Afriques : accès aux terrains et sensibilité des sujets de recherche.



Keynote

Mercoledì 5 settembre
Wednesday 5 September

12.00 - 13.00 | Aula Poeti

A CENTURY OF RACIAL OPPRESSION: THE COLONIAL ENCOUNTER IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AND ITS LEGACY

Alois Mlambo
Emeritus Professor
University of Pretoria
South Africa

Introduzione | *Introduction*
Arrigo Pallotti
Università di Bologna

Tavole rotonde *Roundtables*



Mercoledì 5 settembre
Wednesday 5 September

14.30 - 16.30 | Aula Poeti

Migration and Education

Intervengono | *Speakers*

Federica Guazzini
Università per Stranieri di Perugia

Alessandro Triulzi
Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale"

Tenywa Aloysius Malagala
Gulu University, Uganda

Donnah Atwagala
Makerere University, Uganda

Henning Melber
Nordic Africa Institute, Sweden

Presiede | *Chair*

Nauja Kleist
Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark



Tavole rotonde
Roundtables

Elenco Panel in ordine alfabetico
List of Panels in alphabetical order



Giovedì 6 settembre
Thursday 6 September

11.30 - 13.30 | Aula Poeti

INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN AFRICAN STUDIES

Intervengono | *Speakers*

Alois Mlambo

University of Pretoria, South Africa

Clara Carvalho

CEI-IUL, Portugal and AEGIS

Maria Cristina Ercolelli

Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale"

José Luís Cabaço

UNICAMP-Campinas, Brazil

Presiede | *Chair*

Mario Zamponi

Università di Bologna

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Mercoledì 5 settembre
Wednesday 5 September
9.30 - 11.30 | Aula 1 *1st session*
17.00 - 19.00 | Aula 1 *2nd session*



African epistemologies as expressions of plurality

Convenor

Anthony Okeregbe (University of Lagos, Nigeria)

Chair

Muyiwa Falaiye (University of Lagos, Nigeria)

Abstract For many years, studies about Africa and her peoples have been carried out primarily as stories told by non-Africans, or stories told by Africans using knowledge-production techniques and intellectual devices contrived by a foreign tradition and culture. The consequence is the creation of an ontology which proposes a 'certain way of viewing Africa'. These means of knowledge-production, or expression of Africa and the African, have been so influential as to threaten progress in African discourse. However, given the fact that Africans, in their present existential setting, are multi-ethnolinguistic, multi-cultural and multi-religious and polyvalent in their identity, there is need to question the monolithic ontology that has been bandied as the foundation of the ideas by which Africans live. To this end, this panel seeks to examine how the plurality of social and cultural narratives in multiform techniques have contributed to an understanding of what it means to be African. It seeks to establish a notion of Plural Africa from the manifold expressions of the African that are consistent with contemporary realities.



Giovedì 6 settembre
Thursday 6 September
14.30 - 16.30 | Aula 4



Papers

Alba Saray Pérez Terán

(Utrecht University, Netherlands)

*Decolonial perspectives on women's agency:
between autonomy and co-dependence*

Christopher Anyokwu

(University of Lagos, Nigeria)

*Deconstructing tradition: erecting a multiverse of
epistemic paradigms in Chinua Achebe's novels*

Anthony Okeregbé

(University of Lagos, Nigeria)

*Ntuology and philosophic sagacity: a contrastive
study of two African knowledge systems*

Bonnie Bates

(Carleton University, Ottawa)

*A performance of power: storytelling al-Maghrib al-
Kabir across the Mediterranean*

Peter Oni

(University of Lagos, Nigeria)

*Plurality of discourses and the hermeneutical
delineation of the African space*

Teniola Tonade

(University of Lagos, Nigeria)

*Of knowledge, truths and gods: epistemic plurality
as an ideal in Wole Soyinka's philosophy of religious
tolerance*

Modestus Nnamdi Onyeaghalaji

(University of Lagos, Nigeria)

*Rationality, communal consensus and epistemic
morality in the dialogue of plural African culture*

Cristiana Fiamingo

(Università di Milano "La Statale")

*Decolonizing the curriculum. The heritage of the
"Rhodes must fall" campaign in South Africa*

African migration politics: decentring perspectives, exploring lived realities

Convenors

Laura Menin (Università di Milano Bicocca)

Paolo Gaibazzi (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient)

Chairs

Laura Menin (Università di Milano Bicocca)

Paolo Gaibazzi (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient)

Abstract Over the past two decades, a growing body of scholarship has explored questions of homeland security, migration management and transformations of border. Despite concerns with, and models of, governing human mobility are spreading globally, scholarly debates remain heavily centered on the Global North. This panel aims to reposition such discussions on the African side, by exploring the migration policies and politics put into place by states and other governance actors in Africa in conjunction with, or independently of, the EU migration policies. How does an African perspective on statehood, law, sovereignty, governance and citizenship enable us to rethink and reframe the meaning of such categories as 'illegality', 'deportability', 'transit' and 'border'? The panel further seeks to address these questions by foregrounding the lived dimension of migration and border regimes. What social, existential and affective implications do African migration policies have? And what do these tell us about the nature of migration (bio)politics in Africa? We welcome papers that critically discuss these notions from the standpoint of people moving within Africa, and eventually of other actors implicated in



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15.00 - 17.00 | Aula Jemolo



migration industries (e.g. smugglers, police, NGO personnel, etc.). Contributions focusing on trans-continental migration and border management, such as the African role in the externalization of European borders, are also welcome.

Papers

Laura Menin

(Università di Milano Bicocca)

Welcome to hell: Sub-Saharan migrants in marginalized neighbourhoods in Rabat

Takalani Hulisani

(University of South Africa)

South to South migration and socio-economic exclusion: exploring the xenophobic experiences of African migrants in Pretoria, South Africa

Paolo Gaibazzi

(Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient)

Deportability, predatory policing the 'human right' to survival among West African traders in Angola

Bruno Venditto

(Istituto di Studi sulle società del Mediterraneo, CNR)

The construction of the self: Narrative of rural migrants in contemporary Namibia

Aspects of African social history through precolonial demographic data

Convenor

Francesca Declich (Università di Urbino)

Chair

Francesca Declich (Università di Urbino)

Abstract African history has been studied and explored through a number of methodological devices often directed to overcome the fact that many African countries have not counted on written sources to reconstruct their history. Thus oral sources (J. Vansina, J. Miller, etc.) and cultural traditions (ex. E. Alpers, M. Strobel, L. Fair etc.) have been used to complement archival documents. Unlike other parts of Africa, Lusophone African countries count on very articulated written sources that cover a span of five hundred years which are contained in the Portuguese archives; these include population charts and censuses that the Portuguese Crown requested from the territories overseas. Such material has not been much used yet, considering the methodological difficulties involved in their interpretation. Recently, however, there is a growing literature on interpretation of the data contained in such population charts which can be compared with the interpretation of data contained in registers of slaves and freed slaves both in Lusophone and Anglophone Africa. This panel will address plurality as variety of research methods used to interpret demographic data in Africa.



Venerdì 7 settembre
Friday 7 September

9.00 - 11.00 | Aula 2 1° sessione
11.30 - 13.30 | Aula 2 2° sessione



Papers

Filipa Ribeiro da Silva

(International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam)

Portuguese demographic sources for the study of slavery in late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Mozambique: potential and limitations

Francesca Declich

(Università di Urbino)

Reflecting on demographic data of nineteenth century Quirimbas Islands

Paulo Matos

(Universidade Nova de Lisboa and Universidade dos Açores)

The slave population of São Tomé and Príncipe, 1770-1910

Jelmer Vos

(University of Glasgow)

Transformation thesis tested: a quantitative analysis of slavery in Angola, 1800-1875

Città, mobilità, informalità in Africa

Convenors

Antonio Pezzano (Università degli Studi di Napoli "l'Orientale")

Isabella Soi (Università degli Studi di Cagliari)

Chair

Antonio Pezzano (Università degli Studi di Napoli "l'Orientale")

Abstract (italiano) Il fenomeno dell'urbanizzazione in Africa ha una sua storicità, ma negli ultimi decenni si sta assistendo a un'accelerazione della crescita, sia demografica che spaziale. Questa rapida urbanizzazione rappresenta una sfida per i governi che si confrontano con nuove mobilità, spazi, linguaggi e identità. Le città africane diventano sempre più luoghi di mediazione, ma anche di contestazione, politica e sociale, in cui si esprimono i rapporti di potere tra diversi attori e dove si assiste a processi di costruzione di nuove forme e pratiche sociali e politiche. Si sperimentano modi di informalità, spesso associati a forme deboli di governo urbano, che danno luogo a politiche ibride e asimmetriche. Le pratiche quotidiane dell'informalità producono e rimodellano lo spazio urbano incorporando spesso l'elemento della mobilità. Il panel è aperto a contributi che rispondono alle seguenti domande di ricerca: come gli attori coinvolti in reti informali sociali, politiche ed economiche creino, reinventino e utilizzino spazi urbani attraverso pratiche di mobilità e come interagiscano e influenzino i processi di costruzione delle politiche pubbliche e i modi della governance reale; come gli abitanti, soprattutto



i nuovi residenti, modellino le proprie identità e quelle urbane e in che rapporto con le altre sfere identitarie (nazionali, etniche, globali, cosmopolite).

