



# Institute of African Studies

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

## Fall Newsletter, 2016

### Director's Note

I am pleased to be able to introduce this new and expanded format of our Newsletter – the first issue to be published since my assumption of duties as Director of the Institute on January 1, 2016. My vision was to continue the phenomenal legacy of my predecessor and pioneer Director of the Institute, Professor Blair Rutherford, while opening up new horizons in order consolidate our distinction as Canada's premium site of Africanist knowledge production.

To this end, it is gratifying to note that our existing programs and projects have continued to grow and gain momentum even as we have welcomed new and innovative additions to our calendar. Our undergraduate and graduate programs have become more dynamic in methodology and spread, with new courses not only covering the regional and geographical realities of the continent but also themes and topics pertaining to Africa's agency in the contemporary global economy of knowledge.

We remain a vibrant hub of activities and events. Our expanding tableau of conferences, symposia, seminars, lectures, workshops, Brownbag talks, and sundry formats of intellectual and scholarly engagement with Africa makes us one of the most prolific academic units on campus. IAS now boasts three annual international conferences – the IAS annual conference, the IAS annual undergraduate research conference, and the IAS/African Heads of Mission annual conference.

Our strategic partnerships continue to grow significantly. In addition to active collaboration with individual African diplomatic missions – which has produced joint events with the High Commissions



Pius Adesanmi, IAS Director

of Kenya and Nigeria, among others - our work with the group as a whole has concretized the African Film Festival of Ottawa (AFFO) and the annual conference we run with them. Our last conference with the African group on climate change and environmental sustainability in Africa offered a Canada-Africa framework to the discussions in COP 21 in Paris as well as envisaged strategic agendas for COP 22 in Marrakech.

Beyond the African diplomatic group, we have developed and strengthened partnerships with the Pan-African Affairs Division at Global Affairs Canada, the Human Rights Research and Education Centre, University of Ottawa, Ottawa-based NGOs and sundry organizations with interest and work in Africa.

Our engagements in Africa continue to grow and yield positive results. Our study abroad course in Africa remains the focal point of experiential learning for our students. Past editions have taken our students to South Africa, Ghana, Burkina Faso, and Rwanda. In the summer of 2016, the course went to Malawi and will return to South Africa in 2017. We have also expanded our MOUs with Universities in Africa with three recent agreements with the Universities of Lagos, Benin, and Nsukka, all in Nigeria.

IAS colleagues continue to make significant gains in funded research and projects involving partnerships and networks in Africa. Summer traffic to Africa among our faculty is considerable. Our faculty are currently involved in funded research on women and artisanal mining (Professor Blair Rutherford and Doris Buss), abortion and reproductive rights (Professor Susanne Klaussen), refugees and human rights (Professor James Milner), and the limits and potential of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights (Professor Kamari Clarke).

Most significant is the growth in the collegial relationship between IAS and all the sister units which constitute her institutional building blocks at Carleton. Sister units contribute 47 cross-appointed faculty to IAS. These selfless colleagues invest time and energy to teach our courses, serve on our committees, volunteer for our weekly run of activities and events. Our collaborative masters program in African Studies depends on the cooperation, collaboration, and generosity of the seventeen sister units participating in it. The efforts of our sister units and their faculty are complemented by

our expanding corps of Adjunct faculty and short-term visitors.

These are the relationships that make Carleton IAS what she is – the most dynamic hub of Africanist work in Canada. I look forward to more years of service working for and with this dynamic community of scholars, students, and partners to build IAS.

Pius Adesanmi

Director

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# Bio- Engineering Gender Equality? By Sheila Rao



**I had always been fascinated by food:** how we grow it, prepare it and consume it; and particularly, women's relationship to food and food systems. Many years of experience in international development, (overseas and in Canada) furthered my interest in food and gender in the Sub-Saharan Africa context, and led me to my current doctoral studies in Anthropology at Carleton. I chose to study women's changing roles in farming in Tanzania through a close examination of a current and commonly promoted solution to malnutrition; biofortification, a process of technologically modifying staple foods to create more nutrient-rich varieties. For my doctoral research I focus on how women grow and prepare different varieties of sweet potato, including newly introduced bio-fortified orange varieties (OSP) for themselves and their families in Mwanza, a major sweet potato consuming area in the country.

