



CENTER FOR

AFRICAN STUDIES



RESEARCH REPORT
2018-2019



UF UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA

THE CENTER WOULD LIKE TO THANK

Sheila Maingi for coordinating the project and Jenna Agres for design and layout.
Cover photos courtesy of the Sahel Research Group and Mohammed Mustapha.

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ABOUT THE CENTER

ONE OF THE NATION'S PREMIER INSTITUTIONS FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH ABOUT AFRICA

Founded in 1964, the Center for African Studies at UF has been continuously designated a U.S. Department of Education Title VI National Resource Center for Africa for over 30 years. It is currently one of only 10 such centers nationally, and the only Africa NRC located in a sub-tropical zone. Title VI funding to CAS supports research, teaching, outreach, and the development of international linkages in Africa.

The Center has over 100 affiliated teaching and research faculty in all of the core disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, as well as in agriculture, business, engineering, education, fine arts, natural resources and environment, journalism and mass communications, law, tourism, and natural sciences. Graduate study on African issues may be pursued in any of these fields. Center faculty maintain ties with universities across the African continent, including institutions in Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda.

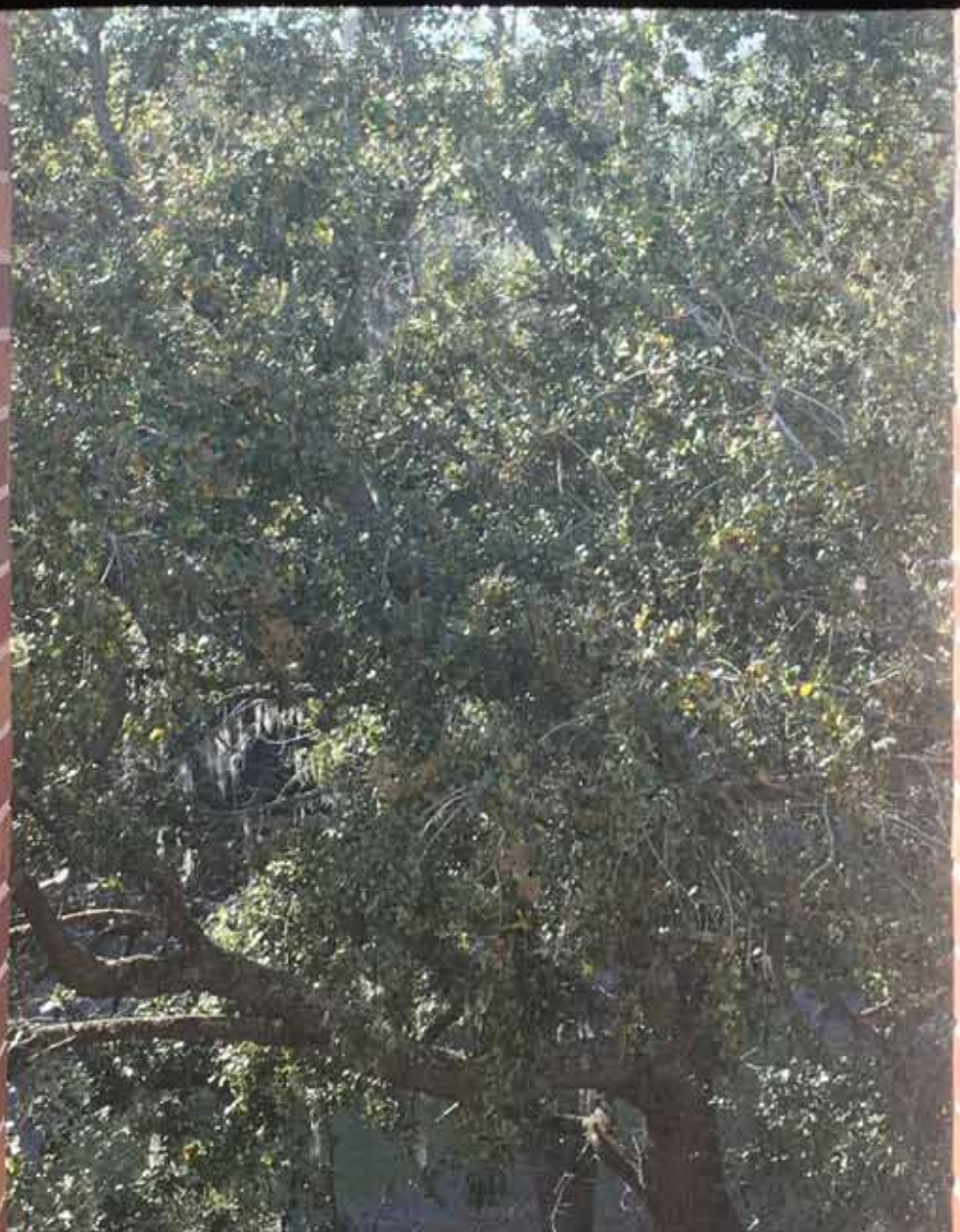
The Center's innovative and influential on-line journal, the *African Studies Quarterly*, is the first fully peer-reviewed electronic journal devoted to the field. ASQ plays an important and largely unique role in facilitating the publication of research on and from Africa, and offers invaluable professional training for UF graduate students who serve on its editorial board.

GRADUATE STUDY OF AFRICA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Graduate study with a focus on Africa can be carried out in virtually every graduate or professional program across the university. Prospective students are encouraged to consult the websites of the individual programs for admissions procedures and criteria. Students in any graduate program at UF have the option of pursuing a Graduate Certificate in African Studies. We also encourage them to consult the Center's website and to contact us when they submit their applications.

Complementing formal coursework, a regular and dynamic series of lectures, conferences and other activities open to all interested graduate students provide rich opportunities for interdisciplinary exchange and discussion about Africa. Most significantly, a number of dynamic CAS-sponsored interdisciplinary working groups organize speakers and events that bring together faculty and graduate students with shared interests, providing students with unique opportunities for research and professional development.

CENTER FOR
AFRICAN STUDIES



FROM THE DIRECTOR

BRENDA CHALFIN



Graduate Students Cady Gonzalez, Megan Cogburn, Netty Carey, UF 2018 PhD Mandisa Haarhoff, and Brenda Chalfin at Capetown's Zeitz Museum of Contemporary Art Africa, August 2018.

Greetings from Grinter Hall. It's been a banner year at UF's Center for African Studies. CAS was again recognized as a National Resource Center in African Studies by the US Department of Education and awarded four more years of funding in support of our many programs and partnerships. With additional support from UF Provost, Office of Research and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, these funds sustain our public programming, conferences, guest speakers, research tutorials, community outreach and our many partnerships across the UF campus, the state and region, including our strong linkages to African scholars and universities. Totalling over \$2 million, the 2018-2022 Title VI grant includes the prestigious Foreign Language Area Studies program supporting our African language curriculum and undergraduate and graduate language fellows. As one of only 10 National Resource Centers for African Studies, the success of our programs depend on the committed involvement of UF students, faculty, and administration, African and Africanist colleagues from

across the world, and the public -- from the kids who attend Africa Night at the Harn Museum, to the communities, institutions and individuals with whom we collaborate on the African continent.

Highlights of the 2018-2022 award include a new focus on science and technology innovation in Africa, continued investment in global health initiatives, expanded support of African humanities, involving residencies for practicing artists from Africa, and development of digital and distance learning for African languages. Extending our impacts across the southeast US, the latter is the core of outreach activities with community colleges and minority serving institutions in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. In keeping with our proposal theme, "Next Generation Innovation in African Studies: Building Knowledge and Opportunity for Impact," our K-12 outreach and teacher training programs now provide multi-cultural perspectives on arts, literature, and social studies as well scientific achievement in Africa.

Demonstrated by the diversity of research showcased in this report, African

Studies at UF reaches across the campus and the continent. The Center's weekly events, annual conferences, working groups, and student research tutorials attest to the many cross-cutting concerns informing African Studies today. Ranging from Epidemics and Epigenetics, to Food Security, Human Rights, Soil Science and Political Science, Architecture and Building Construction, Global and Environmental Health, Film, Literature, Comics, and Creative Writing, Wildlife Ecology and Sustainable Development, Art History and Performing Arts and more, CAS programming thrives on collaboration across the university and the broad reach of our institutional and alumni networks.

These exchanges transcend the movement of ideas alone. In my own case, after a visit to Ghana with UF Architecture professor Donna Cohen to investigate student internship opportunities, I traveled to Cape Town, South Africa with three UF PhD students. Besides representing UF at a joint workshop with social science and humanities graduate students from Stellenbosch University and Harvard, we met with faculty from the University of Cape Town's Design School to explore future collaborations around technology and development design. The same visit featured a reunion with recent UF English Department PhD Mandisa Haarhoff, who had recently returned to South Africa and a faculty position at UCT.

The Center prides itself in keeping these circuits in motion. Bringing to Gainesville distinguished scholars from around campus and around the world, our Friday afternoon *Baraza* series remains a highlight of every semester. This is alongside the Center's several interdisciplinary working groups drawing together students, faculty, and visiting scholars and practitioners. Changing every year to reflect shifting issues and interests, current Working Groups address Migration and Mobility, Natural Resource Management, Text/Image Studies, Islam in Africa, Sahel Research Group, Africa-China, and African Architecture/Design. With a

new impetus to advance research methods, promote involvement with undergraduate courses, and turn workshop proceedings into publications, CAS Working Group impacts are growing in scope.

CAS annual Carter Conference continues to showcasing emerging issues and broad-based research themes. This year's conference, "Energy|Africa: From Technopolitics to Technofutures," focused on the interface of humans, environment and technology in Africa-based energy solutions. It marked a new partnership with the UF's Technology Innovation Incubator linked to our larger effort to bring STEM fields into closer conversation with African Studies. In line with this agenda, in September 2018 we launched a bi-weekly electronic newsletter, *African Business Update*, covering business and technology trends across the continent.

As part of our "Science in Africa" initiative, new partnerships with UF Health Science and Agriculture and Life Science colleagues are afoot. This includes research and training activities of UF Emergency Medicine physicians at Ghana's Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, UF Emerging Pathogens Institute work on cholera in Democratic Republic of Congo, food security research in six countries involving Public Health, Veterinary and CAS faculty. Bringing this new focus into outreach, for the first time CAS is working with UF's Center for Pre-Collegiate Education and Training to launch a summer program for high school students on Global Health showcasing hands-on problem solving.

CAS undergraduate research opportunities reflect a similar interdisciplinary collaboration. Foremost is our Research Tutorial Abroad (RTA) program, which takes undergraduates to Africa to work side-by-side faculty researchers. Summer 2018 RTA topics included food supply in Ethiopia, migration and diplomacy between Morocco and Senegal, and soil science in Kenya. Summer 2019 RTAs address democracy in Nigeria and biodiversity in Gabon. This is in addition to the biannual

Study Abroad in South Africa led by CAS Associate Director Todd Leedy and the annual Archaeology field school in Ethiopia led by UF Anthropology Professor Steve Brandt. As the enclosed write-ups attest, these are only a few of the ways CAS students are involved in research. In 2018 through the Hunt and Jeanne Davis and Madelyn Lockhart Endowments, seven graduate students received pre-dissertation awards of \$1000-\$2000 each, covering topics as diverse as coastal erosion in Ghana, biodiversity in Kenya, rhino ecology in South Africa and ancient iron-working in the West African savannah. Five students earned prestigious Fulbright and Fulbright Hays awards for dissertation research in Africa.

CAS graduate student research commitments extend to the Masters in Sustainable Development Practice (MDP) program, jointly sponsored with the Center for Latin American Studies. Rising numbers of MDP students are involved in development efforts in Africa and conduct summer practicums involving research and hands-on engagement with development organizations and issues.

Demonstrating deep commitment to African humanities, African language study remains a core element of the CAS program and we regularly offer Akan, Amharic, Arabic, Swahili, Wolof, Yoruba, and Zulu. We also host the federally-funded African Flagship Languages Initiative (AFLI). This 8-week intensive summer language program provides immersive instruction in six African languages in addition to French and Portuguese. Serving undergraduate and graduate students from academic institutions across the country, it offers crucial preparation for research, study and careers abroad. Indicating the concentration of expertise in African languages, literatures and cultures, UF hosts two journals dedicated to these areas. One, *Yoruba Studies Review*, crosses Africa and the diaspora in its focus. The other, *Studies in African Linguistics*, finds a new editorial home at UF. They join our long-standing

interdisciplinary journal, *African Studies Quarterly*, published on-line for twenty-one years, and widely available to African audiences.

Through a mix of grant and internal support, CAS is expanding its programming in visual and performing arts along with opportunities for artists and other practitioners in-residence. Among this year's highlights was the visit of Nigerian architect, James Inedu George, to work with students on sustainable building design appropriate to rural communities in both central Florida and northern Nigeria. This follows on the 2018 visit of Ghanaian-American architect DK Asare who participated in UF College of Architecture Design-Build Studio. Arts and Humanities are also at the core of CAS outreach, including the 2018 high school summer institute at Eastside High School that took the blockbuster hit film *Black Panther* as a prompt for exploring African culture with the aid of UF faculty and Harn Museum collections and curators. Commitments to the arts of Africa likewise flourishes with UF faculty participation on the editorial consortium for the journal *African Arts*.

Bolstering these programmatic initiatives and building the scope of African Studies knowledge, collaboration, and opportunity at the University of Florida, in Fall 2018 we welcomed several new faculty with active research in Africa. They include colleagues in Environmental Health, Comparative Politics, Archaeology, Medical Anthropology, and Criminology. In Fall 2019 we will welcome several more Africanists in Primatology, Geography, History, and Art History.

Many thanks for your interest in the Center for African Studies at the University of Florida. I welcome your input. Please contact us if you have any questions about the Center for African Studies or would like to share news or updates.

Brenda Chalfin is director of the Center for African Studies and professor of anthropology.

CHINA-AFRICA WORKING GROUP

AGNES NGOMA LESLIE, ANITA SPRING, AND MICHAEL LESLIE



The China-Africa Working Group is an interdisciplinary research group focusing on the relationship between China and African countries.

The rationale for the group's formation was the growing importance and impact of the relationship between China and African countries. The group invites scholars exploring the China-Africa dynamic to present their research in small group discussions that provide additional insights that lead to the publication of their research. Thus far, the group's focus has been on socioeconomic, cultural, and political, and media aspects of China-Africa relationships.

Since its inception in 2015, the group has held two research workshops, assembling scholars working on China and Africa from all over the world. The group's themes have tackled the major issues in the relationship between African countries and China. The first workshop brought together 15 participants from Africa, China, Europe and the United States. The theme was "China-Africa Relations: Political and Economic Engagement and Media Strategies." Howard French, author of *China's Second Continent: How a Million Migrants are Building a New Empire in Africa* was the keynote speaker for the event. The conference proceedings resulted in a peer-reviewed special edition of *African Studies Quarterly* (vol. 16 nos. 3/4) with Agnes Ngoma Leslie as guest editor.

In 2017, the China-Africa working group held a second workshop focused on African migration to China. The theme was

"China-Africa Relations: Theoretical and Practical Perspectives on African 'Migrants' in China." The main presenters included Adams Bodom and Heidi Østbø Haugen as well as Chinese scholars: Li Anshan and Dong Niu. All four have conducted extensive studies on African migrants in China. Their research was published in another special issue of *African Studies Quarterly* (vol. 17, no. 4).

In spring 2018, the China-Africa group took on the challenge of examining China's trillion dollar Belt and Road Initiative. Haifang Liu, Associate Professor and Deputy Director, Center for African Studies, Peking University, gave the keynote address "Africa and the Belt and Road Initiative," launching the group's conference initiative for 2018-2019. This was followed by an exhibit in the UF Grinter Gallery, portraying the massive extent and impact of the project on African countries. The exhibit ran from April–August, 2018 as a museum exhibit, and featured a gallery talk by Professor Emeritus Anita Spring titled "China's Belt and Road in Africa."

The Belt and Road Initiative, launched in 2013 by President Xi is an ambitious attempt by China to create a massive infrastructure, stretching from Beijing to Western Europe and through the Horn of Africa, to link China's maritime and land trade, economic, political and cultural interactions with 70 participating countries. East African countries in the maritime corridor include: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, and Tanzania. Southern and West African countries with

coastlines are also being included. China's extensive loans and investments by state-owned enterprises and private Chinese companies finance construction of transportation corridors (roads, railways, ports and airports, housing and storage facilities) in most African countries, and mineral and natural resource extraction activities and facilities in other countries. Among the infrastructure projects, the newly completed \$4 billion Chinese-built rapid railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti is noteworthy. Nine trans-Africa highways hubs (six East–West routes and three North–South routes) are also under construction with partial Chinese funding.

The China-Africa working group continues to study the impact of the BRI on African communities during the 2018-2019 academic year and is planning its third conference on the topic for spring 2019. Also, in the works are two new courses for 2019-2020, "China-Africa Relations and Globalization" (undergraduate-level) and "China's Belt and Road: Foreign Direct Investment, Politics, Culture, and Media" (graduate-level).

Agnes Ngoma Leslie is master lecturer and outreach director for the Center for African Studies. Anita Spring is professor emerita of anthropology. Michael Leslie is associate professor in the Dept. of Telecommunications. Funding from: Center for African Studies; College of Journalism and Communications; Warrington College of Business; Hugh Cunningham Fund for Excellence in Journalism; and the University of Florida International Center.

SAHEL RESEARCH GROUP

LEONARDO VILLALÓN, SEBASTIAN ELISCHER, ABDOULAYE KANE, SARAH MCKUNE, FIONA MCLAUGHLIN, RENATA SERRA, BENJAMIN SOARES, ALIOUNE SOW AND OLIVIER WALTHER

The Sahel Research Group at the University of Florida represents a collaborative effort to understand the political, social, economic and cultural dynamics of the countries of the West African Sahel. The group brings together a highly interdisciplinary set of faculty members with expertise in a wide array of topics: politics, religion, migration and diaspora, social dynamics, health, agriculture, climate change, economics, geography, language, culture, and intellectual production in the region. A number of PhD students from various disciplines and with research focus on the Sahel are key contributors to the group's efforts and activities.

Our core interest is in the six Francophone countries of the region—Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad. We are also interested in developments in neighboring countries, to the north and south, whose dynamics frequently intersect with those of the Sahel. Collectively the Sahelian countries represent some of the least developed countries on earth—the four landlocked states are regularly among the very bottom in the UNDP's annual Human Development Index rankings. The fragile ecology of the region is particularly vulnerable to climate variation, with serious consequences for human livelihoods and wellbeing. Global religious trends and geopolitical events have placed significant additional pressures and posed new challenges to governments in the region in recent years. Indeed, the Malian crisis since 2012 and its regional consequences, including the proliferation of violent extremist organizations, have brought new and complicating attention to the region by outside actors.

Yet there are also other dynamics in the face of this difficult context: vibrant civil societies continue to struggle to build and strengthen democratic institutions, social structures maintain often striking resilience while adapting to new contexts, and there

are strong and trans-regional intellectual debates on religion, human rights, culture and social change. Our goal is to build on the diversity of training, expertise and backgrounds among Sahel Research Group members to better understand the full complexity of both the difficulties and the possibilities of the region. We have a strong commitment to engaging and working with colleagues and partner institutions in the countries of the Sahel, and to this end we have been fortunate to host a number of visiting scholars and frequent guests from the region.

Highlights of our programs and activities in 2018-19 included signing a new two-year grant agreement (2019-2020) with The Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) of the OECD in Paris, to carry out work on the impact of foreign interventions on transnational insurgencies, as well as on contemporary urban transformations in the Sahel-Sahara. Add-on funding to our Minerva project has allowed us to organize conference/workshops on “Student Religious Movements on Sahelian University Campuses,” and another on “Debating *Laïcité* in the Sahel: What Future

for Secularism?” Each of these projects has involved a team of colleagues from the region. Other grants to group members will support work on vernacular literacies in the Sahel, and on nutrition and health in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Niger. Group members also continue active research projects on Sahelian migration, memoirs and cultural dynamics, and issues related to religion and the state.

Leonardo Villalón is professor of political science and dean of the UF International Center. Sebastian Elischer is assistant professor of political science. Abdoulaye Kane is associate professor of anthropology and African studies. Sarah McKune is assistant professor in the Department of Environmental & Global Health and the Center for African Studies. Fiona McLaughlin is professor of linguistics. Renata Serra is senior lecturer in the Center for African Studies. Benjamin Soares is director of the Center for Global Islamic Studies and professor of religion. Alioune Sow is associate professor in the Center for African Studies and the Department of Languages, Literatures and Cultures. Olivier Walther is visiting associate professor of geography.



ISLAM IN AFRICA IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

BENJAMIN SOARES AND BENEDIKT PONTZEN

Since the fall of 2018, Benjamin Soares has been directing a three-year multi-disciplinary project, “Islam in Africa in Global Context,” funded through a grant from the Henry Luce Foundation’s Initiative on Religion in International Affairs to the University of Florida. The project is carried out by the Center for Global Islamic Studies in conjunction with the Center for African Studies. The main objectives are to deepen knowledge of Islam in Africa, challenge scholars of Islam working on other geographic areas to engage more fully with scholarship on Africa, and strengthen the study and understanding of Islam in the US, as well as in non-US institutions of higher education especially in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to helping to consolidate UF’s standing as a leading hub for the study of Islam in Africa, the project will also support non-US-based scholars, institutions, and higher education, particularly in Africa, through the training and mentoring of scholars. It will also facilitate long term international exchanges and networks. During the first year, the thematic focus will be lived Islam in Africa in a comparative context in a series of events, including a workshop in October, a symposium, and summer institute.

Benjamin Soares and Benedikt Pontzen, the project’s first post-doctoral associate, convened “Muslim Youths and Lived Islam in Africa and Beyond” as the first workshop of the project. On October 18-19, 2018, workshop participants explored and discussed approaches to the study of Muslim youths in Africa and beyond. One of the key questions was how Muslim youths understand and practice their religion in different contexts. Given the great diversity of ways in which Muslim youths live their region, the participants agreed one cannot reduce lived Islam to a single reading, nor, for that matter, can one consider either “youth” or understandings of Islam as fixed. The

papers and discussions therefore aimed at exploring the complexity of Muslim youths’ ways of being Muslim in a variety of settings.