Abstract (English)

Urbanisation is a historical phenomenon in Africa. However, in the last decades, we witnessed an accelerated growth, both demographic and spatial. This rapid urbanisation is a challenge for the governments that have to deal with new forms of mobility, spaces, and identities. African cities become at the same time places of mediation and contention, both social and political; where multiple power relations between different actors find their representation, shaping new social and political forms and practices. They are places where diverse forms of informality, often associated with weak urban government, produce hybrid and asymmetric policies. Daily informal practices create and shape urban spaces often including the mobility factor. The panel is open to contributions that meet the following issues: how do actors involved in social, political and economic informal networks create, invent and use urban spaces through practices of mobility, and how they interact and influence the processes of policy-making and the modes of real governance; how do urban dwellers, specially the new residents, shape their and the urban identities; and how they relate to other identity spheres (national, ethnic, global, cosmopolitan).

Papers

Paola Piscitelli
(Fondazione Feltrinelli)

La città delle mukheristas tra Johannesburg e Maputo

Sara de Simone

(Università degli Studi di Trento)

Diventare "più ugandesi". Pratiche di negoziazione di una cittadinanza locale dei rifugiati sud sudanesi nella città di Adjumani

Erika Grasso

(Università degli Studi di Torino)

Marsabit syo Kenya, Marsabit non è Kenya. Identità e spazio urbano in una piccola città di frontiera del Kenya settentrionale

Francesca Pugliese

(Université de Liège)

Urbanizzazione e nuove identità in una città mineraria: il caso di Sakania

Azzurra Sarnataro

(Dottorato a "La Sapienza" Università di Roma)

Aspetti quotidiani della vita di una jamaiyya di quartiere: reti di governance informale urbana al Cairo

Iginio Gagliardone

(University of the Witwatersrand)

Social media e reti di (in)formalità urbana in Sudafrica

Irene Brunotti

(University of Leipzig)

Reti sociali dei mapapasi a Zanzibar in una società in rete

Maria Chiara Pastore

(Politecnico di Milano)

Una discussione sulla relazione tra l'urbanizzazione e l'equilibrio complesso del sistema idrico: il caso di Cape Town



Giovedì 6 settembre
Thursday 6 September
9.00 - 11.00 | Aula 3



Contro-narrative dello spazio africano in lingua portoghese come campo plurimo

Convenors

Nazir Ahmed Can (UFRJ - Rio de Janeiro)

Livia Apa (Cesac, Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")

Chairs

Nazir Ahmed Can (UFRJ - Rio de Janeiro)

Livia Apa (Cesac, Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")

Abstract (italiano) Così come accaduto nello spazio normalmente definito come "francofono", nello spazio di lingua portoghese si assiste, dopo le indipendenze, attraverso la costruzione del concetto di lusofonia, al tentativo di omologare le diverse realtà culturali esistenti nelle ex-colonie, diluendole in una idea di Africa comune tenuta insieme dalla stessa lingua ufficiale, che diventa lingua/patrimonio, rivelandosi come elemento promotore di pratiche fortemente segnate dal concetto di colonialità.

Il panel prevede quattro interventi che spaziano dalla socio-linguistica agli studi letterari e culturali, privilegiando una lettura che possa offrire spunti di riflessione utili a riflettere in che termini si declina l'idea di plurimo nell'ex colonie portoghesi. Partendo da una discussione su i diritti linguistici nei cinque paesi che hanno scelto il portoghese come lingua ufficiale al momento dell'indipendenza facendone un elemento di unità nazionale, si affronterà la lettura dell'opera di scrittori unanimemente consacrati dalla

critica (João Paulo Borges Coelho e Ruy Duarte de Carvalho) che promuovono entrambi un'idea di nazione diversa, per arrivare ad una riflessione su alcune espressioni letterarie collettive prodotte in situazione di diaspora (collettivo Djidiu), proposte che, ognuna nella sua modalità specifica, servono a rompere una narrativa che nega la pluralità delle voci di cui si compone la geografia nazionale.

Abstract (English) As it occurred in the space normally defined "francophone", in the Portuguese language space we are witnessing – after the independences, through the construction of the concept of lusophony – the attempt of homogenizing the different cultural realities existing in the former colonies, watering them down in an idea of common Africa hold together by the same official language, which becomes language/inheritance, proving to be a promoter of practices which are strongly marked by the concept of coloniality.

The panel includes four interventions which encompass socio-linguistic studies as well as cultural and literary studies, prioritizing a type of reading which could offer useful food for thought to consider in which terms we conceive the idea of multiple/plural in the former Portuguese colonies. Starting off with a discussion on the linguistic rights in the five countries that in the moment of independence chose Portuguese as their official language, using it as an element of national unity, a reading of the work of unanimously critically acclaimed writers (Joao Paulo Borges Coelho e Ruy Duarte de Carvalho) will be addressed, as they both foster a different idea of nation, an it will be followed by a reflection on several collective literary expressions, produced in a diasporic predicament (Djidiu collective). Such



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proposals, each one of them in their own specific ways, will help to disrupt a narration which denies the plurality of voices which the national geography is made of.

Papers

Rita Chaves

(USP - São Paulo)

Mitologia e exclusão em Ruy Duarte de Carvalho

Francesca de Rosa

(Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")

Poliedricità delle narrazioni dell'esperienza nera in situazione di diaspora: Djidiu, a herança do ouvido

Nazir Ahmed Can

(UFRJ - Rio de Janeiro)

O estrangeiro em João Paulo Coelho

Livia Apa

(Cesac, Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")

I diritti linguistici nei paesi africani di lingua ufficiale portoghese: una contro-narrativa

Discussant: José Luís Cabaço (UNICAMP - Campinas)

Figures and representations of teachers and education staff in the "Africas"

Convenors

Pauline Jarroux (Centre Norbert Elias, EHESS)

Nathalie Bonini (Université de Tours, CITERES)

Chairs

Pauline Jarroux (Centre Norbert Elias, EHESS)

Nathalie Bonini (Université de Tours, CITERES)

Abstract The national education staff, and among them teachers, represent one of the largest number of civil servants in African countries. Adopting a historical, comparative and plural perspective, this panel aims at analysing the representations of work, status and roles of school educators in the «Africas», i.e. teachers at all levels, but also pedagogical advisors, school inspectors etc.

Papers

Paule Christiane Bilé

(Catholic University of Central Africa / Catholic Institute of Yaoundé, Cameroon)

The perception of teachers as states' builders in Central Africa

Ester Botta Somparé

(Université Kofi Annan de Guinée)

Abdoulaye Wotem Somparé

(Université Julius Nyerere de Kankan)

«Do you work or do you teach?» Representations of teachers and teaching in Guinea



Ibrahim Abdourhaman
(University of Maroua, Cameroon)

L'enseignant colonial au Cameroun: profils, figures et représentations/ The colonial teacher in Cameroon: profiles, figures and representations

Pauline Jarroux
(Centre Norbert Elias, EHESS)

Les figures d'enseignants au Bénin à l'épreuve des catégorisations des chefs de circonscriptions scolaires

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Identità plurali e autorappresentazioni: strategie linguistiche nelle letterature africane (poesia, narrativa, teatro)

Convenors

Giulia Maltese (Università di Bologna)
Alba Rosa Suriano (Università di Catania)

Chair

Giulia Maltese (Università di Bologna)
Alba Rosa Suriano (Università di Catania)

Abstract (italiano) Le letterature africane, ciascuna con le proprie specificità culturali e linguistiche, assurgono a elementi emblematici delle comunità che le hanno prodotte, caratterizzate anche dal rapporto tra lo spazio precoloniale e quello postcoloniale. In questa prospettiva dialogica, di scambio dinamico e continuativo tra chi produce la cultura e chi la fruisce, l'analisi del contesto è fondamentale per comprendere il testo stesso (Bakhtin 1986) che, al contempo, funge da chiave interpretativa del contesto. L'opera letteraria, infatti, è da intendersi come "atto culturale", che esplicita le strutture cognitive ed emotive alla base della comunicazione, delimitate socialmente da regole, convenzioni, norme e valori condivisi entro i confini di una specifica cultura o comunità (Van Dijk 1983; Fuentes 2000). La narrazione attraverso la quale ogni gruppo umano si autodefinisce come comunità, in contrapposizione all'alterità (rappresentata dal colonizzatore, dallo straniero o da qualsiasi Altro da Sé) contribuisce alla costruzione dell'identità del gruppo e del singolo. In



questo processo, il testo funge, non solo da specchio attraverso il quale riprodurre il Sé, ma anche da strumento di decostruzione dell'assetto esistente e di ricostruzione della propria identità.

Il panel intende contestualizzare e indagare le strategie linguistiche adottate dagli autori per raccontare e raccontarsi, le ragioni sottese alla scelta di tali strategie, nonché problematizzare la narrazione come forma di espressione identitaria del singolo e della comunità.

