



# Institute of African Studies

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

## Fall Newsletter, 2017

### Director's Note

We have had an incredible 2016 - 2017 academic year at IAS. We had great success with our flagship conference with the group of African Heads of Mission in Ottawa on May 18, 2017. Thanks to our colleague, Professor Audra Diptee, our Black History Month lecture sold out to a packed audience. Professor Nduka Otiono and his team delivered a very successful second edition of our annual undergraduate research conference. Professor Aboubakar Sanogo shepherded another successful edition of the African Film Festival of Ottawa. Professor Blair Rutherford led our study abroad course in South Africa. Professor Monica Patterson did an excellent job coordinating our monthly Brownbag talk series.

As I write, we have just taken delivery of 25 boxes containing 459 books and art works privately donated to our growing and expanding Africa Collections. The donations, priceless classic and contemporary books on Africa covering several disciplines, were shipped from Vancouver at the donor's expense. The entire process happened because faculty member, Professor Susanne Klausen, knew the owner of the collection in Vancouver, established links between the donor and IAS, and worked tirelessly to see that we got the books and art. Our retiring colleague, Professor Linda Freeman, also bequeathed to us her very rich Africa Collection.

I have mentioned the instances of these colleagues to highlight the dynamic ways in which the



IAS Director, Pius Adesanmi in Accra with the Honorable Heather Cameron, Canadian High Commissioner to Ghana, June, 2017

Institute has continued to grow as a confederacy of passion: passion for Africa; passion for the vision and mission of the Institute. It is through the unparalleled

dedication and contributions of all members of our growing community that we continue to live up to our reputation as one of the most dynamic destinations for the study of and research on Africa in Canada. It is also through our collective efforts that our undergraduate and graduate programs are growing even as our students' learning experience is enhanced through an array of programs and events which make us one of the most prolific units on campus.

Members of our community have won an array of prestigious prizes: our Administrator, Ms. June Payne, won a 2017 FPA Staff Excellence Award; Professor Nduka Otiono won a FASS Early-Career research Award; and Professor Kamari Clarke won the 2017 FPA Research Excellence Award.

IAS hopes to be able to continue to count on your goodwill and participation as we prepare for an even more productive and successful 2017-2018 academic year ahead.

Pius Adesanmi

Director



Pius Adesanmi with IAS administrator, June Payne after her acceptance of the FPA Staff Excellence Award, June, 2, 2017

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Institute of  
**African Studies**  
CARLETON UNIVERSITY

439 Paterson Hall  
1125 Colonel By Drive  
Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1S 5B6  
Tel: (613) 520-2600 ext. 2220  
Fax: (613) 520-2363



# Women in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining in Migori, Kenya



by, Sarah Katz-Levigne, PhD Candidate, Anthropology

The third year of Institute of African Studies research on women's involvement in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in the gold sector in Nyatike sub-county in Migori County, western Kenya, began on April 17<sup>th</sup> and wrapped up on May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2017. Sarah Katz-Lavigne of Carleton University stayed in the region for a total of three weeks, while project colleagues Eileen Alma (Coady Institute) and Aluoka Otieno (University of Nairobi) participated in the research for a week each. From hotly-contested local electoral nominations to the onset of the rainy season to physically demanding work conditions, the research has been a challenging but rewarding experience so far!

To date, the researchers have conducted two group discussions with female and male members of two community-based organisations in the mining sector.

A number of interviews (and one life history-inspired meeting) have been carried out with different individuals, including women who have invested in mining equipment to rent out; a woman who is a part owner of a mining pit; and a pair of women who teamed up to purchase a four-day work shift at a shaft owner's pit. After being in the area for several weeks in 2015 and 2016, the team has also made an exciting discovery: a shaft on private land, owned by a woman, in which her female employees regularly go down into the shaft to dig for ore (a very unusual practice in this area).

The final weeks of research included up

the included several interviews and life history exercises with women owning mining equipment; meeting with local and county officials; and more discussions with women who rent time shifts at other shaft owners' pits.

It has become increasingly apparent that gendered norms affect both women and men at the mining site (negatively and positively), not just – as is often portrayed in the literature – women. For instance, men's social role as those who go into the underground pits to dig for ore means they may be able to make more money than women. Yet men are under pressure, due to gendered norms about behaviour, to spend a lot of money as well. It seems more socially expected and acceptable for women to save, spend money on their children, and invest in business.

Even though ASM is often critiqued as highly negative for women, there needs to be some nuance. One example is the story of a widow who has been able to do well financially by investing in ore processing equipment and facilities. As a widow, if she had stayed in her home area, she would have been vulnerable and had little room to manoeuvre. So ASM can actually offer a second chance, a second lease on life, for women. The current set of detailed interviews with women have been a great help for gaining in-depth insight of the gendered picture, for both men and women.

# Kamari Maxine Clarke

## in Ottawa and...on the Move

Who would have guessed that Ottawa, Canada would have been the site of the research that shaped the African Union's withdrawal strategy for reform of the International Criminal Court (ICC)? Last year, Carleton professor of Global and International Studies (BGInS), also cross appointed in Law and Legal Studies and African Studies, Kamari Clarke, and research interns from Carleton's BGInS program worked daily on the research that would be the launching ground for the African Union (AU)'s strategy for addressing their dissatisfaction with the ICC's predominantly Africa focus. In preparation for the AU's Ministerial meeting with the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and later for the AU Summit and the ICC's Assembly of State meeting in the Hague, Clarke's team conducted the constitutional research that she and her associates used to analyze the status of state withdrawals from treaties under International Law which recently won her university recognition by being Carleton's 2017 Faculty of Public Affairs Research Prize winner.