In the workshop keynote, Filippo Osella (University of Sussex) showed how lived Islam cannot be adequately studied in isolation. As he argued, Islam in Kerala in South India cannot be considered apart from its complex history and internal differences, local, translocal, and global networks, as well as the actual encounters with non-Muslim Others. Accordingly, Islam is lived at the interstices of the everyday and people’s various experiences. The subsequent paper presentations continued with this line of thinking through case studies of lived Islam among Muslim youths in Africa. Kae Amo (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris) described how since the 1980s Muslim students have gained wide visibility on university campuses in Senegal due to shifting corporeal and spatial practices through which their presence on campus is enacted. Mamadou Bodian (West African Research Center, Dakar), using a comparative approach, argued that over the last few decades Muslim students have reclaimed public space on campuses across the francophone Sahel. Frédéric Madore (University of Florida) presented on Islamic organizations in Burkina Faso that have re-fashioned themselves and the public sphere by devising new forms of civic engagement and entrepreneurship over the last few years. Musa Ibrahim (Bayero University, Kano) explained how the emergence of popular movie culture has not only propelled but partaken in ongoing debates on “correct” Islamic norms and practices. Focusing on Islamic schools in Zanzibar and their Omani textbooks, Kimberly Wortmann (Wake Forest University) showed how the textbooks familiarize Zanzibari youths with Omani culture and norms while the youths in turn translate and mediate these according to their own language and

experiences. The workshop was concluded with a lecture by Benjamin Soares (University of Florida). He argued that lived Islam in Nigeria cannot be studied without taking religious plurality and the mutual influences between Muslims and non-Muslims into account.

As all of these studies with the diversity of their topics and approaches helped to show, the ways in which Muslim youths live their religion are complex and cannot be premised on und erstandings of Islam as unchanging. There was a consensus that one needs more such rich empirical studies as well as comparative reflection in order to develop better analytical language to do justice to the complexity of lived Islam among Muslim youths. Such discussions will continue in future project activities in this and the coming two years.

Benjamin Soares is director of the Center for Global Islamic Studies and professor in the Department of Religion. Benedikt Pontzen is a Luce Foundation postdoctoral fellow in the Center for Global Islamic Studies and the Center for African Studies.



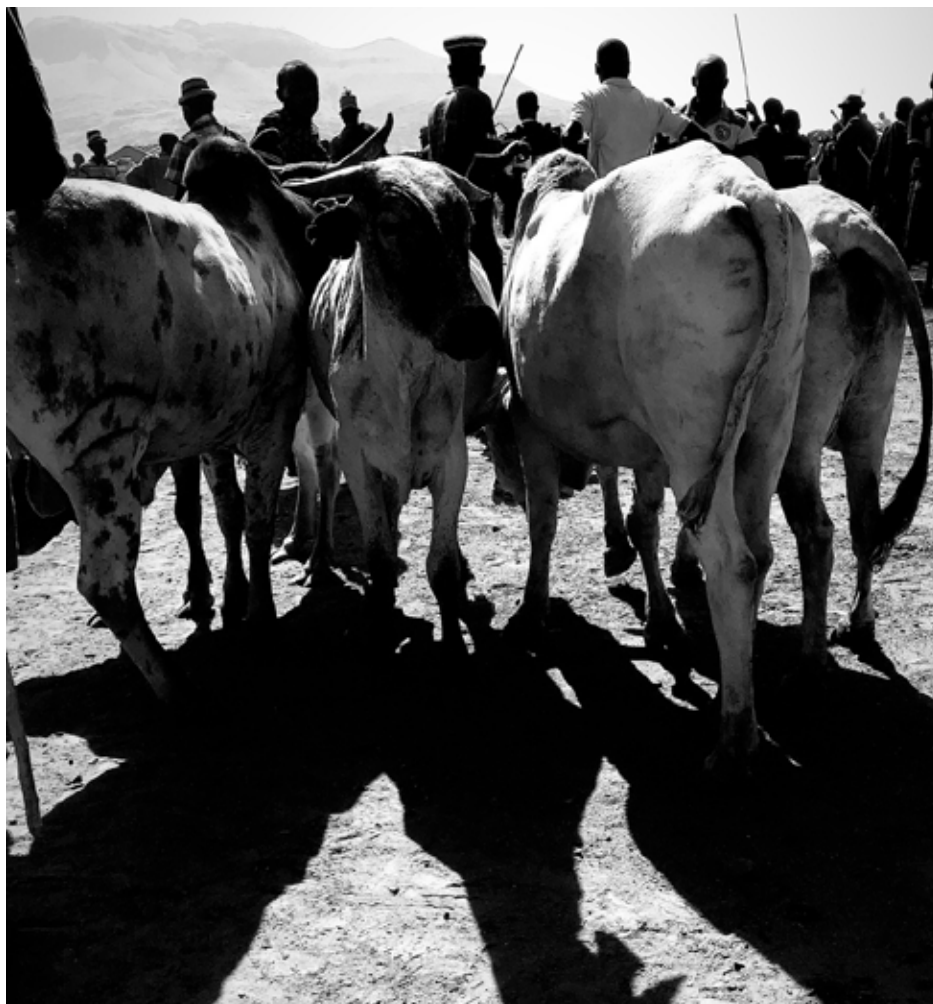
FEED THE FUTURE INNOVATION LAB FOR LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS; PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR) VACCINE

SARAH L. MCKUNE, SASKIA HENDRICKX AND EMILY V. MOORE

USAID awarded the UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) funds to establish the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems. This five-year initiative (October 2015 to September 2020) supports USAID's agricultural research and capacity building work under Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative. The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) is the UF/IFAS partner in implementation of the Livestock Systems Innovation Lab ("the Lab"). As part of this larger initiative, USAID funded the University of Florida to lead the Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Vaccine Associate Award (2017-2020) in Kenya and Uganda. The main implementing partner for this particular project is Tufts University.

The purpose of this project is to assess innovative approaches to PPR control using thermostable PPR vaccine and build capacity to scale the vaccine across a broad region where the disease is endemic. The project is using a combination of tools and approaches that proved successful in the Rinderpest eradication, including a thermostable vaccine (produced in-country when possible), community animal health worker (CAHW) based vaccination systems, participatory epidemiology (PE), and qualitative data collection efforts. The project is using social science data collection and analysis methods for household level data pertaining to livestock.

The sociocultural science team is comprised of UF faculty Sarah McKune and PhD student Emi Moore. The goal of the sociocultural team in the PPR—Vaccine Associate Award is to utilize mixed methods to identify the best uptake pathway for the thermostable vaccine being utilized in the vaccination campaign against PPR, as well as to develop and analyze a household survey to further understand context (livestock disease burden, vaccination practices) and confounders (women's empowerment) to vaccine uptake in the project area.



In order to achieve this goal, formative research was conducted to generate the best possible understanding of gender nuances, as well as overall societal and cultural views about livestock, gender, decision making, and vaccination practices.

The sociocultural team made two research trips to Uganda in 2018. The first trip was in January and February, Moore carried out qualitative formative data collection using semi-structured interviews (SSIs) to gather intelligence for targeting vaccination uptake pathways, household surveys to monitor confounders to vaccination uptake, and modeling to target areas with the highest disease transmission. This research was instrumental in the finalization of the

household questionnaire instrument. In May, McKune and Moore both traveled to Uganda to conduct data collection training and field test the household questionnaire. Subsequently, the household questionnaire was conducted for 6 weeks in the summer, and results of the household questionnaire analysis are expected to be finished in early January 2019.

Sarah McKune is assistant professor in the Center for African Studies and the Department of Environmental & Global Health. Saskia Hendrickx is deputy director of the UF Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems. Emily Moore is a One Health doctoral student in Department of Environmental & Global Health.

EMERGENCY MEDICINE IN KUMASI, GHANA

TORBEN BECKER, LESLIE CONNOR NICKELS AND IDEEN ZEINALI

Our group traveled from Gainesville to Accra on January 19th and continued to Kumasi the same day. We stayed at the Kumasi Catering Rest House, in close proximity to the Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital (KATH).

We conducted a training course in “Advanced Emergency Medicine Point-of-Care Ultrasound.” Ultrasound is a particularly powerful tool in resource-limited environments. The course was conducted over five days, with 3 hours of lectures, followed by three hours of small-groups hands-on scanning practice at the KATH Accident & Emergency Centre per day. The course was offered twice, to maximize the number of participants. The course was registered for continuous professional development credit with the Ghana Medical and Dental Council. A

total of 33 physicians from KATH and emergency departments from around Ghana completed the course.

We also conducted a total of four hours of lectures to emergency department staff at large on critical care and resuscitation medicine topics with a particular focus on pathophysiology and resources-appropriate medical care. These were attended by approximately 100 staff members (physicians, nurses).

The UF Department of Emergency Medicine recently shipped 19 ventilators to KATH, a sorely needed resource as many hospital units had been without a ventilator for at least two years, significantly limiting care options and survival chances for critically-ill patients. The ventilators were deployed for use at the end of our visit, after intensive daily training sessions by Dr.

Becker. Additionally, we brought a large number of disposable supplies with us for ongoing use of the ventilators.

Finally, we met with the entire Board of Directors of KATH to officially announce the start of a cooperative partnership between KATH and UF Emergency Medicine. This was followed by several additional meetings with KATH’s CEO and Medical Director to discuss the details of this cooperation.

Torben Becker is assistant professor in the Department of Emergency Medicine and director of the Global Emergency Medicine Fellowship Program. Leslie Connor Nickels is associate professor and director of the Ultrasonography Program & Fellowship in the Department of Emergency Medicine. Ideen Zeinali is an Emergency Medical Services Fellow.



UF IN SOUTH AFRICA

JANE SOUTHWORTH, BRIAN CHILD AND SADIE RYAN



Three faculty in the Department of Geography took 9 UF Undergraduate students on a study abroad program centered in and around Kruger National Park in South Africa. The study abroad course addressed the importance of conservation within the African context, via hands on engagement with parks in southern Africa. Each place on earth is distinguished by a unique mix of physical environment, natural resources, cultural practices, and socioeconomic and political systems. Parks are embedded within this larger matrix and are an interesting challenge for managers and conservations alike. The time in South Africa

emphasized practical field skills, empirical research and cross-cultural learning, giving our UF students a significant advantage in the job market and head start should they enter graduate programs. The final challenge in the course involved developing their own reserve design and the entire experience was very hands on. The course goals are fourfold: REALIZE the complexities and challenges of conservation within the African context. GAIN practical field skills conducting empirical research. INCREASE cross-cultural understanding. EXPERIENCE some of the most amazing landscapes and protected areas left in the world today.

Jane Southworth is professor and chair in the Department of Geography. Brian Child is associate professor of African Studies and geography. Sadie Ryan is associate professor in the Department of Geography and the Emerging Pathogens Institute.

AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT: A RESEARCH TUTORIAL ABROAD PROGRAM TO LAIKIPIA, KENYA

CHERYL PALM



In June 2018, a group of UF students and faculty went to Kenya as part of a Research Tutorial Abroad Program funded by the Center for African Studies. The UF team was hosted by the Mpala Research Center in Laikipia, Kenya, where Dino Martins serves as director. The MRC invited University of Florida to collaborate on agriculture projects in this area of central Kenya, taking advantage of UF's expertise in agriculture research and extension. The area is experiencing rapid expansion of horticulture by small and large scale farmers, some of which is degrading soils, water quality and expanding into the wildlife conservation areas. MRC research has traditionally have been geared towards conservation and wildlife research, partnering with UF adds new dimensions to their research. Headed by Cheryl Palm, the three UF undergraduate students, Victoria Steinnecker, Sienna Turner, and Ethan Weinrich were joined by two African students, David Mubiro from Makerere University and Joseph Omagwa from Kenyatta University. The

UF International Center provided funds for additional faculty (Pedro Sanchez, Rafael Muñoz-Carpena, Greg Kiker, Gabriel Maltais-Landry), and two graduate students (Enrique Orozco López and Julio C. Pachón) to join the group.

Laikipia County on the slopes of Mt Kenya. It is home to vast iconic wildlife including the “big five” and the threatened Grevy zebra, reticulated giraffe, and white rhinoceros. Stress has increased in the water-dependent ecosystem of sub-Saharan Africa due to climatic changes, population increases, and the growing disparity between supply and demand for natural resources. Smallholder farms along the northern reaches of the Ewaso Ng'iro River are expanding, threatening the environment through unsustainable practices. Yet, these farmers' livelihoods are under threat as well.

The students spent two weeks doing research on smallholder farms looking at a diverse range of agricultural topics. They began with interviews and surveys of local farmers to understand their agricultural

practices, including crops grown, fertilizers used, pesticide applications, and irrigation. Specific studies included the following:

- 1) Ethan and David measured soil and plant nutrients from over 40 farm fields using a portable field test kit, SoilDoc. They found that the farmers are applying too much phosphorus and potassium to their crops including French beans, which they export to the UK. These results and preliminary recommendations were presented to the farmers, who had never had their soils tested before.
- 2) Victoria measured the water quality of streams and rivers and found excess amounts of P in the water. This could be a result of the excessive fertilizer applications or from the contamination by livestock and/or sewage from the growing urban population.
- 3) Sienna and Joseph examined pests on corn, tomatoes and cabbage. Corn in the area is being devastated by the Fall Army Worm (that originates from Florida). They took samples of the larvae that were sent to local laboratories for identification.
- 4) Enrique looked at potential sources of water flow from the farm fields to the river, using a unique set of moisture sensors.
- 5) Julio estimated soil aggregation and particle size distribution in the soils in the farms.

Additionally, the team spent a week on a workshop to explore partnerships with established researchers and farmer groups. The team is now developing proposals to continue research and extension activities in the area. A study abroad program has also been developed by Dr. Palm to take UF students back to the area during summer 2019.

Cheryl Palm is research professor in the Department of Agricultural and Biological Engineering and core faculty at the Institute for Sustainable Food Systems.

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ARCHITECTURE WORKSHOP EXCHANGE 2018: GAINESVILLE | ACCRA “TRASH CASTLE”

DONNA COHEN

The School of Architecture and the College of Design Construction and Planning looks forward to an annual on-campus event featuring an African architect, jointly sponsored with CAS. The visiting architect engages students and faculty with a public lecture, and works closely with students and faculty over the week-long visit as they build a work together.

In 2018, DK Osseo-Asare served as the Architect-in-Residence, one of a group of Ghanaian artists and architects involved with the current creative scene in Accra who have recently worked with us in Gainesville. Undergraduate Architecture students, graduate students in Anthropology, and faculty Donna Cohen, Charlie Hailey, Elizabeth Cronin, and Brenda Chalfin, collaborated on the design and construction of a mobile maker space. The project was conceived by the Repurpose Project of Gainesville, a community-based organization dedicated to minimizing waste in the landfill, and was dubbed the “Trash Castle.”

Osseo-Asare’s experience in scrap yards and expertise with recycled material, based on his work in the Agbogbloshie community in Accra, Ghana, was critical to the success of the project. The mobile maker-space was fabricated from recycled and repurposed materials that were supplied by the Repurpose Project; it made a small but significant contribution to material conservation efforts. Osseo-Asare’s lecture tied this local conservation effort to his work in Ghana, and demonstrated that, despite vast differences in scales, both experimental projects have great potential to impact global conservation.

In summer 2018 I traveled to Accra, Ghana with Brenda Chalfin, and visited Osseo-Asare on his worksite in Agbogbloshie. The scale of the site is immense, the ground is certainly toxic, the entire place is inhabited by makers and vendors, industrious people, grazing animals. There we met with Asare and his



construction team, to view his work on site and consider how to develop an experiential learning course for UF students. During this visit to Accra I gave a public presentation of the “Trash Castle” to professionals, students, and community members at the Jamestown Café Cultural Center, and led one group of Ghanaian students in a 2 day community design charrette that studied possibilities for the re-development of the Jamestown market.

In addition to the visit with Osseo-Asare, we met with architect Joe Addo and artist Elisabeth Efua Sutherland, who have also worked with us in Gainesville. Addo is recognized as a leader in the movement to support and nurture new voices in African architecture, and has created a cultural, social, and educational hub in Jamestown that is a vibrant space for meeting and making. Sutherland is co-founder of Ghana’s Accra Theatre Workshop, which supports youth artists through free workshops and events throughout the year, focusing on contemporary, experimental theatre and performance. Our visit solidified

our relationship with these creative leaders and will lead to further studies and projects for faculty and students here and in Ghana.

Donna Cohen is associate professor in the School of Architecture, College of Design Construction Planning. Funding support for travel: UF International Center and College of Design Construction Planning. Funding for Architect-in-Residence: Center for African Studies, College of Design Construction Planning, School of Architecture.

POLITICAL SALAFISM IN KENYA

SEBASTIAN ELISCHER

My research examines the rise and fall of political activism of Salafi clerics and followers in Kenya. There is considerable debate in the literature about what constitutes political Salafism. I speak of political activism when Salafi clerics a) form a political party whose ideology is derived from Salafi interpretation of the Koran or b) form an institutional entity in order to influence political decision-making in favor of a political party. This definition is based on mainstream definitions by other political scientists working on political Islam. For this project I conducted two lengthy research stays in Nairobi, Mombasa and other places along the Kenyan Coast. I was particularly interested in the emergence and the effect of two political Salafi organizations, namely the Council of Imams and Preachers of Kenya (CIPK) and the National Muslim Leaders Forum (NAMLEF). I worked closely with representatives of both organizations and with imams of various mosques along the coast and in the capital. In total I conducted 80 semi-structured interviews with Islamic

clerics, state officials and Kenyan academics about the origins and the trajectory of Kenyan political Salafism. In the following I summarize the major findings from this research, which is forthcoming in an article and which contributes to my ongoing book project on Salafism in Sub-Saharan Africa. The emergence of political Salafism in Kenya is intrinsically linked to the liberalization of Kenya's political sphere in the early 1990s. The organization of Muslim activism along the Kenyan coast was driven by longstanding economic and political grievances targeting the post-colonial state. Many young Salafi activists came together in the Islamic Party of Kenya (IPK), which soon became the victim of state repression and state-led violence. In the late 1990s the initiators of the IPK formed new organizations including the CIPK and the NAMLEF. The CIPK and the NAMLEF acted as political lobby groups supporting the Kenyan opposition at the time. The aftermath of the 2007 Kenyan elections saw the formation of a grand coalition, which brought many CIPK and

NAMLEF functionaries into positions of administrative power. At no other point in Kenyan history did political Salafis have the opportunity to influence policy-making. For two reasons this opportunity did not translate into concrete results: First, the unwillingness of (Christian) power brokers in Nairobi to attend to the concerns of the CIPK and NAMLEF. Second, the unwillingness of CIPK and NAMLEF leaders to engage with their followers after they became part of the Kenyan administrative elite. As a result many young Salafis felt betrayed by their previous leaders. Although Islamic terrorism in Kenya has numerous roots, Salafi clerics and local academics agreed that the failure of the CIPK and the NAMLEF to attend to the needs of their supporters was one factor that contributes to the rise of violent Salafism on the coast. These findings show that political organization of Islamic grievances can lead to unintended outcomes.

Sebastian Elischer is assistant professor of political science.



DOCUMENTATION AND DESCRIPTION OF ANIMERE

JAMES ESSEGBEY

A major part of my research is on language documentation and description, and I recently began working on *Animere*, a critically endangered Ghana Togo Mountain (GTM) language. GTM languages are located in the hills of the Ghana-Togo border, hence the GTM label. Animere is the most endangered of the GTM languages with less than 30 speakers all of whom are over 50 years old (I have just been informed that the oldest speaker of the language has died). It is also no longer being transmitted to children. All Animere speakers also speak *Adele*, another GTM language, and *Akan*, the regional dominant language. In addition, many speak several other languages in the region. In 2013, one of our graduate students, Bryan Gelles, got an Endangered Languages Documentation Program (ELDP) grant and spent a semester collecting stories in Kacheibe, the village where the language is spoken. Unfortunately, circumstances did not permit Bryan to work on a detailed transcription and analysis of the stories. In the summer of 2017 Fiona McLaughlin and I got a National Science Foundation grant to organize a summer school at the University of Education, Winneba (UEW), Ghana, for graduate students and junior faculty in West Africa and the United States. The school was organized in collaboration with Felix Ameka at Leiden University and Samuel Atintono at UEW. Because of its endangered status, trainees at the summer school worked with 4 native speakers of Animere, whom we brought to Winneba, to document different aspects of the language. The duration of the program was rather limited (i.e. two weeks) and, therefore, trainees focused on collecting lexical items, mostly relating to body part and health-related vocabulary.

Just before the start of the summer school, I took 4 undergraduate students to Nkwanta to work with two of the speakers and a language consultant. This trip was funded by the Center for African Studies'

Research Tutorial Award (RTA) and was aimed at giving the students firsthand experience in documenting an endangered language. We worked with the speakers and language consultant to transcribe some of the stories that Bryan had collected four years prior. The students undertook a preliminary analysis of the sound system and set up a rudimentary orthography system which they used in the transcription of the stories. This was so that they could prepare a reader for the community using the stories. They also created an Animere-English lexical database. Based on the foregoing work, we have deposited the following materials at the Endangered Languages Archive (ELAR) at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS): 29 bundles that reflect the way of life in Animere. Each bundle contains either a video of the stories recorded by Bryan or an elicitation video involving the students who traveled with me to Nkwanta. The original storytelling includes mixed

generations of Animere speakers who sit together and tell different folk stories and fables relating to their cultural identity. The stories include cultural explanations, personal accounts of life as a *Benimber* (i.e. Animere people), historical interactions, 'legends' told at gatherings, as well as songs and dance.

I am currently working with an undergraduate student to undertake a grammatical analysis of the stories. The first topic we pursue is the serial verb construction (SVC). This is a construction in which two or more verbs occur in a clause without overt coordination. Different languages have different restriction on the SVC. We will investigate constraints on the SVCs in the Animere stories. The results will be presented at the 50th Annual Conference of African Linguistics, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

James Essegbey is associate professor in the Department of Languages, Literatures, and Cultures.



DOCUMENTATION AND MORPHOLOGY OF CHIMIINI

BRENT HENDERSON



My research centers on issues in the morphological and syntactic description and analysis of Bantu language. Bantu languages constitute more than 500 languages in sub-Saharan Africa. They are known for having an unusually high number of noun classes, elaborate agreement systems, and complex verbal derivation paradigms. Investigating and comparing the morphosyntax of these languages has led to a number of important discoveries about the nature of human language in general.