Abstract (English) African literatures, with their cultural and linguistic specificities, stand out as representative elements of the communities that produced them, being characterized also by the relation between pre-colonial and post-colonial spaces. In this dialogical perspective of dynamic and continuous exchange between who produce culture and who benefit of it, it is essential to analyse the context in order to deeply understand the text (Bakhtin 1986) which, at the same time, acts as an interpretative key of both the context. The literary work, in fact, should be considered as a "cultural act", which explains those cognitive and emotional structures supporting communication, which are socially delimited by rules, conventions, norms and shared values, within the boundaries of a specific culture or community (Van Dijk 1983; Fuentes 2000). The narration through which each human group defines itself as a community, in opposition to the otherness (represented by the colonizer, the stranger or any Other from the Self) contributes to the construction of the identity of both the group and the individual. Then the text acts not only as a mirror through which the Self can be reproduced, but

also as an instrument to deconstruct the existing order and reconstruct one's own identity.

This panel aims to contextualize and investigate the linguistic strategies adopted by the authors to narrate the otherness and the selfness as well as the reasons behind those strategies, and to problematize the narration as a form of expression of both individual and collective identities.

Papers

Cristina Gemmino
(ISCTE University, Lisbon)

Alla ricerca dell'identità culturale in José Eduardo Agualusa: un'analisi antropologica della letteratura dello scrittore angolano

Emiliano Minerba
(University of Bayreuth, Germany)
Oltre la morale identitaria: la commedia Chi ha provato il Paradiso di F. Topan

Muhammad Abdel Kader Kenawi
(Sapienza Università di Roma)
Il poeta vs il dittatore ovvero Quando la āmmiyā incontra la fushā: appunti su alcune strategie linguistiche adottate per rappresentare l'io e l'Altro nella poesia egiziana della rivoluzione del 2011

Rosa Pennisi
(Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia)
Darija e Web: (auto)rappresentazioni nella produzione culturale marocchina online



Les réfugiés et l'appropriation de l'espace de la ville africaine : Impacts des migrations forcées sur les grands centre urbain en Afrique

Convenors

Gueliane Nora (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris)

Boukelouha Radhwane (Université de Constantine et Université de Oum El Boughi, Algérie)

Chairs

Gueliane Nora (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris)

Boukelouha Radhwane (Université de Constantine et Université de Oum El Boughi, Algérie)

Abstract (français) Les migrations forcées, processus social de déplacement des individus d'un lieu à un autre, ne constituent pas un phénomène nouveau. Cependant, elles sont devenues massives tout en répondant à une plus grande variété de facteurs : changements climatiques, catastrophes naturelles, chimiques ou nucléaires, famines, conflits, guerres, violences.

Aujourd'hui, au vu des crises politiques et des guerres dans plusieurs pays du monde (Syrie, Palestine, Libye, Iran, Irak, Afghanistan, Angola, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Cambodge, Éthiopie, Salvador,...), les déplacements liés à des conflits armés sont de plus en plus visibles dans les recherches scientifiques (Malkki, 1995, Coulter, 2001, Agier, 2001 et 2003, Clochard, 2005, Rygiel, 2008, Ramadan, 2012, Sanyal, 2014). Ils ont fait l'objet d'études empiriques et méthodologiques dans divers

domaines et disciplines. En sociologie, en urbanisme et en géographie, les questions de l'intégration des « migrants de survie » (Alexander Betts, 2013), à savoir leur installation, leur acculturation et leur acquisition d'une position sociale, économique et politique dans l'État hôte, sont souvent analysées et évaluées. En effet, à cause de la nature prolongée des conflits qui implique que les installations des « migrants de survie », prennent rapidement une dimension temporelle et s'orientent d'une installation temporaire à une installation semi-permanente voire permanente, les chercheurs dans ces champs disciplinaires se sont beaucoup intéressés aux bouleversements dans la vie des réfugiées (Decorte et Tempra, 2010, Spiegel, 2010, Natta, 2014, Alimia, 2014), et aux grands changements qui arrivent au sein des lieux et des sociétés d'accueil (Pérouse de Montclos, 2010, Corral et Flétcher, 2010, Varoli, 2010...). En s'inscrivant dans la continuité de ces recherches, ce panel va s'intéresser aux migrations forcées et aux réfugiés dans le continent africain au prisme des liens qui se nouent entre ces catégories et les territoires des réceptions à travers la lentille de l'appropriation spatiale, où dans des perspectives : sociologique, urbaine et géographique. Nous nous proposons de questionner l'action de ces réfugiés sur les paysages urbains des villes d'accueil et les effets des dispositifs urbains politiques et juridiques, marqués par l'hospitalité/et ou le rejet, sur leurs stratégies socio-spatiales et plus largement sur leur insertion urbaine. Pour ce faire un ensemble de questions va conduire notre recherche : Comment les réfugiés s'inscrivent-ils dans les nouveaux espaces d'accueil ? Comment s'approprient-ils leur nouvel espace de vie ? Observe-t-on des différences et des stratégies



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particulières dans la pratique et l'appropriation du système urbain suivant l'appartenance culturelle ? Quel est le rôle du réseau social des migrants et des politiques publiques du territoire d'accueil dans cette occupation et appropriation spatiale ?

Papers

Abdoulaye Diallo
(LATEC de Dakar / RADDHO)

La gestion des réfugiés dans les villes africaines

Alain Thomas Etamane Mahop
(Université de Yaoundé I / The Muntu Institute)

Les réfugiés centrafricains, crises sociales et dynamique d'intégration dans les villes de Batouri-Kette et Boubara à l'Est-Cameroun

Théophane Nkoutou Ntsiela Matondo
(Université Marien NGouabi)

Les rescapés de la crise armée du Pool dans l'espace urbain de Brazzaville (2016-2018)

Blaise-Jacques Nkene
(Université de Yaoundé II)

Refugies Igbo a Douala. De l'exit dououreux a une immigration doree

Madness in Africa: capacious compositions *La folie en Afrique : compositions plurielles*

Convenors

Simona Taliani (Università degli Studi di Torino)

Nancy Rose Hunt (University of Florida)

Chairs

Simona Taliani (Università degli Studi di Torino)

Nancy Rose Hunt (University of Florida)

Abstract (English) Madness, in Foucault's sense of a "classical" Europe witnessing a Great Confinement, has little parallel in Africa. Madness surfaces in all kinds of spaces and as ways of being within African worlds. Though asylums emerged in some African colonies, it is unhelpful to think of madness in Africa in terms of distancing, enclosing, removal, and internment. African narratives about strangeness, frenzy, obsession, folly, and therapies are far from the psychiatric techniques developed in Europe, though sometimes found in Africa. One profile lies in ritual experts, healers, and prophets with their speech occupying spaces of revolt. By what mutations may the body of a healer become warriorlike with treatment a form of dissent? Have the "minor knowledges" of African therapies been capable of avoiding the violences of psychiatry (electroshock, cold baths, isolation)? Are they able to free the words of patients and link them to a symbolic order (as was stressed by Eric de Rosny when he defined « culture as healing »; or as for the process of « institutional de-historification », proposed by Ernesto de Martino)? Or are such arrangements masked forms suppressing the claims of the mad? This will be one page to explore in this double panel multiplying madness as metaphor, idiom, practice, and affliction. Historical and anthropological contributions will consider madness as everyday metaphor, as vernacular idioms, practices, and archives,



while not neglecting psychiatry and global mental health: however imposed, they remain African realities and practices. By flagging the word madness, we aim to open wide semantic fields to all kinds of modalities, routines, and experiences, complicating the psychiatric with the everyday and with vernacular and idiomatic senses.

Résumé La folie, comme l'a conçue Foucault par rapport à l'âge classique en Europe, semble difficile à retrouver en Afrique, comme si elle aurait cherché d'autres espaces et d'autres manières de se placer au sein des sociétés. Impossible d'y penser seulement dans les termes de cette mise à distance qui a été le grand internement : sans exception, cette expérience continue à demeurer au cœur de l'expérience commune. C'est l'histoire de son traitement qui n'admet pas des parallèles faciles avec l'histoire des techniques thérapeutiques développées en Europe. Il y a un autre profil à considérer : les expert rituels, les guérisseurs, les prophètes, avec leur discours et leurs pouvoirs ont occupé presque partout un espace de contestation, voir de révolte contre l'ordre colonial avant, national après ; voir de Pourquoi et par quelle mutation, alors, le corps du guérisseur, son savoir, s'est fait corps de guerrier, et le traitement de la maladie « résistance politique » (ou vice-versa) ? Les savoirs thérapeutiques dits traditionnels, ces « savoirs mineurs », sont-ils capables d'éviter la violence dont l'histoire de la psychiatrie a laissé tant des témoignages (électrochoc, bains froids, isolement, jusqu'aux traitement pharmacologiques) ? Sont-ils en mesure de libérer les mots des malades et les réarticuler à un ordre symbolique (la « culture comme cure » d'Eric de Rosny, la « dé-historification institutionnelle » d'Ernesto de Martino) ou cet agencement n'est qu'une forme masquée de suppression de la demande de la folie ? Une page à explorer et à décliner nécessairement au pluriel.