Her work is complex as it is engaged with the African Union's controversial call for a collective withdrawal from the Rome Statute for the ICC. The backdrop—the AU claims that the ICC unfairly targets African leaders because for the past fifteen years all of its cases have involved African situations. In this political context, Clarke served as an AU consultant to investigate whether the concept of “collective withdrawal” was plausible in international law. And if so, what would be the implications for states that signed that treaty? She led the production of a 150-page report and advisory document that included a state-by-state analysis of the constitutional considerations in each of the thirty-four African states that are parties to the Rome Treaty for the ICC. The report offers historical background through which to contextualize Africa's relationship to the ICC, considers the implications of treaty withdrawals, and examines whether there can be



a collective withdrawal from the statute in the event a regional treaty is ratified. The purpose is to clarify the steps for state withdrawal while recognizing any possible political, social and economic implications of doing so. The work ultimately charts a roadmap for establishing a regional mechanism to address many of the economic crimes seen as root causes of violence in Africa. It has since influenced the AU's strategy on international justice in Africa.

By examining whether the concept of “collective withdrawals” can be seen as viable in international law, Clarke has noted the lack of precedents for such developments in customary international law and the importance of the unilateral nature of treaty signing and their obligations. By stressing the importance of seeking reforms within the ICC or pursuing unilateral withdrawals that are in keeping with Rome Statute for the ICC treaty rules, the report redirected the AU's withdrawal strategy



to focus instead on pursuing ICC amendments while leaving open the possibility of withdrawal if particular amendments were not resolved.

The report was circulated among participants and delegates at the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Assembly of State Parties (ASP) – a legislative body representing more than 130 nation states - in November 2016 and fed into the general debate following the announcement of withdrawal by three African countries as well as the Assembly of Heads of State and Government Decision and also the withdrawal strategy adopted by the AU Assembly at the January 2017 summit. Since then, the AU has focused on the ratification of the Malabo Protocol which would establish an African Court of Justice and Human Rights.

In helping to develop a ratification plan for institutionalizing the newly forming African Union court Clarke has helped the AU develop strategies for building African judicial capacity where necessary, especially in post-violence regions so that those victimized by violence can also pursue legal recourse. As she notes,

*Frankly, courts have specific purposes and they are not always the path to justice. But when they are the only option for addressing mass violence it's important to be clear about what conduct needs to be adjudicated.*

Clarke is concerned, however, that too often hybrid courts and tribunals are seen as the answer to Africa's problems when the conduct that is actually being adjudicated is not at the core of the root cause of violence. For this reason, she argues; "the African court will make a number of important contributions to international law

because of the inclusion of various economic crimes that are key to the forms of violence that we're seeing in Africa. Toxic dumping, corruption, drug trafficking are amongst the crimes that are being elevated to the level of international crimes. Corporate criminal liability is one of the modes of liability that was written into the treaty. So if the African court can pursue some of these crimes that are of greatest concern to ordinary Africans then along with political strategies around addressing inequality we can actually begin to address the roots of mass violence."

Clarke's insights are now serving as the basis for a new ratification plan for the African court, and she is making key contributions to scholarly and politically engaged work on Africa and ICC debates. For the past four years, Clarke has been providing research

and technical assistance to the African Union Legal office as they advise member states on their treaty obligations to the Rome Statute and develop strategies around the operationalization of the African Court for Justice and Human Rights. She had participated in the Specialized Technical Committee Meetings of the legal advisers of African States at the AU in Addis Ababa in which eight draft African treaties and model laws were presented, discussed, and debated and the meeting in which the Malabo Protocol for the African Court was actually adopted.

Along with the technical assistance work and the *Withdrawal study*, Clarke's expertise (ranging from social and political theory, to international criminal law, legal anthropology, and religious, transnational and social movements) has played a critical role in reframing the conversation about justice in Africa as one about addressing structures of violence and their



Professor Clarke with interns from Carleton's Bachelor of Global and International Studies Program

meanings to everyday people. Her scholarly book publications have also been influential in this arena with the recent publication co-edited with Abel Krotternus and Eedje de Volder, *Africa and the ICC: Perceptions of Justice*, (Cambridge University Press (CUP)). The book offers a lens through which to make sense of analyses of international law by drawing on “perception theory” rather than simply legal interpretation. Thus, it explores what justice in Africa means by posing questions about history, politics, economics, representation and legal interpretation.

Clarke’s

previous book, *Fictions*

*of Justice: The International Criminal Court and the Challenge of Legal Pluralism in Sub-Saharan Africa* (2009), contributed to heated debates over the politics of international tribunals and set the foundations for the development of a new field of legal studies she calls *the anthropology of justice*. This work established her as an expert in the socio-legal study of international justice and from there she went on to work on the ICC, the African Court, and the politics of international justice.