I am also involved in the documentation and description of endangered languages, focused especially on *Chimiini*. *Chimiini* is an endangered Bantu language of the south Somali coast, now chiefly spoken by immigrant refugees in the US, UK and Kenya. *Chimiini* is the language of the city of Barawa (or Miini, or Brava), one of the original Swahili city states, and is thus closely

related to Swahili. I have documented various aspects of the *Chimiini* language, including collecting proverbs, specialized vocabulary, folk tales, descriptions of games, and so on. I have also used this data to work on issues in *Chimiini* grammar.

The current project presented at the Linguistic Society of America concerns an investigation into the verbal derivational suffixes of *Chimiini*. In this paper, I show that a detailed study of verbal derivational endings challenges the notion that Swahili verb suffixes occur in a fixed order template (Causative, Applicative, Reciprocal, Passive - known in the literature as CARP). Rather I show that in many cases these suffix double one another in a mirrored fashion (Causative-Applicative-Applicative-Causative) when so-called 'lexical' suffixes are taken into account, even though the semantics of the verb stem do not line up with these morphological expressions.

That is, a stem with two causative and two applicative suffixes is only interpreted as having one of each. Similar sorts of suffix doubling have been observed by others for other Bantu languages.

These patterns raise interesting questions: what is it about the derivation of verbs in Bantu that gives rise to morphological doubling? What are the important distinctions between the so-called 'lexical' set of derivational suffixes and the more familiar 'productive' suffixes and how do they interact in stems that contain both? Since *Chimiini* is increasingly well-documented, my hope is that this detailed study of its verbal morphology will lead to a better understanding of these questions that can be applied to other Bantu languages and human language more generally.

Brent Henderson is associate professor in the Department of Linguistics.

DO CAMPAIGN AND ELECTION-DAY EXPERIENCES MATTER FOR DEMOCRATIC LEGITIMACY?

NICHOLAS KERR

The upcoming 2019 national and state elections in Nigeria represent a milestone in the country's democratic trajectory. The elections mark 20 years since the re-introduction of democracy in 1999 which includes five uninterrupted cycles of multiparty elections. While these elections have been far from perfect, the last two held in 2011 and 2015 have been widely regarded as "free and fair." Moreover, the 2015 elections led to the peaceful turnover in political party leadership: a first in Nigeria's history. Over the last 8 years, my research agenda has focused on how multiparty elections in Nigeria and other African countries shape popular evaluations of political legitimacy including trust in electoral processes and satisfaction with democracy. This research agenda has involved several fieldwork trips to Nigeria and resulted in the publication of two peer-reviewed articles.

It is on the basis of this active research agenda that I was invited by the Department of Political Science at the Federal University of Nigeria, Oye-Ekiti (FUOYE) to present my research on electoral integrity during their Faculty Seminar Series in May 2019. In addition to the research seminar, the visit to FUOYE gave me an opportunity to hold a one-day workshop on survey research methodology for graduate students in the Faculty of Social Sciences.

My talk, entitled "Do campaign and election-day experiences matter for democratic legitimacy: Evidence from Nigeria's 2015 & 2019 elections" focused on how Nigerians' experiences during the campaign and election periods shape their perceptions of election quality and satisfaction with democracy. The paper posits a very straightforward theory in which voters' first-hand experience

during campaigns and elections provide information about a wide range of issues that can potentially undermine or enhance the electoral process. Direct exposure to one (or many) of these issues, be it positive or negative, may raise its salience, and prompt voters to consider this issue when making assessments of electoral integrity and the performance of the regime. Simply put, I contend that citizens have the cognitive capacity to develop their own evaluations of the integrity of elections based on personal experience with various stages of the electoral process. This position challenges the dominant perspective that citizens are not capable of assessing election quality, or that citizens' legitimacy attitudes are simply motivated by political bias (i.e. whether or not they supported a winning party or candidate in the elections).

To examine these propositions, I rely on two original nationally-representative surveys. The first survey was conducted after the March 2015 presidential elections. The second, will be conducted in March 2019 following the presidential elections scheduled for February, 2019. The findings from the 2015 survey indicate that experiences with manipulation, administrative irregularities and election observers are important sources of voters' election quality evaluations, even after accounting for voters' winner/loser status and media exposure. I find that experience with administrative irregularities, especially those associated with the use of the electronic voter-identification system seems to have the most consistent and substantively damaging consequences for voters' electoral integrity judgments.

Nicholas Kerr is assistant professor in the Department of Political Science.



KIDAWIDA (KITAITA): A LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION PROJECT

ROSE LUGANO



In 2014 I was awarded a CAS Research Tutorial Abroad grant to take two undergraduate students to Kenya for a research project on small scale business women at the coast of Kenya. While visiting my home village I interacted with young children who attended the same village school I attended. I spoke to them in *Kitaita*, my mother tongue with the assumption that they knew the language since they live in the village, but to my utter shock, they responded in Kiswahili and English. They claimed that they were advised by their teachers to speak in the two languages in order to improve their understanding of them since they are examinable subjects in the school curriculum. This was my wake up call, I realized that my language and its culture was facing endangerment, particularly because the language is not being passed down to the young generation. The situation is even more dire when we consider the gradual loss of older members of the speaking community, who have mastery and extensive knowledge of the language and culture. It became clear that if we are to stem further loss, documentation of the language has to begin immediately with great urgency. The objective is to collect lexicon items with a purpose of creating a dictionary and learning materials.

In *Decolonizing the Mind*, Ngugi explains that “language as culture is the collective memory bank of a people’s experience”—thus its loss is the loss of a heritage, knowledge and identity.

As a native speaker of *Kitaita*, I am a resource person for any student seeking to research the language but without printed materials my help is limited. This need for materials further motivated me to apply for professional development leave, which was granted in fall 2015. I went to Kenya and embarked on searching for printed materials in the language, making the speaking community aware of the status of endangerment and developing linkages with people who would be interested in collaborating with me in the project. The only materials I found were the Bible, a hymn book, a small pamphlet on folklore and culture, a collection of proverbs, and a devotional. There are no learning materials or even a dictionary!

Taita-speakers, with a population of 284,657 as of 2009 census, occupy the Taita Hills located in Taita-Taveta county, within which there are three distinct ethnic communities, Wataita, Wataveta and Wasagala. Although these three languages are related structurally because they are Bantu, they are not mutually intelligible. Kiswahili is the language that crosses the

ethnic line. The hegemony of Kiswahili as the national language and English as the official/instructional languages is one of the contributing factors in the endangerment of minority languages like *Kitaita*.

In collaboration with Professor Clara Momany of the Catholic University of East Africa (CUEA) we wrote a proposal to solicit funding for Bilingual Dictionary Project. She is working on the Taveta-Swahili dictionary while I work on the Taita-English. During my research, I was fortunate to meet Taita elders at Taita Cultural Center in Wundanyi, which is dedicated to the preservation of the culture and they agreed to assist in the documentation. A “google open library” document on the *Kisagala* language written by a missionary named Alfred Wray in 1894 has provided a useful format for compiling the dictionary. I will conduct a workshop with the elders and other stakeholders to help confirm, fill in the gaps or make corrections before seeking publication in the near future. I believe the completed project will be useful to learners, travelers, researchers and the speaking community itself.

Rose Sau Lugano is master lecturer in the Department of Languages, Literatures and Cultures.

MUSLIM MINORITIES IN SOUTHERN CITIES OF BENIN AND TOGO

FRÉDÉRIK MADORE

I joined UF in October 2018 as a Banting Postdoctoral Fellow shortly after having defended my thesis. I spent much of the past year finishing my dissertation, “Rivalités et collaborations entre aînés et cadets sociaux dans les milieux associatifs islamiques en Côte d’Ivoire et au Burkina Faso (1970-2017),” in history at the Université Laval. My dissertation entailed a comparative historical study of the role of Muslims from marginalized social categories in the transformations of Islam in these two countries since the 1970s. The parallel religious demography of the two cases—with Islam as a majority religion but one that has historically been in a subordinate political role—makes the comparison of these two specific cases a very compelling one. Adopting an interdisciplinary research approach, I conducted ten months of ethnographic fieldwork in Ouagadougou and Abidjan (2014–2015) along with using national newspapers and documents produced by Islamic organizations. I argue that “social cadets” from various sociocultural backgrounds and theological currents renegotiated power relations to claim a more important place in the religious field through a process marked by advances—much more noteworthy in Côte d’Ivoire than in Burkina Faso—and setbacks. I also employed different conceptualizations of agency, as well as the ideas of an “Islamic public sphere” and a “civil Islam” to interrogate the plurality of ways in which Muslim youth and women engage in Islamic activism. In the end, I conclude that these actors have been at the forefront of promoting new forms of religious civic participation and entrepreneurship for socio-economic development in addition to creatively using media.

My new research project focuses on the history of Muslim minorities in southern cities of Benin and Togo since the Independence era. Apart from Côte d’Ivoire, the history of Islamic communities in the Christian-majority and francophone areas of the Gulf of Guinea—such as in



Benin and Togo—remain mostly unknown. Even if Pentecostal, evangelical, and charismatic churches seem to be exerting the most visible growing political influence in these two countries, Islam has nonetheless also seen considerable progress in the religious landscape, especially in large coastal cities such as Cotonou, Porto Novo, and Lomé. This religion—now accounting for 20–25% of the population in each country—has also recently attracted attention for an apparent Islamic awakening. In Togo, the new opposition figurehead of the unprecedented anti-government protests that spread across the country in 2017 has been regularly accused of links to Islamist radicals by pro-government leaders. In Benin, following the major mobilization of the Muslim community in 2017, the government had to reverse a ban on occupying public streets for prayers. From March 2019, I will be conducting fieldwork in Benin and Togo.

I am also currently working with the Academic Research & Consulting Services group at UF to develop a digital database containing archival materials, newspaper articles, Islamic publications, and photographs related to Islam in Burkina Faso.

Despite the recent surge in popularity for the digital humanities, very few projects to date have sought to seriously mobilize the potential for digital tools to develop research on Islam in sub-Saharan Africa. Although African archives in the postcolonial era are usually scattered, disorderly and partial, it is quite possible to build a rich corpus of written sources despite the numerous difficulties. In the course of doctoral research, I digitized and organized more than 7,000 newspaper articles on Ivorian and Burkinabe Muslim communities, along with material from some 1,000 varied Islamic publications, to create a database containing more than 12,000 items. I will use Omeka, a free digital library management platform which allows the web-publishing of files of different types (video, audio, image, text) and their identification by assigning metadata, keywords and even geotagging for a browsable map. This allows users to do a simple tags or full-text search (possible with the OCR) as well as advanced searching across all items.

Frédéric Madore is a Banting postdoctoral fellow in the Center for African Studies. Funding provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

SAVANNA SCIENCE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

ROBERT McCLEERY

In March, 2019 I attended the annual Savanna Science Networking meeting held in Kruger National Park. This meeting provides an opportunity for scientists to share their latest research findings conducted in national parks and other conservation areas within the savanna biome. This includes numerous research projects from conservation areas mostly within South Africa (with Kruger National Park the best represented), but also drawing in relevant research and understanding from other savanna protected areas across the globe, including Australia, South America, USA and Asia. The conference is also an important forum for dialogue and debate about ecological science and conservation matters; and a pivotal point for future research collaborations. There are only plenary sessions and each speaker presents their research to an audience of 500-700 people.

The research I presented focuses on the linkages between woody savannas and animal diversity. Savannas are increasingly threatened by anthropogenic forces that are causing broad-scale directional shifts in woody vegetation that homogenizes their structure. Yet, whether animal

communities respond consistently to changes in woody vegetation in savannas, particularly in terms of the effects of spatial scale, remains poorly understood. We addressed this gap by testing for changes in birds, bats and terrestrial small mammals across a gradient of woody cover in the savannas of southeastern Africa for two years at multiple spatial scales. We found that homogenization of vegetation structure corresponded with decreases in animal richness, diversity and functional diversity. Additionally, metrics of animal diversity declined at opposing ends of a canopy cover gradient (<10% and >65%), where we found distinctly different animal assemblages. These patterns were consistently more pronounced on a broader grid scale (30.25 ha) when compared with the plot scale (0.25 ha). The broad-scale reductions in the diversity and functions of animals observed may be indicative of reductions in the resilience, stability and ecosystem function of tropical savannas. Our results suggest that conservation and management aimed at promoting heterogeneity at broad scales may be critical for maintaining diversity and functionality in savannas.

While at the conference I met with many African collaborators, including South African National Parks, the University of Swaziland, the University of Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town. Together we recently established a long-term multi-collaborator project to understand the influence of varying levels of elephant activity on the diversity and health of savannas. To conduct this research, we have created research plots where elephants are always excluded with elephant proof fencing, plots where elephants have free range, and plots where elephant access is limited through the opening and closing of fences. This research is critical to understand how variations in elephant activity can lead to extremely different marked changes in savanna health. Additionally, I met with my graduate student Zoe Nhleko. Zoe works for Kruger National Park and is examining the changes in white rhino populations from the current poaching epidemic. After the conference Zoe and I designed an experiment to understand how rhinos respond to non-lethal exposure to human disturbance.

Robert McCleery is associate professor in the Department of Wildlife Ecology & Conservation.



RELIGION, ETHNICITY, AND CONFLICT IN ETHIOPIA

TERJE ØSTEBØ

I was fortunate to be awarded sabbatical leave during last academic year, enabling me to finalize a book project which had been in the making for many years. The book is tentatively called *Islaama vs. Ambara: Religion, Ethnicity, and Conflict in Ethiopia*. It offers an in-depth analysis of a well-known armed insurgency in Ethiopia's region of Bale, which took place from 1963 to 1970. The Bale insurgency was intersected with a broader situation of unrest and instability in the eastern parts of the Horn of Africa, from Eritrea in the north, to the Ogaden region, and all the way to Kenya with the so-called *shifita* war. Common for all these insurgencies was that they involved lowland pastoralist Muslims – making religion relevant when trying to understand the conflicts.

Previous interpretations of the insurgency have, from a Marxist perspective, emphasized class, taxation, and land alienation, and consequently underplayed religion and ethnicity. This book addresses this by incorporating religion as a variable, and seeks moreover to situate religion in relation to ethnicity and broader issues relevant for both the formation of identities

and so-called identity-based conflicts. It also discusses local factors relevant for understanding the insurgency, as well as relating it to similar movements within the broader context of the Horn. Demonstrating that religion (Islam vs. Christianity) remained an important dimension of the conflict, the book firmly situates this as an integrative part of broader social realities. Interrogating epistemological underpinnings and existing perspectives around religious and ethnic identities, it forwards alternative suggestions for how to better theorize around the relationship between religion and ethnicity. A key point here is to recognize the embodied and emplaced nature of human existence, which means that religious and ethnic belonging must be seen in relation to embodied human relations and continuums between a cultural and material world.

The book is for the most part based on ethnographical research, and I have spent much time talking to former insurgents, military officers, government officials, and people witnessing the fighting. I completed a month in Ethiopia doing fieldwork related to this project during summer 2017, an

additional 2 weeks in Ethiopia in December 2017, as well as a short and final fieldwork in June 2018. Furthermore, I have gained access to valuable documents that have allowed me to triangulate between different sources. These documents include military communication, government records, and court files. All the chapters of the book are now finalized, and currently being reviewed by an internationally recognized university press. I anticipate to have it published sometime in 2019.

In addition to working on this book project, I also spent 3 weeks as a guest-researcher and lecturer at the University of Bergen in fall 2017. During my stay in Ethiopia in December 2017, I was moreover invited to give seminars to the graduate students in the Department of Anthropology, Addis Ababa University. In spring 2018 I was invited to give a lecture at the University of Tromsø, Norway.

Terje Østebø is associate professor in the Center for African Studies and the Department of Religion, where he is currently serving as chair.



LIVED ISLAM AND RELIGIOUS PLURALISM IN GHANA

BENEDIKT PONTZEN



Benedikt Pontzen, who holds a PhD in Social and Cultural Anthropology from the Freie Universität Berlin, joined the Center for African Studies and the Center for Global Islamic Studies in August 2018 as a postdoctoral researcher. Working on lived Islam and “African Traditional Religion” as well as religious pluralism in Ghana, he is currently employed in the “Islam in Africa in a Global Context” project, which is funded through a grant from the Henry Luce Foundation’s Initiative on Religion in International Affairs to the University of Florida. The project is carried out by the Center for Global Islamic Studies in conjunction with the Center for African Studies. During the academic year 2018/19, the project’s thematic focus

will be lived Islam in Africa in a comparative context. Benjamin Soares, the director of the project, and Benedikt Pontzen are organizing a series of events on this topic, including a workshop on “Youths and Lived Islam in Africa and Beyond” in October and a summer institute on “Lived Islam in Africa.” Benedikt is also working with the Islam in Africa Working Group (IAWG) at CAS and is involved in co-organizing the IAWG symposium on “Religious Minorities in Muslim Africa” in the spring.

Benedikt Pontzen is currently finalizing his monograph about “Lived Islam in a Zongo in Asante,” which will appear in 2019. In addition, Benedikt Pontzen is working on other essays that are to be published shortly: one on “Islamic Amulets in Ghana,” one on “Relating to the Divine

in Different Religious Traditions in Ghana,” and one on “Bōkā: Islamic Discourses on ‘ATR’ in Ghana.” In spring semester, Benedikt Pontzen will teach a course on “Islam in Africa” and present his work at international conferences.

Over 2019, Benedikt Pontzen will continue working on his publications on religious pluralism and religious encounters in Ghana. During the summer, he will carry out fieldwork on “African Traditional Religion” and shrines in Ghana to further pursue and develop his research on “Living with Spirits in Africa.”

Benedikt Pontzen is a Luce Foundation postdoctoral fellow in the Center for Global Islamic Studies and the Center for African Studies.

CONGOLESE COMICS EXPOSE HIDDEN WORLD OF 1990S KINSHASA

DANIEL REBOUSSIN

Before arriving on campus to take a position in the Department of History, Professor Nancy Rose Hunt asked me to work with her to acquire the surviving original comic art of Jasphe-Saphire Mfumu'eto—best known as Papa Mfumu'eto 1er—for the University of Florida. After early discussions, we partnered to assess institutional capacity and scholarly interest, purchasing these popular creative text/image works from their creator in March 2017. It has been an extraordinary journey since then, beginning with hosting an international workshop (*Kongo-Kinshasa meets Gainesville*) with hands-on access to original manuscripts just three weeks after opening the boxes. In February, the manuscripts and original art were the focus of the 2018 Gwendolen M. Carter Conference, *Text Meets Image, Image Meets Text: Sequences and Assemblages Out of Africa and Congo*, organized by Nancy Hunt and Alioune Sow. Our collaborative partnership has been stimulating and useful in the archival work I've undertaken with these fascinating manuscripts.

The *Papa Mfumu'eto Papers* were, to the best of my knowledge, the global first library acquisition of an African street comic artist's original drawings and production materials. They document his fifteen year career, during which he made a living creating and selling comic books in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Items in pencil or pen on paper represent all stages of his production process, from early ideas and sketches, and drafts to storyboards, cut-and-paste montages in various states, camera-ready copies, and trial print runs of pages and covers, with a small number of complete printed comic books. Over twenty full comic books are included, with most materials providing material evidence of the artist's creative, production, and business practices.

The comic texts feature Kinshasa's lingua franca, an urban dialect of Lingala, presenting urban African everyday life as

seen and heard from the street level during the 1990s and early 2000s. In contrast to most other African comic artists, Mfumu'eto revels in presenting his community's creative use of African language through his stories. These are rich sources for investigating Kinshasa culture from many perspectives: religious anthropology, urban slang, and sorcery idioms in Kinshasa households, text/image use in communication, and the history of local critiques of one of Africa's most important post-colonial dictators. Mfumu'eto often refers to himself as a "bio-camera" reporting the visible, everyday world as well as the hidden, parallel, spiritual world. Social issues such as HIV-AIDS prevention and care, spousal abuse and sexual morality in a polygamous society, and aspects of urban poverty in the African context are all recurrent themes. Several comics relate to then-current international events such as the downfall of Mobutu and the First Gulf War (in which he employs more of the DRC's official language, French). Most stories and text-images, however, are set on the streets, or more precisely in the households and domestic courtyard spaces of his own neighborhood.

UF graduate student Daniel Barroca began archival processing of the comics under my supervision during Fall 2017. The collection is currently not open for research, as it is now being archivally processed for long-term preservation and access. During Spring 2019, it will be digitized after Curator of African art Susan Cooksey from the Harn Museum of Art and Phillip Van den Bossche, Director and Curator of the MuZEE in Ostend Belgium, engage in making selections for a planned traveling exhibition between our institutions in 2020. We look forward to these public exhibits, as well as to the opening of the digital collection, which is expected to become available in its entirety on the UF Digital Collections late in 2019.

Daniel Reboussin is African Studies Curator at the George A. Smathers Libraries. African Studies materials collections and digital projects are supported by the CAS Title VI grant in collaboration with the Libraries. With sincere thanks, too, for the generous support of the Dr. Madelyn M. Lockhart Book Fund in African Studies in purchasing the Papa Mfumu'eto Papers.



ENABLING POLICIES FOR LIVESTOCK SECTORS IN ETHIOPIA

RENATA SERRA



Ethiopia is said to have the largest numbers of livestock in the whole of Africa. Cattle, goats, sheep and camels are certainly ubiquitous in this vast and ecologically diverse country, and remain central to people's livelihoods, health and social identity. Sustainable development of livestock systems is thus an important conduit for increasing rural incomes and productivity, reducing poverty, and improving nutrition among women and children through the consumption of animal-source foods. Policy-making is, however, a complex and messy business, where actors face tradeoffs between contrasting policy objectives, in the presence of multiple financial, institutional and human constraints. As lead faculty for the Enabling Policy Area of Inquiry of the USAID Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems at UF, I set out this past summer to examine the policy environment for livestock sectors in Ethiopia. The aim of the Innovation Lab is to identify the conditions for leveraging more effective interventions

within livestock systems for enhancing the well-being of small livestock-holding families, increasing women's empowerment, and improving nutrition, especially among young children.

Our team traveled to Ethiopia in July 2018 to conduct semi-structured interviews with about twenty representatives from the government, NGOs, and development partners with the purpose to capture actors' own perspectives about the key challenges facing the sector, the main policy trade-offs and the accomplishment from recent interventions. Furthermore, data collected through an online survey administered to a broader set of livestock stakeholders were used to derive a map of the livestock actors' network, and to visually analyze the structure of the network, the main areas of collaboration between given actors, and the relative weights accorded to competing priorities. Finally, the team took part and contributed to a two-day scenario workshop led by the Future System team at the Innovation Lab (Greg Kiker as well as

colleagues from International Livestock Research Institute). A study report is now completed and will be shortly shared with the partners within the Innovation Lab as well as the policy stakeholders in Ethiopia to receive feedbacks on the analysis as well as to contribute to generate further discussion about livestock policies and priorities.