Papers

Daniel Barroca

(University of Florida)

Mindscapes and time zones: Flac's talismanic writings and drawings

Roberto Beneduce

(Università degli Studi di Torino)

Les spectres d'une rencontre, ou ce qui reste de l'ethnopsychiatrie

Livio Boni

(University of Toulouse)

Entre situation et conjoncture: la psychologie de la colonisation de Mannoni à l'épreuve de la révolte malgache de 1947

Andrea Ceriana Mayneri

(CNRS, Paris)

L'impasse des transes à l'école. Violences, religions et souffrances sociales à N'Djamena

Nancy Rose Hunt

(University of Florida)

Strategic vernaculars in histories of madness

Anne M. Lovell

(Inserm, Paris)

Crise, incommensurabilité et folie dans le quotidien sénégalais

Marianna Scarfone

(University of Strasburg)

Colonialism and the etiology of mental troubles: some psychiatrists' reflections during the Italian fascist empire (1936-1941)

Simona Taliani

(Università degli Studi di Torino)

The predicament of the daughters: madness, migration and the inviolate of Nigerian experience

Discussant: Ramon Sarró (University of Oxford)



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Mobilité-opportunité-réussite. Dynamiques sociales et représentations au Congo et dans la diaspora congolaise.

Mobility-opportunity-success. Social dynamics and representations in Congo and in Congolese diaspora

Convenors

Flavia Aiello (Università degli studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")
Rosario Giordano (Università della Calabria)
Silvia Riva (Università degli Studi di Milano)

Chairs

Flavia Aiello (Università degli studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")
Silvia Riva (Università degli Studi di Milano)

Abstract (English) This panel is part of the three-years international project on the theme "Mobilità-stabilizzazione. Rappresentazioni congolesi e dinamiche sociali, nel Congo e nello spazio globale", funded by the Italian Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca. The project is conducted by four research units (University of Calabria, University of Napoli L'Orientale, University of Milano and the University of Lubumbashi). Within the frame's project proponents are currently organizing a series of events and conferences aiming at understanding the lived experiences and modes of subjectivation acted by Congolese artists and ordinary people. These events will take place in 2018 (in Cosenza, Italy, along with an artist-in-residence program), in 2019 (Brussels) and the final conference/cultural event will be held in 2020 at the University of Lubumbashi. The panel aims at discussing the processes of dismantling and reconfiguration in Congolese societies and in the

Great Lakes Region. From the State's collapse and the wars of the

1990-2000, Congolese society has experienced unprecedented changes in its politics, economics, social structures and public cultures. Contemporary scholars have stressed on the long-lasting "crisis" and "multi-crisis" that hit the country and affected its inhabitants. In this frame mobility have been grasped as consequence of a perpetual state of emergency, of endemic violence linked to pillaging economies and humanitarian catastrophes. The panel proposes to move beyond this view focusing on factors and elements that characterize new forms of mobility in the Congo and among the Congolese diaspora.

The panel proposal draws from the Benoit Verhaegen's approach of "immediate history" that, in the last decade, has inspired numerous scholars around the "Projet Mémoire de Lubumbashi" whose methodological pillars are the study of "high" and "popular" cultures and the concern for all manifestations of historical consciousness.

Starting from the "immediate history" notion, we would like to propose an interdisciplinary panel that focuses on the ways Congolese perceive themselves in regard to their remembered past and as part of a wider global society within which they aspire to draw fresh imaginaries and set their own place in it. The panel includes papers which address our main goal that is to bring to the surface the daily life experiences (embedded in complex multilingual contexts), subjectivities and artistic/literary expressions of the Congolese, within and outside their country, in search for stability, economic opportunities and social "success" (réussite). Mobility is thus meant as a socio-cultural device through which people try to build their own identity and subjectivity beyond the traditional categories of class, age, sex, and ethnicity. Consequently, "stability" should be grasped in its multiple meanings that is not only in the political sense but rather referring to the expectations of the urban life as well as looking at the new models of social



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Thursday 6 September

9.00 - 11.00 | Aula Jemolo 1st session
14.30 - 16.30 | Aula Jemolo 2nd session



success that mold unpreceded horizons of expectation.

Papers

Rosario Giordano
(Università della Calabria)

Vivre sur le seuil. Un projet interdisciplinaire sur le Congo et sur la diaspora congolaise

Edoardo Quareta
(Università della Calabria)

School as symbolic medium: Parenting, education and social mobility in High-Katanga (DRC)

Silvia Riva
(Università Statale di Milano)

Multilingualism in Congolese texts: others stories to be told (colonial consolidation, decolonisation, and the current globalising moment)

Julien Jeusette
(Université Paris 7 / Université du Luxembourg)

Le succès littéraire est-il global ? Le cas de Tram 83 de Fiston Mwanza Mujila

Roberto Gaudioso
(Università degli studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")

Remmy Ongala's poetics. A Swahili songwriter

Flavia Aiello
(Università degli studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")

Georges Mulumbwa
(Université de Lubumbashi)

La réussite dans la chanson moderne swahili en RDC

Sandra Federici
(PhD Université de Lorraine/Università di Milano)

Career strategies of Congolese young comics authors between mobility and local professional opportunities

Multiple sources of external support for Southern African liberation movements

Convenors

Chris Saunders (University of Cape Town)
Helder Adegar Fonseca (University of Evora)

Chairs

Chris Saunders (University of Cape Town)
Helder Adegar Fonseca (University of Evora)

Abstract (English) As part of ongoing work on transnational connections in southern Africa in the late twentieth century, this panel will consider the plurality of forms of external support for various Southern African liberation movements in the years of struggle, how these types of support changed over time, and what contribution they made to the dominance of certain liberation movements and the decline of others. It is hoped that the various papers will enable comparative perspectives to emerge that will throw important new light on the histories of the southern African liberation movements and therefore also on the ways in which the struggles in the various countries ended, and the nature of the successor regimes.

Papers

Helder Adegar Fonseca
(University of Evora)

External support for Angolan liberation movements: types, actors and the "redfoot factor"



Mercoledì 5 settembre
Wednesday 5 September

9.30 - 11.30 | Aula 2 1st session

17.00 - 19.00 | Aula 2 2nd session



Corrado Tornimbeni
(Università di Bologna)

Multiple layers of competition in the development of nationalism and the anti-colonial struggle in Mozambique. The role of the solidarity network with FRELIMO in Italy

Arrigo Pallotti
(Università di Bologna)

Tanzania and Zimbabwe, 1977-78

Tim Scarneccchia
(Kent State University)

Military and diplomatic consequences of ZANU and ZAPU competition for Communist and Eastern Bloc funding, 1976-1979

Arianna Lissoni
(University of the Witwatersrand)

Yusuf Dadoo, India and South Africa's liberation struggle

Chris Saunders
(University of Cape Town)

International solidarity with SWAPO: multiple sources of support

New perspectives on the regional and global history of Italian colonialism in Africa

Convenors

Federica Guazzini (Università per Stranieri di Perugia)

Karin Pallaver (Università di Bologna)

Chair

Irma Taddia (Università di Bologna)

Abstract (English). This panel presents new research on the regional and global history of the Italian colonies in Africa. The aim is to produce a new understanding of the political, economic and social history of the Italian colonies in Africa, by investigating their multiple connections inside and outside the continent. The adoption of a regional and global perspective is aimed at shedding light on the history of the Italian colonies in the framework of the 'web of empire', by analyzing their relations with other colonies as well as with wider regions, such as the Red Sea area and the Indian Ocean World. At the same time, the panel investigates the connections between the metropole and the colonies, as well as the development of diaspora communities in the Italian colonies. The panel will adopt thematic perspectives, such as regional migration and displacement, the movement of labourers, the role of Catholic missionaries, the gendering of the colonial space, as well as the development of colonial economic institutions.



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Papers

Caterina Scalvedi

(University of Illinois, Chicago)

Catholic missionaries and the colonial laboratory of Somalia in the late 1920s

Massimo Zaccaria

(Università degli Studi di Pavia)

Italian colonialism in Africa as a connected system: institutions, men and colonial troops

Gian Luca Podestà

(Università degli Studi di Parma and Università Bocconi, Milano)

Donatella Strangio

(Università La Sapienza, Roma)

Economic organisation and institutions in the former italian colonies during the fascism empire and the early post-war era, and their repercussion on Italy during the EEC Period.

Uoldelul Chelati Dirar

(Università degli Studi di Macerata)

Citizenship, mobility and colonialism in the Horn of Africa. Preliminary notes on a work in progress

Federica Colomo

(Università degli Studi Roma Tre)

Italian women. Key elements for a racist society in the imperial age

Federica Guazzini

(Università per Stranieri di Perugia)

Questioning flight and displacement during the Italo-Ethiopian War and its aftermath in a regional perspective

Parcours de combattants : la « prise d'armes » au prisme des constructions narratives

Convenors

Camille Evrard (Univ. Toulouse II, FRAMESPA)

Francesco Correale (CNRS, UMR 7324 CITERES, Tours)

Chairs

Camille Evrard (Univ. Toulouse II, FRAMESPA)

Francesco Correale (CNRS, UMR 7324 CITERES, Tours)

Abstract (français) Cet atelier propose une réflexion sur les processus de « prise d'armes » en Afrique eu égard aux ressorts, à la pluralité des modalités d'adhésion et aux évolutions de l'engagement aussi bien dans les corps étatiques qu'au sein de mouvement armés « rebelles » ou de « libération ». On tâchera de penser, en particulier, la fluidité des allégeances qui oriente la « prise d'armes » en contexte colonial et postcolonial. Cette fluidité pourrait constituer le point de départ d'une analyse qui, en questionnant les motivations individuelles et collectives de l'enrôlement, permet de dégager les articulations entre enjeux plus généraux du phénomène et expériences particulières. Pour ce faire, il est nécessaire de recourir à des approches disciplinaires plurielles, que les participants au panel sont encouragés à illustrer en se focalisant sur les méthodologies employées.

