

ASC-TUFS

African Studies Center
- Tokyo University of
Foreign Studies

5th Anniversary International Symposium

日時：

2021年
11月3日 & 6日
(水・祝) (土)

12:00 - 18:20 (日本標準時)
(3:00 - 9:20 (グリニッジ標準時))

参加費：無料
使用言語：英語

* 状況によっては全面オンラインの開催に変更する可能性があります。全面オンラインに変更する場合は 10月27日(水)までにお知らせします。

会場：対面 (東京外国語大学)
& オンライン



参加をご希望の方は上記 QR コード、または
<https://bit.ly/ASC5thj> よりお申し込みください。

<申し込み〆切>

両日参加または 11月3日のみ参加：11月1日
6日のみ参加：11月4日

共催：東京外国語大学 大学の世界展開力強化事業 (アフリカ)、西東京三大学連携事業



African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター

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ASC-TUFS 5th Anniversary International Symposium

1 日目：11 月 3 日（水・祝）12:00 - 18:20（日本標準時） / 3:00 - 9:20（グリニッジ標準時）

開会の辞（12:00 - 12:05 <日本標準時> / 3:00 - 3:05 <グリニッジ標準時>）

セッション 1：若手アフリカ研究者ネットワーキングセッション
（12:05 - 14:00 <日本標準時> / 3:05 - 5:00 <グリニッジ標準時>）

セッション 2：TICAD8 に向けてアフリカ・日本関係を考える
（14:10 - 16:10 <日本標準時> / 5:10 - 7:10 <グリニッジ標準時>）

報告者：武内進一（東京外国語大学 / アジア経済研究所）

クウェク・アンピア（リーズ大学<英国> / 東京外国語大学）

アデケエ・アデバヨ（ヨハネスブルグ大学<南アフリカ>）

コメンテーター：スカーレット・コーネリッセン（ステレンボッシュ大学<南アフリカ>）

高橋基樹（京都大学）

セッション 3：サハラ以南アフリカにおける越境移動
（16:20 - 18:20 <日本標準時> / 7:20 - 9:20 <グリニッジ標準時>）

報告者：中山裕美（東京外国語大学）

村橋勲（東京外国語大学）

フランク・アヒムビシブウェ（ムバララ科学技術大学<ウガンダ>）

コメンテーター：エリア・オロウォ・オニャンゴ（マケレレ大学<ウガンダ>）

杉木明子（慶応義塾大学）

2 日目：11 月 6 日（土）12:00 - 18:20（日本標準時） / 3:00 - 9:20（グリニッジ標準時）

セッション 4：市場経済の中のアフリカ
（12:00 - 14:00 <日本標準時> / 3:00 - 5:00 <グリニッジ標準時>）

報告者：坂井真紀子（東京外国語大学）

出町一恵（東京外国語大学）

クリスチャン・オチア・サメン（名古屋大学）

コメンテーター：シンプライス・アソング（アフリカガバナンス・開発研究所<カメルーン>）

峯陽一（同志社大学）

セッション 5：現代アフリカにおける生態学と社会・政治
（14:10 - 16:10 <日本標準時> / 5:10 - 7:10 <グリニッジ標準時>）

報告者：大石高典（東京外国語大学）

桐越仁美（国士舘大学）

エヴァリスト・フォンゾッシ・フェドゥン（ドゥアラ大学 / 東京外国語大学）

コメンテーター：ドゥニ・ジャン・ソンワ（国際森林研究センター<カメルーン>）

セッション 6：現代アフリカ社会の宗教多元主義
（16:20 - 18:20 <日本標準時> / 7:20 - 9:20 <グリニッジ標準時>）

報告者：マーロース・ジャンソン（ロンドン大学 SOAS<英国>）

村津蘭（東京外国語大学）

松波康男（明治学院大学）

コメンテーター：近藤英俊（関西外国語大学）

フランシス・B・ニャムンジョ（ケープタウン大学<南アフリカ>）

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<http://www.tuufs.ac.jp/asc/events/others/2111035thIntlSympo.html>



ASC-TUFS

African Studies Center
- Tokyo University of
Foreign Studies

5th Anniversary International Symposium

Date & Time:

November

3 (Wed.) & 6 (Sat.)
2021

12:00 - 6:20 pm (JST)
(3:00 - 9:20 am (GMT))

Venue:

**Onsite (Tokyo University of
& Online Foreign Studies)**

*According to the circumstances,
we may hold the event only online.
We will announce by Wed., Oct. 27
if we change so.

Admission: Free

Language: English



Pre-registration is required. Please scan the QR Code above or visit <https://bit.ly/ASC5th> for registration.

<Registration deadline>

Participate on both days or only Nov. 3: Nov. 1

Participate on only Nov. 6: Nov. 4

**Jointly organized by African Studies Center - TUFS,
Inter-University Exchange Project (Africa), TUFS, and the
Cooperation of Three National Universities in West Tokyo**



African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

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ASC-TUFS 5th Anniversary International Symposium

Day 1: Wed., November 3 12:00 - 6:20 pm (JST) / 3:00 - 9:20 am (GMT)

Opening Remarks (12:00 - 12:05 pm <JST> / 3:00 - 3:05 am <GMT>)

Session 1: Young Scholars' Networking Session

(12:05 - 2:00 pm <JST> / 3:05 - 5:00 am <GMT>)

Session 2: Considering Africa – Japan Relationship for TICAD VIII

(2:10 - 4:10 pm <JST> / 5:10 - 7:10 am <GMT>)

Presenter: Shinichi Takeuchi (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies <TUFS> / Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization, Japan)

Kweku Ampiah (University of Leeds, UK / TUFS, Japan)

Adekeye Adebajo (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Comment: Scarlett Cornelissen (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Motoki Takahashi (Kyoto University, Japan)

Session 3: Cross-border Mobilities in Sub-Saharan Africa

(4:20 - 6:20 pm <JST> / 7:20 - 9:20 am <GMT>)

Presenter: Yumi Nakayama (TUFS, Japan)

Isao Murahashi (TUFS, Japan)

Frank Ahimbisibwe (Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda)

Comment: Eria Olowo Onyango (Makerere University, Uganda)

Akiko Sugiki (Keio University, Japan)

Day 2: Sat., November 6 12:00 - 6:20 pm (JST) / 3:00 - 9:20 am (GMT)

Session 4: Africa in the Market Economy

(12:00 - 2:00 pm <JST> / 3:00 - 5:00 am <GMT>)

Presenter: Makiko Sakai (TUFS, Japan)