My team included Lacey Harris-Coble, who graduated from the UF Master in Development Practice in 2017 and is currently project and research assistant for the UF Innovation Lab, and three of my undergraduate students, whose travel was funded by the Research Tutorial Abroad initiative of the Center for African Studies. The three students are Alex Dickerson (Economics and pre-med), Estefania Torres (Economics and Philosophy) and Grant Gergen (Economics and Political Science). Exposing undergraduate students to research experience in Africa was a major accomplishment of the trip. Besides an intensive work schedule, the team had the opportunity to enjoy local culture, food and music at venues around the town, including both traditional music and Ethiopian Jazz.

Dr. Renata Serra is senior lecturer in the Center for African Studies and Leader of the Enabling Policies AOI for the USAID Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems at UF/IFAS. The research was funded by the Center for African Studies and the Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems.

ISLAM AND MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN ENCOUNTERS IN AFRICA

BENJAMIN SOARES



Since late 2016, I have been one of the editors of the journal, *Africa: Journal of the International African Institute*, which has been an incredibly rewarding but also time-consuming experience. I also co-edit the International African Institute's book series, the International African Library, which is a series that publishes monographs about Africa in the fields of social anthropology, development, history, and politics that privilege an ethnographic approach.

During the summer of 2018, I worked on my ongoing research project about Muslim-Christian encounters in West Africa, consulting archival collections in Rome where I was able to speak with current and former Roman Catholic missionaries. During this time, I gave a seminar, "Excavating Contentious Muslim-Christian Encounters in Mali," at the Italian Institute of Oriental Studies at Università La Sapienza in Rome. At Universidade NOVA in Lisbon I attended a meeting of the ERC (European Research Council)

project, CAPSAHARA, that anthropologist Francisco Freire directs. This project on whose advisory board I serve focuses on the intersection of Islam and social and political discourses in the Sahara.

During summer 2018, I also visited the University of Bayreuth and the Bayreuth International Graduate School of African Studies (BIGSAS) as part of an ongoing visiting senior fellowship. In addition to meeting with PhD students in Bayreuth I have been mentoring, I gave a seminar about Muslim-Christian encounters in Africa. I also attended WOCMES (the World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies) in Seville where I chaired a panel about Islam in the Sahara organized by colleagues from CAPSAHARA.

In September I attended the meetings of ASAUK (African Studies Association of the UK) in Birmingham. Along with Marloes Janson (SOAS, University of London) and Birgit Meyer (Utrecht) I co-organized a panel about multi-religious settings in Africa that was part of a series

of panels for the 90th anniversary the journal *Africa*. In addition to participating in editorial meetings for *Africa*, I also chaired the book launch of Hannah Hoehner's new book, *Quranic Schools in Northern Nigeria*, published in the International African Institute's book series.

During academic year 2018-19, I am busy directing the three-year multi-disciplinary project, "Islam in Africa in Global Context," funded through a grant from the Henry Luce Foundation's Initiative on Religion in International Affairs to the University of Florida. The project is being carried out by the Center for Global Islamic Studies in conjunction with the Center for African Studies and will involve workshops, summer institutes, and seminars.

Benjamin Soares is director of the Center for Global Islamic Studies and professor in the Department of Religion.

EXAMINING VEGETATION TRENDS IN EASTERN ZAMBIA SAVANNA LANDSCAPES FROM 2000-2016: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

JANE SOUTHWORTH

During the summer semester 2018, two doctoral students—Hannah Herrero and Carly Muir—along with their adviser, Jane Southworth, spent ten days in the field in eastern Zambia. This field session was to verify products created from data we collected on our first trip to South Luangwa National Park (SLNP). Our initial site visit to SLNP occurred in the summer of 2016 as a collaboration on a United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility grant through Brian Child (UF Geography and Center for African Studies). Hannah Herrero, coordinated logistics for the large team of researchers that participated in this project. While the majority of the research carried out was related to the socioeconomics of communities surrounding the park, we also took this opportunity to head up a team of researchers to collect valuable vegetation data. At this time we also trained several

people from local agencies on how to collect vegetation data to be used as remote sensing inputs via tablets.

Southern African savannas are an important dryland ecosystem, as they account for up to 54% of the landscape and support a rich variety of biodiversity, as well as being the socioeconomic engines of the region. These are also areas of key landscape change. Discretely classifying land cover in savannas is notoriously difficult because vegetation species and structural groups may be very similar, so we wanted to address this highly gradient landscape with a grass–shrub–tree continuum. Collecting high densities of information from the field led to the development of novel remote sensing products that were used for creating more accurate land cover classifications. From the field data collected, we extracted vegetation health data (NDVI - Normalized Difference Vegetation Index)

and Blackbody Surface Temperature data, which have an inverse relationship. This data was then used to create a rule-based classification and separate out our land cover spatially in the park. This technique was compared to a more traditional classifier, a Support Vector Machine (SVM).

After creating a research support system in/around SLNP, we were able to access this protected area again during the summer 2018 in order to verify the products we had made. We traveled extensively through the park this summer, collecting field data continuously as we went. While in the field, we also met with several stakeholders to discuss the products we had created, as people on the ground know the landscape well. When we used this high concentration of field data to test our classifications, we found that the RBC (79.31% overall accuracy) performed significantly better than the SVM (34.48% overall accuracy). The rule-based classification (RBC) was then used to extract data from a Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer NDVI time series from 2000-2016, which found a decline in vegetation biomass in all three land cover classes across time. Creating this novel remote sensing product and being able to go back into the field this summer to test it contributed to the fields of remote sensing, savanna systems science, and protected area conservation. These interesting findings may be applied through time in the future, and can be of great use to managers and other stakeholders.

Jane Southworth is a professor and chair of the Department of Geography. She used chair funding to support this field session in Zambia.



FROM WHENCE AND TO WHERE FOR AFRICANIST ANTHROPOLOGY?

ANITA SPRING

I presented in two sessions at the American Anthropological Association meetings in November 2018. For the Association for Africanist Anthropology (AfAA) I served as President for two terms (2012-2016) I was part of the panel “Tales of Resistance, Resistance, Resilience, and Adaptation: From Whence and to Where for Africanist Anthropology,” recognizing the 25th Anniversary of the AfAA. The focus was on contemporary and collaborative Africanist scholarship on Africa’s changing climates (from shifting environments and production value-chains to shifting governance forms). I gave as examples of field research my policy work for sustainable development in Malawi, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Swaziland,

as well as my field work with African entrepreneurs from global to micro in nine countries-Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda. As well, I detailed my involvement with the International Academy of African Business and Development, serving as vice-president and president of the Board of Governors, while gaining the opportunity to interview many Africans involved in virtually all business sectors.

The Association for Senior Anthropologists session “Conversations Across the Generations” included my own data, as well as some from the 1984-1990 Russ Bernard and Allan Burns Wenner-Gren funded project,

“Videotape Dialogues on the History of Anthropology.” That project produced 27 tapes including Africanists Elizabeth Colson (whom I worked with in Zambia), Walter Goldschmidt, and J. Clyde Mitchell. I used these data (decisions influencing Anthropological/Africanist careers; theoretical and methodological issues important during their early and later years; continuing relationships with field assistants and associates; and observations about the current state of Anthropology and African Studies) along with my own fieldwork experiences and theoretical and methodological perspectives.

Anita Spring is professor emerita of anthropology.



BIRTH COMPANION PROGRAMS AND WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES OF CARE IN TANZANIA

ADRIENNE E. STRONG

Over the last several years, Tanzania has worked hard to reduce maternal mortality in the country. The primary avenue for accomplishing this aim has been increasing the number of women who give birth in health facilities. The idea of implementing “birth companion” programs, in which a woman can have a companion of her choice, has gained popularity. Policy makers and public health practitioners see this as one avenue for reducing abuse in maternal and reproductive health settings, in addition to generally improving the quality of care and women’s experiences in health facilities, a focus of current World Health Organization efforts globally. Over the course of ten months in 2018, I conducted fieldwork in Kigoma, Tanzania around an NGO-sponsored birth companion pilot program meant to improve women’s experiences of care in the implementing facilities and reduce the incidence of disrespect and abuse in these settings.

For the first few months, I spent time in three communities throughout the Kigoma region, along with a Tanzanian research assistant, Sarah Charles, and a global health master’s degree student from the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam, Tara White. Building on observations in these locations, I developed a cultural consensus model of what it means to care for pregnant women at the community level and how people demonstrate their care and support. With Tara’s help, we developed a survey and the three of us administered it to over one hundred people in more than twenty communities in the region. The goal of the model and the survey was to examine how local concepts of care for pregnant women match up with the design of the birth companion pilot program being implemented in the region’s health centers. While there were many areas of overlap, such as an understanding that it’s important to have someone to tell the woman encouraging things while she is in labor, or hold her hand, there were

several differences. There is a strong local understanding that yelling at or slapping/hitting women who are not pushing the baby during the second stage of labor is a necessary way to help her so she is able to give birth safely to a healthy, alive baby. This important local value translated into birth companions, both those from home and those hired by the NGO to work at facilities, and conceived of as advocates and protectors of women in the facility, actively participating in these behaviors or encouraging the nurses to do so; an outcome antithetical to the goals of the birth companion program. Additionally, the survey confirmed my ethnographic observations in health facilities that suggest community members generally feel disempowered in health care settings due to their lack of knowledge compared to nurses’ formal training. This means, on the whole, women and their relatives are happy to rely on nurses and trust that whatever nurses do (even what would be termed disrespect and abuse elsewhere) is part of necessary care.

I spent about five months in four different health facilities that were implementing the birth companion program in order to understand how the program shifts and morphs on the ground. Overall, women, nurses, and the hired on-call birth companions all love the program, though there are many ways it has deviated from the plans outlined by the implementing organization. Some of these deviations are necessitated by the understaffing in many facilities but others are due to fundamentally different ideas of what is supportive care for a woman in labor.

Adrienne Strong is assistant professor of anthropology. The project was supported by the National Science Foundation Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences and UF Department of Anthropology funds.



MADAGASCAR FROM A TO Z

MICHELE R. TENNANT



Over the last two years I have worked with two UF undergraduates and colleagues from the UF International Center and Madagascar to create, publish and distribute the children's book *Madagascar from A to Z*. The book began as a class project in my (Un)Common Read honors course on the book *Thank You, Madagascar: The Conservation Diaries of Alison Jolly*. Students Soleil Nguyen (illustrator) and Grace Gibson (writer) created the children's book as a means to teach children about the unique plants and animals of Madagascar, introduce them to the importance of conservation, and help them learn English.

From August of 2016 through April of 2018, I coordinated with the team to create

a book that was age and culturally appropriate, reworked the structure of the book so that it could be translated, and collaborated with Malagasy speakers to translate the book into that language. The book was published by the Library Press@UF in May, and we took approximately 300 copies of the book to Madagascar for my study abroad students to distribute in Summer B. We distributed the books free of charge to the Mobile Library of Madagascar, the NGOs Blue Ventures, Steph'Andava, Association Mitsinjo, and Centre Fihavanana, and the research center Centre ValBio. We are currently working with the education coordinator at Blue Ventures (Andavadoaka, Madagascar) to create a new edition of the book focusing on plants and

animals from the southwest of Madagascar, translated into the local dialect.

My colleagues and I presented posters on the book at Medical Library Association Annual Conference (May 2018) and at the American Library Association Annual Conference (June 2018).

Michele R. Tennant is a university librarian at UF's Health Science Center Libraries and co-instructor for the study abroad program UF in Madagascar: Biodiversity, Conservation and Sustainable Development. Funding provided by the George A. Smathers Libraries and the Honors Program.

CITIES, BORDERS AND WOMEN'S TRADE NETWORKS

OLIVIER WALTHER

My research in 2018 was divided into two main parts: a network study of women's trade networks, and a study of border cities, both in West Africa. This work builds on the 2017-18 program of work of the OECD Sahel and West Africa Club, whose main objective is to contribute to enhancing policy frameworks that can better respond to the needs and specificities of women's economic activities, particularly those involved in cross-border trade. Our multidisciplinary and international team included the Sahel Research Group (SRG) of the University of Florida, the Department of Geography of the University of Niamey and Chatham House for the survey work, and the University of Wageningen for the computer modelling.

Women play a key role in West Africa's food economy. However, few studies adequately describe the functioning of their networks. In this new project funded by the OECD Sahel and West Africa Club, our objective is to address this gap by mapping the social and spatial structure of women's trade networks in the region. Focusing on a local rice trade network between Nigeria and its neighbors, we studied the distribution of activities between 1997 producers, traders and wholesalers, identified gender roles and shed light on the nature of relationships between actors. This network is the largest ever mapped in Sub-Saharan Africa using social network analysis. The network analysis shows that men are structurally more central than women in the food economy, due to their ability to bridge producers and consumers. These brokers are particularly crucial to the development of cross-border trade, which relies on a rather limited number of well-connected traders, mainly from Nigeria. The spatial analysis confirms that most traders tend to do business in their own country and that few actors are able to bridge nationally-organized markets. It also confirms that most of the rice produced in the region



is informally exported to Nigeria, by far the largest market in the region, despite Nigeria's official ban on rice imports.

Our study provides a systematic analysis of the role border cities play in the process of regional integration in West Africa. Based on a multidimensional mapping of 18 countries, our team analyzed the demographic, morphological, social, economic and political specifics of border cities in the region. A number of indicators shed light on the local dynamics that have developed in urban areas, the impact distance has on national cohesion and the impact territorial divisions have at the international level. The analysis also outlined the key obstacles that limit the integration potential of border cities in terms of socio economic interaction and institutions. The study of these fundamental aspects constitutes a preamble to the institution of place based development policies suited to the potential and constraints of West African urban areas.

Olivier Walther is visiting associate professor of geography. Funding provided by OECD Sahel and West Africa Club.

FIGHTING AND WRITING: THE RHODESIAN ARMY AT WAR AND POST-WAR

LUISE WHITE

For the last few years I have been writing a history of the Rhodesian army in what is called both the Zimbabwe liberation struggle and the Rhodesian bush war. Each name contains a political position. And perhaps because of those politics, there is no operational history of this war. Moreover very little from this period has been accessioned in archives in Zimbabwe. The papers of the Rhodesian Army were briefly available (2003-07) in a now defunct private museum in Britain. This project is based on those archives and many others including the United National Independence Party papers in Lusaka (pictured) and more than a decade of interviews with former soldiers. I also rely on Rhodesian war memoirs – indeed, the working title of this book is *Fighting and Writing: the Rhodesian Army at War and Post-war*. These memoirs provide a large body of literature that depict and debate the uneven and problematic processes of white rule in the 1960s and 70s that cannot be simplified as white supremacy along. The messy hodge-podge of political ideas and young soldiers' alienation and ambition seemed to require another way to think about the country's counter-insurgency. The earliest of these memoirs were hagiographical accounts of Rhodesian forces that created the imaginary of Rhodesian military might well-known in South Africa and North America, but the memoirs that followed told another history, one in which Rhodesia's soldiering was less a matter of repressing African aspirations than it was one of acknowledging African qualities. The conduct of war described in these memoirs involved what white men learned from Africans.

Rhodesian war memoirs defend a national ideal from the incursions of African guerrillas, recent white immigrants, and foreign soldiers. These writings are devoid of any sense that all whites were superior. Rhodesian-born authors complained about the racism of recent immigrants, men they believed were willing to



resort to great violence against Africans to keep the servants they never had in Britain. The foreign soldiers who came to fight for Rhodesia were small in number but large in reputation. White Rhodesian soldiers despised them: they called them mercenaries, although they were paid and taxed at local rates, and complained about their poor discipline and poorer marksmanship. An idealized Rhodesian nationality emerged in the post-war writing about the skills national servicemen brought to the war. Rhodesians claimed they were fighting for civilization, but their soldering was honed in uniquely Rhodesian childhoods. Young men recalled growing up with African playmates who taught them to hunt and track. They spoke African languages and learned African ways. Blackened-up, blue-eyed white soldiers in counter-gangs assured their readers that their knowledge of African languages and customs made for a complete masquerade, a mimicry that proved the ability of white Rhodesians to belong in Africa.

The post-war Rhodesian army is an army of authors. I count sixty war memoirs and novels in my home office alone; there are at least a dozen more on my Kindle. Most are self-published and almost all struggle to describe their wartime experience in a way that defines a specific Rhodesian nationality, one made in childhood relations and disrupted adulthood. These memoirs are a genre unto themselves. It is commonplace for authors to flesh out their memories with

secondary sources. (one even quotes me). A publisher told me that he gave some authors documents for their memoirs and excised all references to drugs from others. Many authors have revised their memoirs, publishing a second version ten or twenty years later, usually to correct another version of the war. Such revisions have brought about lawsuits between authors and publishers over copyright, plagiarism, and defamation of character. Over the course of my extended conversations with these authors and publishers I have been given copies of court transcripts, allowing me to see that the contests are not only about the war but about who has which right to describe it in which words. These memoirs thus may not fully qualify as recalled experience, but the processes of writing and publication (and litigation) reveal the complexity of the Rhodesian nation and the ways it was reconstructed over a thirty year period. In short, post-war writing made the wartime nation.

A book about white soldiers defending a pariah nation in 1970s Africa might seem at odds with the dominant trends in African studies, but this project raises questions about loyalty to colony, race and nation that overlap with deeper and broader genealogies than some of the writing in African studies has allowed.

Laise White is professor emerita of history.

STUDENT REPORTS

DANIEL ACOSTA	Supply Chain Analysis for PPR Vaccine in the Karamoja Region, Uganda
MARIAN ANKOMAH	Vehicle Trip Generation of Adult Workers in Ghana
SHAMBAVI BHUSHAN	African Migrants in South Asia
JESSE BORDEN	Reptiles and Amphibians of the Arabuko Sokoke Forest, Kenya
BENJAMIN BURGEN	Migration, Money, and Social Life in Small Town Senegal
ELIZABETH CAREY	Development, Erosion, and Dispossession in a Ghanaian Landscape
JESSICA CASIMIR	Caregiving and Chronic Illness among Caregivers in KwaZulu-Natal
MEGAN COGBURN	Pushing Institutional Deliveries: Childbirth Care in Rural Tanzania
WILLIAM DYER	Developing a Tigrinya Learning Grammar
AMANDA EDGELL	Electoral Gender Quotas and Political Opportunity in Authoritarian Regimes
AARON ELLRICH	Haya Heritage-Making: Reflections and Future Directions
CADY GONZALEZ	Hospitality in Development: Coffee and Sanitation in Urban Ethiopia
RYAN GOOD	Gender, Employment, and Resource Access in Mwanza, Tanzania
VICTORIA GORHAM	State, Society, and Nation-Building in Tanzania and Kenya
BONGINKOSI GUMBI	Land Use Change, Dispersal, Selection, and Adaptation in Swaziland
MOUHAMADOU HOYECK	Youth Movements and Democracy in West Africa
LEANDRA MERZ	Community Conservation and Irrigation Scheme Governance in Mozambique
MUSTAPHA MOHAMMED	Preliminary Survey at the Nasia Archaeological and Smelting Sites
FEZILE MTSETSWA	Responses of Savanna Tree Species to Climate Change
CARLY MUIR	Effects of Large-scale Land Transactions in Ethiopia
ZOLISWA NHLEKO	The Influence of Poaching and Rainfall on White Rhino Population Growth
CRISTOVÃO NWACHUKWU	The Fluidity of Blackness in African Literatures
RILEY RAVARY	Transboundary Conservation Governance in Mt. Elgon National Park
AUDREY SMITH	Socio-Ecological Impacts of Land Acquisitions in Tanzania
BENJAMIN SMITH	Stone Technologies at Mochena Borago Rockshelter, SW Ethiopia
SARAH STAUB	Trainings on <i>Artemisia annua</i> for Malaria in Ghana

SUPPLY CHAIN ANALYSIS FOR THE PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR) VACCINE IN THE KARAMOJA REGION

DANIEL ACOSTA

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is a disease that affects goats and sheep. Currently targeted for eradication by 2030 as it is one of the causes of food insecurity and economic loss among pastoralist communities and livestock owners.

Challenges in the eradication program are of an interdisciplinary nature and wide in range, such as different social and gender dynamics of livestock owners among different cultures, achieving sustainability of the project by providing vaccines to livestock owners at a price they are willing to pay, and logistical challenges such as poor infrastructure and remoteness. The Livestock Systems Innovation Lab at UF has an ongoing project for PPR vaccination in Uganda and Kenya where approximately one million goats are to be vaccinated.

A supply chain analysis of the distribution methods could improve the vaccination coverage and reduce the cost, thus making it more accessible for livestock owners and improving the efficacy of vaccination programs. The PPR eradication strategy faces many challenges and this project focused on several key aspects.

Remoteness: Karamoja is a remote area in northern Uganda with poor infrastructure. Strategic location of distribution centers, storage facilities and other infrastructure in the distribution network is key in order to increase availability and reduce costs. Constraints such as the lack of a reliable electrical grid and security must be taken into consideration. This information would also be used to generate a transportation model to improve delivery.

Poor availability of the vaccine: Uncertainty on the demand for the vaccine makes for difficult forecasting. Without adequate forecasting methods there is a higher risk of holding a sub-optimal amount of inventory, which leads to increased costs and poor availability. Gathering data to determine optimal

inventory at each stage of the supply chain is one of the objectives that could help improve availability.

Coordination in the supply chain: Assessing the communication and data sharing between supply chain actors as well as identifying ways to improve communication channels will guarantee reliable data from all levels in the supply chain. This would also allow to design a model of the supply chain in order to propose a redesign if needed. Such models have been previously used to propose improvements in the vaccine supply chain of African countries.

The supply chain analysis for the PPR vaccination project can help quantify the economic viability of other veterinary thermostable vaccines in Karamoja as well as actively contributing to improve the distribution and logistics of the vaccines

for the project. Although thermostability provides flexibility in terms of logistics, inventory policy still plays a crucial role in reducing costs and increasing availability. For the PPR vaccination project, priority was given to avoid understocking, without increasing the risk of overstocking significantly. CAHW's are probably the most important element in the supply chain as they are trusted members of the community who can deliver vaccines to remote locations. The assessment showed that they have a positive perception to the commercialization of vaccines which could probably mean that similar projects as this one could be replicated if proven successful.