Ce focus méthodologique nous aidera à saisir l'impact que les conditionnements politiques ou partisans ont sur la construction du récit des « prises d'armes » au sein des Etats et des sociétés africaines contemporaines. Il permettra aussi d'interroger la



centralité ou, au contraire, sur marginalité de ces phénomènes tels qu'ils sont relatés aujourd'hui dans les pays d'origine, ainsi que les difficultés ou les atouts dont disposent les chercheurs locaux et internationaux pour analyser ces narrations singulières - souvent inaudibles - de l'histoire.

Abstract (English) This panel aims to reflect on the processes of taking up arms in Africa with regard to the factors, the plurality of modalities of accession and changes in engagement, in state bodies as well as "rebel" or "liberation" armed movements. We will try to consider, in particular, the fluidity of allegiances that guides the "taking up of arms" in colonial or postcolonial contexts. This fluidity could be the starting point for an analysis which, by questioning the personal and collective motivations of enlistment, makes it possible to identify the articulations between more general issues of the phenomenon and individual experiences. To do this, it is required to employ plural disciplinary approaches. The panellists are encouraged to illustrate them by focusing on the methodologies used. This methodological focus will provide us with an insight into the impact that political or partisan conditioning has on the construction of the narrative of "arms taking" in contemporary African states and societies. It will also make it possible to question the centrality or, on the contrary, the marginality of these phenomena as they are described today in the countries of origin, as well as the difficulties or assets available to local and international researchers in analysing these singular and often inaudible historical narratives.

Papers

Francesco Correale

(CNRS, UMR 7324 CITERES, Tours)

L'effet Rashomon : absence de vérités, multiplication des narratives. Un cas d'étude : la guerre d'Ifni-Sahara (1956-1958)

Martin Mourre

(Institut historique allemand, Paris; Centre de recherches sur les politiques sociales, Dakar)

Prendre les armes ou prendre l'uniforme ? L'engagement militaire au Sénégal, dans les années 1950 et 1960, au prisme de l'autobiographie

Camille Evrard

(Univ. Toulouse II, FRAMESPA)

Des groupes nomades coloniaux à l'Ecole des officiers d'Atar : la trajectoire d'un « guerrier » Ideïchelli et les récits de la construction nationale mauritanienne (1955-1987)

Aimé Raoul Sumo Tayo

(Université de Yaoundé I)

De la Hijra à la terreur : les motivations de jeunes recrues camerounaises de Boko Haram

Discussant: Erin Pettigrew (New York University, Abu Dhabi)



Venerdì 7 settembre
Friday 7 September
9.00 - 11.00 | Aula 4



Percezione, aspettative e realtà: le voci degli africani di origine subsahariana su Africa, Europa ed Italia

Convenor

Valeria Vaccari (Università di Verona)

Chair

Valeria Vaccari (Università di Verona)

Abstract (italiano) Nella categoria dei cosiddetti "migranti economici", in gran parte provenienti dall'Africa subsahariana, vengono inseriti tutti coloro che non fuggono dalla guerra o da specifiche minacce alla sopravvivenza. Non vengono però investigate le molteplici e differenti motivazioni che spingono a partire (o a restare), l'immaginario sull'Europa e sull'Italia, il significato dell'identità africana e di quella nazionale ed etnica, le aspettative soddisfatte o insoddisfatte di chi ce l'ha fatta ad arrivare. In generale, si parla molto di Africa e di migranti ma mancano l'interesse e la capacità di ascolto del loro punto di vista. Il panel tenta di indagare questo gap informativo. Una serie di interviste semistruzzurate sarà alla base dell'analisi dei costrutti in termini psico-sociali. L'obiettivo è quello di impostare linee guida per una migliore gestione del confronto e del dialogo interculturale a tutti i livelli.

Abstract (English) The category of the so-called "economic migrants", mostly of African sub-saharan provenance, includes all those who don't flee wars or other specific threatens. Yet, the various

motivations pushing one to leave (or to stay) remain unclear. The migrant's imagination towards Europe and Italy, the meaning of its African, national and ethnic identity, as well as its expectations remain uninvestigated. In general, there is a lot of talking about migrants, but without the interest and commitment of understanding their own perspective. The panel is firstly meant to fill this lack. A series of semi-structured interviews will serve as the basis for the analysis of constructs in psycho-social terms. The goal is to establish guidelines for a better management of the intercultural relation at all levels, as well as the difficulties or assets available to local and international researchers in analysing these singular and often inaudible historical narratives.

Papers

Valeria Vaccari
(Università di Verona)
Classi dirigenti 'estrattive': profilo psicosociale

Morena Sarro
(docente di italiano)
Voci dall'accoglienza: motivazioni e speranze delle donne richiedenti asilo di origine subsahariana

Ousmane Soukouna
(operatore e mediatore dell'accoglienza)
Voci da una realtà africana: i benefici (non) percepiti della crescita economica e del cambio di mentalità



Venerdì 7 settembre
Friday 7 September
15.00 - 17.00 | Aula 3



Pluralism, public participation and constitution-making in contemporary Africa

Convenor

Veronica Federico (Università degli Studi di Firenze)

Chair

Veronica Federico (Università degli Studi di Firenze)

Abstract (English) Public participation has become a "must have" in constitutional reforms worldwide, and Africa is not an exception. Since the last decade of the twentieth century, indeed, the vast majority of (or at least pretended to apply) public participation as a pattern gaining democratisation and international legitimisation.

Despite growing international support and increasing scholars' attention, comparative research still lacks solid empirical evidence regarding the merits of public participation as well as a critical theoretical discussion of how it may work to ensure better democratic performance and better governance.

Digging beneath the rhetoric of public participation as a simple panacea for any successful process, the panel aims to investigate various aspects of public participation in African constitutionalism. It also aims to offer an overview of participation forms and mechanisms across the continent, as well as to explore new theoretical frames. Finally, the panel intends to give voice to the multifaceted African continent, thus unveiling intertwined relations between pluralism (i.e. "Africas" in its

multiple dimensions) and public participation. The panel is open to both theoretical and empiric-based papers, focused on either single case-studies or comparative analysis.

Papers

Francesco Biagi
(Università di Bologna)

Constitution-making processes in North Africa after the "Arab spring": what role for public participation?

Richie Francis Bilong Nkoh
(Université de Maroua, Cameroun)

Government of legal pluralism and effectiveness of legal institutions in Africa

Francesco Colin
(Université Internationale de Rabat, Morocco)

Fast lane or dead end? Institutional petitions in Morocco as an advocacy strategy

Aziz Ouragh
(University of Granada, Spain)
Le conflit Amazigh hier et aujourd'hui



Giovedì 6 settembre
Thursday 6 September
14.30 - 16.30 | Aula 3



Practising modernity, worshipping God. Local worlds, diasporas and transnationalisms in contemporary African religions

Convenor

Silvia Cristofori (Link Campus University, Roma)
Pino Schirripa (Sapienza, Università di Roma)

Chair

Pino Schirripa (Sapienza, Università di Roma)

Abstract (English) Along the lines of the Asai 2018 call for proposals, this panel is aimed at investigating the plurality of religious experiences in their dynamic relationships with the changing social and political landscape both in Africa and the diasporas within and outside the African continent. The main aim is to encourage a debate among experts in the diverse fields of African religious studies, trying to go beyond disciplinary boundaries.

The common focus should be that of the religious transformations occurred in the last four decades. Indeed, this panel is particularly aimed at analysing the ways in which the plurality of religious forms has become involved in the profound changes that have concerned many African societies since the Eighties, such as those due to: i) the breathtaking process of urbanization and population growth; ii) the failure of development policies; iii) the neoliberal reforms and the consequent erosion of the welfare state; iv) media liberalisation and the impact of new media; v) the increasing transnational interconnections which allow new articulations between local and global. In this vein, the panel will welcome papers that, against this dynamic background, will be focused on: i) the rising of religious revivals and movements

often both convergent and in competition; ii) new configurations of the relationship between religion and witchcraft iii) a renewed emphasis on preaching and the emergence of new figures of preachers; iv) the transformation of the partners of religious authority; v) the relevance of religions in the public sphere; vi) the proliferation of religious NGO; vii) new forms of piety.