Kazue Demachi (TUFS, Japan)

Christian Otchia Samen (Nagoya University, Japan)

Comment: Simplice Asong (African Governance and Development Institute, Cameroon)

Yoichi Mine (Doshisha University, Japan)

Session 5: Ecology and Socio-politics in Contemporary Africa

(2:10 - 4:10 pm <JST> / 5:10 - 7:10 am <GMT>)

Presenter: Takanori Oishi (TUFS, Japan)

Hitomi Kirikoshi (Kokushikan University, Japan)

Evariste Fongzossie Fedoung (University of Douala, Cameroon / TUFS, Japan)

Comment: Denis Jean Sonwa (Center for International Forestry Research, Cameroon)

Session 6: Religious Plurality in Contemporary African Societies

(4:20 - 6:20 pm <JST> / 7:20 - 9:20 am <GMT>)

Presenter: Marloes Janson (SOAS University of London, UK)

Ran Muratsu (TUFS, Japan)

Yasuo Matsunami (Meiji Gakuin University, Japan)

Comment: Hidetoshi Kondo (Kansai Gaidai University, Japan)

Francis B. Nyamnjoh (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

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<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/events/others/2111035thIntlSympo.html>



ASC-TUFS 5th Anniversary International Symposium

Session 1: Young Scholars' Networking Session

Wednesday, November 3, 2021

Programme

12:05-12:25	Group 1 presentation (Chair and comments: Shinichi Takeuchi)
12:25-12:30	Group 1 comments
12:30-12:50	Group 2 presentation (Chair and comments: Kinyua Laban Kithinji)
12:50-12:55	Group 2 comments
12:55-13:20	Group 3 presentation (Chair and comments: Eustadius Francis Magezi)
13:20-13:25	Group 3 comments
13:25-13:45	Group 4 presentation (Chair and comments: Christian Samen Otchia)
13:45-13:50	Group 4 comments

Members

(A) Affiliation, B) Title, C) Keywords, D) Abstract

Group 1. (Chair and comments: Shinichi Takeuchi)

David Gore

- A) Visiting researcher, African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies / Part-time lecturer, Kwansai Gakuin University
- B) Silencing the Guns?: An Analysis of the Response by the African Union to Conflict in South Sudan
- C) African Union, conflict, peace, security, South Sudan
- D) The African Union (AU) was established on the premise that it would play a leading role in continental peace and security affairs. While it recognizes the role that Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa can play in this regard at the sub regional level, the AU Constitutive Act, the Peace and Security Council (PSC) Protocol, and the 2008 Memorandum of Understanding between the AU and the RECs are clear that the AU remains the primary actor on issues of peace and security in Africa. The degree to which the AU delegates its peace and security role to the RECs in the case of an armed conflict, following the principle of subsidiarity, is somewhat open to debate. This study explores this issue, using the AU's response to armed conflict in South Sudan (2013-2018) as a case study. Its main objective is to determine the level and intensity of the African Union's engagement with the conflict in South Sudan, and to establish the factors that informed its response, particularly the role played by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the state actors that comprise it. It argues that the relative inaction by the AU in response to the conflict was not informed by the principle of subsidiarity, but by a deference to the sub regional states that maintain an interest in the conflict and the associated regional dynamics.

Hienzo Florence-Audrey Kouame

- A) Nagoya University
- B) The Implementation of Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict States: What are the Implications for National Reconciliation and Sustainable Peace in Cote d'Ivoire?
- C) transitional justice, national reconciliation, post-conflict states, sustainable peace, holistic approach
- D) Since its emergence in the late 1980s, transitional justice has been viewed by many academics, political leaders, and international organizations as the pathway to deal with past human rights violations, restore the dignity of victims, and achieve reconciliation in post-conflict states. However, the question of the impact of transitional justice on reconciliation remains an ongoing debate among scholars. In fact, whereas some scholars have emphasized the positive impact of transitional justice on reconciliation, others have pointed to it as being an obstacle to reconciliation in states emerging from conflict. Also, the current dominant theory suggests a holistic implementation of transitional justice mechanisms in order to achieve the end goal of reconciliation in post-conflict states. However, there is very limited empirical evidence to support the theoretical assumption that holistic implementation of multiple mechanisms is the best approach. In light of this, the research aims to investigate the impact of implementing several transitional justice mechanisms on the achievement of national reconciliation in post-conflict states. This research uses Cote d'Ivoire as a case study where the government used the holistic approach in implementing transitional justice that include measures such as domestic trial, ICC trial, TRC, reparation program, institutional reform and amnesty in order to achieve national reconciliation after the 2010-2011 post-election conflict. The study uses a mixed research method in order to carry out the investigation. This method combines the use of both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis to answer the research questions. Thus, data was first collected from survey questionnaires and secondly data collected from interviews was used for in-depth explanation of the quantitative results. The preliminary results show overall a positive correlation between Ivorian transitional justice mechanisms with reconciliation except for ICC trial. However, this positive correlation is only significant for national trial and amnesty.

Wusu Conteh

- A) Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- B) Examining the Effectiveness of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative on Revenue Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Sector of Sierra Leone
- C) standards, natural resource governance, transparency and accountability, effectiveness, subnational
- D) At the onset of the millennium, the extractive industry attracted a flurry of global resource governance standards aimed at tackling the resource curse. The extractive industries transparency initiative (EITI) was founded in 2003 as a global norm that aims at improving revenue transparency, citizen participation, reducing corruption, and the development of resource-rich countries. There is a paucity of studies examining the efficacy of the EITI at the subnational level. Drawing on field research, this study examines the effectiveness of the EITI on revenue transparency and accountability at the subnational level in Sierra Leone. The study employs a stakeholder analysis to illuminate the convoluted relations between the government, multinational corporations, and civil society organizations in the extractive

sector. In 2008, Sierra Leone joined the EITI and got suspended in 2013 for failing second validation. However, the 2018 validation report recognized that the country has made "meaningful progress" overall in EITI implementation. Despite this progress, natural resource revenue transparency and accountability remain a concern at the subnational level (district councils, chiefdom administrations, and communities). The Local Government Act of 2004 and the Mines and Minerals Act of 2009 make provision for subnational governments to receive surface rents and community development funds from mining companies and the government. It is critical to understand how revenue is distributed by EITI standards. The findings show that there is no harmonized mechanism of subnational revenue distribution in Sierra Leone. Subnational institutions do not provide regular data to determine the utilization of funds for community development. Thus, though the EITI has intensified the importance of revenue transfer, the initiative is inadequate to engender revenue transparency and accountability at the subnational level in Sierra Leone.