Private foundations and development agencies fund international agricultural research centres and non-governmental organizations to promote the production, consumption and sales of biofortified sweet potato, rich in beta-carotene, across Sub-Saharan African in an effort to address vitamin A deficiency. Although research has shown the positive implications of eating more OSP on children's health, my research looks at the long term impact of this kind of strategy on women farmers' everyday lives; and the ways in which promotional tools and activities either reinforce gender norms or challenge them.

My research focused on farming communities in Mwanza region, where 99% of households grow traditional varieties of sweet potato. Sweet potato, 'woman's crop' in Mwanza is mainly intended for daily household consumption and also considered a 'food security' crop due to its three-month short growing season. However, the majority of promotional activities and information available emphasize the potential commercial benefits to farmers, along with the nutritional benefits. Current Tanzanian agricultural policies also reflect this priority and emphasize the marketable value of certain crops over others, expecting that nutrient-rich foods could earn higher market prices. Yet, dominant narratives neglect the gendered implications of commercializing a food security crop, and whether this benefits or hinders women who grow sweet potato.

I recently returned from conducting fieldwork in Mwanza, where I worked with farmer groups growing OSP, and NGOs involved in promoting the production and consumption of new sweet potato varieties. Through the generous support of the International Development Research Centre Doctoral Award (IDRA), my ethnographic fieldwork allowed me to interrogate the inherent tensions between gender roles in farming, varying perceptions and framings of nutrition, and the overarching emphasis on commercializing nutritious crops. For two planting seasons, I traced the movement of OSP planting materials and informational materials

from research institutes and NGOs to farming households, observing interactions between NGOs, researchers and farmers, while also documenting the everyday strategies women use to manage family nutrition. I observed (and often participated in) the various activities women perform on and off farm, and witnessed how they adapt and accommodate their eating habits to seasonal variability in weather patterns and inconsistent access to quality planting material. Women's roles varied, depending on their social and family networks, their access to additional labour and

financial support, and their overall long-term capacity to invest in growing sweet potato. I am looking forward to sharing some of these insights with the farmers, researchers and NGO I had the privilege of working with in Tanzania and with the Institute of African Studies and the wider academic community in Canada 🌸

Sheila Rao is currently in the 4th year of her PhD in Anthropology, working under the supervision Blair Rutherford and Louise de le Gorgendiere.

# Oxford Eddiecated



Photo: Eddie Ndopu Launching an Oxfam Campaign on the floor of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, April 10, 2015

**Last summer** a Carleton graduate, Eddie Ndopu, made waves across various media platforms thanks to his acceptance into an MA program in Public Policy at Oxford University's Blavatnik School of Government. Ndopu's admission is particularly notable because he is apparently the first African with physical disabilities to be accepted to study at Blavatnik. Eddie found, however, that the scholarship offered to him was insufficient to also cover the costs of his essential caregiver. Eddie has spinal muscular atrophy and requires an electronic wheelchair for mobility and a personal aid for many basic life tasks.

This led Eddie to launch a crowd-funding campaign #OxfordEddiecated, in efforts to cover the additional \$46,000 in projected expenses. Particularly notable is the brilliant video that accompanies the campaign. The video strikes at the ideology of individualism and critiques the way built environments serve to exclude

while propping up an ablist majority. It is a fantastic resource that could be used in classrooms in a number of contexts.

Many will remember Eddie from his time at Carleton, because of his contributions in class and because of the enormous impact he had on extra-curricular spaces on campus. He came to Carleton from South Africa, in part because the university has made significant strides in creating a more accessible campus. While studying, Eddie worked at the Carleton Disability Awareness Center and the Gender and





### #OxfordEddicated cont...

#### Sexuality Resource Center.

Almost immediately upon graduating, Eddie began working at Oxfam as Head of Amnesty International's Youth Engagement Work for Africa. This allowed him to travel for work in London, Cape Town, Nairobi, Dakar and elsewhere. His move to Oxford coincides with the foundation of his non-profit "Evolve Initiative", which is intended to advocate for increased access and opportunities for disabled peoples everywhere.

On November 29th Eddie Turned 26 years old. This is remarkable given that as a baby doctors thought he would likely only live for a few years. Happy Birthday Eddie and may you enjoy many more years to challenge the ablist status quo on a global scale.



The IAS sends Eddie Ndopu our warmest

## Congratulations!

Photos from top: Eddie pictured in a screenshot from his promotional video for the #OxfordEddicated campaign. Below he is pictured at the Johannesburg office of Oxfam South Africa with Toby Moorsom and Tiffany Liu. Dr. Toby Moorsom is a regular contract instructor with the IAS and editor of this newsletter. Tiffany Liu is a PhD candidate in the department of Anthropology. Her research focuses on Chinese migration and investment in South Africa. She is also a fellow with the Migration and Diasporic Studies program.