Daniel Acosta is a second-year student in the MDP program.



VEHICLE TRIP GENERATION OF ADULT WORKERS IN GHANA

MARIAN ANKOMAH



Travel demand forecasting plays a significant role in the development of transportation plans and evaluation of transportation infrastructure. Travel needs/demands keep on changing as such it is imperative to make plans that account for possible future changes. In developing countries, there is a need for a transportation system which captures the growing needs of its population. In Ghana, the vehicle population grows more rapidly than the transportation network, thereby increasing pressure on the transportation infrastructure. Also, land use planning conflicts with transportation planning. For example, residential areas being used for commercial purposes. There is a critical need to understand the travel pattern of users to be able to make better prediction in meeting the transport needs of the country. Therefore, in understanding the travel behaviors of road users in Ghana, my interest is to develop a travel demand model based on the vehicle ownership of the households and the trip generation by mode of the individual household members.

As a first step to achieving my research goals, I examined the influence of household and individual characteristics together with other explanatory variables on trip generation of working adults using data from the 2012 Ghana Transport Indicator Database Survey which was conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service. Apart from the Ghana Statistical Services which developed a report based on this survey, the data has not been used for any research relating to transportation or trip generation. Therefore, results from this data will serve as a useful contribution to the Ghana Statistical Services and other governmental transportation agencies in developing national policies.

Of the national sample, 58.4% were adults (18 years or older) engaged in some sort of employment activity. A linear regression model was used to model the trip generation by car, bicycle, motorcycle, foot, taxi and bus for these working adults. The results from the study demonstrate that gender, age, education level and residential location all have a significant impact on the number of trips generated for the different

trip modes. From the results, the cultural background of a worker also significantly affects the number of bicycle trips a worker make. In terms of location, adult households that reside in the city center make fewer trips by car than similar adults that live outside the city center. Furthermore, Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA), Tamale Metro and Wa Municipal show a strong positive relation with motorcycle trip generation. However, over the past few years, there has been an increase in motorcycle trips in the AMA because of the vehicle population growing higher than the transportation network and the heavy vehicular traffic. The number of trips generated by an adult worker can also be used to explain the perception variables estimate.

The model results can be used to make trip generation prediction in developing transportation plans for Ghana. The next phase of my research will focus on the household vehicle ownership and understanding the travel behavior of non-working adults and children.

Marian Ankomah is a doctoral student in the Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering.

AFRICAN MIGRANTS IN SOUTH ASIA

SHAMBAVI BHUSAN



The purpose of my research is to develop an ethnographic account of the lives of African national migrants to the global south, particularly in India. In contemporary times, movement of African nationals to the South Asian countries have been substantial due to the migration policies becoming constrained in Western European countries and USA. In India, the African migrants are more “visible” and less “audible” due to their color and language dissimilarities. At times, the “Afro-phobia” manifested through violence and discrimination is further compounded by stereotyping as drug peddlers, sex workers and “Habshi” (an Arabic word for traders and slaves of Ethiopian origin given by the Mughal emperors). This immigrant population has not been thoroughly studied as to the circumstances that lead to their migration, the emotional and personal experiences en route, the everyday living in sometimes hostile surroundings, and the perception of their life in the host country in relation to their homeland.

African immigrants living in New Delhi are from countries like Congo, Ethiopia and Nigeria where many have migrated for higher education, some for cheap and affordable medical care, a few for small businesses. Some are also engaged in illegal activities. The African immigrants in contemporary period are struggling to find a sense of belonging, a sense of home in the host country amidst the precarity of socio-economic political milieu.

The site of ‘residing’ also creates a site of ‘living’ where immigrants develop affinities, negotiate meanings and face resistance from political and social bodies. Ethics of living can be understood not in the context of extreme good or extreme bad situations, but ethics of living is understood as a desire, an urge to make life optimum amidst the vagaries and trying circumstances of life.

Therefore, my research objective is to understand that in a world of global exchange where migration is a normative way of living, how do small ‘marginal’ communities like that of African

migrants in India engage in intersubjective negotiations, meaning making and identity formations in their everyday life. Taking a cue from existing ethnographic literature and works of the anthropologist, Michael Jackson, I wish to formulate my research in developing a possible foray into registering migration as a ‘question of life’ before venturing into a recording of sociological matrices of social identities and locations of the migrants. Migration itself becomes an identity where before having a new and firm social and legal identity that determines their life, they have an ethical identity that determines their will to live where, in hope for a better life, they interact, adapt, reciprocate, create and eliminate in their everyday life. It is in this light of the ethics of everyday and human intersubjectivity that I want to understand the experiences of the alienation and the alliances of the African migrants being produced and reproduced in India, particularly New Delhi.

Shambavi Bhusan is a doctoral student in anthropology.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS IN THE CANOPY AND AT THE EDGES OF THE ARABUKO SOKOKE FOREST

JESSE BORDEN

In summer 2018 the Center for African Studies pre-dissertation research award allowed me to travel to the Arabuko Sokoke Forest in Kenya to study how forest edges are impacting canopy dwelling species in the forest. The formation of edges from habitat loss degrades forests ecosystems by reducing the quality of remaining habitat. These impacts penetrate from edge to forest interior and include the loss of biodiversity, changes in animal community composition, reduction in tree density and carbon storage, and the disruption of microclimates. While research on edge effects has been extensive, virtually no work has explored these effects within the hard- to-reach canopy or on arboreal species that live there.

At 420 km², the Arabuko Sokoke forest is the largest remaining piece of the once-vast east African coastal forest that used to stretch from southern Somalia to central Mozambique. The Arabuko Sokoke Forest provides a perfect opportunity to study forest edges and how animals use this disturbed space because it is almost completely surrounded by agricultural land, which creates sharp edge transitions from agricultural land to natural forest. In addition to the forest being home to an incredibly rich and unique group of animals, which has earned it the status of a global biodiversity hotspot, it is also considered one of the richest sites in Kenya for reptiles and amphibians. I chose to use reptiles and amphibians for our research, as they are particularly sensitive to climate variation and dehydration and so very susceptible to the impacts associated with habitat edges.

To study these animals in the canopy I recruited a team of five assistants: Godana Peters, a local reptile expert, Gilles Bernard, a French ecologist with extensive tree climbing experience, Joe Henry, a fellow PhD student at UF, Austin Ward, research assistant extraordinaire, and Kitsao, our camp manager and cook.

In total, using arborist tree climbing techniques, we conducted 250 hours of surveying on the ground and in the canopy, and 146 one-hour tree climbs across 74 sites. During these surveys we encountered 310 animals and 24 species from the leaf layer, all the way up to the top branches of the canopy.

Two species we encountered were of particular interest. The first was the green keep-bellied lizard. This rare and elusive species is not well known in the area and we sought to find it in the forest and gain information about what habitat types it may prefer and to what extent it uses the canopy. However, as this species is very elusive, we were thrilled to encounter 2 of them. These two both came from one of the three forest types in the forest and were clearly canopy specialists. The second lizard of interest was a gecko species which is thought to be Broadley's dwarf gecko. The local experts at the National Museum of Kenya are in the process of confirming this record. This would be only the second record of this species in Kenya and a first record for the Arabuko Sokoke Forest.

Currently I am inputting data and beginning the preliminary analysis to explore how edge effects are impacting both the habitat structure and the community of reptiles and amphibians found there. Summer 2018 research was incredibly successful in allowing me to gather preliminary data and explore the most relevant research directions for the future. It also allowed me to establish professional networks with many different organizations and people in Kenya. After analyzing my current data I will be applying for future funding to return to Kenya in 2020 for further research in the area.

Jesse Borden is a PhD student in the School of Natural Resources and Environment. This research was funded by the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, the Center for African Studies, the Flory Lab and the Scheffers Lab.



BECOMING A SOMEBODY: MIGRATION, MONEY, AND SOCIAL LIFE IN SMALL TOWN SENEGAL

BENJAMIN BURGEN



My research explores the economic realities and social expectations that shape life in the rural towns of the Senegal River Valley today. A key feature of this region is its reliance on the remittances of transnational labor migrants to support and sustain family members who remain at home. This steady inflow of financial resources fuels the local economy. Money from migrants abroad drives the market for everything from fresh fish to contemporary clothing fashions in the rural towns of the Senegal River Valley. The myriad workshops and boutiques that populate these towns owe their continued existence to the remittance economy. Because of this, the migrant men who cycle back and forth between their rural hometowns and global destinations are celebrated as the heroes of the region. Financially successful migrants are respected for their wealth because it enables them to not only provide for their families but also to assist a wide circle of kin and kith.

However, this migratory phenomenon is also driving an increasing gap in wealth and opportunities within these rural towns. As traditional economic activities such as agriculture become more marginal and the circumstances surrounding transnational migration grow more perilous an increasing number of young men find themselves stuck at home without any open pathway to economic independence. Stuck in a junior status without the means to attain the mainstream markers of respectable male adulthood many young men work tirelessly in pursuit of an avenue to either migrate or start up some sort of business of their own so that they can advance their lives. In the end, they are all looking for a way to get married, start a family, and become fiscally and morally responsible members of their community.

Young migrants who succeed in making money abroad have little trouble attaining these status markers. Yet, for the men who stay home the pathway to full adulthood presents big challenges. Many are faced with a prolonged bachelorhood

due to their inability to match the financial success of their migrant peers. The indeterminacy of this situation brings some of these men to the point where they are willing to brave the peril and uncertainty of a risky clandestine effort at migration in the hope of returning with the skills, experiences, and above all the money to break out of junior status and be seen as successful men in their own right, as ‘somebodies.’

Ben Burgen is a PhD candidate in the Department of Anthropology and a former FLAS fellow (Wolof). Portions of his research were funded by a Fulbright-Hays DDRA, the University of Florida Graduate School, the Sabel Research Group, the Department of Anthropology, and the Center for African Studies.

DEVELOPMENT, EROSION, AND DISPOSSESSION IN A GHANAIAN LANDSCAPE

ELIZABETH CAREY

Residents in Kewunor, a fishing village on the outskirts of the Ada Foah township, carry the double burden of living in a picturesque and precarious landscape. As the estuary widens and continuously augments the shoreline, tourism and estate development puts pressure on remaining land, forcing involuntary resettlement. In 2013, Government of Ghana (GoG) leased land in Kewunor to Trasacco Estates Development Company Ltd. (TEDC) for resort and marina development. As the plans of this Italian-Ghanaian firm move forward, bolstered by a partnership with Hilton Worldwide, many residents refuse to leave. Despite the assent of the Chief of Ada Foah to land developers, community factions continue to agitate against their relocation, mobilizing a variety of legal strategies in defense of historic property claims.

My research probes the intersection of development, erosion, and dispossession, aiming to understand how these processes intertwine in the production of territory—in other words, how they produce a social order that manifests spatially. Supported by a Center for African Studies Pre-Dissertation Award and a Madelyn M. Lockhart Summer Research Award, I conducted eight weeks of ethnographic research in Ghana between June and August 2018. Through previous field trips and maintaining contacts on Whatsapp, I have followed this case since 2013.

After years of delays, TEDC began construction on fifty private beach chalets in July, 2018 at the edge of the delta. Despite skirting regulatory authorities like the District Assembly, Wildlife Division, and Environmental Protection Agency, the company's engineers and executives offer lofty promises to local residents, including short and long-term employment, a revived sea defense system, and relocation to 'modern' accommodations. The near-daily presence of TEDC workers and occasional visits by executives and local government officials provoked varied reactions among



residents and small business owners. Some seized the opportunity to take jobs as day laborers—women fetching water from the river to mix cement, young girls selling snacks to TEDC's construction workers and security guards, men digging trenches and moving wheelbarrows of cement to lay the foundation. Despite the recent fallout from a stymied attempt to sue TEDC, a small group of youth continues to protest the project, seeking the help of local NGOs, journalists, recording artists, and attorneys to protect communal land claims. These persistent efforts have earned them the disapproval of some of their most powerful elders and customary authorities. Whereas earlier research reflected apparently uncontroversial disdain for TEDC's project among residents and a widespread unwillingness to relocate, residents now comment that the community is divided, and some accuse their elders of being "compromised."

With the support of a Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad award, I will begin a year of dissertation fieldwork in March 2019. An early goal of the research will be to probe these divisions within the community further to understand how they align with or cross-cut internal property claims and relations of authority. I will continue to follow youth efforts to unite the community behind a legal strategy to take TEDC to court and to trace the involvement of the many interested actors and institutions beyond the village. Long-term research will also allow me to more fully investigate the role of shoreline change and sea-level rise in the formulation and enactment of different actors' claims.

Elizabeth Carey is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology and a former FLAS fellow (Akan-Twi).

CAREGIVING AND CHRONIC ILLNESS AMONG GRANDMOTHER CAREGIVERS IN KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

JESSICA CASIMIR

During 2016, there were a total of 110,000 AIDS-related deaths in South Africa. Although South Africa has by far one of the most expansive antiretroviral treatment programs in the world, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is the highest in the world with nearly a fifth of the country's adult population infected with the disease. Due to the nature of the epidemic and patterns of transmission among the population, there are 2.3 million children in South Africa who have lost one or more parents to AIDS or related morbidities. Much of the policy and academic discussions have focused on the social and economic burden of these vulnerable and orphaned children but there has been little attention to the adults, particularly grandmothers, who are forced to carry the weight of this social problem.

The HIV/AIDS crisis created a change in family structures in which grandparents have become the surrogate parents of their grandchildren who have lost a parent or more to AIDS. Older individuals are more likely to be affected rather than infected by HIV/AIDS compared to younger adults as they are often tasked with the burden of caring for their ill adult children and soon become the primary guardians of their orphaned grandchildren. Although KwaZulu-Natal accounts for the largest proportion of the elderly and orphan population, this crisis extends to other provinces such as neighboring Mpumalanga in which one in three older adults are grandparent caregivers. Furthermore, much of this undue burden is cast on women, a sizable proportion of households throughout the country are headed by elderly women between the ages of 70-79 years.

As a result, these women lose a substantial amount of security and support. They experience a double burden throughout their lives such as becoming carers while losing their own caregivers. In addition to the loss of physical support, the assurance of monetary provisions is

rescinded. Moreover, these grandmother caregivers are required to redirect their government pensions to provide for the offspring of their bereaved children. Moreover, the mental and physical toll associated with caregiving may result in accelerated deterioration. Lastly, the economic strain of HIV/AIDS places limitations on the number of resources available to these individuals such as monetary assistance and health services.

My dissertation, "The Synchronicity of Caregiving and Chronic Illness among Grandmother Caregivers," will qualitatively explore and explain the lived experiences of grandmother caregivers in KwaZulu-Natal. The objective of this dissertation is to examine the obstacles that they face in their daily lives and the impact of these experiences on their health trajectories as aging and older women. I have begun the start of an eleven-month fieldwork stint in which I will be situated near the Ezingoleni District. I will be working with a multi-faceted HIV/AIDS organization which currently facilitates over 50 support groups with a membership of over

2000 grandmother caregivers. My data collection will incorporate ethnographic analysis rooted in constructivist grounded theory in which I will incorporate a macro and micro-level analysis to examine grandmother caregivers and the institutional and environment factors that shape their livelihoods. Prior to my departure, I had participated in the 2018 AFLI Domestic Intensive Summer Program in which I studied beginning Zulu. I presented some of my preliminary findings from the institutional ethnographic component of my project at the 2018 African Studies Association meeting in Atlanta, Georgia and will be conducting fieldwork in KwaZulu-Natal until August 2019.

Jessica Casimir is a McKnight Doctoral Fellow in the Department of Sociology and Criminology & Law. She is also a research associate for the AIDS & Society Research Unit at the University of Cape Town. Her fieldwork is funded by the David L. Boren Fellowship and the Florida Education Fund.



PUSHING INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES: AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF CHILDBIRTH CARE IN RURAL TANZANIA

MEGAN COGBURN

Across sub-Saharan Africa, as governments strive to meet international development goals and improve health indicators, homebirths are increasingly deemed illegal and facility births mandated by government policies. Tanzania is no exception. Here, homebirth fines are common as is the prohibition of deliveries by 'traditional birth attendants' (TBAs), whose role is reduced to escorting women to health facilities for birth. At the same time international, national and local level public health interventions push parturient women into biomedical health facilities for care, a growing body of literature reveals a high prevalence of 'disrespect and abuse' during facility-based childbirth worldwide. In other words, while hospitals may deliver babies, they do not always deliver the 'care' they promise.

My dissertation project addresses this conundrum by taking a closer look at what happens to care in the wake of institutional deliveries. With rural Tanzania as my case study, I am interested in understanding what practices and understandings count as care, when, why and to whom. How does care materialize in the policies, indicators, and interventions surrounding the push for facility births? How do women, TBAs, and health care workers experience and negotiate care today?

In Tanzania, about half of all women in rural communities deliver in a health facility, compared with 86% of women who live in urban areas. Over the last five to ten years, decentralized policies have tried to change these numbers. My preliminary dissertation research highlights the rise in homebirth fines and the withholding of child health cards for women who give birth at home. As a result, some women are afraid to return to health facilities lest they be fined or harassed. In other instances, women denied child health cards are unable to access health care services for their infants born at home. While a growing body of literature documents similar findings, I will



conduct an in-depth ethnography to explore the effects of such sanctions on care, and the negotiations of mothers, TBAs, and health care workers living in rural Mpwapwa district.

Mpwapwa is located roughly 150km from Dodoma town, in the central Dodoma region. Due to the remote location of many communities in Mpwapwa, many women find it difficult to access mandated hospital births and end up delivering at their local health dispensaries at home, or even on the way. I am interested in conducting participant observation in three different 'middle' spaces where maternity care is negotiated: 1) local health dispensaries, 2) the homes, churches, and public spaces of respected elders, TBAs, and local healers and 3) the maternity waiting home for pregnant women and mothers referred to deliver at the district hospital.

These spaces are all 'middle' in that they represent states of in-between, such as between the home and hospital, traditional and biomedical forms of knowledge, and a pregnant woman's due date and time of delivery. I hypothesize that these middle spaces, and in particular rural health

dispensaries, the lowest tier of the Tanzanian biomedical health system, are important sites for the creation and implementation of new sanctions as well as acceptable solutions. I also see these spaces as important sites where mothers and health care workers can articulate frustrations with scarcity and negotiate intimacies and desires for care.

As a mother I am passionate about improving maternal health by gaining a better understanding of the care desires, decisions, and experiences of mothers. My preliminary field research and time working as an ethnographer for the Transparency for Development Project has led me to focus on what counts as care today, and with what intended and unintended consequences. I am thankful for the encouragement and support from UP's Department of Anthropology and Center for African Studies. I am excited to return to Mpwapwa to begin my dissertation research with support from a Fulbright Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad award in spring 2019.

Megan Cogburn is a doctoral candidate in anthropology and a former FLAS fellow (Swabili).

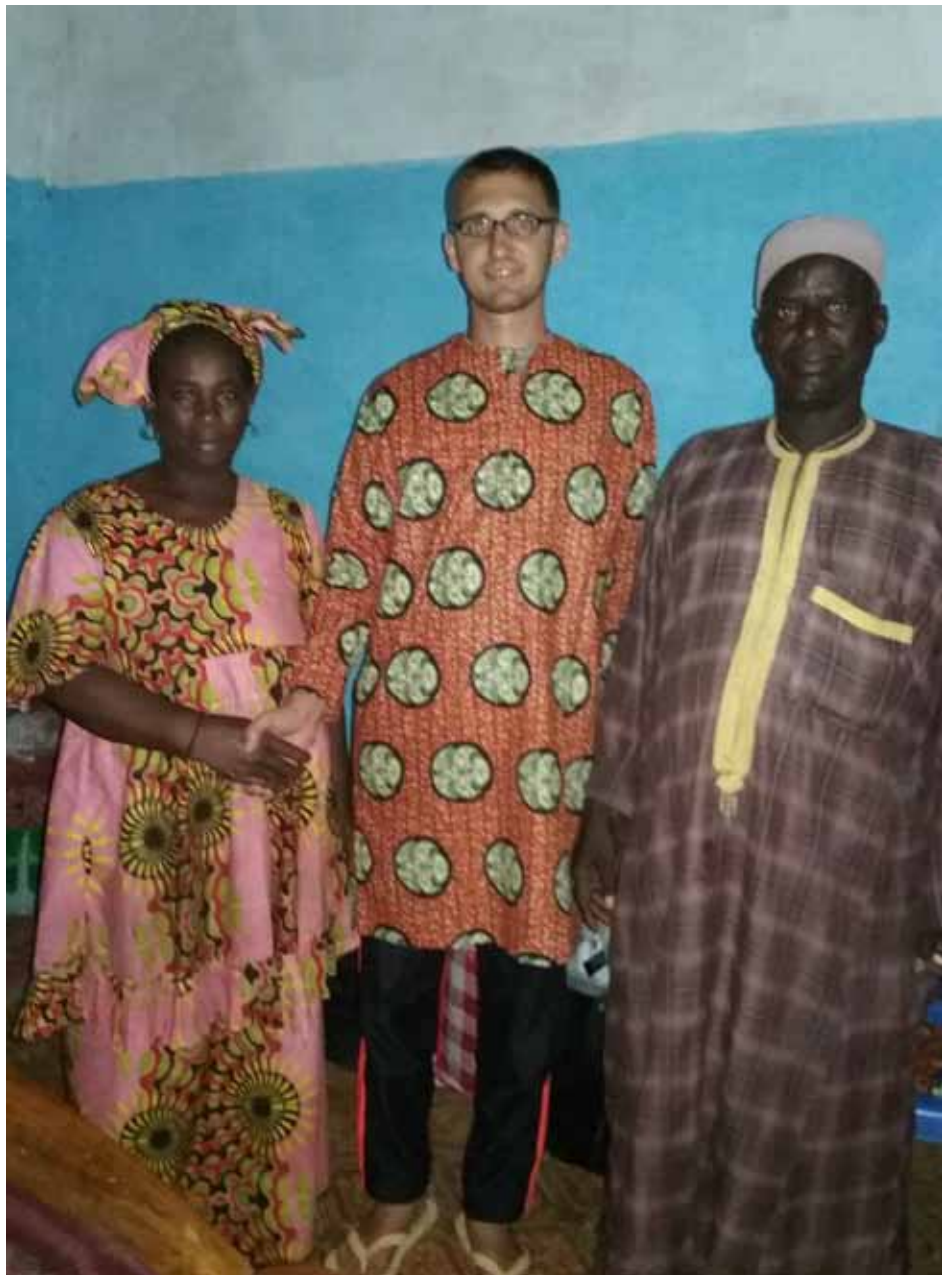
DEVELOPING A TIGRINYA LEARNING GRAMMAR

WILLIAM DYER

Currently, I am contributing to the development a learning grammar for the Tigrinya language. Tigrinya is a language of Ethiopia, also spoken in Eritrea and Israel. We are using the language documentation software SIL Fieldworks Explorer to record a lexicon, and texts from a Tigrinya speaker. Research topics that interest me are African linguistics, language documentation, language rights, and second language education.