Wakiko Ohira

- A) The University of Tokyo
- B) Institutional Transformation of Traditional Authority: The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and Museveni's Regime
- C) traditional authority, kingdom, decentralization, state weakness, Uganda
- D) Since the so-called resurgence of traditional authorities across Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s, they have been increasingly influential. Afrobarometer's latest survey shows that traditional authorities are becoming more influential in governing their local community compared with ten years ago. The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, located in western Uganda, is one example of such traditional authorities. The kingdom has recently initiated institutional transformation and has become increasingly influential in the region's development and governance.

What explains this persistence of traditional authorities? The dominant view attributes their persistency to state weakness. These studies reveal that, in rural Africa, where bureaucratic institutions are particularly weak, traditional authorities play various roles to substitute governmental institutions. However, there remains a question about the actual mechanism by which the weakness of bureaucratic institutions empowers traditional authorities. Furthermore, these studies presume the weakness of the African states. However, state weakness should not be anything static. Rather, we need to look into the dynamics of state weakness—how bureaucratic institutions have weakened over the years—to explain the persistence of traditional authorities. Also, although traditional authorities often encompass systems of councils and advisers; however, to date, the recent social science literature has focused mainly on traditional chiefs, ignoring these broader institutions. To fill in these gaps, by drawing a case from the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, this study examines how the changing nature of local bureaucratic institutions under Museveni's regime has empowered the traditional institution. By tracing the process, this study argues that: Museveni's obsession with creating sub-national administrative units has severely undermined the performances of local governments, inviting people's distrust in local governmental institutions and their disappointment in the regime. This, in turn, reinforces the Bunyoro Kitara

Kingdom's resolve to initiate institutional transformation and further participate in the development and governance of the region.

Group 2 (Chair and comments: Kinyua Laban Kithinji)

Asmao Diallo

- A) Doshisha University
- B) Improved Access to Land and Financial Resources and Its Effect on Women Socio-economic Conditions in Mali
- C) agriculture, cooperative, socio-economic, women
- D) Mali economy is heavily reliant on agricultural production for the sake of employment, foreign trade, and food security. Efforts to eradicate poverty and mitigate food insecurity have centered on improving the lives of the marginalized rural farmers who are generally women. Such efforts require providing farmers with land, labor, and capital which are necessary for rural development. Women are at the heart of agricultural labor as they produce the bulk of agricultural yields. They have been and continue to be very active in the informal agricultural value chain from production to processing and marketing across the country. For this reason, they have attracted the attention of many governments, and non-governmental organizations whose aims are to enhance small scale farmers' welfare. Despite government efforts women continue to face constraints in owning land, accessing credit, seeds, fertilizers, and equipment for agricultural production. In this context, cooperatives appear as a means through which women farmers meet their socio-economic needs by maximizing benefits, reducing costs, and sharing risks. This presentation aims to evaluate the socio-economic effects of women access to land and credit in household production, and access to decision making amongst women members of agricultural cooperatives in Mali.

Tamahi Kato

- A) Kyoto University
- B) Women's Empowerment through Small-scale Mixed Porridge Flour Processing in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania
- C) empowerment, nutrition, indigenous food, informal sector, women entrepreneurs
- D) This study examines women's empowerment among small-scale processors of mixed porridge flour ('lishe' in Swahili) in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. Lishe, which also means 'nutrition' in Swahili, is said to be a developed version of indigenous porridge flour in this area, and was commercialised at the time when HIV/AIDS was prevalent. With considerable external support from donors, small-scale woman processors of food (including lishe) have been very active in creating and expanding their businesses. They have also formed groups and shared techniques and information about the market, and have distributed loans among themselves. It is difficult for women to be empowered individually, but by forming groups and with support from external actors, they are becoming empowered together. Under pressure from government authorities and consumers to satisfy requirements for food safety, they are now engaged in a collective effort to develop appropriate techniques for processing their products and adequate foundations for that processing. By working together, they can foresee the

possibility of formalising their businesses.

Rehema Karata

- A) Nagoya University
- B) Input Subsidies and Women Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Tanzania
- C) women, agriculture, entrepreneurship, inputs, NAIVS
- D) Women around the world remain disadvantaged in access to improved inputs. For smallholders in Tanzania, the National Agricultural Input Voucher Scheme (NAIVS) provided them with coupons to purchase inputs at a reduced price to improve their productivity, enhancing income and food security. Using the Tanzania Living Standards Measurement Study panel data of 2008-2012 and two-way fixed effects, the study finds that NAIVS increased market participation of female-headed households by 11%; these improvements came mainly from the downstream position in the domestic value chains. The program had no discernible effect on sales and profitability, suggesting that although NAIVS reduced the input costs, production costs pressure remains large enough to offset the efficiency gains from the subsidized improved inputs.

Stephen Chitengi Sakapaji

- A) None
- B) An Integrated Assessment of Community Ecological Based Adaptation (CEBA) Options in Agriculture for Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience Building and Sustainability in Developing Countries 'A Comparative Case Study of Central and Southern Zambia and Southern Bangladesh'
- C) climate change, Community Ecological Based Adaptation(CEBA), sustainability, agriculture, resilience-building, adaptation, Zambia, Bangladesh
- D) Climate change remains a serious problem to the global society posing a wide range of challenges and impacts which are likely going to hinder the attainment of the widely discussed sustainable development goals. The impacts and threats from a changing climate have the potential to significantly impact all sectors of the economy. These threats and impacts are and will be largely multifaceted, multidimensional, and multi-sectoral in nature. These adverse impacts will largely be manifested at the local level where the adaptability capacity is weak, and resources are scarce. In the last two decades there has been a growing support and evidence that suggests that local people and communities in partnership with their local governments, private sector and NGOs are undertaking adaptation priorities and strategies at both the local, community and region level which is enhancing their adaptability and resilience capacities to a changing climate. Furthermore, there has been a rise in policies and institutions acknowledging the need to advance community ecological based adaptation (CEBA) practices in many regions around the globe. However, in practice, these initiatives, experiments, and activities have been poorly actualized and generally are not carried out in a manner that can fully enhance the adaptability and resilience capacities of the many poor local people across the developing world. This paper involves assessing and analyzing present and future climate change impacts on agriculture in central Zambia and Southern

Bangladesh and seeks to assess, give light and identify effective and innovative CEBA adaptive mechanisms being utilized for resilience building and sustainability by the local people in the agriculture sector in these regions. The paper concludes that the advancement, funding, and integration of innovative and effective CEBA adaptation practices with scientific knowledge and the ultimate replication and incorporation of these practices into developmental and climate change policies can be one of the most effective ways for a sustainable, adaptive and resilience agriculture sector in the face of a changing and unpredictable climate.