# Gender Dimensions of Artisanal Mining

Research Report by:  
Doris Buss, Blair Rutherford and  
Sarah Katz-Lavigne

Photo: Artisanal gold miners in Manica Province, Mozambique, Blair Rutherford

Being an academic researcher in the global north means that summers are about research and writing; a chance to catch up on unfinished projects, launch into new books and new research, with the hope that by the end of August, those incredibly unrealistic plans for writing (1 book, 2 books?), along with equally ambitious personal goals (visit relatives (aging parents), clean the house, get fit, balance cheque book) will be achieved. Disappointment is inevitable.

But when research projects involve travel, ‘summer’ takes on a different pace. The past two years, we’ve spent some of our summers traveling to different parts of the African continent to conduct research, and meet with colleagues, on two projects examining women’s livelihoods in artisanal and small scale mining (ASM) in six countries. A SSHRC-funded project focuses on gold (ASM) and statebuilding in Kenya, Mozambique and Sierra Leone, and a second project, funded by Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women (GrOW) Program on women’s economic empowerment and artisanal mining of gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten in Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda.

These two projects combine different kinds of field research; close study of individual artisanal mining areas with analysis of governance dynamics at multiple scales, including interviews with law and policy makers

in national, regional, and internationalized contexts. The projects involve Canadian and African partners, university colleagues and PhD students. In 2015, some of our summer travel was to a large meeting organized by our colleagues in Uganda with all researchers on both projects, including gender focal points from mining communities in DRC, Rwanda and Uganda, held in Kampala, described here by Sarah Katz-Lavigne, a research assistant on the SSHRC-funded project and a doctoral candidate at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton.

This summer, we each traveled to conduct research on the SSHRC project.

## Manica District, Mozambique:

I (Blair) spent the month of June conducting ethnographic research on gender dynamics in the artisanal gold mining that occurs throughout the district. There is archaeological and historical evidence of different forms of gold mining taking place throughout the Eastern Highlands mountain range (which currently helps to form part of the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique) during the precolonial period. However, the recent history of ASM in Manica District goes back to the 1990s after the 1992 peace accord was signed by FRELIMO, the party that has ruled Mozambique since independence in 1975,



and RENAMO, a rebel group that has since turned itself into a political party. Unfortunately, Laila Chemane, a Sociology MA candidate from the University of Eduardo Mondlane who joined me last year, was unable to make the 1200 kilometer trip from Maputo this year. But I was joined by a fourth year student from the Universidade Pedagógica branch in Chimoio, the capital of Manica province, who is doing his honours research on ASM.

Learning about how women and men get involved and work in the different forms of gold mining in the district, the influence of state policies on their practices, and the possibilities of profit and the perils of personal and environmental risk was fascinating. Based in Vila de Manica, the Mozambican border town with Zimbabwe, Blair also learned about the cosmopolitan roots and routes of the gold trade, as many of the larger buyers living there came from West Africa or Asia. Some originally located themselves there as part of the diamond rush in Marange, Zimbabwe starting in 2007, but turned themselves to the gold and tourmaline trade after the Zimbabwean state tightened up its control over the diamond trade, often through violent means. This year, however, the tourmaline trade was more tenuous, as its mining north of Manica District was being contested through renewed fighting between RENAMO and the FRELIMO government.

### **Nairobi and Migori, Kena and Maputo, Mozambique.**

In July, I (Doris) traveled to Kenya with Carleton doctoral candidate Sarah Katz-Lavigne where we were joined by University of Nairobi PhD student Otieno Aluoka. Reflecting the multi-scalar nature of the project, our Kenya trip began with interviews with senior bureaucrats in the Ministry of Mining in Nairobi, and then onto Migori, western Kenya, where we began research on gender dynamics at an artisanal and small-scale gold mine.

Traveling and working with fellow researchers, Sarah and Aluoka, certainly makes field research much richer and more fun. Conversations over breakfast and dinner, where we batted around ideas and commentary,

invariably revealed important insights and analysis that would not have been possible for any of us on our own. And then, of course, there is food and shopping. In Nairobi, Sarah and I, while sampling a seemingly obscure (but excellent!) Indian-food restaurant in Westlands, ran into someone Sarah knew from her graduate work in London several years ago. In western Kenya, we managed a bit of shoe shopping at the Kenya-Tanzania border on an otherwise dull weekend day (when research at the mine site wasn't possible).