Papers

Akinmayowa Akin-Otiko
(University of Lagos, Nigeria)

Àjé àti ìmòrèrè (witches and heaven): the compatibility of witchcraft and religion in African traditional religion (ATR)

Adrian M. Deese
(University of Cambridge)

Church, state & Christian persecution: Anglicanism, modernity, and the birth of the Yorùbá intelligentsia (1867-1895)

One Enoc Guedé
(Université Alassane Ouattara, Côte d'Ivoire)

Enjeux des logiques de territorialisation et territoires des courants contradictoires issus des divergences de doctrines entre le Benin et le Nigeria au sein de l'église du Christianisme céleste en Côte d'Ivoire

Virginia Napoli
(Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)

Islam and cultural citizenship: the experience of Murid Students' Association in Dakar

Discussant: Silvia Cristofori (Link Campus University, Roma)



Mercoledì 5 settembre
Wednesday 5 September
9.30 - 11.30 | Aula Jemolo



Re-presenting land reform in Southern Africa

Convenors

Cherryl Walker (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)
Mario Zamponi (Università di Bologna)

Chair

Mario Zamponi (Università di Bologna)

Abstract This panel aims to re-present the debate about land reform in southern Africa from the perspective of the plurality of recent social, political and ecological transformations. While the legacy of settler colonialism and the impact of neoliberal reforms still frame debates and policies, contemporary dynamics (local, regional and global) raise new, and recast old, questions. These dynamics include political change and reconfigured global dynamics; land uses beyond agriculture, such as conservation, renewable energy and mining; climate change and ecological challenges; and new labour dynamics, migration patterns, and shifting urban/rural relationships. Contributions are asked to engage with the concept of plurality through addressing how/whether these dynamics are re-shaping the imperatives of land reform in southern Africa. 'Re-presenting' invokes both representations of land and the significance of changing structural configurations for land use and the politics of land reform in the present conjuncture. Is this the right time to revisit the imperatives of land reform in southern Africa? If so, why? What are the drivers of change and the implications for the future?

Conceptually inspired contributions, as well as new empirical research across different scales (local to regional), are encouraged to engage critically with current debates about land reform in southern Africa.

Papers

Fumihiko Saito
(Ryukoku University, Kyoto, Japan)

Disjuncture of renewable energy production and land reform: critical implications for politics and policy

Cherryl Walker
(Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Davide Chinigò
(Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

The future of land reform in South Africa. A view from the Northern Cape

James Merron
(Center for African Studies Basel, Switzerland)

Pathways to becoming a steward of nature: The accomplishment of Voluntary Conservation Agreements in a South African site

Philani Moyo
(University of Fort Hare, South Africa)

Climate change, land productivity and the reconfiguration of land use patterns in rural Eastern Cape, South Africa



Research pluralities: reflections on the study of mobile people

Convenors

Greta Semplici (University of Oxford)
Erika Grasso (Università degli Studi di Torino)

Chairs

Greta Semplici (University of Oxford)
Erika Grasso (Università degli Studi di Torino)

Abstract This panel wants to stimulate transdisciplinary debates about the plurality of research methods among mobile peoples in both rural and urban African contexts. A renewed theoretical understanding of both rangeland ecology (Kräli, 2015) and nomadic strategies (Chatty, 2006) has not been satisfactorily accompanied by reflections concerning research methodologies. This gap results in research practices which are outdated and inappropriate, with serious policy implications. The panel prompts reflections on 'methodological barriers', including: examples of methods which are no longer pertinent, issues of access to the field, researcher's ethics and positionalities in socio-economic and political places often characterized by high levels of human mobility, socio-cultural fluidity and ethnopolitics, and alleged lack of security and limited resources. Secondly, it invites contributions regarding the development of innovative research methods coming from different disciplines and approaches. By emphasizing the need to comprehend

in our methodologies ethnic and political narratives, emic and etic imaginaries, and environmental and spatial issues, the panel aims at rethinking our works not only in relation to physical movements, but also to political, social, cultural, and spatial mobilities, henceforth to grasp with diversified methodological approaches the pluralities of these realities.

Papers

Marco Bassi
(Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle)
Pluralistic approaches to the study of pastoral resource tenure in development

Linda Pappagallo
(University of Sussex/IDS)
Venomukona Tjiseua
(Pastoralist advocacy)
Dylan Groves
(Columbia University)
Randomized controlled trials with mobile pastoralists: (un)expected ethics, challenges and innovations

Giulia Gonzales
(Università degli Studi di Torino)
Niglá: *methods, mobility, and autonomy among Malian Kel Tamasheq in Bamako*

Greta Semplici
(University of Oxford)
Clotting the Nomadic Space: on Nomadism and Sedentism

Discussant: Saverio Kräli (DPhil at IDS, UK)



Rethinking development in Angola's rural localities

Convenor

Rumiko Murao (Rikkyo University, Japan)
Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues (Nordic Africa Institute, Sweden)

Chair

Rumiko Murao (Rikkyo University, Japan)
Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues (Nordic Africa Institute, Sweden)

Abstract Prolonged colonialization and conflicts have left significant marks on contemporary Angola. Many development projects have been introduced by the government and international agencies in the vast rural areas of the country since the colonial era. However, because local communities have different types of lives, marked by multiple and highly shifting strategies, it is not possible to describe categorically a single shared experience of colonialization or of war, nor can one say that developmental projects affect the Angolan rural population equally. This panel focuses on not only the features of a variety of development projects but also on the practices and strategies adopted by the local populations in rural areas. It also examines the correlated local realities in Angola from the colonial era to the present. Our panel includes two anthropologists and two political scientists with historical backgrounds, whose works have focused on rural Angola with

the goal of understanding the polyvalences, complementary relationships, and socio-political aspects of rural development in Angola from various perspectives. Each of the presenters will describe varied local strategies and discuss policy implications at levels varying from macro to local, as well as the dynamics of interaction between the local populations and development projects.

Papers

Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues
(Nordic Africa Institute, Sweden)

New urbanisms in Angola: mobilities and transformation of the countryside

Akiyo Aminaka

(Institute of Developing Economies – Japan External Trade Organization)

Genesis of ideas for development: revival of colonial projects and rural transformation in Angola

Rumiko Murao

(Rikkyo University)

Reconstruction of Local livelihood and development in post-conflict society: stability, fluidity, and mobility in Eastern Angola

Zhou Jinyan

(Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

From constructor to investor: China's evolving role in Angola's agriculture sector and its impact on rural localities



Giovedì 6 settembre
Thursday 6 September

9.00 - 11.00 | Aula 2 1st session
14.30 - 16.30 | Aula 2 2nd session



**Ripensando il continente africano tra
circolazioni globali e specificità locali**
*Africa at the crossroads: global circulations and
local specificities politics*

Convenors

Sara Panata (Université Panthéon-Sorbonne e IFRA

Nigeria)

Elisa Prosperetti (Princeton University)

Chairs

Sara Panata (Université Panthéon-Sorbonne e IFRA
Nigeria) - parte I

Elisa Prosperetti (Princeton University) - parte II

Abstract (italiano) Il continente africano è stato a lungo considerato come un ricettacolo di influenze esterne, un terreno ibrido che assorbe e ripropone modelli esogeni piuttosto che generare i suoi contributi a eventi e processi globali. In una logica evoluzionista, alimentata dall'intervento di ONG internazionali, che ha permeato per molti anni gran parte della storiografia del continente, gli africani sono stati spesso rappresentati come attori passivi nelle dinamiche mondiali, ricalcati esempi esterni per raggiungere un grado di sviluppo quanto più vicino a quello occidentale. Più recentemente, un'altra branca della storiografia si è piuttosto concentrata sullo studio dei movimenti di resistenza africani. Tra ricalco o rifiuto di modelli globali, la storia locale è stata spesso appiattita, ridotta a questo rapporto conflittuale o di imitazione pedissequa. In questo panel vorremmo superare l'idea di un assorbimento passivo di modelli internazionali, per riflettere piuttosto su come diversi attori locali hanno creativamente proposto i loro modelli, li hanno definiti e concettualizzati proponendo dei programmi alternativi e creativi, a partire dagli anni '40. Incoraggiamo proposte interdisciplinari che si

interroghino sulla specificità dei contesti africani nei quali interpreti vari e diversi si rapportano in maniera innovativa a movimenti e correnti di pensiero globali. Quali sono queste correnti e questi movimenti? Come sono stati concettualizzati e proposti localmente? Accettiamo interventi su temi diversi tra i quali: l'educazione, i movimenti politici, sociali o culturali (femminismo, ambientalismo) lo sport, la musica e l'arte.

Abstract (English) Africa has long been seen as a recipient of external influences, a place of creolization that absorbs and repackages foreign models rather than generating its own contributions to global events and processes. Cast in a teleological narrative, and fueled by the intervention of international NGOs that for many years have shaped writing about the continent, Africans have often been represented as passive actors in global dynamics, following external examples to achieve "development" along Western lines. More recently, another approach to African historiography has focused on the study of African resistance to external models. Lying somewhere between the unoriginal adoption or rejection of global models, local histories tend to be flattened, reduced to one or the other of these extremes. With this panel, we would like to move beyond the passive absorption of international models in order to interrogate how diverse local actors, from the 1940s onwards, have also defined and conceived their own models by proposing creative alternatives. We welcome interdisciplinary submissions that analyze the specificities of local African contexts, in which diverse actors creatively engage with global movements and ideologies. How have these been contextualized and reinterpreted in innovative ways? We are interested in papers that examine diverse themes (including but not limited to): education, transnational political, social or cultural movements (e.g. feminism and environmentalism), sport, music and the arts.