Group 3: (Chair and comments: Francis Magezi)

Sanfo M.B. Jean-Baptiste

- A) The University of Shiga Prefecture
- B) Language of Instruction in Anglophone and Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa: How Effective Is Bilingual Medium of Instruction in Closing the Learning Achievements Gap?
- C) bilingual education, PISA-D, mother-tongue education, instruction language, language policy
- D) There is limited evidence on the potential benefits of bilingual medium of instruction (MOI) in sub-Saharan Africa. Employing hierarchical linear modelling with PISA for Development 2018 data, this study examines the association between bilingual MOI and learning outcomes in Senegal and Zambia, analyzes how the association varies among students of different linguistic backgrounds, and estimates how consistent the relational patterns are between the two countries. Results showed that bilingual MOI is negatively associated with reading achievements but not mathematics and science achievements in Senegal, but it is not associated with any of these learning achievement measures in Zambia. However, the association may be positive or negative for some students across language backgrounds in both countries. Moreover, the relational patterns between the countries may be consistent or inconsistent depending on the measure of learning achievements or whether we consider a direct or indirect relation. Implications of the findings were discussed.

Dorthea Nanghali Etuwete Shiningayamwe

- A) Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- B) An Analysis on the Performance and Functioning of the Education Sector Policy for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in Namibian Schools: A Special Assessment on the Preventative Measures
- C) teenage pregnancy, re-entry policies, prevention, management & school-dropout
- D) Teenage pregnancy is cited as one major contributing factor to school dropout in Namibia. In response to the challenge, Namibia, introduced a school re- entry policy known as the Education Skills Sector for the Prevention and Management of teenage pregnancy with the aim to reduce the number of teenage pregnancy cases and increase the number of parent learner completing schools. This paper examined the performance of the Namibia re-entry policy focusing on the preventative measures. The paper analysed the policy goals and objective in comparison with the implementation performances before the introduction of the policy in (2012) and after policy implementation (2012-2021). Analysing the policy

implementation performance might create awareness, space, levelling the knowledge on areas that require attention. Using the qualitative approach, the paper conducted an extensive desktop and document analysis of the policy. The paper discovered that the policy has played a major role in disseminating information about sexual education and life skills program among Namibian schools. There are worthy number of teachers trained and teaching life skills education in the country. However, despite the success stories, there are couples of challenges facing the effectiveness of the policy in fighting the prevention of teenage pregnancy. The challenges include the lack of provision of sexual reproductive health services to teenagers in Namibia, limited number of trained and full-time life skills teacher among schools, lack of safety and security coupled with sexual violence and sexual harassment among Namibian schools, an excessive number of teacher and learners' sexual relationship, the policy document not being legalised and lack of proper monitoring framework in the implementation of the document. Based on the results, this paper recommends the Ministry of education to introduce more strict measures to strengthen the identified areas for improvement.

Mujidat Adefolake Adeniyi

- A) Nagoya University
- B) Labour Market Penalty for Teenage Pregnancy: Evidence from Nigeria
- C) teenage pregnancy, young mothers, cost of teenage pregnancy, labour market penalty, Nigeria
- D) Over the decades and globally, teenage pregnancy has been described as a menace that eats away the future of future of young mothers. It reduces her opportunities in life. While most of the existing research focuses on risk factors and determinants of teenage pregnancy, little is known about its actual cost to young mothers. This research utilizes the quantitative research approach to investigate the cost of teenage pregnancy. It uses logistic regression models to evaluate the extent to which teenage pregnancy affects labor market outcomes of young mothers in Nigeria. The findings of this research could provide valuable insights on prevention and intervention measures to policymakers and other stakeholders.

Hebatalla Omar / ヘバタ ッラー・オマル

- A) Nagoya University
- B) Relationship between the Actual Situation of Female Circumcision Problem and Western Universalism: The Case of Egypt /女子割礼問題の実態と西洋の普遍主義との関係—エジプトにおける事例から
- C) FGM / C, cross-cultural representation, global universalism, cultural relativism / FGM/C、異文化表象、グローバル、普遍主義、文化相対主義
- D) FGM (female genital mutilation) is a major research topic in cultural anthropology. Many studies have been conducted from the views of women's human rights, feminism, and cross-cultural representation. However, the Regional Context was not properly studied in that earlier researches, and the impact of Western universalism on FGM practice in each region was not thoroughly examined. This study focused on the case of FGM in Egypt as a practical case study in a regional context. Universalism double standards were addressed under the guise of FGM. The influence of Western universalism on the current situation of the female genital mutilation problem in Egypt was clarified. It was found that the

Universalist intervention has an adverse effect on the issue of female genital mutilation. It was also observed that the FGM zero-tolerance policy which prohibited FGM medicalization should be reconsidered. In this Study the Term "female Circumcision" which is more widely used in Egypt is utilized instead of FGM.

文化人類学において、女性性器切除（female genital mutilation、以下、FGM）は、重要な研究テーマのひとつである。これまで、FGM は、女性の身体を傷つけ、健康を損なうものであるとして、女性の人権やフェミニズムの視点、異文化表象の視点から多くの議論がなされてきた。しかしながら、それらの先行研究においては、それぞれの地域的背景の考慮が不十分であり、西洋の普遍主義がそれぞれの地域の FGM の実践に与えた影響についての検討も十分になされていなかった。そこで、本研究では、FGM の実践の一例として、エジプトの女子割礼の事例を取り上げ、エジプトの地域的背景に着目しつつ、西洋の普遍主義がエジプトの女子割礼問題の実態に与えた影響について明らかにした。本研究では、普遍主義のダブルスタンダードの問題を FGM の名称及び、西洋における身体加工を通して取り上げた。そして、エジプトにおける女子割礼の事例を取り上げつつその普遍主義がエジプトの女子割礼にもたらした影響を明らかにすることを試みた。その結果、エジプトにおける普遍主義による介入は、西洋の文化ヘゲモニーを拒否する人々の立場、及び、アイデンティティの擁護者に対する他の人々の立場の批判につながったため、女子割礼問題に害を及ぼしたということが指摘できた。したがって、普遍主義による FGM ゼロトレランス政策とそれに伴った医療化の禁止を見直すべきだと考える。本研究では、エジプトの事例においては、FGM という言葉は用いず、エジプトにおいてより一般的に使用される「女子割礼」という言葉を用いる。