After leaving Sarah and Aluoka to continue the



Photo: Sarah Katz-Lavigne with an artisanal miner in Massara, western Kenya

Kenya field research (Sarah was based in Migori for almost 4 weeks), I went to Maputo, Mozambique to conduct interviews with government officials, civil society activists, and donors on Mozambique's extractives industries sector, and the governance of ASM. Research in this Portuguese-speaking city was made possible in large part by the assistance of João Colaço, a sociology professor at the University of Eduardo Mondlane, who facilitated and joined me for many of the interviews. While our interest in this project is

with ASM, Mozambique has been, until recently, abuzz with activity around its promising liquid natural gas, coal, and mineral deposits. My visit, though, coincided with a series of events – budget crises, a scandal over missing/misappropriated government loans, and the ongoing conflict with RENAMO – that slowed down developments and curbed some enthusiasm. While there was a depressed or anxious tenor among some of the people we interviewed, the slowdown also created space for reflection and many of the interviewees were relatively open in their musings about the strengths and (evident) weaknesses in efforts to strengthen law and policy on resource governance. It was a rich research experience, in large part because of the collaboration with our UEM colleague, João. (And some shopping and visits to restaurants also added to the enjoyment!).✿

Back in Canada and it's now the end of August. The house isn't cleaned, the cheque book isn't balanced, the articles only partly written. But the 'summer' research months feel richer, more productive, all the same.

# Advancing Management Scholarship in Africa and Beyond

Moses N. Kiggundu, Professor, Sprott School of Business & IAS



**For the first half of 2016**, my travels to Africa focused on my work as Founding Editor of the *Africa Journal of Management* (AJOM; [www.tandfonline.com/rajm](http://www.tandfonline.com/rajm)). In January, I participated in the 3rd Biannual Conference of the Africa Academy of Management (AFAM) held at the Strathmore Business School, Nairobi Kenya. The theme of the conference was: Advancing Africa Through Management Knowledge and Research. The keynote address was given by Bob Collyman, CEO, Safaricom, Kenya's leading mobile network company. In spite of security concerns and travel advisories for Kenya, the conference was well attended by scholars and managers from Africa and abroad.

As part of the conference, we launched, an AJOM Special Issue, on the study of managing in an integrating East Africa, focused on the history, developments and challenges of regional integration in the East African community. At the event we were joined by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), East Africa, which funded the project. The Special Issue contains three research articles and 13 managers' stories told by CEOs and senior managers of 13 different firms recounting their day to day experiences doing business in a regionally integrating business environment of the EAC. The firms included multinationals (Coca Cola, DHL) and local businesses from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda (see Moses N. Kiggundu & Thomas Walter, editors, *Managing in an Integrating East Africa*, *Africa Journal of Management* Vol. 1, 4, 2015). The managers' stories have been used in the USA as instructional reading materials for training future American managers in international

business. This is significant because until now, Africans managers are trained using American instructional materials. For the first time, African scholarly materials are being used in American university management courses.

During the study, we used graduate students and faculty colleagues from Carleton University, African, American and European universities. We were particularly interested in supporting junior and female upcoming management scholars based in Africa. One Carleton University doctoral student, currently doing field research in Africa is working with the AJOM team on a review of scholarly published studies on continental integration in Africa. We've been able to attract advanced doctoral students from US business schools who are interested in broadening their research portfolios by including management research about Africa. We are looking for additional funding in support of capacity building for management scholarship in Africa.

After the conference, I travelled to Arusha, Tanzania to the Headquarters of the EAC to discuss with senior officials of the EAC Secretariat and GIZ East Africa the results of the joint AJOM-GIZ study and to plan ahead for deeper regional integration. One of the follow up projects deals with the study and strategies for regional integration of the East African pharmaceutical industry. AJOM has established a working relationship with the African Capacity Building Foundation in Harare to undertake various pan African initiatives including the AU Agenda 2063 (and Agenda 2030: see DeGhetto, et al "The African Union's 2063: Aspirations, Challenges, and Opportunities for Management Research", AJOM, 2, 1, March 2016, 93-116; Slavova, M. & E. Okwechime, "African Smart Cities Strategies for Agenda 2063", AJOM, 2, 2 June, 2016, 210-229.), domestic resource mobilization, and managing agribusiness in Africa. The strategy is to build strategic alliances with like minded organizations based in Africa to collaborate in advancing management scholarship in Africa and globally.