Most of my current coursework in the linguistics program is preparation to document languages; especially those that are in danger of disappearing. A significant part of this preparation is learning how to make language documentation projects beneficial to the community of speakers, and not only the linguists who record language data. Collaboration with groups at the African Studies Association, such as the Education Session or Literature Session, will provide insight into what kinds of language materials have been beneficial to communities of speakers of other African languages. This kind of feedback is important in guiding future language documentation projects that will contribute to the community.

Contributions from linguists to a community of speakers might include any of the following: assisting with publication of education materials to teach the language to new generations, publishing written works to build up the legitimacy and perceived prestige of the language at hand, or building connections between the community and outside resources that can provide health services, educational services, or can address other needs the community might have. The advice and experience of other African Studies professionals will be critical information that could add to or modify this list, so that cooperation on language documentation projects meets the needs of African communities.



Other research interests of mine are West African Niger-Congo languages. I am currently receiving training in Wolof in a class at the Center for African Studies. Communicating in Wolof will allow me to work with a wide range of threatened or endangered language communities in

Senegambia. I hope to learn from experts in the field of African Studies to adapt and improve techniques from my field, and make cross-disciplinary connections.

William Dyer is a doctoral student in linguistics and a current FLAS fellow (Wolof).

ELECTORAL GENDER QUOTAS AND POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY IN AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES

AMANDA EDGELL

My current project examines why male-dominated authoritarian governments decide to adopt laws that increase women's access to the legislature. As the quintessential electoral reform in recent decades, gender quotas are one of the most common types of institutional adaptation within authoritarian regimes. I argue that authoritarian leaders strategically decide to adopt gender quota laws in response to pressures from local and international opponents. Faced with demands for liberalization, autocrats seek to balance the simultaneous need to minimize institutional uncertainties while maximizing international reputation and material benefits. In an era with readily available comparative scorecards ranking regimes on democracy and human rights, autocrats are increasingly concerned about their international reputation. This reputation comes with certain material benefits like foreign aid. However, political opening comes with increased institutional uncertainty. Gender quotas may decrease these uncertainties if the incumbent party is able to coopt women. These policies can also enhance the regime's reputation among the international community, which has widely embraced quotas and the concept of parity democracy. Therefore, autocrats may strategically decide to adopt gender quotas. Using event history modeling and a dataset covering all countries from 1975 to 2015, I find support for this theory.

Yet when faced with similar pressures, not all autocrats eagerly embrace gender quotas. The cases of Uganda and Kenya are illustrative. When Yoweri Museveni came to power in Uganda in 1986, he immediately embraced gender quotas from the local to the national level. By contrast, Kenyan elites only enacted gender quotas after a protracted constitutional review process that prompted the post-election violence of 2007-08. To date, the policy has yet to be fully implemented. What explains the different causal processes

in these two cases? Using a comparative historical analysis that draws on eight months of field work, including elite interviews and archival data, as well as memoirs and other historical records, I argue that the political conditions within the two cases prompted divergent elite strategies. In Uganda, the autonomous mobilization of women made the new regime eager to coopt elite women and ordinary female voters. Faced with weak countermobilization and strong international support for the policy, the regime proceeded to claim credit for giving women political space. By contrast, in the case of Kenya, ethnic voting patterns, a historically weak women's movement, and counter-mobilization against quotas disincentivized their adoption. Only after women mobilized for the policy, drawing local and international attention, did the regime reluctantly introduce gender quotas

to avoid being blamed for failing to do so.

Does this mean we should reject gender quotas as tools for authoritarian repression and cooptation? Or do these policies still provide some positive benefits? The second part of the project explores these questions in more detail. First, I conduct a large-n analysis testing whether electoral gender quotas provide women with increased political opportunities in authoritarian regimes. Using latent growth curve models, I explore the immediate and long-term effects of these policies on women's descriptive representation. Given the strategic origins of quotas, it is equally important to explore how women contribute to policies that benefit the regime. Therefore, I also qualitatively explore debates surrounding two pieces of legislation in Uganda and Kenya that were designed to entrench the regime.

Amanda Edgell is a doctoral candidate in political science and former FLAS fellow (Swahili).



HAYA HERITAGE-MAKING: REFLECTIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

AARON ELLRICH

Over the summer of 2018, I conducted nine weeks of preliminary dissertation research on Haya heritage-making in Kagera Region, NW Tanzania. My overall goal was to familiarize myself with ongoing heritage initiatives in the region and then use that experience to shape my dissertation research project. Between the sites I was able to visit, three became the focal point of my preliminary research: Katuruka village, Nyarubale Primary School, and Kanazi Palace.

At Katuruka, I familiarized myself with the village's heritage trail that includes exhibits on Haya kingship, Bacwezi gods, and ancient iron smelting. The NGO overseeing the site invited me to offer advice on the trail's heritage components, given my background in museums. This led to a report, *New Ideas for Ancient Katuruka*. The report, published in the Swahili language, proposes feasible investment strategies for making existing components along the trail more user-friendly and sustainable. Along with my analysis and report, I helped refurbish the trail's Buchwankwanzi house (a traditional Haya structure) that curates objects and techniques of iron smelting. This refurbishment included replacing interior walls and laying down a fresh layer of grass flooring.

My research at Nyarubale Primary School included working on design strategies for an exhibit on a German massacre of Haya men and women in the school's library, as well as remapping a trail that leads down to a waterfall, overlooking Lake Victoria, where victims of this massacre are interred. Remapping the waterfall site revealed that the bones of victims previously left *in situ* at an adjacent rock shelter had been removed. Furthermore, surrounding vegetation had suffered deforestation. Informing the school's headmaster who helps oversee the site, it was agreed that a management plan should be put in place to better protect the site. To bring

further attention to the site, I invited a local tour company, Kiroyera Tours, invested in heritage tourism to visit the site and meet with the headmaster. This visit led to informal discussions about the site's history, its importance for local education, and its potential as a regional heritage destination.

Built by the German colonial government for Haya kings of Kihanja kingdom, Kanazi Palace is a personal residence, historical site, museum, and shrine complex dedicated to Bacwezi gods and Hinda (royal clan) ancestors. Local plans to enhance the palace's heritage presentation allowed me the opportunity to assist in heritage-related activities. This included: documenting ninety objects owned by past Haya kings of Kihanja; inspecting and measuring unoccupied rooms for potential exhibit space; and securing hundreds of documents associated with Kanazi Palace that were poorly stored. This also included an invitation to visit a religious center in the village of Kaibanja that is considering a potential heritage partnership with the palace. At Kaibanja, I was introduced to the resident spirit

medium (*embandwa*) who guides the religious center and was informed about the religious center's historical relationship with Kanazi Palace. Permitted to photograph ritual and religious artifacts, shrines, and shrine houses associated with Bacwezi gods, I learned through this documentation aspects of traditional Haya religious practice. I also listened to discussions about a new heritage initiative between Kanazi Palace and Kaibanja's religious center that will focus on traditional Haya religious practice.

Many exciting things took place during my preliminary research. Productive and insightful, I was able to sharpen my dissertation research project and will be examining Kanazi Palace's heritage enhancement plan and the proposed heritage partnership between the palace and the religious center at Kaibanja.

Aaron Ellrich is a PhD student in the Department of Anthropology and a FLAS fellow (Swahili). Portions of this research were funded by the Jeanne and Hunt Davis Graduate Research Award (Center for African Studies) and the James C. Waggoner Jr. Grants-in-Aid (Department of Anthropology).



HOSPITALITY IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF COFFEE AND SANITATION IN URBAN ETHIOPIA

CADY GONZALEZ

Over the last seven years, the Ethiopian coffee ceremony—traditionally performed in the home—has moved into the public sphere, foregrounding coffee as Ethiopia’s symbol of hospitality. In 2016 the municipal government of Addis Ababa, rolled out a latrine development intervention popularly known as the Mobile Public Toilet (MPT) Project. By positioning the Ethiopian coffee ceremony next to pay-per-use public toilets as an instrument to achieve a breadth of developmental goals, the MPT Project operationalizes this crucible of Ethiopian hospitality in a novel way. In short, the Ethiopian coffee ceremony is critical to the intervention’s designed space and form as well as its aim at social reincorporation.

My research interests are situated at this intersection of anthropology of development and anthropology of design. I am interested in examining how practices of hospitality—understood anthropologically as a technique for the negotiation of relationships between strangers—act as a scheme for social engineering within the context of a developmental state. While hospitality has been a useful analytical concept for the study of immigration, where one country or community acts as host to another, hospitality as a strategy for social change within the nation-state remains overlooked. I address this gap by asking: how is hospitality being used as an instrument for socially engineered development in Ethiopia? How do people or collective entities, such as cooperatives, communities, municipal governments, institutions, and the state, fill the roles of hosts, guests and strangers in the context of public goods provision? As individuals and collective entities negotiate their roles of hospitality while serving basic needs, how are social relationships remade in the context of inequalities?

By providing a solution to the historic lack of public sanitation infrastructure



in Addis Ababa, the MPT Project also attempts to eliminate poverty by creating job opportunities for unemployed groups—namely women, young men, the disabled, and the diseased. The municipal government recruits and organizes marginalized individuals into cooperatives that are responsible for managing the pay-per-use toilets, educating the community about behaviors deemed healthy and performing the traditional Ethiopian coffee ceremony. Hospitality emerges as the main means of income-generation for the managing cooperatives as well as a mechanism to integrate women and their traditionally domestic labor into the formal economy.

Since the 1990s, the Ethiopian coffee ceremony has been incorporated into women’s health interventions with the primary goal of reintegrating marginalized individuals into broader society. The coffee ceremony’s convivial and relaxed atmosphere is thought to be an ideal platform to broach intimate topics of women’s reproductive health, HIV/AIDS,

and violence against women. The MPT Project draws upon the intimacies of the coffee ceremony in a standard, if contested, way to address the long histories of stigma and shame associated with the intimacies of women’s bodily waste. Due to their social and biological vulnerabilities, Ethiopia’s developmental state identifies women not only as the MPT Project’s ideal delegated hosts, but also as its target customers.

My research on the MPT Project conducted in 2016 and 2017 has generated exciting new questions about how to study urban development and how hospitality is being reproduced and organized in new formats. I remain indebted to the invaluable support from UF’s Department of Anthropology and Center for African Studies during these research periods and am excited to begin my dissertation research in spring 2019 supported by a Fulbright Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad award.

Cady Gonzalez is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology and former FLAS fellow (Amharic).

GENDER, EMPLOYMENT, AND RESOURCE ACCESS IN MWANZA, TANZANIA

RYAN GOOD



My research focuses on the human-environment relationships of Lake Victoria, with a focus on the fishing industry. Lake Victoria's fishing industry has been consistently undergoing change over the past several decades. The industry has reorganized around a single caught species, the Nile Perch. As fishing activity has increasingly (and sometimes exclusively) focused on this fish, the cities on the shores of Lake Victoria have experienced large in-migration, leading to a change in the structure of employment in these cities, including Mwanza, Tanzania.

Part of my doctoral project explores how this change is impacting the economy in Mwanza, exploring what aspects of the industry men and women work in, if there is overlap in the jobs that men and women can and do perform, and what role these patterns play on the amount of power

women have in the industry. I conducted interviews during multiple trips to Tanzania to begin addressing these questions. I spoke with both men and women who caught fish, who prepared them for sale as meat products, and who sold meat directly to consumers. These conversations showed that, almost universally, men and women do not perform the same jobs within this industry. These discussions also revealed that the post-catch work (processing of fish and preparation of sale-ready meat products) is being moved physically away from locations in the city center. As the preparation and sale of fish meat has moved to more suburban locations, these jobs have been mostly taken by female workers, while male workers are almost exclusively the only ones catching fish on boats. This division in jobs along gender lines has provided a new type of power

to women in the industry where they previously had little impact, as the male fishers must now rely on women to sell their fish. Notably, women are typically the ones setting the price for fish meat, a primary control over a key economic decision.

The impact of this finding is significant. Female empowerment is a goal of international donors such as the USA and the EU. Understanding how women in this industry have obtained power will be informative and useful for application in different industries and locations across the globe, and will inform my larger dissertation project on the relationships between environmental change, resource access, and economic functioning of this industry.

Ryan Good is a doctoral candidate in geography and former FLAS fellow (Swabili).

STATE, SOCIETY, AND NATION-BUILDING IN TANZANIA AND KENYA

VICTORIA GORHAM

My research explores the ways that states teach their citizens to identify with the nation in an effort to understand why some states are more effective at building national community than others. Bringing a primarily Europe-focused literature on nation-building to bear on the cases of Tanzania and Kenya has allowed me to focus on spaces of state-society interaction to better explain sub-Saharan Africa's nation-building successes and failures. My dissertation project, "Recounting the Nation: State, Society, and Nation-Building in Tanzania, Kenya, Singapore, and Malaysia," asks why Tanzania pursued a more effective nation-building strategy, premised on constructing a cohesive, ethnically inclusive nation, where its neighbors, namely Kenya, have failed to do so. This research agenda takes a two-pronged approach that interrogates not only the content of nationalisms and the constructive process, but also explains what conditions influence the strategy pursued by post-independence elites and their successors. Beyond exploring the mechanics of nationalist mobilization and pedagogy, I ask why Tanzania pursued a more successful and more inclusive nation-building strategy, as opposed to a more ethnically oriented one as in Kenya.

I take a comparative historical approach to tracing this process: considering independence as a moment in which enough is in flux to make room for fundamental change, I argue that varying levels of violence of the independence experience shaped the policies that immediately followed. In short, the gradual, legal independence trajectory adopted by Tanzanian elites gave the nationalist movement time to coalesce and mobilize around an inclusive vision of who would belong to the nation, who would be involved in achieving independence, and who would claim the nation's independence legacy. In contrast, emerging into independence from a protracted civil conflict in Kenya meant that the nation could not

move forward without struggling over how best to remember and forget the trauma of a war in which Kenyans died on both sides of the fighting. I argue that it is harder to build community in the face of such loss and that it is complicated to parse who can claim to be bringers of independence when different ethnic communities participated in the anticolonial struggle in a variety of ways.

These conditions and the choices elites made as a result set Tanzania and Kenya on diverging nation-building trajectories and altered the ways that citizens learned to relate to the state. My dissertation challenges the idea that nation-building is not successful in sub-Saharan Africa; rather, under the right conditions and with policies designed to create community, nations like Tanzania can emerge from arbitrary colonial constructs. I argue that this identity work is done in schools, museums, and through public ceremony, and that some states are

better at using these tools than others. Conducted with the support of a Fulbright-Hays DDRA, my ten-month period of fieldwork in Tanzania and Kenya focused on the empirical work for my dissertation on analyzing the content of national museum exhibits, textbooks, and school curricula, as well as on talking to elites and everyday Tanzanians about their nationalist educations and experiences. Using these materials gives us insight into not only where nation-building has happened historically and continues to happen today, but also what national narratives are being promoted in official pedagogical spaces. In other words, the discourses presented in museums and schools give us the script of the official national story, a sense of who belongs to the nation, and an idea of what values the state seeks to promote through these media.

Victoria Gorham is a doctoral candidate in political science and former FLAS fellow (Swahili).



LAND USE CHANGE, DISPERSAL, SELECTION, AND ADAPTATION IN SWAZILAND

BONGINKOSI CHARLES GUMBI

I have been always passionate about management and conservation of wildlife species and sustainable use of natural resources for the better livelihood. In order to achieve this, I believe it is imperative to preserve our natural resources. Hence one way to preserve them is to study them and understand the dynamic changes. I did my masters degree in Environmental Resource Management and Conservation the University of Swaziland and my research on the impacts of cattle and wildlife grazing on small mammal communities at Telperion Nature Reserve in Mpumalanga province, South Africa was published the *Journal of African Zoology* this year.

The small mammal communities in grasslands grazed by domesticated or wild ungulates were similar in abundance, species richness, diversity and demographic parameters, likely due to the fact that vegetation structure of the two grazing systems was also similar. We used generalized linear models to show that rock and

grass cover were plausible predictors of small mammal abundance in this system. Rock cover showed a positive relationship with small mammal abundance whilst grass cover showed a negative relationship. Our observations suggest that at the scale of our study and with the current stocking densities, wild and domesticated ungulates have similar impacts on the small mammal community.

Currently, I am investigating how land use change through urban and agricultural development exacerbate dispersal and gene selection, phenotypic plasticity and adaptation in the most abundant rodent pest in sub-Saharan Africa (*Mastomys natalensis*). The natal multi-mammate mouse (*M. natalensis*) is the most destructive vertebrate pest causing up to 80% losses in maize crop production and carries several zoonotic pathogens of human concern such as arena and papilloma virus. Intensive ecological work indicated that environmental factors investigated independently does not explain the patterns of distribution in *M. natalensis*.

Genetic work using microsatellites showed no isolation by distance at continental scale. Unfortunately, the influence of environmental factors modelled with land use change on gene selection, phenotypic plasticity and adaptation remains unclear, yet this may be vital in pest management and public health strategies.

Transcriptomic work on species will empower and improve our insight and detail understanding of mechanisms behind the population dynamic, gene selection which drives dispersal and adaptation of these mice. Having such genetic resources will improve the pest management strategies and modelling of potential disease outbreaks especially in urban areas where these species come in contact with people. This will also help in investigating presence of potential genes making this species resistant to chemical control measures such as rodenticides.

Bonginkosi Charles Gumbi is a doctoral student in the Department of Wildlife Ecology & Conservation.



YOUTH MOVEMENTS AND DEMOCRACY IN WEST AFRICA

MOUHAMADOU MOUSTAPHA HOYECK



My research investigates how youth movements can help improve democracies in West Africa and solve issues such as poverty and terrorism. This past summer, I attended the first annual meeting of the Popular University of Citizen Engagement (UPEC) in Dakar, Senegal. This was a one-week meeting that gave the activists in Africa the opportunity to seek for ways they can put their efforts together to solve the issues pertaining to the continent.

The last decade in Africa has seen the emergence of a new form of activism. Since the Arab spring in late 2010, popular movements have been growing exponentially on the continent. Most

popular movements are created by youths who claim to be the watch dogs of their governments. One of the most successful youth movements is *Yen a Marre* (Fed Up) in Senegal. This youth movement was created in Senegal in 2011 by a group of rappers, journalists and other active members of the civil society. Their most noticeable campaign aimed at preventing former Senegalese president, Abdoulaye Wade, from securing a third presidential term, which was seen by many as unconstitutional. Even though *Yen a Marre* is not the first youth movement in Senegal, their success is unprecedented. With a civic spirit, the movement contributed decisively in the mobilization of the Senegalese youth.

Another group of youth that followed the steps of *Yen a Marre* is *Balai Citoyen* (Citizen Broom). This movement was created in Burkina Faso with the same goals as *Yen a Marre* in Senegal, which is to keep the leaders accountable and educate the citizens about their rights. In 2014, the movement was significantly instrumental in the fall of long-time ruler Blaise Compaore. The ideology of these movement goes beyond ousting presidents they think are not doing good to their country, but their primary goal is to create new types of citizens that will in the future be able to prioritize democracy their country. These youth movements can play a crucial role in the fight against terrorism.

The literature on terrorism suggests that in many countries, terrorists recruit people from the countries they want to transform. Those recruitments are facilitated by the chronic poverty that is in place in certain countries. For example, in exchange for food, young Sahelians can join a terrorist group ignoring that they are doing harm to their own country. In their project to create new types of citizens, I argue that youth movements will value patriotism so that the recruitment by terrorist groups will not be as easy as it is currently. Also, youth movements launch projects that can benefit those with talent in many informal domains and therefore reduce unemployment.

Mouhamadou Moustapha Hoyeck is a masters degree student in political science and former CAS undergraduate ambassador.

COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION SCHEME GOVERNANCE IN MOZAMBIQUE

LEANDRA MERZ

My research interests are community conservation and governance in Southern Africa. In the summer of 2018, I evaluated irrigation schemes affiliated with Limpopo National Park (LNP) in Mozambique. The schemes were established in 2012 in eighteen communities bordering the park. The project has general goals of improving the relationship between the park and communities, improving food security, and improving livelihoods. However, previous monitoring efforts have only attempted to measure crop yield by comparing inputs and outputs. They have not assessed income generation, food security, or relationships with the park.

I worked with park staff to evaluate the monitoring system, institutional support for the schemes, governance, sustainability, and agricultural techniques. I interviewed extension agents plus their supervisors and held group interviews with members from each association.

In 2012, each community developed an association of all interested members and elected leaders. Associations were given a machine and pipes to pump water directly from the nearby river into furrows that irrigate their fields. The membership size of associations ranges from 7 to 43 individuals with a total of 488 individuals involved across all schemes. The majority of members are women and each member is allotted a small portion to farm for personal use. There is also a community plot that members work together on and the purpose of this plot is to raise money for pump maintenance and possibly fuel. The area of irrigation ranges from 2 to 8 hectares with a mode of 3 hectares. Every association's original pump was still operational, although some were in need of minor repairs. At the time of this evaluation 3 associations were not currently farming, 5 were farming but struggling to be productive for a variety of reasons, and the remaining 9 were very productive. All members of the 14 associations currently



in production claimed that their food security has improved since they joined the association and they are better off.

Pests are a major challenge for all schemes and this includes insects, monkeys, cattle, hippos, elephants, buffalo, and especially rodents. Another challenge is the lack of markets and transportation. Even when they produce high yields, crops such as tomatoes and lettuce often rot in the fields before they can be transported to market. In addition, improved seeds and pesticides are difficult or impossible to obtain in these rural communities.

None of the associations received training in governance, but many of the productive schemes have developed good governance techniques of their own accord. Other schemes that lack governance are struggling with organization, teamwork, and often agricultural productivity. The agricultural techniques employed were very basic and there is a lot of room for improvement with increased education (which can be provided by the extension

agents). For example, they can incorporate techniques such as intercropping, green manure, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, improved seed variety and/or chemical inputs.