Rebecca Babirye

- A) Sophia University
- B) Negotiating African Students' Religious Identity and Formation while in Japanese Higher Education Institutions
- C) African students, religious conversion, religious identity, African diaspora
- D) Several studies have analyzed the growing interaction between Sub-Saharan Africa and Japan and have identified asymmetrical economic and political relations between the two cultural spheres. However, none have thoroughly investigated how religion shapes this interaction of both participants. An African scholar of Afro-Asian relations, Seifudein Adem, postulates the importance of both entities learning from each other's sociological identities with the goal of strengthening Afro-Asian relations (2018). The present study intends to fill the research gap by conducting an ethnographic study on the interplay between globalization, as witnessed in their cross-national interchange, and religion. In particular, the study will focus on the effect of Japan's religious as well as socio/cultural environment on African students' religious identity while they live in Japan. Theoretically, the approach is grounded in identity formation methods that analyze beliefs and practices. Methodologically, the research will be conducted through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and surveys to probe belief and practice schemas. Beyond scrutinizing the influence of Japan's religious environment on the religious development of a sparse population, the modest goal of this research is to uncover other areas of influence beyond

economic and political realms and to contribute to the discussion of the future of the Africa-Japan relationship.

Group 4 (Chair and comments: Christian Otchia)

Sie Jean Fidele

- A) Nagoya University
- B) Comparative Advantage Development Strategy and Cross-country Labour Productivity Growth: An Approach of New Structural Economics
- C) CAF development strategy, CAD development strategy, technology choice index, labour productivity growth
- D) Labour productivity growth has re-triggered the debate amongst policy makers and scholars due to its stagnation during the last two decades across countries. Recently a country's development strategy has been suggested to be a key factor in shaping economic performance. However, this factor has been neglected in understanding cross country productivity growth. Therefore, this article investigates the relationship between countries' comparative advantage following (CAF) or defying (CAD) development strategy proxied by the Technology Choice Index (TCI) and labour productivity growth. The study uses both Fixed effects and the Generalized Methods of Moments (Sys-GMM) and an unbalanced panel dataset of 102 countries over the period of 1990-2017. The findings reveal that defying the comparative advantage has a negative effect labour productivity growth. However, the evidence presented in this study suggests that the benefits from defying comparative advantage are not homogenous across development levels. It is found that defying comparative advantage may help both high income and developing countries – and most notably upper middle-income countries – to successfully enhance their labour productivity growth. However, the marginal benefits to growth from defying comparative advantage turns negative beyond certain thresholds. Also, the strategy of defiance could prove to be less beneficial for others - and most notably lower middle- and low-income countries - to successfully enhance their labour productivity growth, as conforming to their comparative advantage appears be a more sustainable strategy.

Murungi Elizabeth Mwebesa

- A) Osaka University
- B) A cross Sector Framework to Boost the Sustainable Implementation of Integrated Transport and Spatial Strategies to Improve Safety and Mobility of Moto-taxi Riders
- C) sustainable mobility, cross-sector, road traffic safety, boda boda transport, spatial planning
- D) Globally, motorcycle riders make up the biggest percentage of vulnerable road user fatalities. The percentages are higher in African cities where moto-taxi transport is not only the most readily available mode of transport but also a source of income for many especially the youth. Many African cities are re-strategizing on how to sustainably deal with problems like traffic congestion, unplanned development, flooding, air and noise pollution. The authors carried out a questionnaire survey targeting a variety of road safety stakeholders to identify road safety solutions that they think best fit the current situation.

Another questionnaire survey targeting moto-taxi riders was carried out, and the data analyzed by SEM to identify how different solutions interact to affect the behavior of riders. Results show that education and training programs have the biggest effect on improving behavior of riders as they adapt to new city regulations such as zoning. Other aspects such as presence of customers, behavior of other road users, road environment were also explored. Currently, city authorities in some developing nations are looking to introduce spatial regulations such as zoning and traffic management strategies such as exclusive lanes. Therefore, the contribution of this study is a proposal of a combination of solutions that different road safety stakeholders in developing countries can contribute towards the sustainable improvement of the safety of riders.