I also participated in the University of Fort Hare (UFH) centennial celebrations by contributing to the Special Edition on Africa's Public Service Delivery & Performance Review (APSDPR: M.N. Kiggundu "Alternative Service Delivery in Africa: The Case for International Regional Organizations", In Press. 🌸



# Researching the Criminalization of Inter-Racial Relationships in Apartheid-Era South Africa



Photo: Susanne Klausen, left, with Nozuko Mpondo in New Brighton, July 13, 2016

## Susanne M. Klausen, Department of History and Institute of African Studies

**I was on sabbatical this past year,** which provided me with the opportunity to focus without distraction on my new major historical research project in South Africa, an examination of the application of the Immorality (Amendment) Act, passed in 1950, that criminalized sexual relationships between whites and people of other “races.” The law was intended to prevent miscegenation, always a major source of fear among the white minority in modern South Africa, where the vast majority of the population were blacks who were denied political, economic and social rights during the segregation era (1910-1948) and then the apartheid era (1948 to 1994). I spent months in Cape Town working at the National Library and Archives where I examined a range of documents related to this topic, including newspaper coverage of arrests of South Africans for contravening the law banning inter-racial relationships and documents related to the national government’s attempts to build strong, patriarchal white families as a foundation of white supremacist rule. I found a tremendous amount of primary source material that I copied and took home with me, which I will continue to consult as I begin to write my next monograph, tentatively titled, *Forbidden Desire: The Criminalization of Inter-Racial Relationships in Apartheid South Africa*.

As part of my research, I hope to interview South Africans directly affected by the application of this racist law. (I have received permission from Carleton’s Research Ethics Board to do so.) In July I conducted my first interview. I drove to New Brighton, a township

next to Port Elizabeth, to talk to Nozuko Mpondo, the sole surviving sibling of Nobantu “Bubbles” Mpondo, a beautiful Xhosa model who defied the Immorality (Amendment) Act in the 1970s and engaged very publicly and unapologetically in a relationship with a white Afrikaner named Jannie Beetge. The two were prosecuted for contravening the law in 1977. They were found guilty and given suspended sentences but continued their relationship as soon as the trial was over. Ultimately Nobantu planned to leave Jannie to pursue her modelling career in London, UK, but she was murdered; it seems Jannie shot her and then killed himself, although there were always rumours that the apartheid regime was somehow involved. Nozuko flew up to Johannesburg from Port Elizabeth to identify her dead sister’s body. Bubbles’s and Jannie’s trial received widespread newspaper coverage both inside South Africa and internationally, and I plan to include analysis of their relationship in my new book, so having a chance to interview Mpondo’s sister was really exciting. I met Nozuko at her home in New Brighton where she told me stories about what Nobantu was like before and during her days as a glamorous model and infamous “immoral” woman in Johannesburg in the 1970s. Luckily, in Spring 2016 I won a SSHRC Insight Grant so I have funds to continue my research in South Africa over the next five years. Happily my sabbatical research trip was only the start of an exciting journey into a new aspect of South Africa’s troubled history 🌸

# Property Rights and Small-Scale Mining



Photo: A coltan mine in North Kivu, Eastern Congo

## IAS Affiliates Publish Special Collection on Mining in *Third World Thematics*

**Chris Huggins, an adjunct professor at the Institute of African Studies**, guest edited a collection of articles on the links between ‘Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining’ (ASM) and property rights issues for *Third World Thematics* journal, which will be published in October. ASM is hugely important, in terms of employment and mineral production, around the world. There are at least 20–30 million artisanal and small-scale miners globally, with more than 8 million of them working in Africa.

The first article, *Different faces of access control in a Congolese gold mine*, by Sara Geneen and Klara Claessens, is already online [here](#). Other articles look at Mongolia, Colombia, South Africa, Zambia, and Ghana. Contributors include Bonnie Campbell, a Professor at Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) and established expert on the mining sector

and Sarah Katz-Lavigne, a PhD student at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA), who is affiliated with IAS. Katz-Lavigne’s article, *Property rights and large-scale mining: Overlapping claims in and around mining sites in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia*, provides an overview of classical theories on property rights, especially the evolutionary theories of property rights that assume particular rationalities of privatization. Critiquing these theories, and focusing particularly on issues of economic efficiency and distributional concerns, she examines the role of the state in property rights enforcement in areas of ‘limited statehood’. Using the examples of industrial mining in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia (and associated disputes with ASM actors), Katz-Lavigne uses the concept of ‘enforcement coalitions’ to examine the ways in which states, companies,



local communities, and other actors interact, often via (fragile) 'corporate social responsibility'-type commitments. She also notes the differential gender impacts of dispossession of local communities.