Papers

parte I: politica | part I: politics

Rémi Dewière

(CAK, EHESS - EUI, IMAF)

Tre lune per una corona. Pratiche e modelli normativi di un'amministrazione saheliana prima della colonizzazione (N. Nigeria, 1820-1920)

Matteo Grilli

(University of the Free State)

Local struggles and global connections: nationalism and pan-Africanism in the independence struggle for Lesotho (1945-1966)

Sara Panata

(Université Panthéon-Sorbonne e IFRA Nigeria)

Genere e femminismo in Nigeria: tra strategie locali e influenze internazionali (1980-1990)

Valentina Brogna

(Université Saint-Louis Bruxelles e CReSPO Research Centre on Political Science)

African diasporic networks as arising actors within EU-Africa relations: mapping and positioning

parte II: sviluppo | part II: development

Rossana Gabaglio

(Politecnico di Milano)

Per un approccio interculturale alla conoscenza del patrimonio esistente. Alcuni spunti di riflessione

Melissa Graboyes

(Clark Honors College, University of Oregon)

Scientific failures and the loss of trust: international attempts at malaria elimination in Zanzibar, 1900-2016

Elisa Prosperetti

(Princeton University)

Gli economisti e la scuola: storia delle politiche per lo sviluppo dell'Africa occidentale (1960-1980)

Mattia Grandi

(Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa)

Glorifying the cursed river: post-modern aesthetics of the Nile development in Ethiopian poetry



Giovedì 6 settembre
Thursday 6 September

9.00 - 11.00 | Aula 1 1st session
14.30 - 16.30 | Aula 1 2nd session



Sexuality and citizenship in Africa: struggles, dynamics and 'agencies'

Convenor

Rui Garrido (ISCTE-IUL and CEI-IUL, Lisbon)

Chair

Rui Garrido (ISCTE-IUL and CEI-IUL, Lisbon)

Abstract The concept of citizenship is understood as a bound between the State and the individuals, who belongs to the political community. By so, citizenship is a mechanism of inclusion and exclusion. Although this understanding of belonging, in many African countries, the feminist and LGBTI movements struggle for equality and the recognition of full citizenship. They belong to the national community, but face different treatment by the State and society. African LGBTI movements faces restrictive legislation that shrinks its political activities and create criminals and outlaws between its citizens. The marginalization of African sexual minorities wipes them out their basic human rights and vulnerable to homophobia, physical and physiological violence, without any protection. Despite this, sexual minorities resist and struggles for recognition. Some strategies are related to the use of court and other judicial institutions to challenge the legality of restrictive laws. Other, related with the recognition and inclusion in health and education policy programmes. This panel seeks interdisciplinary contributions in the field of citizenship and human rights of African LGBTI struggles, dynamics and agencies.

Papers

Mojana Vargas

(ISCTE-IUL and CEI-IUL, Lisbon; Universidade Federal da Paraíba, Brazil)

The unbearable sustainability: sexual minorities and development policies in PALOP context

Rui Garrido

(ISCTE – IUL and CEI-IUL, Lisbon)

Rethinking forms of inclusion of LGBTI people in Angola and Mozambique

Clara Carvalho

(ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon)

From human rights to sexual rights: comparing anti-FGM/C agendas in West Africa

Xaman Minillo

(Federal University of Paraíba and University of Bristol)

Sexuality, humanity and violence against women in Zimbabwe: an analysis of the film 'Because I am'

Maria Teresa Martínez González

(EMJD Master MIM)

LGTBI movements in Tunisia, a network of support for LGTBI asylum seekers

Fadekemi Olawoye

(University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

Female genital mutilation, victim's psychological complexes and sexual wholeness in Eruwa Oyo State, Nigeria

Kazeem Adebiyi-Adelabu

(University of Ibadan, Nigeria)

Gay advocacy in Africa through Literature: an instance of K. Sello Duiker's The Quiet Violence of Dreams



Mercoledì 5 settembre
Wednesday 5 September

17.00 - 19.00 | Aula 3



Stability: a new paradigm for African governance. How new? How costly?

Convenors

Maria Stella Rognoni (Università degli Studi di Firenze)
Gaia Lott (PhD at Università degli Studi di Firenze)

Chair

Maria Stella Rognoni (Università degli Studi di Firenze)

Abstract The concept of 'stability' is often presented as a goal to be achieved and maintained by States to carry out their tasks and provide their citizens with all in their power. Even in Sub-Saharan Africa, the issue of stability constitutes a leitmotiv in the domestic political debate and in the relations between governments and their non-African interlocutors.

The panel aims to investigate how (in which forms and with which modalities) the concept of stability has been interpreted since the time of independence. It also intends to analyse the short- and long-term effects of choices and policies taken in the name of this goal. The long-term perspective, which allows both diachronic and comparative analyses, may in fact offer a multi-level reflexion that the study of current events alone does not seem able to provide. Proposals based on a comparison between different historical phases within a single case study will be particularly appreciated. How has the concept of stability been interpreted in a country in distinct moments (premise for the bipolar equilibrium, product of the Washington Consensus, antidote

against civil wars and international terrorism...?) Who promotes this 'stability' and with which aims? What tools of political, social and economic mobilization are used? What are the short and long-term effects?

Papers

Giorgio Musso
(Università di Genova)

Stability for whom? Sudan, the European Union and the Darfur crisis

Simone Papale
(University of Nottingham)

The price of stability: post-9/11 aid policies and the puzzle of radicalisation in Kenya

Luca Puddu
(Università di Bologna)

Arms for the Empire: the changing meaning of the concept of "stability" in the relationship between Western donors and Ethiopia, c. 1967-1973

Francesco Randazzo
(Università degli studi di Perugia)
L'Africa tra vecchi e nuovi interessi russi

Discussant: Gaia Lott (PhD at University of Florence)



Sub-national struggles for 'local sovereignty' in Africa: Internal boundaries as an epistemological frontier to understand plurality

Convenors

Claire Médard (URMIS, Paris Diderot)
Victoire Chalin (URMIS, Paris Diderot)
Francesca Di Matteo (CNE/EHESS, Marseille)

Chair

Claire Médard (URMIS, Paris Diderot)

Abstract While state institutions persist in their effort to carry out individual land titling programmes, communal land rights are making their re-appearance in policies (Colin et al., 2009), laying emphasis on the rights of 'indigenous people' (Igoe, 2006). How do we account for the plurality of narratives in rural Africa? Which forms of belonging emerge in this new context?

We offer to study land tenure relations and claims looking at 'internal boundaries' (Kopytoff, 1987), diversely defined as: administrative and territorial, cultural and social (Barth, 1969; 1973), as well as relating to partisan politics, or resulting from all these dynamics combined (Sikor & Lund, 2009, Lund Rasmussen, 2017). The history of human settlements, and the contextualisation of state interventions in the wider framework of complex and interlocking political allegiances inform analyses of historically produced internal boundaries that will help understand the making of particular identities, and the promotion of local histories or group claims

(Jacob & Le Meur 2010; Munoz, 2008). Which are the triggers explaining the growth of such narratives? Who are the key actors? To what extent are former boundaries reactivated or new boundaries created?

Papers

Daniel Rio Tinto
(CEI-IUL, Lisbon)

Liberty or death? The relationship between decolonisation and post-colonial insecurity in Lusophone Africa

Luca Jourdan
(Università di Bologna)

New kingdoms and new boundaries in western Uganda. The case of the Rwenzururu Kingdom

Claire Médard
(URMIS, Paris Diderot)

Land privatisation and control over land : discussing overlapping scales of 'sovereignty' in Maasailand, Kenya

Victoire Chalin
(URMIS, Paris Diderot)

Francesca Di Matteo

(CNE/EHESS, Marseille)

Reconfiguration of internal boundaries in Kenya and Uganda: territorialization of state power and emergence of new forms of belongings



Mercoledì 5 settembre
Wednesday 5 September

9.30 - 11.30 | Aula 3



The (re)making of a subcontinent? Historical legacies, social dynamics and contemporary policies in West Africa

Convenor

Giuseppe Maimone (CoSMICA - University of Catania)

Chair

Giuseppe Maimone (CoSMICA - University of Catania)

Abstract West African past features interconnections and exchanges at a regional level that overpass delimited "national" ancient and modern bodies. Recent events such as the Gambian crisis in 2017, the creation of the G5 Sahel, the project of a West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ), and the calling into question of French CFA have shown the renewed importance of West African supra-national solidarities and some leading countries, as well as their shared attempts to affirm autonomy from former colonial powers. Moreover, contemporary economic, social, and cultural dynamics confirm West African countries as forming a macro-area in which local differences go together with strong connections and increasing transnational exchanges, that overlap with pre-existing communitarian forms like religion and supra-national ethnicities.

The panel aims to include contributions that discuss historical factors that have influenced modern times, as well as papers that analyse social dynamics and contemporary policies that characterise today West Africa and make it a well-distinguished area within the continent: A subcontinent, then?

Papers

Camillo Casola

(Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")

African actors, French politics and security dynamics in Sahel: a new dependency relation?