Yanyin Zi

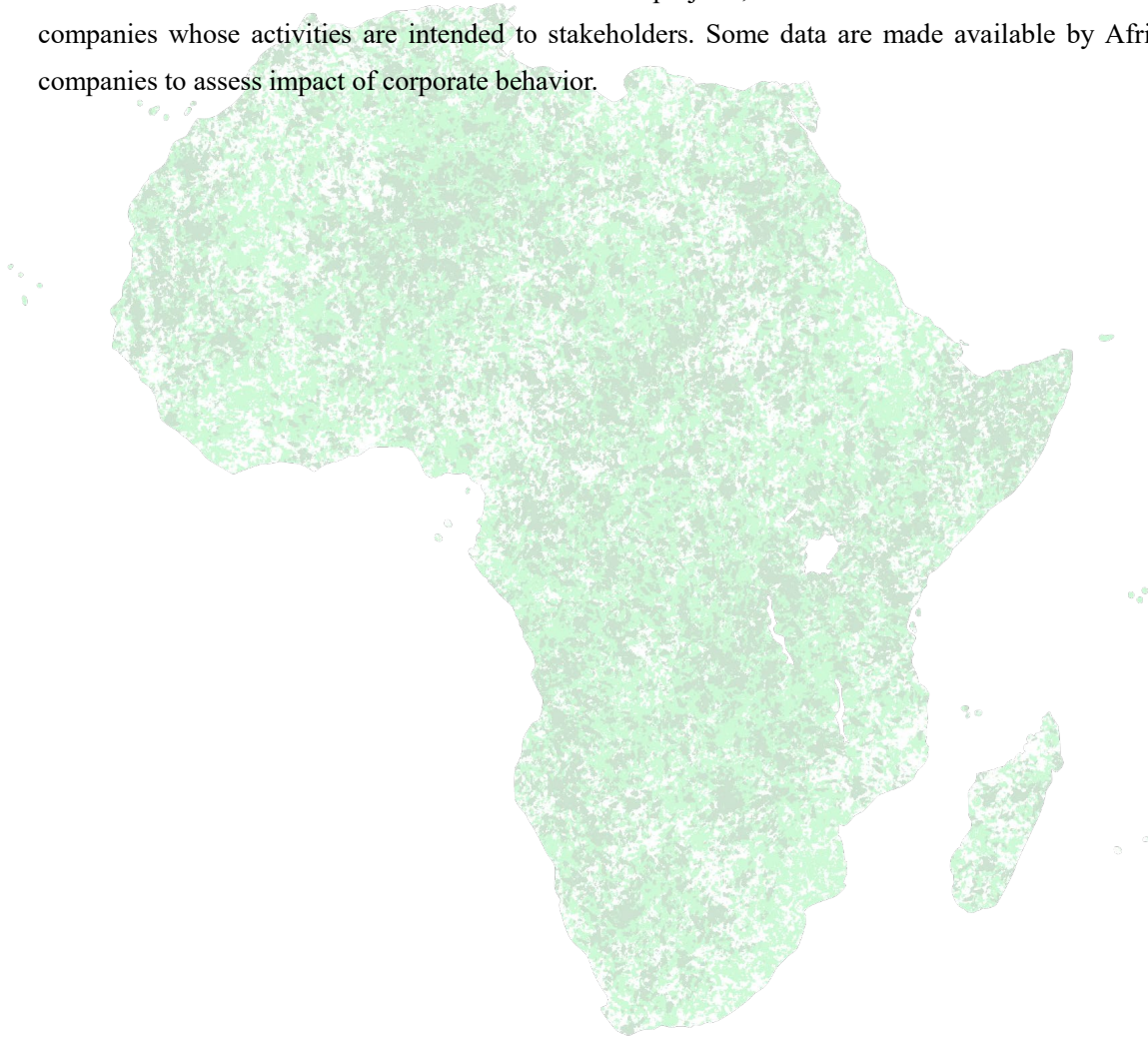
- A) Rikkyo University
- B) Values Gaps Affecting Human Resources Management Relations Between Expats and Locals: The Case of Japanese and Chinese Companies in South Africa
- C) human resource management, values gaps, Confucianism, Ubuntu, South Africa
- D) Perceiving Africa as the world's last frontier market, Asian companies have continued to increase foreign direct investment (FDI) and engagement within Africa in recent years. The literature highlighted a number of human resources management (HRM) risks, challenges and misalignments, including values gaps between Asian company expats and local stakeholders, affecting achievement of the objectives of FDI. This ethnographic study examined Chinese and Japanese companies in post-Apartheid South Africa, decoding significant gaps in values towards key themes affecting HRM relations between Chinese/Japanese expats and local personnel, such as styles of communication, community building, transparency, and planning horizon. Addressing these values gaps was critical to achieving positive HRM outcomes, and thus to the success of the local organization and ultimately the achievement of FDI objectives. Recommendations indicate how the organization and individuals can further contribute towards bridging values gaps, thereby building HRM relations and relationships.

Achille Gildas Ndong Ntoutoume

- A) Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- B) The Influence of Policy on CSR Impact: A Comparative Approach to Companies in Africa
- C) CSR-Stakeholders-Sustainable development.
- D) The study understands the influence of policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) impact through a comparative approach to companies in Africa. There are several reasons for the current concern with CSR in Africa as far as its policy is concerned. According to the world business council for sustainable development (1999), CSR is continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life for the local community and society at large taking full account of its impact on all the stakeholders and environment when making decisions. The problem is whether impact is determined by policies put in place by companies. The researcher intends to use current measurement techniques proposed by some companies embarked on CSR projects. In the

current business environment, many believe that CSR is the primary focus and that sustainability belongs to the next level. While it is easy to accept that the drivers for the business world are focused on profit and thus economic concern, impact of CSR actions must be investigated for the so-called 'citizen or responsible companies' despite the adoption of policies by some companies that tend to promote the well-being of society and the environment they serve.

In order to measure the impact, the researcher intends to use qualitative research study through focus groups with various stakeholders and in-depth individual interviews with selected companies in Africa and this will occur near the premises of those companies during fieldwork. After measuring the impact and find whether stakeholders are satisfied with current projects, recommendations will be made to those companies whose activities are intended to stakeholders. Some data are made available by African companies to assess impact of corporate behavior.





African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

ASC-TUFS 5th Anniversary International Symposium

Programme

Date:

November 3rd and 6th, 2021

Venue:

Onsite (Large Conference Room at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)
and Online (Zoom Meeting)

Jointly organized by

African Studies Center - TUFS,
Inter-University Exchange Project (Africa), TUFS,
and the Cooperation of Three National Universities in West Tokyo

Day 1 (Wednesday, November 3, 2021)

11:30 am (JST) Doors Open
2:30 am (GMT)

12:00 - 12:05 pm (JST) Opening Remarks
3:00 - 3:05 am (GMT) Shinichi Takeuchi (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies <TUFS>, Japan / Institute of Developing Economies - Japan External Trade Organization <IDE-JETRO>, Japan)

12:05 - 2:00 pm (JST) Session 1: Young Scholars' Networking Session 3:05 - 5:00 am (GMT)

- Group 1**
- Chair and Comment: **Shinichi Takeuchi** (TUFS, Japan / IDE-JETRO, Japan)
David Gore (TUFS, Japan / Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)
Silencing the Guns?: An Analysis of the Response by the African Union to Conflict in South Sudan
Hienzo Florence-Audrey Kouame (Nagoya University, Japan)
The Implementation of Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict States: What are the Implications for National Reconciliation and Sustainable Peace in Cote d'Ivoire?
Wusu Conteh (TUFS, Japan)
Examining the Effectiveness of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative on Revenue Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Sector of Sierra Leone
Wakiko Ohira (The University of Tokyo, Japan)
Institutional Transformation of Traditional Authority: The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and Museveni's Regime
- Group 2**
- Chair and Comment: **Laban Kithinji Kinyua** (Sophia University, Japan / TUFS, Japan)
Asmao Diallo (Doshisha University, Japan)
Improved Access to Land and Financial Resources and Its Effect on Women Socio-economic Conditions in Mali
Tamahi Kato (Kyoto University, Japan)
Women's Empowerment through Small-scale Mixed Porridge Flour Processing in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania
Rehema Karata (Nagoya University, Japan)
Input Subsidies and Women Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Tanzania
Stephen Chitengi Sakapaji
An Integrated Assessment of Community Ecological Based Adaptation (CEBA) Options in Agriculture for Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience Building and Sustainability in Developing Countries 'A Comparative Case Study of Central and Southern Zambia and Southern Bangladesh'
- Group 3**
- Chair and Comment: **Eustadius Francis Magezi** (Tohoku University, Japan)
Jean-Baptiste M.B. Sanfo (The University of Shiga Prefecture, Japan)
Language of Instruction in Anglophone and Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa: How Effective is Bilingual Medium of Instruction in Closing the Learning Achievements Gap?
Dorthea Nanghali Etuwete Shiningayamwe (TUFS, Japan)
An Analysis on the Performance and Functioning of the Education Sector Policy for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in Namibian Schools: A Special Assessment on the Preventative Measures
Mujidat Adefolake Adeniyi (Nagoya University, Japan)
Labour Market Penalty for Teenage Pregnancy: Evidence from Nigeria
Hebatalla Omar (Nagoya University, Japan)
Relationship between the Actual Situation of Female Circumcision Problem and Western Universalism: The Case of Egypt
Rebecca Babirye (Sophia University, Japan)
Negotiating African Students' Religious Identity and Formation while in Japanese Higher Education Institutions