In his introduction to the collection, Huggins draws attention to tensions between state-sanctioned and customary systems of land and resource management, contending that control of mineral resources in the global south by industrial mining operations can be seen as a form of geographer David Harvey's concept of accumulation by dispossession, a version of what Marx called 'primitive accumulation'. Huggins also notes that ASM in the global South is not framed in the same way as the historical forms of informal mining in the global North; independent miners in low-income countries are rarely seen as 'pioneers' for example. It has instead been described, in some work, as a 'primitive' and 'chaotic' form of resource extraction, even though many informal mining operations are highly organized. Huggins situates these issues within the broader context of natural resource policies, arguing that current attempts at 'formalization' of the artisanal sector resonate with ongoing debates and policy processes in the forestry sector and wildlife conservation sphere, where models

for co-management by communities and state agencies are common, but controversial; as well as efforts to prevent or mitigate the 'global land-grab' by multinational companies.

The articles in this Third World Thematics col-



Photo: Gold mined through artisanal means, in Central African Republic

lection are notable for their clear-eyed assessment of the various benefits and risks associated with the ASM sector, their recognition of the agency of artisanal miners and 'local communities' within the uneven hierarchies in which they are embedded, and their acknowledgement of the difficulties of state regulation of such a complex set of issues.

Several contributors refer

to similar frameworks (broadly, critical understandings of property access which are attuned to multi-scale power dynamics) but use them to develop somewhat different analytical tools. These attributes, as well as a common characteristic of identifying general findings from particular case studies, make this collection a valuable addition to the literature on property rights and mining s

Chris Huggins, a Carleton Graduate (PhD) and Adjunct Professor at the IAS, just completed a Banting Post-Doctoral Fellowship at Wilfrid Laurier University in Canada and has since taken a position as an Assistant Professor in the Department of International Development and Global Studies at the University of Ottawa



## Support the Blair Rutherford Student Fund!!!

To honour Blair's pioneering work at the Institute for African Studies, and his commitment to students, we have launched the Blair Rutherford Student Fund. The purpose of this fund is to assist both undergraduate and graduate students in IAS to offset cost related to conferences. Blair Rutherford recognized that the real strength of IAS is its students and he always sought to provide support and pathways for their learning and future ambitions. This fund recognizes those efforts and offers a way to expand these opportunities for African Studies students. for details see:

<http://carleton.ca/africanstudies/blair-rutherford-student-fund/>

# Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability in Africa

Report by, Yiagadeesen (Teddy) Samy



On May 4<sup>th</sup> 2016, the Institute of African Studies (IAS), in conjunction with the Group of African Heads of Mission in Ottawa, organized a conference that examined “Climate Change to Environmental Sustainability: Challenges and Opportunities for Africa and Canada”. The conference benefitted from the support of two other academic units (the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and the Bachelor of Global and International Studies) at Carleton University, the Africa Study Group (an Ottawa-based think tank), the African Ambassadors in Ottawa and the Pan-African Affairs Division of Global Affairs Canada.

The opening remarks were delivered by Nicolas Chapuis, the current Ambassador of France to Canada. Mr. Chapuis outlined what had been achieved as a result of the Paris Climate Agreement (more on this below) in December 2015, and how African leaders had discussed the importance of reaching such an agreement, including the necessary funding and technical expertise to mitigate climate change. He also discussed how the challenge of climate change adaptation and mitigation represented an opportunity to promote sustainable development in Africa.

This was followed by three different panels of speakers – consisting of a mix of academics, practitioners/policy-makers and African ambassadors – that looked specifically at 1) the impact of climate change on women in Africa 2) how to support African innovation as it relates to renewable energy, agriculture and women’s empowerment and 3) how to strengthen Canada-Africa partnerships through policy solutions to build climate resilience. In the closing remarks, Lise Filiatrault, Assistant Deputy Minister, Sub-Saharan Africa Branch at Global Affairs Canada, highlighted how Canada took a leadership role on climate change at COP 21 and is also taking the necessary steps to support domestic ratification.

Several of the speakers reinforced what is well known about the African continent, namely its vulnerability to climate change – which disproportionately affects women and the poor – and the fact that it is also the least able to adapt to it despite having contributed very little to global greenhouse emissions. We were also reminded that climate change will not only have environmental impacts but will also have implications for issues such as food security, health and migration.