Sustainability is of concern primarily because of changes in water availability and accessibility. The levels of the rivers change seasonally. While water continues to flow during the dry season, the channels and pools change and this can force associations to abandon their fields in search of new ones that are close enough to a river pool or channel. Long term changes in climate or water practices upstream may have significant negative impacts on the sustainability of these projects.

Leandra Merz is a PhD student in geography. Peace Parks Foundation provided funding and logistical support for this research project.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY AT THE NASIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SMELTING SITES

MOHAMMED MUSTAPHA

I traveled to the Nasia archaeological sites for pre-dissertation research in the summer 2018 ahead of my PhD fieldwork next year. My research investigates the relationship between the practice of large-scale ironworking and processes of socio-political complexities at the Nasia region in the Mamprugu area of Ghana's northern savannah. Mamprugu is the earliest kingdom to have been established in Ghana by 1475. The preliminary visit was to reconnect with the people and traditional leaders of the area and conduct some limited research surveys with funding support from the CAS. I was assisted by three graduate students from the Archaeology Department of the University of Ghana and two local assistants.

Using the Tamale-Bolga highway and the Nasia River as arbitrary reference points, the site was categorized into Eastern and Western zones. This decision was informed by previous studies in 2012 for my master's thesis, which was conducted at the eastern zone of the site. Conducting a walk survey at the western zone provided great insights to understanding the landscape and settlement patterning. Several house mounds were identified, and GPS coordinates recorded. The surface configuration of the mounds included surface scatter of potsherds and an iron ring that was found on one of the mounds. The mounds were heavily disturbed through local agricultural practices. No iron smelting mound was identified at this area, indicating the absence of iron smelting activities at this section of the site.

Conducting further walk surveys at the eastern section of the sites revealed more smelting mounds characterized with several volumes of slags and tuyere pieces. About 5 mounds identified closer to a village called Loagri showed different characteristics from all other smelting mounds. They were taller and had very few or no tuyere pieces at all. The variation suggests some

critical issues which will be investigated in my dissertation 1) a different type of iron technology used at this area; 2) a different time period; or 3) different craft workers.

An unfortunate observation made during this visit was a threat to the archaeological sites at Nasia through developmental projects and agricultural practices. When the Ghana National Petroleum Company (GMPC) explored the savannah region for oil, they cut through the sites to construct a road to their exploratory sites. The road construction destroyed many mounds displacing material culture buried in these mounds. Although the GMPC's actions are contrary to the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board's regulations (which require developers to report materials or objects of archaeological or cultural significance they accidentally encounter to the board), GMPC is likely to escape any sanction due to weaker enforcement of regulations in Ghana.

The team visited Sakpali, a town about 10 km south of Nasia. Sakpali bears the scars of the trans-Atlantic human trafficking (slavery) that displaced the highest number of people in human history. The town was used as market and transit point for captives from the northern sector of Ghana to the southern dungeons. A baobab tree standing at the middle of the town is believed to be the site captives were exchanged. The town was excavated by a former lecturer at the archaeology department from the University of Ghana, but findings from his research were never published. A little house contains materials he recovered from that excavations. They include local and foreign potsherds and two big pots, neck and ankle chains and cowries. Also, in the town there are water wells that were dug ostensibly by captives for drinking water. These wells today serve as memories of the ugliest part of human history.

Many industries including the iron industry that thrived before the commercialization of human trafficking in Africa suffered heavily through raids and

importations. Factors leading to the demise of iron smelting at Mamprugu need further investigation. Some scholars suggest the disappearance of vegetation in smelting centers due to over exploitation resulted in the industries getting defunct, while others suggest human trafficking stimulated by the Atlantic human traffic cargos is the immediate cause of the collapse of the industry.

In conclusion, my pre-dissertation survey at Nasia revealed landscape and settlement patterns at the Nasia archaeological sites, a situation only observed at major iron production centers in Africa. The Sakpali human trafficking market site provides an opportunity to investigate the relationship between human trafficking activities and the collapse of ironworking industries in the savannah regions of Ghana.

Mohammed Mustapha is a doctoral student in anthropology.



RESPONSES OF SAVANNA TREE SPECIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

FEZILE MTSETFWA

My research interests are on the impacts of global changes on biodiversity. My previous work, conducted through the course of my MSc at the University of eSwatini looked at impacts of agriculture on bat community composition and activity levels in the small kingdom. Upon starting my PhD, my interests have grown, and my research expanded into new territories. My current research not only investigates land use impacts but also how biodiversity is responding to climate change, more specifically, savanna tree species.

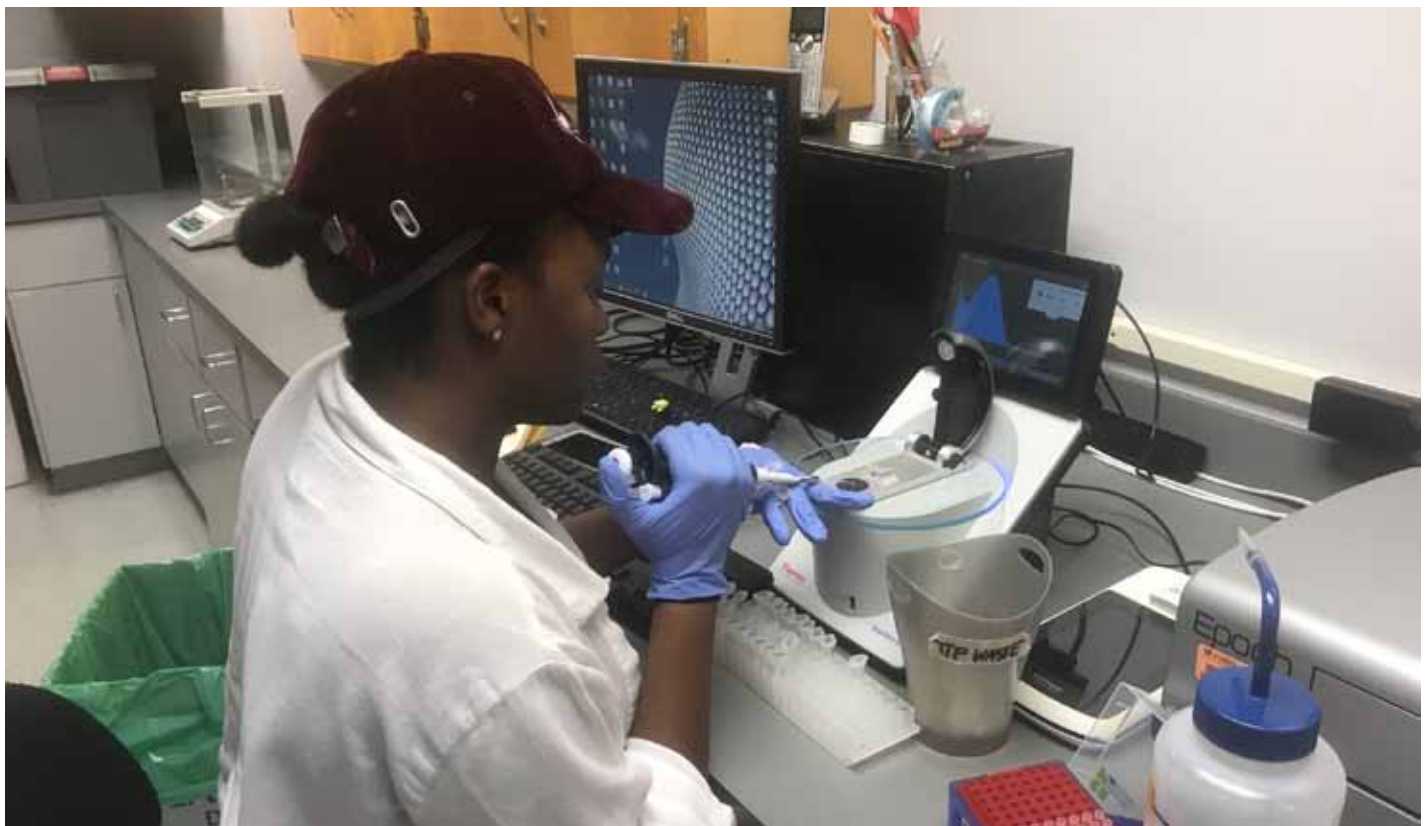
Global climate change is altering the conditions that make savanna systems possible. The climate changes occurring in savanna are moving at rates faster than projected for most of the world's biomes ($\leq 1\text{km/year}$). As a result most protected areas that are currently savannas are expected to

lose their ability to maintain most savanna vegetation in less than a hundred years. In response to these projected climate changes plant species will either shift their distribution to match climate conditions, die, or adapt. Accordingly, there is an urgent need to understand the factors that permit or hinder the distributions of plants under current climatic conditions. My research approach uses a suite of functionally diverse big trees: marula, leadwood and knobthorn tree species to investigate the factors that could inhibit or promote the ability of large savanna tree species to move with their suitable climates.

In summer 2018 I worked between the Laboratory of Molecular Systematics & Evolutionary Genetics (Soltis lab) and the Conservation Genetics & Molecular Ecology lab (Austin lab), both at UF. I spent most of my summer in the lab,

grinding up marula leaf tissue samples and extracting genetic material, in preparation for sequencing and subsequent analysis. The leaf material was collected in eSwatini during the summer field season in 2018. The extractions and lab work were successfully completed with the assistance and dedication of Victoria Stevenson, a senior in Biology. I conducted one final field season in eSwatini, during December 2018-January 2019, followed by more lab work and analysis. I am enjoying the journey and looking forward to the final outcomes of the research.

Fezile Mtsetfwa is a PhD candidate in the School of Natural Resources & Environment and the Department of Wildlife Ecology & Conservation. Funding provided by the Jeanne and Hunt Davis Graduate Travel Fund, the Center for African Studies, and the Office of Research.



EFFECTS OF LARGE-SCALE LAND TRANSACTIONS IN ETHIOPIA

CARLY MUIR

This NSF funded project is being carried out in collaboration between Jane Southworth, her post doc (Reza Khatami), and graduate students (Carly Muir, Audrey Smith) in the University of Florida Department of Geography, along with Arun Agrawal (University of Michigan), Alemayehu Ayana (Ethiopia Environment and Forest Research Institute), and Dan Brown (University of Washington). The overarching goal of our project is to examine changes in complex human and natural interactions associated with large-scale land transactions, and assess effects of land transactions on agriculture, ecosystem services, and food and energy security. Land transactions represent change in inherently complex and coupled agricultural and natural ecosystems, particularly so in poor countries where land is the principal basis of livelihoods and the provision of substantial ecosystem services, both of which are simultaneously impacted by transactions.

Focusing on Ethiopia, which has registered among the largest number and area for recent land transactions, the project takes advantage of the remarkable opportunity provided by recent large scale transactions to quantify their nature and extent, assess their socioeconomic, land cover/change, and ecological impacts, and model the causal sequences and feedback loops they initiate so as to advance the conceptual understanding of how tenure and institutional changes on land drive human-nature interactions and impacts. The motivation for this project stems from the scale and pace of such transactions, the far-reaching nature of their impacts, the dearth of careful, quantitative analyses of land transactions outcomes, and the substantial contributions to theory and implications for policy that a systematic analysis of their impacts holds.

In the absence of reliable data and rigorous analyses, land transactions generate diametrically divergent viewpoints.



Studies condemn or support transactions depending on whether researchers determine them to be positive for agricultural output and incomes, or negative for equity, food and energy security, distribution of benefits, and ecosystem services. The ground-truthed, quantitative evidence obtained from this work will advance theoretical knowledge frontiers and rigorously analyze the impact of land transactions.

In the summers of 2017 and 2018 the team went into the field to visit the study sites, which can be described as large intensified agricultural systems. This past year, the collection of social and ecological surveys commenced with the aid of locals and trained professionals. While the team at Michigan focuses on the social aspects of this project, the UF team is concentrating on remote sensing techniques that can be used to identify where these land transactions are occurring across Ethiopia. The UF team recently published in the *Journal of Remote Sensing*

and the Environment. The manuscript, titled “Operational large-area land-cover mapping: an Ethiopia case Study” and led by Reza Khatami, provides a land cover classification for the entire country at a 30-meter resolution. The next step for Dr. Southworth’s team will be to recreate this process for the years prior to land transactions to determine how much land has transitioned from a natural state to the intensified agriculture. The team is organizing a special paper session for this year’s Association of American Geographer’s annual conference, where we will present our own work and hear from others conducting similar research. Additionally, several team members will be traveling to Bern, Switzerland this April to present results of their work at the Global Land Programme Open Science Meeting.

Carly Muir is a PhD student in the Department of Geography.

THE INFLUENCE OF POACHING AND RAINFALL ON WHITE RHINO POPULATION GROWTH

ZOLISWA NHLEKO

My summer 2018 trip was to pilot the field work for the fine scale habitat selection chapter for my dissertation. Prior to my arrival SANParks had deployed foot collars to white rhino females. This involves a team made up of a vet, pilot and technicians flying a helicopter in search of a female rhino in a targeted region of the park. The vet darts the rhino and once the rhino is down the team attaches VHF and satellite foot collars on the front legs. The choice for fitting the collars on the front legs instead of the back is because the back legs often get wet from dripping urine and the friction from the collar then irritates the skin around the collar causing sores. The reason for using both types of radio collars is to receive the data remotely via the satellite collars but also be able to track the rhino on foot to conduct body condition assessments and to change or remove collars. This facilitated my study which is looking at the fine scale habitat components that white rhino females look for in the landscape. We broadly know what white rhinos look for in the landscape but not at the fine scale. This fine scale information is important for understanding how an individual's reproductive status, age and body condition will affect their fine scale habitat selection.

The satellite collars were set to record location data for each individual every four hours. The day before I planned to go into the field I would download location points for rhinos from the past three days and create random pseudo points for each known location point. The choice of only using points from the past three days is to ensure the vegetation is in a similar condition to when the condition the white rhino was there. The location points were then loaded into a handheld data collector loaded with the cyber tracker software.

At each known white rhino location I assessed a 50m radius around the point. To determine the vegetation structure and composition of the location I collect the percentage cover and species names of the

three most abundant grass, shrub, small tree and big tree species. I also classified the site according to vegetation formation like forest, thicket, woodland etc. I assessed the underlying soil by classifying it as; clay, silt, sand, gravel and boulders. The topographic position of the point was recorded as either crest, mid-slope, foot-slope or riparian. I also looked at how visible the area was for rhinos; this looks at how far a white the rhino can see in either direction from a location point. After the assessment of the habitat in the known rhino location I then walked to a randomly created pseudo location 200m away from the known location. The same habitat assessment was done in the pseudo location. The use of the pseudo location is so that I can analyze what rhinos are selecting for out of the habitat available in the landscape.

To assess body conditions I went out into the field with the H-antennae to track the rhino using the VHF collar. I would then approach a rhino without disturbing it aiming for a distance of less than 100 meters. By studying the side profile of the rhino I could assess the amount of subcutaneous fat and muscles and score each of the following body parts—neck, shoulder, ribs, spine, rump, abdomen and tail base—from 1-5, with 1 being very poor (emaciated) and 5 being excellent (heavy).

Zoliswa Nhleko is a PhD Candidate in the School of Natural Resources & Environment and the Department of Wildlife Ecology & Conservation. Funding provided by the Center for African Studies and the UF Office of Research.

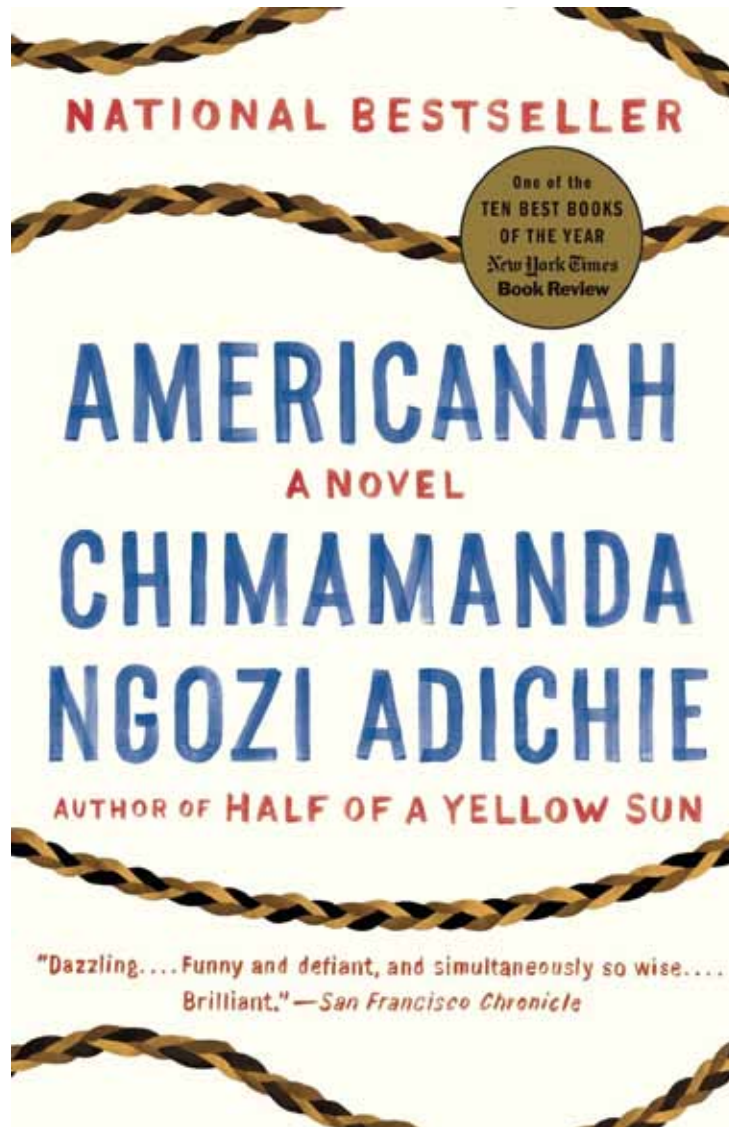


THE FLUIDITY OF BLACKNESS IN AFRICAN LITERATURES

CRISTOVÃO NWACHUKWU

My research examines the literary representations of multifold facets of African identities in the 21st Century. In the 20th century, colonial occupation in African countries prompted ontological studies about the black identity, hence, the discussion about inherent characteristics of blackness. For African intellectuals, the artistic self-determination of blackness was a response to fallacies about the cultural and intellectual inferiority of black peoples. These discussions are the fulcrum of theories such as Negritude, created in the 1930s, spearheaded by the francophone intellectuals Leopold Senghor, Aimé Césaire, and Léon-Gontran Damas. They sought to dispel racist ideologies by devising a unified identity of black peoples from French colonies in Africa and the Caribbean, thus employing a collective empowerment. Pan-Africanism had similar goals, as it proposed the transnational unification of black peoples across the world through the deployment of a strategic essentialism of black identities to combat colonialism and imperialism.

However, I contend that fixed notions of blackness do not fully encompass its complexity, due to the cultural and ethnic diversity African countries have within themselves, as well as the irreversible effects of the contact with the West. My research aims at analyzing how contemporary black identities evince a fluid interplay among erstwhile ostensibly fixed ideas of race, place, and nation. I address the subject employing an interdisciplinary reading of works by contemporary African writers such as Akwaeke Emezi, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Fatou Diome, and Sefi Atta, amongst others. My goal is to analyze how these works debunk the hegemonic and reductionist stereotypes that Western imperialism have imposed on black peoples throughout history. Furthermore, I analyze how the depiction of migrant characters mirror international and transnational experiences of contemporary African writers.



Cognizant of the bibliographical nature of my intellectual inquiry, a CAS travel award enabled me to expand these discussions by presenting my ongoing research project at conferences, and academic events, especially interdisciplinary ones. Most recently, I presented the paper “Black Girl in Paris: Decolonizing Mind and Body” at the 9th Annual African, African American and Diaspora Interdisciplinary Conference. In this work, I discussed the effects of gender and class in black agency, and the way in which literature can serve to critique

racism, one of the lingering effects of colonization, and prod black self-determination. I intend to continue my project by studying the works of writers across Africa, and analyzing how they respond to the changes in the notions of identity in contemporary African diaspora. Hence, I posit that continuing a long-standing dialogue about African identities and their literary representations will help bring them, and the factors that affect them, to the fore.

Cristovão Nwachukwu is a doctoral student in the Department of English.

TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION GOVERNANCE IN MT. ELGON NATIONAL PARK

RILEY RAVARY

Riley is interested in conservation, environmental governance, political anthropology, human-environment interactions, African Studies, boundaries, development, and protected areas. Currently, Riley is working on her dissertation research on transboundary conservation governance in Eastern Africa. Through a case study of Uganda's Mt. Elgon National Park, this field research project interrogates the practices and experiences of conservation governance in transboundary protected areas. Based on preliminary field research, transboundary protected areas exhibit arrangements of overlapping rules and regulations. However, these rules are not always well coordinated or collectively determined, meaning persons near protected areas face deep structural constraints. Riley seeks to better understand how this mode of governance produces unevenness, patchiness, uncertainty, and insecurity on the ground through the pluralization of authority and political instrumentalization of disorder. Riley's research has been generously supported by the Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Award, American Philosophical Society Lewis and Clark Fund for Exploration and Field Research Grant, UF Office for Global Research Engagement Research Abroad for Doctoral Students Award, and University of Florida Doughty Award.

Riley's past research centers on the complex, often conflicting relationships between people and the environment. Her M.A. project utilized the University of Florida Ian Parker Collection Relating to East African Wildlife. This archival research considered the Galana Game Management Scheme, a colonial-era Kenyan community conservation project conducted from 1960-63, that proposed to employ indigenous peoples in an effort to reduce elephant poaching in the region. In 2016, Riley conducted preliminary field research on Uganda's Mount Elgon region

focusing on the role of gender in resource use and conservation governance. In 2017, Riley assisted in the curation of an exhibit on the University of Florida Bob Campbell papers, which featured Dian Fossey's early

mountain gorilla conservation efforts at the Karisoke Research Center.

Riley Ravary is a doctoral candidate in anthropology and former FLAS fellow (Swahili).