Chair and Comment: **Christian Samen Otchia** (Nagoya University, Japan)

Jean Fidele Sie (Nagoya University, Japan)

Comparative Advantage Development Strategy and Cross-country Labour Productivity Growth: An Approach of New Structural Economics

Murungi Elizabeth Mwebesa (Osaka University, Japan)

A Cross Sector Framework To Boost the Sustainable Implementation of Integrated Transport and Spatial Strategies To Improve Safety and Mobility of Moto-taxi Riders

Yanyin Zi (Rikkyo University, Japan)

Values Gaps Affecting Human Resources Management Relations Between Expats and Locals: The Case of Japanese and Chinese Companies in South Africa

Achille Gildas Ndong Ntoutoume (TUFS, Japan)

The Influence of Policy on CSR Impact: A Comparative Approach to Companies in Africa

2:00 - 2:10 pm (JST) Coffee Break

5:00 - 5:10 am (GMT)

2:10 - 4:10 pm (JST)

Session 2: Considering Africa - Japan Relationship for TICAD VIII

5:10 - 7:10 am (GMT)

Chair: **Ian Karusigarira** (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan)

Adekeye Adebajo (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Predators Against *Pax Africana*: External Actors and Africa's Security Architecture

Shinichi Takeuchi (TUFS, Japan / IDE-JETRO, Japan)

Japan's Peace Policy for Africa: Discussion Towards TICAD VIII

Kweku Ampiah (University of Leeds, United Kingdom / TUFS, Japan)

The Matrix of the Human Security Project in the Context of the TICAD Process

Comment: **Scarlett Cornelissen** (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)

Motoki Takahashi (Kyoto University, Japan)

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session

4:10 - 4:20 pm (JST) Coffee Break

7:10 - 7:20 am (GMT)

4:20 - 6:20 pm (JST)

Session 3: Cross-border Mobilities in Sub-Saharan Africa

7:20 - 9:20 am (GMT)

Chair: **Laban Kithinji Kinyua** (Sophia University, Japan / TUFS, Japan)

Yumi Nakayama (TUFS, Japan)

Why Informal Cross Border Traders (ICBTs) Act Informally? Analysing the Paradox of Formalization of ICBTs in Africa

Isao Murahashi (TUFS, Japan)

Refugee Mobility and Uncertain Lives: Challenges and Agency of South Sudanese Refugees in Uganda

Frank Ahimbisibwe (Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda)

Beyond the Cessation Clause: Rwandan Refugees in Uganda—From Refugees to East African Citizens?

Comment: **Akiko Sugiki** (Keio University, Japan)

Eria Olowo Onyango (Makerere University, Uganda)

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session

Day 2 (Saturday, November 6, 2021)

11:30 am (JST)
2:30 am (GMT)

Doors Open

12:00 - 2:00 pm (JST)
3:00 - 5:00 am (GMT)

Session 4: Africa in the Market Economy

Kazue Demachi (TUFS, Japan)

The African Sovereign Debt: Where Has the Money Gone?

Makiko Sakai (TUFS, Japan)

Over-indebtedness of Microfinance in Rural Africa: A Sociological Perspective of Tanzania

Christian Samen Otchia (Nagoya University, Japan)

Mobile Money and Structural Transformation: Evidence from Tanzania

Comment: **Yoichi Mine** (Doshisha University, Japan)

Simplice Asongu (African Governance and Development Institute, Cameroon)

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session

2:00 - 2:10 pm (JST) Coffee Break
5:00 - 5:10 am (GMT)

2:10 - 4:10 pm (JST)
5:10 - 7:10 am (GMT)

Session 5: Ecology and Socio-politics in Contemporary Africa

Chair: **Towa Olivier William Kamgaing** (Kyoto University, Japan)

Hitomi Kirikoshi (Kokushikan University, Japan)

The Trans-Region Movement of Seasonal Labour in Ghana: Settlement Formation of Populations in the Upper West Region and Trade Network

Takanori Oishi (TUFS, Japan)

People and Dogs in the Rainforest: Multispecies Relationships under the Rising Pressure of Conservation Policy in South-eastern Cameroon

Evariste Fongzossie Fedoung (University of Duala, Cameroon / TUFS, Japan)

Implications of Transboundary Natural Resource Management: An Analysis of the Cover Change of Mangroves and Surrounding Inland Atlantic Forests in the Bakassi Peninsula of Cameroon

Comment: **Denis Jean Sonwa** (Center for International Forestry Research, Cameroon)

Papa Saliou Sarr (Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences, Japan)

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session

4:10 - 4:20 pm (JST) Coffee Break
7:10 - 7:20 am (GMT)

4:20 - 6:20 pm (JST)
7:20 - 9:20 am (GMT)

Session 6: Religious Plurality in Contemporary African Societies

Chair: **Kiyoshi Umeya** (Kobe University, Japan)

Marloes Janson (SOAS University of London, United Kingdom)

Crossing Religious Boundaries: The Cases of Chrislam and NASAT in Nigeria

Ran Muratsu (TUFS, Japan)

Affective Healings: Pentecostal Charismatic Church and Religious Plurality in Benin

Yasuo Matsunami (Meiji Gakuin University, Japan)

Where Muslim Spirits Possess Christian Mediums: the Hadra Meeting in Boset, Ethiopia

Comment: **Hidetoshi Kondo** (Kansai Gaidai University, Japan)

Francis B. Nyamnjoh (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session

Predators Against *Pax Africana*: External Actors and Africa's Security Architecture

Adekeye Adebajo

Institute for Pan-African Thought and Conversation (IPATC),
University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Abstract

This chapter explores the distortion of the concept of Pax Africana which argues that Africa should develop the muscle and mechanisms to resolve its own disputes without external intervention. It notes that, though Nigeria and South Africa have been the most active exponents of Pax Africana in the post-Cold War era, both have lacked the capacity and resources to prevent France, the United States (US), and Russia from intervening militarily on the continent. The essay concludes by arguing for Nigeria and South Africa to work with strengthened African regional bodies, regional actors like Algeria and Ethiopia, and the United Nations (UN) to achieve Pax Africana.