More recently she has been collaborating with Professor Charles Jalloh and former AU legal counsel, Professor Vincent Nhemelle, on a major book project with Cambridge University Press, *The African Court of Justice and Human Rights: A Compendium*. Funded by the Open Society, the 2018 print volume will also be released in Open Access format. The compendium will therefore serve as a key knowledge base for understanding the emergent African Court and its challenges. Also forthcoming is a single authored interdisciplinary book, *Affective Justice: The ICC and the African Union* (forthcoming, 2018). Clarke speaks in an animated way about this book as she describes the relevance of emotion and its necessary, yet complex deployment in international law. For example, she notes that

***“ICC does not that involve  
have a police the protection  
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apparatus to to “hold  
do its work. It individual  
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emotionally responsible for  
powerful mass crimes.”  
inducements K. Clarke***

the “ICC does not have a police force, it doesn’t have a state apparatus to do its work. It works through emotionally powerful inducements that involve the protection of “the victim” and the need to “hold individual perpetrators responsible for mass crimes.”

This argument has formed the core of her forthcoming book. She argues that “international justice, expressed through liberal legality, needs affectivities in order to be established as seemingly *legitimate*. Those affects emerge as physical and psychological responses and expressions that are embedded in particular

socio-historical structures.” As such, she describes the way that contemporary international justice is institutionalized through “feeling rules or norms” and that these feeling rules structure the emotional responses that are deemed appropriate or normal in particular situations.

This ground-breaking research, published in a variety of reports and journals, has provided insights into the extra-legal contexts through which to understand political decision-making among African leaders. They have contributed centrally to the establishment of her scholarly reputation in African postcolonial approaches to international justice.

Prior to her appointment as professor in Global and International Studies (BGINS) at Carleton, Kimari Clarke taught at Yale University from 1999 to 2013 where she honed her craft teaching bright, highly motivated students about law, culture, power, religion and inequality. Now, back in Canada, the Ontario native is helping to shape the expanding and very successful BGINS program. In the process she is exposing students to pressing issues at the forefront of African Studies and even offering opportunities for them to get involved. Carleton is very fortunate to have her.



# Jerusa Ali

## Ph.D Candidate, Law and Legal Studies

**J**erusa Ali's doctoral research project examines the crime of persecution in diverse historical and socio-legal contexts. Her project includes a study of ethnic, religious, and gender persecution in Nigeria, based on her fieldwork as a scholar in residence at the Department of Jurisprudence and International Law, University of Ilorin, Nigeria. The SSHRC Michael Smith Foreign Study Supplement generously supported her research. She describes her first and last day in Nigeria below.

*It's 7:15 am in Jabi, Abuja. The power is off and, guided by a torch, I slowly make my way across the Calcutta marble floor of the Villa turned guesthouse where I am staying. There are only two of us in the restaurant seating area that was carved out of one of the formal salons. Between Boko Haram, kidnappings and the fuel scarcity, the expat population had been relegated to other 'safer' zones in the Federal Territory. Al-Hajj Abdul Yahyah Birniwa (pseudonym) shifts his eyes towards, then away from me, as is religious protocol: 'As-salamu-alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh' ('May the peace, mercy, and blessings of God be with you'). Greetings are returned and—separated by a table—a semi-formal conversation ensues between us. We both order from the 'native dishes' menu—dodo, tomato omelets, bread, and black tea served with sealed packets of Peak powdered milk. He is a senior barrister with chambers in Abuja and Jigawa state and I am, much to his surprise, a graduate student researching international criminal law. He asks me if I am in Nigeria to write about the plan to take the Government of Nigeria to the International Court of Justice that was devised by Femi Falana, SAN. My initial impulse is to correct him—wrong court, misunderstanding of individual criminal responsibility, celebrification of a human rights barrister—instead I stay quiet and listen. In this frank and open breakfast exchange, I begin to understand and appreciate the unusual reception*



Jerusa Ali (left) and Abdulhafeez Oniguguru Muhammad (LL.M. Candidate, University of Ilorin) at the Departures Terminal, Murtala Muhammad International Airport, Lagos, Nigeria. Officer Hassan in background.

*of international criminal law in Nigeria—that these misunderstandings are important sources of knowledge on 'popular theories' of international criminal law. Months later at the airport in Lagos, I enter the Emirates queue and lift up my suitcase onto the wooden table for hand inspection. Officer Hassan pokes through my neatly packed belongings and rattles off something in Hausa, which he begrudgingly translates into English when he notices I am puzzled, 'Hajjiah, why did you come to Nigeria?' I briefly describe my research and he responds, 'The ICC is a tool of the imperialists! But, if they give you a job at the ICC, please come back and help Nigerians who are being persecuted in the North.' As I write my dissertation, these and other informal exchanges give me pause to think about importance of not limiting sources of knowledge about law, and to rethink through the role of international criminal justice actors and institutions in a postcolonial state such as Nigeria*

# By and For Children

Professor Monica Patterson, examines a unique hospital museum in South Africa



Hospital (KZNCH) will serve as a crucial node in a broader and expanding infrastructure of healthcare, social services, education, and heritage preservation in the province and beyond. Dr. Patterson's chapter explores "the vast potential of the unique presence of a museum space on a hospital premises... and involves simultaneously re-envisioning what a children's hospital – and a museum – can be."

A copy of the chapter is available from professor Patterson's Academia.edu site.

Assistant professor in Curatorial Studies and the Institute of African Studies Monica Eileen Patterson recently published a book chapter entitled, "By and For Children: History and Healing in a Hospital Museum in KwaZulu Natal," in the edited volume *Curatorial Dreams: Critics Imagine Exhibitions*. The collection was edited by Shelley Ruth Butler and Erica Lehrer and published by McGill-Queens University Press (2016).