George Gyader

(University for Development Studies, Ghana)

The paradoxes of globalisation and regionalism for the ECOWAS region of West Africa

Alessio Iocchi

(Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")

The re-making of a region: the Lake Chad Basin from cosmopolitanism to a new security order

Douglas Thomas

(State University of New York, USA)

Women in West Africa: The dual-gender system as an example for the future

Discussant: Arrigo Pallotti (Università di Bologna)



Venerdì 7 settembre
Friday 7 September

15.00 - 17.00 | Aula 4



The minority issue in colonial Maghreb during the 20th century: between identity building, political mobilization, and trans-Mediterranean dynamics

Convenor

Nessim Znaien (Aix-Marseille University)

Chair

Nessim Znaien (Aix-Marseille University)

Abstract New Imperial History's as well as World History's most recent contributions have demonstrated that, during the 20th century, high levels of social and political complexity characterized North Africa's colonial societies, resulting from the wide range of different communities coexisting there. Defining new colonial boundaries, European powers changed the Maghreb pre-existing geographies. The long-term networks of trans-Mediterranean mobility affecting Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya, thus became trans-imperial ones. In the meantime Spanish, French, and Italian communities living in North Africa used the colonial context as an occasion for building their national imaginaries abroad. This process often resulted in constructing the colonized otherness, also by differentiating between "berbers", "jewish" and "arabs". The latter were eventually opposed to each other for social control's purposes.

Studying the history of winegrowing colonization, the Italian community building in Tunisia's protectorate, and the emergence of the Berber issue in colonial Tripolitania, this panel will interrogate the minority

discursive paradigm as a tool for group legitimization in colonial societies. Further Contributions are welcome assessing how group actors of colonial North Africa claimed certain forms of marginalization so to justify their political claims during the period considered, and bargain higher degrees of autonomy.

Papers

Gabriele Montalbano
(EHESS, Paris)

Transimperial Tunisia: colonial projects towards the Italian minority in the French protectorate

Chiara Pagano
(Università degli Studi Roma Tre)

Arab-Berber Tripolitania confronting WWI: between identity building, colonial intermediation and trans-imperial mobilization

Nessim Znaien
(Aix-Marseille University)

The vineyard's societies in colonial North Africa (1880-1950) : a social experience of alterity



Venerdì 7 settembre
Friday 7 September

11.30 - 13.30 | Aula 4



Time, mobility and return

Convenors

Selenia Marabello (Università di Bologna)
Bruno Riccio (Università di Bologna)

Chair

Bruno Riccio (Università di Bologna)

Abstract Human mobility has shaped Africa's history for centuries. By exploring internal and international mobilities, this panel will focus on voluntary, temporary or forced return of migrants and their descendants. Based on ethnographic research, the papers offer cases on Gambia-Europe, Eritrea-Ethiopia, Italy-Ethiopia, and Libya-Ghana, investigating historical continuities and stratification of people's movements, ruptures, and aspirations. Showing migrants' experience of border crossing and mobility regimes, we seek to interrogate how temporalities intersect and shape contemporary African mobility trajectories. This interrogation concerns three dimensions: first, the temporal definitions of moving subjects: from so-called second-generation migrants - so defined by their parents' migration to contemporary migrants or "movers"-, whether these are able to time their mobility themselves or forced to relocate. Second, the temporality of return in regard to the velocity and friction of mobility: if the return is planned or enforced, facilitated or constrained, delayed or speeded up. And third, the relationship

between time, belonging and mobility: how return is enmeshed in memories of the past and imaginaries of the future, reflecting notions of home and strategies of "homing". Together the papers explore the plurality of African return mobilities and the intrinsic relation between time, space and mobility.

Papers

Joris Schapendonk
(Radboud University)

Timing return mobility: circulation, seasonality and delays in the context of Gambian mobility in Europe and beyond

Aurora Massa
(Università degli Studi di Trento)

Moving onwards, looking backwards. Repatriation paths and further experiences of (im)mobility of Ethiopian returnees from Eritrea

Giuseppe Grimaldi
(Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca)

A second-generation/return nexus? Italians of Ethiopian origins mobility to the ancestral land and the nightmare of not being different

Giulia Casentini
(Università degli Studi di Roma "Tor Vergata")

Mobility, return and failure. Some case studies from Ghana

Discussant: Nauja Kleist (Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark)



Venerdì 7 settembre
Friday 7 September

15.00 - 17.00 | Aula 1



Visions of empowerment in urban Ghana

Convenor

Angelantonio Grossi (Utrecht University)

Chair

Angelantonio Grossi (Utrecht University)

Abstract Pressed up tightly against the sea, Accra is – and has been for several centuries – one of West Africa’s key entrepôts. Being a critical site for the movement of goods, people, and ideas internationally, this political and economic capital continually attracts both international and domestic migrants hoping to gainfully tap into the nation’s multifarious resources. As these religiously, economically, and ethnically diverse populations flock to the city, they not only add to its already cosmopolitan character, but also encounter challenges in carving out reputable social spaces of their own. Population influx reshapes the city’s religious layout, provokes contestations over political visibility, and foils attempts to maintain consistent socio-economic norms. This panel features original ethnographic research conducted among four disparate social groups based in and around Accra, each with their own set of unique pressures and aspirations: traditional priests’ practices of mediation, Tuna Madams and their solidarity networks in the marketplace, visions of empowerment among the youth of low-income communities, and international imaginaries of Accra’s indigenous Ga ethnic group. Analyzing each group

respectively, the papers in this panel collectively examine the ingenious ways in which urban populations navigate their particular circumstances and venture to acquire increased power and social legitimacy.

Papers

Mariam Goshadze
(Harvard University)

"We Came from Israel": dynamics of power behind the popularization of the Ga story of origin

Angelantonio Grossi
(Utrecht University)

"People want to see magic, powers and their visibility": on expectations and aesthetics of making meaning in global modern Ghana

Emily Stratton
(Indiana University and University of Ghana)

Ghanaian youth, the National Youth Authority, and competing legacies of The Power of Positive Thinking

Sookhee Yuk
(Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

"Do tuna madams have a voice in the fishing industry?": the social and economic status of tuna madams in Tema

Discussant: Domenico Cristofaro (Università di Bologna)



Mercoledì 5 settembre
Wednesday 5 September

17.00 - 19.00 | Aula Poeti



Vita ai margini: tra sopravvivenza, informalità, criminalità e politica

Convenors

Osvaldo Costantini (Fondazione Bruno Kessler)
Gianmarco Salvati (Università degli Studi di Napoli
Federico II)

Chairs

Osvaldo Costantini (Fondazione Bruno Kessler)
Gianmarco Salvati (Università degli Studi di Napoli
Federico II)

Abstract (italiano) Il panel si propone di analizzare le molteplici forme di marginalità che connotano l'esistenza di fasce di popolazioni che abitano "all'ombra del sistema globale" (Comaroff). In contesti sempre più segnati, a livello globale, dalla riorganizzazione neoliberista dello Stato e dalla scelta dei governi di aderire a determinati modelli di sviluppo (restrizione dei diritti sociali, privatizzazione dei servizi) assistiamo all'aumento del costo della vita e all'impennata dei tassi di disoccupazione registrati in diverse aree. Questi fattori hanno aumentato il divario fra ricchi e poveri e inasprito le ineguaglianze, oltre a ridurre notevolmente lo spazio di possibilità degli attori sociali. Il panel vuole ospitare lavori multidisciplinari, dall'etnografia alla macroeconomia, focalizzati su diverse aree geografiche (dalle periferie del Sud del mondo a quelle del Nord) e sulle diasporre di migranti nelle metropoli dei paesi ex coloniali. La

call incoraggia proposte di paper che analizzino la pluralità delle forme di marginalizzazione nei contesti indicati, le diverse strategie adottate dagli attori per navigare la marginalità, comprese la criminalità e le forme di azione politica dal basso. L'obiettivo finale è dunque quello di generare un dibattito focalizzato sulle forme della marginalità, sulle ambiguità dello stesso concetto e le diverse forme di azione e resistenza ai margini.

Abstract (English) The panel aim is to analyze the different forms of marginality that characterize the life experience of those who live "at the shadow of the global system" (Comaroff). The local contexts are everywhere more and more shaped by the neo-liberal reorganization of the State, by governments' decision to adopt such kind of development patterns (restriction of social rights, privatization of services) which drive to the increasing of the living cost and unemployment rates, as many scholars showed. These elements brought to the increasing of socio-economic inequalities as well as the reduction of people's agency. The panel would like to host multidisciplinary works, from anthropology up to macroeconomics, focused on different geographical areas (from the outskirts of the Global South up to those in the North) and on migrants' diasporas in the cities of ex colonial countries. We would like to encourage paper proposals which analyze the plurality of the shapes of marginalization in the contexts above mentioned, the various strategies adopted by social actors to "navigate marginality", even in the shape of criminality and political action from below. Through these



Lista dei partecipanti
List of participants



issues we hope to raise up a theoretical debate about the forms of marginality, about the concept itself and its ambiguities, as well as the different actions and resistance strategies at the margins.

Papers

Claudia Favarato
(Universidade de Lisboa)

Oltre lo Stato: guineani nella marginalità in Guinea Bissau e nella diaspora

Marco Gardini
(Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca)

Le politiche del saccheggio. Marginalità sociale, razzie e proteste politiche nei bas quartiers di Antananarivo (Madagascar)

Marta Mosca
(Università degli Studi di Torino)

Per dovere di resistenza. I giovani burundesi tra marginalità cronica e tentativi di azione politica

Luca Rimoldi
(Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca)

I boudioumane di Mbeubeuss e la gestione informale dei rifiuti nel Senegal contemporaneo

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