THE SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF LARGE-SCALE LAND ACQUISITIONS IN TANZANIA

AUDREY C. SMITH

The abundance of cheap and agro-ecologically suitable land in sub-Saharan Africa has made it a primary target of large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs), or “land grabs.” Tanzania has welcomed these land acquisitions, resulting in changes in local land tenure and the displacement of rural smallholder farmers and pastoralists. Expropriation of land resources to investors may pose serious challenges to local-level food and nutrition security, livelihoods and ecosystem services. Changes in tenure land drive land-use and land-cover change, and can decrease the amount of food available for local consumption, drive fragmentation of rangelands, disrupt livelihoods, and exacerbate food and energy insecurity. Unlike smallholder farmers and pastoralists, agribusinesses lack knowledge of local conditions and have little stake in the long-term viability of the land. My dissertation research seeks to identify the impacts of LSLAs on local livelihoods, food and energy security, and ecosystems and their services in Tanzania.

Human land-use strategies simultaneously shape and are shaped by ecological patterns and processes, with wider linkages to political and economic drivers. Large-scale land acquisitions inherently represent change in complex socio-ecological systems, driving land-use/land-cover change and resulting in multiple and interconnected cause-consequence effects. Drivers are both additive and interactive, creating a complicated set of outcomes for people, their livelihoods, the physical and vegetative environment, and wildlife. Some local and regional-scale studies have attempted to quantify land-use/land-cover change resulting from changes in land tenure (i.e. LSLAs) and to assess the impacts of those changes. However, few studies have attempted to take this one step further and link cause and effect at the landscape and household scale, and connect this to multiple outcomes, both socioeconomic



and environmental. My research links land transactions and associated tenure change to changes in dynamics and patterns of land-use/land-cover, and analyzes the multilevel and interacting impacts on socio-ecological systems.

In Tanzania, the bulk of those who are poor and food insecure depend directly on the land, through either smallholder farming or other rural livelihoods (e.g. pastoralism). The majority of land transactions occur in rural areas where households and communities rely on access to and use of land; therefore, the importance of changes in land tenure and land-use change and its connection to food security is significant. Smallholders and pastoralists are often displaced and lose access to individually and communally-owned lands, thereby eroding access to natural resources and ecosystem services and threatening livelihood security. Additionally, the introduction of intensive agricultural practices and

the diversion of indigenous forests or rangeland to mono-cropping can threaten biodiversity, carbon stocks, above-ground and subsurface carbon stocks as well as land and water resources. Research has illustrated cases where large-scale land acquisitions have resulted in pollution of soil and waters as well as depletion of water resources to the detriment of neighboring communities. There is scant evidence that LSLAs benefit local communities; rather, large-scale investment is likely damaging the food security, incomes, livelihoods, and environment for local people. Thus, with land, livelihoods and food security interconnected with and influenced by each other, this research will conduct integrated social-ecological analyses of the conditions under which land transactions generate positive vs. negative livelihood and ecosystem outcomes.

Audrey C. Smith is a PhD student in the Department of Geography.

HUNTER-GATHERER STONE TECHNOLOGIES AT THE LATE PLEISTOCENE SITE OF MOCHENA BORAGO ROCKSHELTER

BENJAMIN SMITH



Since 2006 the Southwest Ethiopia Archaeological Project (SWEAP), directed by Steven Brandt (UF Anthropology), has been investigating the archaeology of human behavioral evolution in Africa during a period known as the Late Pleistocene (128,000-12,000 years ago). It is during this time that culturally and behaviorally complex—what many still call “fully modern”—*Homo sapiens* emerged in Africa and dispersed across the globe. By about 50,000 years ago these people, the ancestors of every person living today, had populated most of the planet. However, because few archaeological sites in Africa are securely dated to these periods, the social and economic landscapes populated by our Pleistocene ancestors remain largely unexplored.

The site of Mochena Borago rockshelter has furnished one of the most thoroughly dated stratigraphic sequences in eastern Africa, with fifty-nine radiocarbon dates spanning a period between greater-than 49,000 and roughly 36,000 years ago. My research focuses on two aspects of this important record: pigment grinding tools, or grinding stones, and variation in stone raw-materials in a broader regional context of social and environmental change.

The earliest evidence for grinding stone tools in Africa suggests that this technology emerged as a means of processing both vegetal materials (presumably for food) and naturally occurring earth pigments, most commonly iron-rich red and yellow ochres. The grinding stone assemblage from Mochena Borago is remarkable for its size and its age. More than 150 grinding stones have been found interspersed throughout the artifact assemblage, but there are noteworthy concentrations below dates of greater-than 49,000 years ago. These tools include both upper (held in the hand) and lower (used as a base) ground stones and most still preserve the vibrant red and yellow hues that we think their users were trying to produce. Until recently, it was assumed that these tools had achieved their distinctive shapes through sustained use, but recent studies have found evidence for intentional modification to achieve a desired shape or working surface.

Alongside analyses of ground and flaked stone tools at Mochena Borago, my work going forward will focus on the social and economic landscapes populated by these hunting and gathering peoples through a study of raw-material economy. In the context of the extreme environmental hardship and likely resource

scarcity of the Late Pleistocene, little work has been done to understand the relationship between sheltered occupation sites like Mochena Borago and the raw-material sources from which the workable stone for tool manufacture was acquired. I am currently studying how stone materials at Mochena Borago, most notably a fine black obsidian (volcanic glass), were acquired, conserved, and perhaps traded in by the people living at Mochena Borago and other sites within the surrounding region. I have begun to quantify obsidian elemental signatures at Mochena and several presumed obsidian quarries nearby. My hope is that the products of this research – a comparative database that can be used to identify geological sources of obsidian artifacts – will eventually be useful to archaeologists working throughout the region.

Benjamin Smith is a doctoral student in the Department of Anthropology whose 2018 research was funded by a Center for African Studies pre-dissertation research award.

TRAININGS ON *ARTEMISIA ANNUA* FOR MALARIA IN GHANA

SARAH STAUB

My research interests in anthropology are in trainings on *Artemisia annua* for malaria in Ghana and global malaria policies and power; namely the power of the Gates Foundation and the World Health Organization (WHO), and WHO policies on *Artemisia annua*.

In terms of my research surrounding global malaria policies and power, I am primarily interested in WHO policies on *Artemisia annua*, focusing on the position statements of the WHO Main Office, which are opposed to the use of *Artemisia annua* for malaria, how these statements were created and how and why the position of the WHO Regional Office for Africa differs from the Main Office in their position that *Artemisia annua* is a “tried and tested product” and their statement that “*Artemisia annua* has been found to be effective against resistant malaria.”

A review of the literature on *Artemisia annua*, power and development, WHO policies and positions on *Artemisia annua* and traditional medicine, as well as interviews with WHO main office’s Malaria Policy Advisory Committee members, government officials, non-governmental organizations, and academics have led to several findings. My research shows that the WHO main office’s cited reasons for their opposition of *Artemisia annua* have been largely addressed in peer-reviewed research, the WHO’s main office formulated their position statement on the effectiveness of *Artemisia annua* for malaria without any official discussion or review of evidence, the WHO has repeatedly been accused of corruption, ties to the pharmaceutical industry, failure to disclose conflicts of interest and biased recommendations, and financial and political motivations may be behind the WHO’s opposition to the use of *Artemisia annua*.

Another aspect of my research interests is the growing popularity of the use of *Artemisia annua* in Africa by governments, communities, and organizations, with

a focus on Ghana. *Artemisia annua* is currently being grown and used for malaria in 14 African countries and its use is expanding. I focus on Ghana because of my previous work on herbal medicine use and policy in the country, experience as a Peace Corps volunteer there, knowledge of the Akan language, and because of the governments’ support and desire to promote *Artemisia annua*. The Traditional Medicine Practice Council, under the Ministry of Health, has planned on promoting the wide-scale use and growing of *Artemisia annua* for malaria and is planning on conducting trainings with registered herbalists beginning in late 2019. In Ghana, organizations have been conducting trainings on *Artemisia annua* for malaria since 2007. While there has been a significant amount of research on growing, preparing, storing, using, and the safety and efficacy of *Artemisia annua*, little has been studied on the efficacy of trainings on *Artemisia annua* in terms of getting individuals to grow, spread and use this plant.

In order to further reduce the rates of malaria in Ghana action is needed to understand the feasibility of the introductions of *Artemisia annua* into rural communities and amongst herbalists. For my doctoral thesis, I propose to do a cohort study, following 3 different groups of participants who will all attended a training on *Artemisia annua*. Diffusion theory describes how innovations spread through a social system through formal and informal communication channels and processes. Pulling from diffusion theory, the proposed research will monitor the spread of *Artemisia annua* through participants personal social networks, as well as monitor and gain insight into the adoption rate of the plant by participants, issues participants have in growing, using and propagating the plant and the effectiveness of these trainings, in regard to getting people to grow, share and use this plant.

Sarah Staub is a doctoral student in anthropology. Funding provided by the Center for African Studies and the Office of Research.



CARTER CONFERENCE 2018

“TEXT MEETS IMAGE, IMAGE MEETS TEXT: SEQUENCES AND ASSEMBLAGES OUT OF AFRICA AND CONGO”
NANCY ROSE HUNT AND ALIOUNE SOW

The last decade has witnessed a flourishing of visual studies in African history, anthropology and well beyond. But the visual has too often remained cut off from the textual: the written, the spoken, and the lexical. While the word archive now seems everywhere, it is not always problematized in relation to African images, imaginations, fantasies, or aesthetic forms. The Center for African Studies at the University of Florida devoted its 2018 Gwendolen M. Carter Conference to a critical forum about methods and politics in text-image studies. Emphasizing juxtapositions, sequences, montage, and friction, we problematized archival, field, and curatorial techniques in the global humanities. We did so in relation to elements found by researchers as well as generated as part of artistic, scholarly, and curatorial practices.

The conference seized upon the 2017 arrival in Gainesville of one Congolese artist’s sequential art archive into the esteemed special collections holdings of the university library. Produced in urban alleys via sketches and duplication processes, this partially found archive lay dispersed across the artist’s home in 2001 where Nancy Hunt first encountered and with his permission gathered it together for preservation. The resulting Papa Mfumu’eto Papers comprise some 1.5 cubic feet of polycopied street zines, covers, diary-like notes, sketches, and works on paper. They burst with a fertile imagination and extraordinary tales of the city of Kinshasa with many medial characters. A serendipitous blend of research fixation, archival zeal, and generous funding from the Dr. Madelyn M. Lockhart Library Endowment Fund in African Studies enabled Dan Reboussin and the George A. Smathers Special and Area Collections to acquire this important collection. The conference was part of preparations for the first solo exhibitions of this comic artist, including at Florida’s Harn Museum of Art in 2020-21. Papa Mfumu’eto le premier is



perhaps Africa’s most phenomenal street artist of comic zines. He produced over 200 serialized comic booklets or *bandes dessinées* (BDs) from ca. 1985-2005 and in 2015, became the sole comic artist in a major Congo retrospective, *Beauté Congo*, curated by André Magnin at the Fondation Cartier in Paris. The Papa Mfumu’eto Papers beckon for interpretation, and by historians, anthropologists, literary scholars, linguists, art historians, political scientists, comic specialists, artists, and curators.

The format of the events were about finding a methodology that may work elsewhere in the humanities or contemporary arts or for theorizing everyday life, perhaps museum studies too. The conference brought together scholars, curators, and artists. Some are specialists of Congo, many not. We grappled with how best to think through curating and engaging this comic archive.

Also included were two lateral workshops that enabled immersion in this vernacular comic archive with Dan Reboussin and attention to curation & writing as “lab work” with David Carlin. Also included was another archival session in UF’s Smathers Library devoted to the Zora Neale Hurston Papers. Our Keynote Time featured the work of three artists: Congolese novelist,

Fiston Mwanza Mujila, Beninois painter and comic artist, Didier Viodé, and Australian creative non-fiction writer David Carlin. There were formal panels on (1) “Theorizing Text & Image,” with Patricia Hayes and Alioune Sow; a field trip to Gainesville’s Sequential Artists Workshop; (2) “Kinshasa | Congo | Sequential Art” devoted to Papa Mfumu’eto and his chaotic archive with Margot Luyckfasseel, Pedro Monaville, and Michael Meeuwis; (3) “Beyond Congo: Text-Image Counterpoints,” with Michelle Bumtaty, Nora Greani, Daniel Barroca, and Naminata Diabate. Finally, there was a Curatorial Session, a time to hear from museum curators and exhibition designers sharing their sense of how best to shape an exhibition drawing on the Papa Mfumu’eto archive, with Susan Cooksey, the Harn Museum of Art; Nichole Bridges, St. Louis Museum of Art; Phillip Van den Bossche, Director, Mu.ZEE, Ostend, Belgium; and Johan Lagae, Architecture & Urban Planning, University of Gent. Jean Comaroff of Harvard closed the sessions as conference discussant.

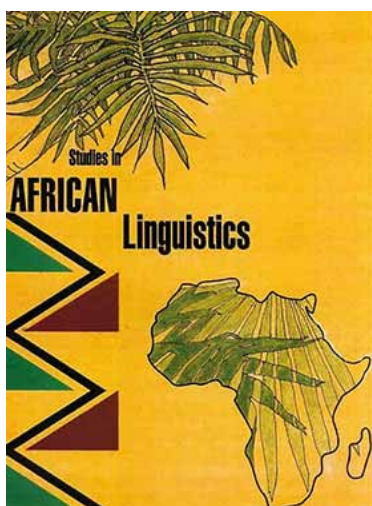
Nancy Rose Hunt is professor of history. Alioune Sow is associate professor in the Center for African Studies and the Department of Languages, Literatures and Cultures.

JOURNALS AT UF



AFRICAN ARTS

African Arts, the quarterly journal published by the UCLA James S. Coleman African Studies Center, is partnering with the University of Florida and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to create a consortium that will share editorial oversight and financial support for the journal. African Arts is particularly excited to include editorial representation from the African continent with Rhodes University of South Africa as the fourth partner. The enhanced editorial board will now comprise teams based at each partner institution while the coordinating editorial and production office remains at UCLA. Consortium institutions each contribute to production and staffing costs of the journal. Each team will be responsible for the feature articles and “First Word” opinion column for one issue per year, while departmental and reviews columns will continue to be the responsibility of editors appointed by the consortium as a whole. Consortium members will review independently submitted articles as well as oversee themed issues proposed to the board by outside guest editors.



STUDIES IN AFRICAN LINGUISTICS

Beginning in 2018, a team of UF linguists headed by James Essegbey and also including Brent Henderson and Fiona McLaughlin assumed editorship of Studies in African Linguistics (SAL). SAL is a peer-reviewed, academic journal that publishes descriptive and theoretical articles on African languages. Contributions are based on empirical African language data. The journal especially welcomes papers that are based on original fieldwork, and also considers short descriptive grammatical sketches of endangered African languages.



YORUBA STUDIES REVIEW

The Yoruba Studies Review is a dynamic new refereed biannual journal dedicated to the study of the experience of the Yoruba peoples and their descendants globally. The journal is hosted by 3 institutions with strong traditions in the study of Yoruba language/culture/traditions: The University of Texas at Austin, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, and the University of Florida. Akintunde Akinyemi, professor in the Department of Languages, Literatures, and Cultures, is one of three editors of the publication. The journal was begun partially in the interest of the survival of Yoruba tradition, culture, religion, etc. in academia in the Americas.

Interestingly, the journal accepts submissions in 5 different languages (English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Yoruba) which are commonly used in academic and non-academic Yoruba communities. The first edition of the journal was released in Fall 2016 and submissions revolve around art, philosophy, and ideology. Work has already commenced on future editions and likely topics in the immediate future include essays written in Yoruba and submissions related to the methods and obstacles to teaching Yoruba in American universities.

AFRICAN STUDIES QUARTERLY

FOUNDATION

The Center for African Studies founded the *African Studies Quarterly* (ASQ) in 1997 to promote research on Africa beyond that undertaken by University of Florida faculty and graduate students. It is an interdisciplinary, fully refereed, online open access journal dedicated to publishing the finest scholarship relating to the African continent.

ASQ invites the submission of original manuscripts on a full range of topics related to Africa in all areas. To qualify for consideration, submissions must meet the scholarship standards within the appropriate discipline and be of interest to an interdisciplinary readership. As an electronic journal, we welcome submissions that are of a time-sensitive nature.

RECENT ISSUES HAVE FEATURED:

Articles

“This Guy has become a Complete Savage”- A Last Interview with Jan Vansina | *Hein Vanbee*

African Students in China: Research, Reality, and Reflection | *Li Anshan*

Mediated Sankarism: Reinventing a Historical Figure to Reimagine the Future | *Lassane Ouedraogo*

The Nigerian Diaspora in the United States and Afropolitanism in Sarah Ladipo Manyika’s *Like a Mule Bringing Ice Cream to the Sun* | *Sandra Sousa*

Recalibrating South Africa’s Political Economy: Challenges in Building a Developmental and Competition State | *Paul Thompson and Henry Wissink*

At-Issue

Official Bilingualism in Cameroon: An Endangered Policy? | *Ngub Nwei Asanga Fon*

An Appraisal of Green Militarization to Protect Rhinoceroses in Kruger National Park | *Johan Jooste and Sam Ferreira*

Review Essays

Borderless Imaginations Under State Imposed Territoriality in the Horn of Africa | *Mukerrem Miftab*

Nonhumans, Narratives, and Proximities: The Power of Things and the Cultural Politics of Race, Land and Water in Zimbabwe | *Admire Mseba*

ASQ REVIEW PROCESS

An internal editorial committee, composed of graduate students in African Studies from a wide range of disciplines, conducts the initial review of submitted manuscripts that are original and not submitted or accepted for publication elsewhere. Final publication depends on the quality of the manuscript and the subsequent external peer review process.

For submission guidelines, matters related to the ASQ style, contacting the ASQ, and other issues, potential authors should consult the ASQ website: www.africa.ufl.edu/asq or contact the managing editor: africanstudiesquarterly@gmail.com

AFRICAN
STUDIES
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AFRICAN BUSINESS UPDATE

African Business Update (ABU) is a bi-weekly e-Report that features business activities in 10 African countries. These African countries were strategically and methodologically selected using the size of economy, population, ease of doing business, etc. Highlighting new technologies, the bi-weekly report features successful stories of businesses that include small, medium, and large enterprise, start-ups companies, and innovation in all sectors. The stories not only outlined the project plan but also captures successful products launch,

deployment of technologies, customers base, and market shares. Our reports are sourced from different media outlets across the ten African countries.

To share our bi-weekly E-Business Updates we utilize MailChimp, a flexible communication platform that is the world's largest marketing automation platform. We also have Facebook page to disseminate information and share stories about business and technologies in ten African countries. Our current distribution list reaches approximately one thousand recipients across the US.

Sign-up for the e-newsletter by contacting abucasreport@gmail.com or follow on Facebook: facebook.com/africanbusinessupdate

African Business Update is compiled by Ayobami Edun, doctoral student in electrical and computer engineering.



FLAS FELLOWSHIPS

FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND AREA STUDIES FELLOWSHIPS

The University of Florida's Center for African Studies anticipates awarding Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships for the academic year. These fellowships are funded by the U.S. Department of Education (USED) under Title VI of the U.S. Higher Education Act and are awarded to students combining graduate work in any academic discipline with African area and language studies.

Fellowships are offered for any one of the regularly taught languages:

Akan, Amharic, Arabic, Portuguese, Swahili, Wolof, Yoruba, and Zulu

ACADEMIC YEAR FELLOWSHIPS

Academic year fellowships provide a stipend of \$15,000 and cover the cost of tuition and fees (12 credits per semester). Applicants must be a citizen or permanent resident of the United States and be admitted to a graduate program at the University of Florida.

SUMMER FELLOWSHIPS

Summer fellowships provide students with an opportunity to undertake intensive African language study in any USED approved program. Summer fellowships cover tuition at the host institution and provide a stipend of \$2,500.

For more information, including application deadlines, please visit www.africa.ufl.edu/graduatestudies/flas



THANKS TO OUR DONORS



MADELYN M. LOCKHART
Graduate Research Award

In 2004, Dr. Madelyn Lockhart, professor emerita of economics and a former Dean of the Graduate School, established an endowment to support an annual award for graduate students doing pre-dissertation research in Africa.



JEANNE & HUNT DAVIS
Graduate Research Award

In 2004, Dr. R. Hunt Davis, professor emeritus in History and a former director of the Center for African Studies, and his wife, Jeanne, established an endowment to support graduate students doing pre-dissertation research in Africa.

The generous contributions from Jeanne & Hunt Davis and Dr. Lockhart has made it possible for the Center to provide support for graduate students each summer doing fieldwork in Africa. In an effort to expand our capability for supporting graduate students, Dr. Davis has taken the lead in helping CAS work toward establishing an additional endowment.

The African Studies Faculty & Alumni Pre-Dissertation Award now has over \$25,000 in commitments and is moving toward the goal of \$30,000, which will provide an endowment to support for graduate students. Please see the following page for more information about this fund and how you can contribute.

The Center would like to thank the following individuals who have contributed to our various funds in the past year with an extra special thanks to those who are working to build the Faculty & Alumni Pre-Dissertation Fund.

CHARLES BWENGE
SUSAN COOKSEY
SCOT SMITH
ABDOULAYE KANE
AGNES & MICHAEL LESLIE
FIONA MCLAUGHLIN
LEONARDO VILLALÓN
CONNIE & JOHN MULLIGAN
SUSAN O'BRIEN

TERJE ØSTEBØ
DANIEL REBOUSSIN
ANN GLOWASKY
SANDRA RUSSO
RENATA SERRA
JANE SOUTHWORTH
MICHAEL KOHLHAAS
LUISE WHITE

SUPPORT GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH ON AFRICA

Beyond their training at UF, field research in Africa is absolutely essential for students to write the kinds of dissertations on which they will be able to base successful careers, whether in academia, government, NGOs, or the private sector.

The major dissertation research awards for Africa are limited in number and increasingly competitive. In order for Ph.D. candidates to be competitive for these awards they must demonstrate a strong familiarity with the proposed field site and the capability to carry out the proposed work.

As a result, preliminary summer research trips to lay the groundwork for dissertation fieldwork are invaluable for making students competitive for national awards for dissertation funding. Helping our students launch their professional careers in this way is one of our top priorities at the Center for African Studies.

The Center for African Studies has established a fund with the goal of creating an endowment of at least \$30,000, so as to generate the revenue for an annual award to help a student carry out pre-dissertation research in Africa.

If you would like to make a contribution to this fund, we (and future generations of UF Africanist students!) would be very grateful.

For instructions, please visit our website:

AFRICA.UFL.EDU/MAKE-A-GIFT

If you are a UF employee and would like to contribute via payroll deduction, please contact CAS for assistance.