Professor Patterson's chapter is situated between the unfolding developments of the actual KwaZulu-Natal Children's Hospital Restoration Project and her vision of one path that this and other children's hospitals might pursue. She writes, "Inspired by the project's visionary leaders, its future patients, and local South African initiatives that could be applied in a wide range of contexts, her curatorial dream presents the unique potential of an arts- and history-based hospital museum that is *by, for, and about* children."

Addington Children's Hospital was established in 1931 as the first children's hospital in South Africa, and a wide range of actors, including children themselves, have long been active in the advocacy, activism, and engagement that defined this unique institution and its public memory.

The renamed KwaZulu-Natal Children's



A mural outside the KwaZulu-Natal Children's Hospital as it undergoes renovations

## 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 fund is to assist undergraduate and graduate students in attending

conferences. Blair always sought to provide support and pathways for student learning and growth. 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/>



# IAS AWARDS, 2017

**P**rofessor Kamari Maxine Clarke (BGINS and IAS) won the 2017 FPA Research Excellence Award. In this interview, IAS Newsletter Assistant Editor, Bissy Waariyo, asks the laureate for her thoughts on the award and its potential impact on the Africanist community at Carleton and beyond.

**BW:** How did you feel upon learning that you won the award?

**KC:** I'm sure you can imagine that I was thrilled to hear the news that I won the research excellence award. In the first few moments I was quite happy. It felt good to know that the significant work that we accomplished over the past few years has been recognized in a profound way. But then in the next moment I paused and thought, oh no! Now I need to write the keynote lecture!

**BW:** The award comes with funding for an event/symposium that you have to convene. What will the event/symposium be about?

**KC:** The event will be in the form of a half day symposium which explores the judicialization of politics in the contemporary period. We will consider how we should be conceptualizing new regional court formations that are taking shape in Africa - as in other regional communities.

The event will open with a keynote lecture by me that draws on the research conducted during the period of the FPA award. I will make an argument against the "Justice Cascade" concept as a useful approach to understanding the judicialization of politics. This will be followed by a panel of speakers, Siba Grovogui a professor from Cornell, Bronwyn Lebow from UC Riverside and David Bosco at American University. They will serve as respondents to the core argument of the keynote (which will be pre-circulated). By responding to the keynote's provocation, the participants will map out the pros and cons of



Dr. Kamari Maxine Clarke (left) and Stephen Appa (Carleton IAS) present research on an Education for Justice panel in Accra, Ghana, June, 2017

a justice cascade concept and will debate the relevance of such a theory of pro-accountability justice.

The proposed symposium will also create a space to discuss both empirical and substantive changes in the international justice field. The symposium's goal will be to assess whether a new way of thinking about international justice is needed in the contemporary period and what the building blocks of such an argument should be. This symposium will provide a wonderful opportunity to convene a meeting with leading scholars concerned with the controversies related to this issue. Coupled with practitioners from the diplomatic community in Ottawa and a number of University of Ottawa and Carleton-based colleagues, the event is bound to be an important forum for reflecting on justice in Africa and future of international law.

# Battling Modern Day Slavery

Professor Audra A. Diptee wins Rockefeller Writing Residency

**P**rofessor Audra Diptee (History and IAS) recently learned that she has been awarded a Rockefeller Bellagio Writing Centre Residency in Bellagio, Italy. Here she is interviewed by Bissy Waariyo:

**BW:** What drew you to apply for the fellowship? Can you take us through your sentiments on learning that you have won such a prestigious award?

**AD:** It was about about six years ago that I first learnt about Rockefeller-sponsored writing residency at the Bellagio Center in Italy. I had just completed a very productive fellowship at Yale University's Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance & Abolition. While there I engaged in some very fascinating discussions about the problems of the humanitarian sector as it related to anti-slavery initiatives of the 21st century. Because The Rockefeller Foundation has a strong interest in projects that have a "direct impact on the lives of poor and vulnerable populations around the world," I felt it would be another great opportunity to write in a multidisciplinary environment with academics, activists, and artists who were trying to develop non-conventional approaches to "real world" problems. I didn't apply for The Rockefeller writing residency until 2017, as I thought it was important that I advanced my ideas further before doing so. As you might imagine, I was delighted when I learnt that I had been given this opportunity.

**BW:** Can you briefly describe the project you will be working on at Bellagio? From what I understand you will be spending some time in Italy?

**AD:** The writing residency is for one



month. During my time there, I will continue work on my project New Strategies for the Battle Against Modern Day Slavery. This is a continuation of my ongoing work and develops the ideas that I have laid out in a my article "The Problem of Modern Day Slavery: Is Critical Applied History the Answer?" which is to be published in a forthcoming issue of the journal Slavery & Abolition. In short, through its analysis of anti-slavery discourses and initiatives, my project will contemplate the ways in which power dynamics legitimate certain ways of knowing, interrogate the ahistorical tendencies of institutionally produced discourses, and problematize how various notions of the past come into conflict.

**BW:** How do you envisage that the project will impact your field broadly and, more specifically, in the Carleton IAS community?

**AD:** Although most academics understand that history is important and brings insights to the





## Pius Adesanmi Wins CBIE's 2017 Board of Director's Leadership Award

On November 1, 2017 in Halifax, Canada, IAS Director, Professor Pius Adesanmi, was awarded the 2017 Board of Director's Leadership Award of the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE). The High Commissioners of Nigeria and South Africa to Canada were in Halifax to share Professor Adesanmi's moment.