As some of the speakers highlighted, while certain specific initiatives such as conservation agriculture and the Africa Biogas Partnership Programme are already yielding positive results in several countries, some of these could be scaled up to reach more people. More effort will be needed if Africa is to successfully adapt to, and mitigate, climate change.

The Paris Agreement, negotiated during the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, includes a commitment to keep the rise in global temperatures well below 2° C above pre-industrial levels and will enter into force 30 days after the double threshold of 55 countries and 55% of global emissions is met. As part of this agreement, more than 190 countries, including many African ones, pledged to make efforts to reduce global warming. Prior to the Paris meeting, the Trudeau government announced in November 2015 that it would devote \$2.65 billion in climate finance spending from 2016-2020 to help developing countries fight climate change. This amounts to a doubling of Canada's fast-start financing levels when compared to what the previous Conservative government had provided under a 2009 Copenhagen climate deal. During COP 21, Canada also announced \$275 million (as part of the \$2.65 billion) for several initiatives that will have direct impacts for African countries such as support for the G7 Africa Renewable Energy Initiative, enhancing access by developing countries to climate risk insurance, and support for the Least Developed Countries Fund to support adaptation efforts.

As of today, 180 countries have signed the Paris Climate Agreement, and 26 countries accounting for 39.07% of global emissions have ratified it. These 26 countries include China and the United States, which are the world's two largest emitters and account together for 37.98% of global emissions, and 4 African countries (Cameroon, Mauritius, Seychelles and Somalia). According to projections by [Climate Analytics](#), 32 additional parties have indicated their intent to ratify the agreement by the end of 2016 which would take us to 58 countries representing 59.88% of global greenhouse gas emissions, and over the double threshold for the agreement to enter into force.

Ultimately, the ability of African countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change will require resources (both financial and technical) and political

will. Canada's contribution of well-needed resources, expertise and technology is certainly welcome but closing Africa's climate financing gap will require a considerable and sustained effort by the international community over the coming years, if not decades.

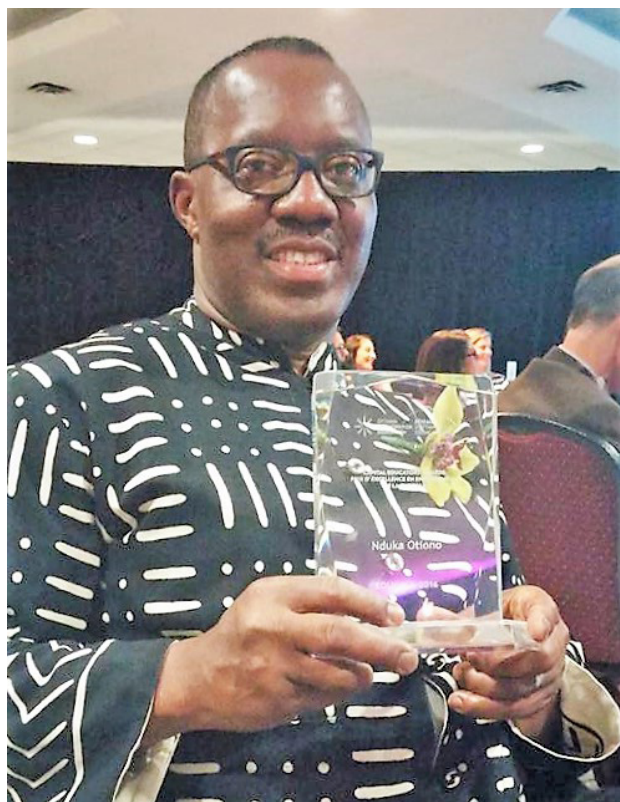
*Yiagadeesen (Teddy) Samy ([www.carleton.ca/~ysamy](http://www.carleton.ca/~ysamy)) is a Professor of International Affairs at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University.*

## Carleton IAS Professor at the Carthage Film



Our IAS colleague and Professor of African Cinema, Aoubakar Sanogo, recently attended the 50th anniversary of the Carthage Film Festival in Tunisia held from October 28th to November 5, 2016. The Carthage Film Festival is the very first film festival on the African continent and was co-founded by such pioneering figures in African cinema as Tahar Cheriaa and Ousmane Sembène. Professor Sanogo co-organized an international symposium on film archiving for the festival.