The award ceremony was the highpoint of the CBIE's 2017 Annual Conference and was attended by close to 1000 delegates from Canadian Universities and other higher education stakeholder sectors. Professor Adesanmi's award is in recognition of the impact of his work in postgraduate research capacity development in African Universities, notably in Ghana, Nigeria, and South Africa.

### Diptee Continued...

"real world," there is still a disconnect between academic research and all that happens beyond the ivory tower. At the heart of my research is an analysis of the ways in which social memory and historicity often mask the power dynamics that orient discussions on humanitarianism and development in the Global South. This issue of power and discourse is at the heart of what I call Critical Applied History. Needless to say, of course, it is relevant to the work of so many colleagues affiliated with the Institute of African Studies and the Carleton academic community more generally. My work in this area is an attempt to actively engage with colleagues working in development, policy, and a number of other fields.

**Audra A. Diptee** is Associate Professor of History and cross-appointed with the Institute of African Studies. She is also Managing Director of the History Watch Project. Diptee has authored and co-edited books on slavery and memory. She has also published numerous articles exploring childhood, race, and humanitarianism in both Africa and the Caribbean. Her work has been generously supported by various institutions and agencies including the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Organization of American States.

For nearly a decade, Professor Adesanmi has worked in African countries to groom the next generation of researchers in the humanities and the social sciences by training PhDs, postdocs, and early-career lecturers in interdisciplinary conversations and methodology. He has served for five years as faculty and consultant to the University of Ghana's Pan-African Doctoral Academy, an annual summer school for doctoral students from the West and East African subregions. During his sabbatical in Ghana in 2013-2014, he designed a brand new PhD programme in African Thought for the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana. He is also the Associate Director of the Abiola Irele School of Theory and Criticism, an annual summer training school for Nigerian lecturers at the Kwara State University. In South Africa, he works with the University of Johannesburg and Wits University to train and mentor doctoral and postdoctoral students in interdisciplinary research methods.

In 2010, Professor Adesanmi won the inaugural Penguin Prize for African Writing with his book, *You're Not a Country, Africa*. The Penguin Prize was initiated by Penguin Books in conjunction with Chinua Achebe. Professor Adesanmi is the Director of Carleton University's Institute of African Studies, the only such Institute in any Canadian University.



Dr. Nduka Otiono, IAS faculty member, far right wins a 2017 FASS earlycareer research award

## Firoze Manji Joins Nokoko Editorial Board!

The IAS is extremely delighted to announce Dr Firoze Manji to the editorial board of **Nokoko**, the open-access journal of the Institute of African Studies. Firoze is a leading, critical scholar-activist on and from Africa. Firoze is Kenyan activist with more than 40 years' experience in international development, health, human rights and political organizing. He is the publisher of Daraja Press ([www.darajapress.com](http://www.darajapress.com)), and founder and former editor-in-chief of the pan African social justice newsletter and website Pambazuka News ([www.pambazuka.org](http://www.pambazuka.org)) and Pambazuka Press ([www.pambazukapress.org](http://www.pambazukapress.org)), and founder and former executive director (1997-2010) of Fahamu – Networks for Social Justice ([www.fahamu.org](http://www.fahamu.org)).

Firoze has published widely on health, social policy, human rights and political sciences, and authored and edited a wide range of books on social justice in Africa, including on women's rights, trade justice, on China's role in Africa, on the recent uprisings in Africa and an anthology on Amilcar Cabral. He is co-editor, with Sokari Ekine, of *African Awakenings: The Emerging Revolutions* and co-editor with Bill Fletcher Jr, of *Claim No Easy Victories: The Legacy of Amilcar Cabral*. He has authored chapters in



several books, including most recently *Culture, Power and Resistance: reflections on the ideas of Amilcar Cabral in the State of Power* 2017 published by the Transnational Institute.

Firoze holds a PhD and MSc from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of London, and BDS from the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Currently living in Montreal, Firoze will be exploring possibilities of publishing past and future editions of **Nokoko** through Daraja. Firoze's extensive knowledge, networks, and passion for social justice issues across Africa will complement our current editorial board and promises further enhancement of our journal.



# IAS Welcomes Galadima Moses Pyefa as a Post-Doctoral Fellow from Nigeria

The Institute of African Studies welcomes Dr. Galadima Moses Pyefa, one of its new postdoctoral fellows. Moses comes from the Department of English Language, Plateau State University, Boko, Nigeria where he teaches literature and coordinates the Department's Native Language and Cultural Preservation Programme. Before coming to IAS, he led a research team in collecting, transcribing and translating selected folktales, proverbs and riddles of Plateau State indigenous languages, Nigeria, through a research grant from Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFund), Nigeria. Moses obtained his PhD Literature degree in 2011 from Ahmadu Bello University under the supervision of Professor Tanimu Abubakar.

While in residence at the Institute, Moses will undertake his research on The African Epic with a focus on the Legacy of epic and heroic tales. He will also evaluate the social structures that imbue heroes with life skills and shape their formation into the icons of national identity they have become, the family and age grade institutions and their military and political engagements. The grandeur and intensity of the actions of epic heroes and the artistry in its performance is the spring of Moses' deep interest in the epic tradition. Moses looks forward to a fruitful period of devotion to the study of the epic subgenre of Oral Literature, and appreciates his host institution for granting him the opportunity of a postdoctoral research.



He desires to contribute to the universal nature of Carleton University and its vibrant academic culture. Alongside Nduka Otiono's work on Oral Literature, the Institute will no doubt secure its reputation in this field of study.

Dr. Galadima arrived bearing precious gifts for the Institute from his home town in Plateau State: traditional musical instruments. This is a fantastic addition to the Institute's collection of African artistic genius and will provide important learning opportunities for students for years to come.

# Centres, Peripheries, Interstices



## Understanding a World of Change Through the Scholarship of Timothy Shaw

For well over four decades, the eclectic scholarship of IAS Adjunct Professor Timothy Shaw has reflected upon the changing contours of local, national, regional, and global political economies and has, in doing so, helped to foster a more dynamic and inclusive field of International Studies.

At the ISA convention in Baltimore in February 2017, two linked panels brought together former students, along with authors in Shaw's long-running International Political Economy (IPE) series from Palgrave Macmillan, to explore key themes in his work that have both responded to and interpreted pivotal trends in world politics, particularly from the vantage point of Africa and the global South. These included: theories of development and change; new regionalisms; global governance, formal and informal; social formations and agents, including states, civil societies, and diasporas; new forms and loci of wealth creation (BRICS, corridors, and capitalisms); changing world orders and the end of the 'Third World'; peace, conflict, and human security; and Africa in world (dis)order.

Participants from several countries and continents focused on particular dimensions of Shaw's work, the inter-connections between them, and the roots of his unflagging search for

new departures and possibilities in the study of world politics. Professor Shaw bore up well under the scrutiny of panelists and audience alike!

Shaw holds degrees from Makerere, Uganda, Sussex, UK and Princeton, US. For 30 years Professor Shaw was based in the Department of Political Science at Dalhousie University, however visiting professorships saw him teach in various parts of the world, including Zambia, Nigeria, Uganda, South Africa, Denmark, Japan and England. In 2001 he took up a post at the University of London. He then became Director of the Institute of International Relations at the University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad. Between 2012 and 2015 he served as the graduate program director of the Global Governance and Human Security PhD program at the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies, University of Massachusetts Boston. Shaw has helped launch and project the careers of innumerable

Above photo of panel 1: Larry Swatuk (Waterloo), Luke Ashworth (MUN), David Black (Dalhousie) Tim Shaw, Pamela Mbabazi (Uganda), and Fahim Quadir (York, and sadly cut from the photo).



Africanist scholars of international relations on the continent and around the world, mentoring more than 50 PhD's.

Professor shaw continues to edit the International Political Economy (IPE) series for Palgrave-Macmillan and Springer, and the IPE of New Regionalisms series for Routledge. He has published in a range of refereed journals and has held grants from a wide range of sources, from Canada (CIDA, Department of Foreign Affairs, SSHRC, IDRC, etc.), the European Union (GARNET, NETRIS), the North-South Institute, Qatar National Research Fund, and the UN Economic Commission for Africa, among others.

Tim has recently moved to Ottawa with his highly accomplished Africanist academic partner, Jane Parpart. As an Adjunct Professor at Carleton he is available for supervisory roles for students at any level. This provides an extraordinary opportunity for Carleton students to benefit from the guidance of one of the most experienced and committed academics of African IPE and International Relations.

## Some of Timothy M. Shaw's most recent book publications include:

*From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals  
Rethinking African Development*

Ed. Kobena T. Hanson, Korbla P. Puplampu, Timothy M. Shaw, (Routledge, 2018)

*African Foreign Policy & International Organizations*

with Jason Warner (eds) (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017)

*Development in Africa: refocusing the lens after the MDGs* (U. of Chicago, 2016)

*Africa & IR in the 21st Century* (Palgrave, 2015)

*Africa's Challenge to International Relations Theory* (Palgrave, 2013)

*Comparative Regionalism for Development in the 21st Century: Insights from the Global South* (Routledge, 2013)

*Diplomacies of Small States* (Palgrave, 2013)

*Rethinking Development: Challenges for Public Policy* (Palgrave, 2012)



In this photo, from left to right are: Janis van der Westuizen (Stellenbosch), Andrew Grant (Queen's), David Black (Dal), Tim, Larry Swatuk (Waterloo), Laura MacDonald (Carleton), and Kevin Dunn (Hobart and William Smith).

# Brown Bag Seminar Series

This year, the IAS continued its tradition of the Brown Bag series, organized by Assistant Professor Monica Eileen Patterson and IAS Administrator, Ms. June Payne.



The monthly talks addressed a range of disciplinary, geographic, and thematic topics from across the continent, and featured local and visiting scholars and advanced graduate students.

In the Fall semester, sociology doctoral candidate Duncan Scott from Queen's University in Belfast (UK) kicked off the series with his exploration of 'Ubuntu capitalism' and the rhetoric of reconciliation in post-apartheid South Africa. Next, anthropology doctoral candidate Wangui Kimari from York University presented a chapter from her dissertation entitled "The Story of a Pump: Life, Death, and Afterlives within an Urban Planning of 'Divide and Rule' in Nairobi, Kenya".

In January, Assistant Professor Dr. Yolanda Covington-Ward (Africana Studies and Anthropology) came from the University of Pittsburgh to talk about her recently published book, *Gesture and Power: Religion, Nationalism, and Everyday Performance in Congo*. She was followed by Lester B. Pearson Professor of International Development Studies and Chair of Dalhousie University's Department of Political Science, Dr. David Black, who spoke about his recent book in a talk entitled "Canada and Africa: the roots and repercussions of consistent inconsistency". Finally, finishing off a rich and diverse program was our own Dr. Kamari Clarke, Associate Professor of Global and International Studies. Her talk explored "African Withdrawals from the International Criminal Court: The Affective Politics of Refusal".