# IAS Awards



On May 19, 2016 IAS faculty, Nduka Otiono won the Capital Educators' Award for teaching excellence in the Ottawa Area. Otiono was one of three Carleton Professors out of the 18 educators awarded. The recipients were selected from a pool of 63 finalists from elementary, secondary and post-secondary institutions.



Susanne Klausen (left), and Paul Mkandawire with their Carleton University Research Achievement Awards, April 19, 2016



Paul Mkandawire, Interdisciplinary Studies, receives a Carleton University Research Achievement Award, April, 19, 2016. The award is for Mkandawire to investigate the synergism between two global processes, HIV/AIDS and climate change, and its implications for children in Malawi. In 2016 he also received the Association of American Geographers Emerging Scholar Award. In the same year he led the IAS course abroad, where he took a group of students to Malawi. Bravo Dr. Mkandawire



Dr. Susanne Klausen of the Department of History won the Joel Gregory Prize and the Canadian Committee on Women's History book Prize for her 2015 book, *Abortion Under Apartheid: Nationalism, Sexuality and Women's Reproductive Rights in South Africa*. The book was also shortlisted for the Wallace K. Ferguson Prize, awarded to the outstanding book in non-Canadian history by the Canadian Historical Association. Klausen also won the Carleton University Research Achievement Award for her current project titled, "Forbidden Desire: Interracial Intimacy in South Africa during Apartheid, 1948-1990". Finally, she won the support of a Wellcome Research Bursary



# IAS EVENTS, IN PICTURES



On January 21st, The Institute of African Studies held a formal farewell event to thank Blair Rutherford for his service to the institution, as Director since 2009, when he helped found the Institute.



Full house at the IAS February 2nd 2016 Black History Month Event "Research, Repression, and Freedom." David Austin in conversation with CBC's Adrian Harewood. Co-sponsored by the History Watch Project



## *Calypso Jews: Jewishness in the Caribbean Literary Imagination*



On March 8, 2016 the IAS held a book launch for IAS-affiliated colleague, Professor Sarah Casteel. The audience agreed that “Calypso Jews: Jewishness in the Caribbean Literary Imagination” is a groundbreaking, interdisciplinary book. They bought copies at the venue. Go and buy yours! The book is published by Columbia University Press and has already garnered numerous positive reviews from



## African Ambassadors' Conference, From Climate Change to Environmental Sustainability: Challenges and Opportunities for Africa



See the above report on the conference on page 12 by Yiagadeesen (Teddy) Sammy. The 2nd Annual African Ambassadors' conference drew a full house.



Excellency Nicolas Chapuis, Ambassador of France to Canada and keynote speaker beside the chair, Pius Adesanmi



# 2nd Institute of African Studies International Undergraduate conference, October 15, 2016

Carleton Undergrads in African Studies have once again showed an exceptional level of commitment and conviction toward the study of Africa. The conference theme this year was “Africa after Africa Rising: Politics, Development, Youth and Innovation in an Era of Globalization”. It featured students coming from the following disciplines: Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, Law, Global and International Relations, Policy and Political Science, Art History, Cultural Studies, Musicology, Religion, Film Studies, Business, Media and Communication Studies, Technology, Literature and Critical Studies.



Above: Professor Jane Onsongo, Deputy Head of Mission, the High Commission of Kenya



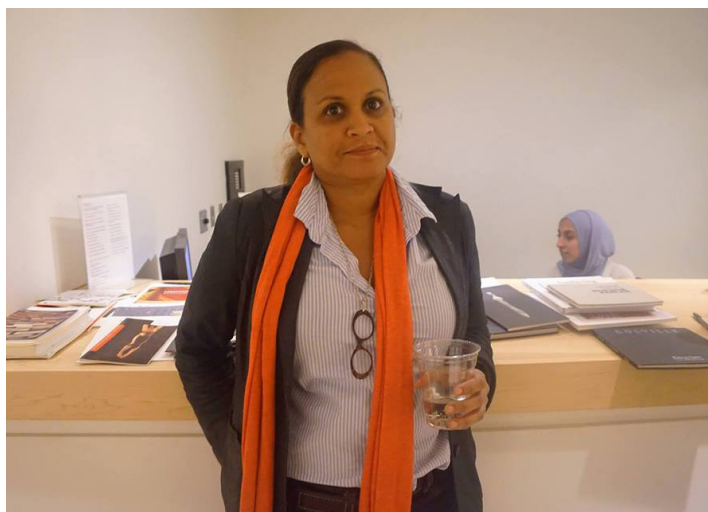












Hoping to see  
you at Carleton  
Institute of  
African Studies  
events in  
**2017**