# Beyond SDG: African Women, Innovation, and the Future, IAS Conference, May, 18th, 2017

Report by Halima Olajumoke Sogbesan

African women are making strides in various sectors and industries. From diplomacy to the mining and agricultural sectors of many African countries, women are finding ways to excel despite barriers stacked up against them.

This was a recurring theme in presentations and discussions held during the Institute of African Studies and the African Heads of Mission's annual conference, Beyond SDG 5: African Women, Innovation, and the Future.

Presentations in the conference's first panel explored women and the economic future of Africa. Cuso International's Sanjeev Singh's presentation about Unlocking Women's Economic Empowerment as a catalyst for African Economic Growth and Empowerment acknowledged that gender equality and women's economic empowerment are at the core of development.

Economic empowerment equips women to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from various growth processes. It also increases women's access to various economic resources and opportunities.

In Africa, compared to other continents of the world, women are more active as economic agents. Despite performing majority of the agricultural activities on the continent, they still play central roles in their households.

According to a 2015 McKinsey Global Institute study on gender parity in 95 countries across the world, Singh's presentation showed that sub-Saharan Africa has achieved more levels of gender-parity when compared with North Africa and the Middle East.

The same study indicates that \$28 trillion of additional annual GDP is attainable in 2025 if the gender gap is bridged, and \$12 trillion could be added in 2025 if all countries matched their best-in-region country in progress toward gender



parity.

However, despite the numerous benefits possible, women still face hurdles to empowerment like discrimination, lack of infrastructure or basic services, problems with land ownership and inheritance.

Singh acknowledged that specific policies need to be introduced to improve women's access to markets. He said ICT, mobile and internet technologies can help to address some of the issues that hinder gender parity.

Carleton University's Doris Buss was also on the panel presenting about women and resource governance in Africa. She focused on the roles women play in artisanal mining in Kenya, the barriers they face, and some of the dominant misconceptions about the position of women in the mining sector.

Drawing from her research, Buss noted that more women than men engage in processing activities at mines. This way, these women are

able to contribute to the economy, support their families, and establish other businesses around their activities on mine sites.

Although many think mining is bad for women, Buss explained that it is not the dangerous activity policy makers make it to be.

Another panel featured presentations from Her Excellency Florence Zano Chideya, the ambassador of the Republic of Zimbabwe to Canada, and Mme Shakilla Umutoni, Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy of Rwanda in Canada. Their presentations explored women and the apparatus of power, with emphasis on politics, governance and rights.

Chideya said women have made some progress globally as many countries have ratified treaties that emphasize women's rights. However, she noted that very few women serve as diplomats. Chideya believes women diplomats approach their work with skills men may not always have, such as excellent negotiation skills and an ability to multitask.

Umutoni told the story of Rwanda's accomplishment with gender equality and women empowerment. In Rwanda, women are playing very active roles in the reconstruction of the country.

She noted that political will, gender-responsive programs, strategic partnerships, and legal frameworks have helped to advance

gender equality in Rwanda.

These factors have helped to support women in leadership roles, and increased employment opportunities for women. They have also increased the number of women going to and staying in school from primary to tertiary levels of education.

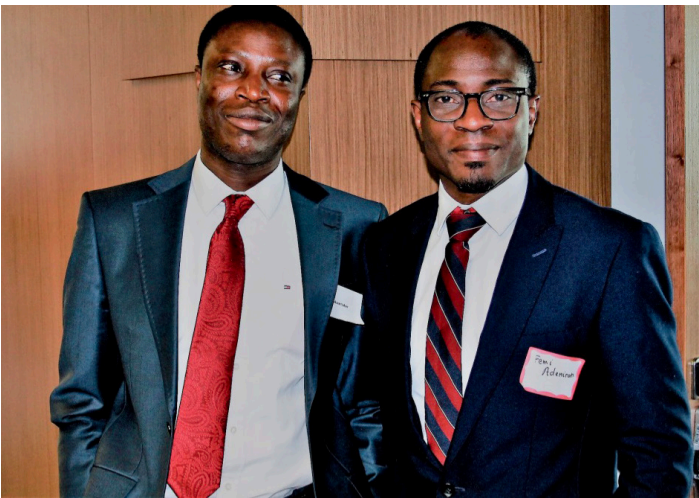
With a strong drive for inclusiveness, poverty reduction, Rwanda has been able to build visionary leaders, it has developed home grown initiatives for country-wide development



His Excellency John Lanyasunya, High Commissioner of Kenya, in conversation with a conference participant







Thanks to all our supporters!





# Translating the African Union's Kampala Convention on IDPs into Practice

New report by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),  
An Inside View & Perspectives on IDPs in Nigeria

On November 23rd, 2016, the Institute of African Studies presented a discussion of a brand new report prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the Peace and Security Council of the African Union (AU) concerning its Kampala Convention, the first legally-binding regional instrument on internal displacement. The report, entitled [\*Translating the Kampala Convention into Practice: A Stocktaking Exercise\*](#), provides suggestions on the operationalization of the convention, which itself marks the commitment of African States to comprehensively addressing the problem of internally displaced peoples (IDPs).

The colloquium began with a brief summary of the ICRC report by its writer, Ottawa-based consultant **Robert Young**, and by the senior ICRC delegate to Canada, **Andrew Carswell**, and then an in-depth discussion of the issue of IDPs, including the state's responses, in northern Nigeria by **Halima Sogbesan**, a then



Masters of Journalism student at Carleton who had spent the summer of 2016 in Adamawa state, northeastern Nigeria, interviewing women who have returned home from Boko Haram captivity (her subsequent MJ research project is online, [\*Finding Home: The long road back from Boko Haram captivity\*](#)), and (via Skype) **Kayode Ogundamisi**, who is involved extensively with IDP activism in Nigeria and the filmmaker of the acclaimed documentary, [\*Coping with Boko Haram\*](#).





# IAS Hosts 2017 Alice Nderitu, Global Pluralism Award Winner, and Former Canadian PM, Joe Clark



On November 16, 2017, the Institute of African Studies organized one of the side events marking the 2017 Global Pluralism Awards conferred on deserving international actors to recognize individuals and organizations working to promote more diverse, inclusive societies around the world by the Ottawa-based Global Centre for Pluralism. The Institute of African Studies' involvement this year devolves from the fact that one of the three recipients is an African – Alice Nderitu, the internationally-acclaimed Kenyan conflict mediator.

Ms. Nderitu's work in peace and conflict mediation across Africa is being recognized with this award by the Global Centre for Pluralism. She is a member of the Eminent Persons Group in Kenya and has worked extensively with local authorities in Kenya, Nigeria, South Sudan on

issues of conflict mediation. She is particularly very active in Nigeria's Kaduna, Plateau, and Benue states.

The event was attended by the Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, former Prime Minister of Canada. Following the event, Clark, signed The IAS visitors' book and commended the work of the Institute.



# Migrations and Human Rights in Africa and the Diaspora:

## Third annual IAS Undergraduate Research Conference

The Institute of African Studies (IAS) successfully hosted its third annual international undergraduate research conference on October 14, 2017 on the theme “Migrations and Human Rights in Africa and the Diaspora: Vulnerability, Social Justice, and New Nationalisms”.

The 2017 conference brought together 35 undergraduate students from various parts of Canada, the United States, the Middle East, and continental Africa to share their research. Some of the prize-winning research papers have undergone blind peer review and will be published in *Nokoko*, Carleton IAS’s journal of African Studies after revisions. Special guests for the conference series have included Professor Jane Onsongo, Deputy High Commissioner of Kenya to Canada; Prof Yigadeesen Samy, Director of the Norman Paterson Institute for International Affairs (NPSIA), award-winning writer Okey Ndibe, and scintillating spoken word poet and artist, Komi Olaf.

The conference grew out of Professor Nduka Otiono’s class on Popular Culture and Globalization in Africa with Katie North leading the pioneering set of organizing committee members, and has become an important feature of Carleton’s undergraduate annual calendar. Organized by IASSA (Institute of African Studies Students Association) with Prof. Otiono as the founding faculty advisor, the 2017 organizing committee was coordinated by Keisha Derrick.

The resounding success of the conference testifies to the students’ commitment to sustaining its distinction as perhaps the only fully-fledged international Africa-cantered undergraduate research conference in North America. The goal of this interdisciplinary conference is to provide a platform beyond the classroom for emerging researchers in the field of African Studies. The conference is sponsored by Carleton

University’s Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences; Faculty of Public Affairs; the Discovery Centre; Department of English, Centre for Migration and Diaspora Studies, and Octopus Bookstore, Ottawa.



Keisha Derrick, Conference Coordinator



MCs Sisi Akhikgbe and Kadiatu Barrie





# Newsletter Editors

## **Bissy Waariyo**, MA (Carleton)

Bissy is a recent graduate of Carleton University, where she completed a Masters degree in Political Science and specialized at the Institute of African Studies. She was also a recipient of the 2015 Canada Graduate Scholarship.

During her time at Carleton Bissy was an active member of the IAS community, serving as the Graduate Student Representative during the 2015/2016 academic year. She also continues to serve the IAS as a member of the *Nokoko* editorial board. Her broad research interests include African political economy and she is specifically interested in the relationship between information communication technologies and



development paradigms in Africa.



**Toby Leon Moorsom**, Adjunct Professor at the Institute of African Studies, has recently taken up a position as Lecturer at Lancaster University's Ghana Campus in Accra. This will allow him to continue conducting research on the politics of Agrarian change in Africa. He is currently examining small-holder commercialization policies in Ghana and preparing work for a comparative study on class formation and Agrarian policy. Among current projects is a co-edited special issue of Canadian

Journal of Development Studies, being prepared in collaboration with Chris Huggins, (Assistant Professor at Ottawa U, and Adjunct Professor with the IAS, Carleton), Sheila Rao (PhD Candidate in Anthropology at Carleton) and Heidi Gengenbach, Assistant Professor of History at the University of Massachusetts Boston.

Toby holds a PhD from the Department of History, Queen's University and has taught in Political Studies and African Studies at Carleton, and Political Studies and History at Queen's. He has also taught at the University of Toronto (Political Science), and Trent University (History).

Toby is a Research Fellow of the BRICS Initiative in Critical Agrarian Studies (BICAS) based out of the International Institute for Social Studies in the Hague. Along with being a contributing editor of the *Nokoko* Journal of African Studies, Toby has published in *Review of African Political Economy*, *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, *Socialist Studies*, *Pambazuka*, *The Bullet*, *Rankandfile.ca* and *Al Jazeera English*, among other places.