Keywords: Pax Africana, Nigeria, South Africa, France, US, Russia

Japan's Peace Policy for Africa: Discussion Towards TICAD VIII

Shinichi Takeuchi

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan
Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization, Japan

Abstract

The importance of peace and security, one of the central issues in Japan's diplomacy toward Africa, has been repeatedly emphasised in each Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD). However, the reflection and evaluation of the policy have so far been scarce. This paper attempts to fill this gap by examining the characteristics of recent armed conflicts in Africa, and Japan's policy papers on peace. The Japanese government has contributed to African peace and security mainly through the activities of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for peacekeeping and peacebuilding, respectively. Japan's attempts to dispatch the JSDF to UN peace operations have been facing serious obstacles, as the country has failed to build a relevant legal framework for its activities in complex circumstances, such as the current armed conflicts in Africa. Peacebuilding will undoubtedly be the central component of Japan's peace policy, but which of JICA's activities deserve to be considered as peacebuilding will depend on the country's view on peace. Therefore, Japan is required to clarify what kind of peace it intends to build.

Keywords: Japan, peace, policy, TICAD

The Matrix of the Human Security Project in the Context of the TICAD Process

Kweku Ampiah

Department of East Asian Studies, School of Languages,
Cultures and Societies, University of Leeds, United Kingdom
African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Abstract

The paper adapts Seymour M. Lipset's thesis, which draws a correlation between economic development and democracy, to argue that the former is the basis for human security or better life chances. It argues that human security is made possible and more sustainable through a productive economy, with the implication that an economy requires a government to function and grow. My argument also rests on the idea that social rights as abstract ideals by themselves do not change social class inequalities and the insecurities they breed, but a shift is possible through state policies that are designed and supported to obviate the insecurities of citizens.

Keywords: 'Freedom to live in Dignity', Seymour Martin Lipset, Economic Development, TICAD

Why Informal Cross Border Traders (ICBTs) Act Informally? Analysing the Paradox of Formalization of ICBTs in Africa

Yumi Nakayama

African Studies Center - Tokyo University for Foreign Studies, Japan

Abstract

Informal Cross Border Traders (ICBTs) are common throughout Africa. Without official approval for trading activities, ICBTs frequently travel to import or export various goods. As they benefit local communities as well as their households, ICBTs may be considered as an embedded social system of borderlands in African countries. Although they have been less attractive to governments both in Africa and abroad, efforts to formalise them have been made in recent decades. The COMESA Simplified Trade Regime (STR) is an innovative example designed to benefit ICBTs by reducing their burden at border posts. However, STR has not been actively used by the ICBT. This article will analyse why ICBTs choose to cross borders informally and how a paradox between the ICBT formalisation claim and their practice would occur. Based on a detailed literature review of relevant surveys on ICBTs, this paper focuses on the fact that the majority of ICBTs are divorced mothers, which might turn many women ICBTs away from the channel for formalisation.

Keywords: Informal Cross Border Trade, COMESA, Simplified Trade Regime, gender, formalisation, informal economy

Refugee Mobility and Uncertain Lives: Challenges and Agency of South Sudanese Refugees in Uganda

Isao Murahashi

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Abstract

Mobility is essential to improve the standard of living and enhance food security, particularly for displaced people. For those living in the conflict-ridden areas of Africa, border crossings and onward movement are commonplace, which complicates simplistic ideas about displacement and return. This paper scrutinises the mobility of the South Sudanese people who have crossed the South Sudan-Uganda border, highlighting historical cross-border mobility and the current situation of refugees in Uganda. Since the mid-1950s, when the first South Sudanese took refuge in Uganda, both Ugandan and South Sudanese repeatedly crossed the shared border to escape civil wars. Currently, most of the South Sudanese, who fled the recent conflict in South Sudan, remain in Uganda despite the peace agreement of 2018, looking at an opportunity to return. South Sudanese in exile have continuously been exposed to uncertain futures, while Uganda, which now hosts the largest number of refugees in Africa, prioritises the repatriation of refugees. Here, we present a case study of the mid-western Uganda. I reveal refugees' experiences of multiple displacements and discuss the agency of refugees, revealing how they employ mobility for a secure life and when they decide to settle among the local population in Uganda or return home.

Keywords: refugee mobility, border crossing, civil war, South Sudanese, Uganda

Beyond the Cessation Clause: Rwandan Refugees in Uganda —From Refugees to East African Citizens?

Frank Ahimbisibwe

Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda

Abstract

Since 2002, Uganda has been attempting to find a durable solution to the Rwandan refugee issue without success. Despite the various attempts at (in) voluntary repatriation, the majority refuse to return, and continue to stay in Uganda. Resettlement is not possible and local integration is yet to be explored. Simultaneously, the recommendation for the cessation of refugee status by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has not addressed the problem. We analysed the prospects and challenges of granting refugees *East African citizenship* by issuing East African Community (EAC) passports or *residence permits* that would give Rwandan refugees freedom of mobility, residence and employment in the EAC in accordance with the Common Market protocol. Searching for a durable solution at the EAC level comes at a time when efforts to establish the East African federation continue. This has the potential of ending one of the most protracted refugee situations, promoting the rights of Rwandan refugees, and enhancing people-centred regional integration in the region.

Keywords: Rwandan refugees, Cessation Clause, Durable solutions, East Africa Community, Mobility, Citizens, Uganda, Rwanda

The African Sovereign Debt: Where Has the Money Gone?

Kazue Demachi

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Abstract

Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa began borrowing from the international capital market in the 2000s. While the debt burden in comparative terms is not as calamitous as the previous debt crisis for most countries, the accumulation of liability triggers international scepticism against debt sustainability, the necessity of borrowing, the legitimacy of spending, and the responsibility of the foreign lenders. A brief review of the conditions of countries that issued sovereign bonds in the international capital market in the post-debt cancellation period poses fundamental questions regarding the ability of the market to foster the development and stabilisation of African economies.

Keywords: Africa, sovereign debt, trade deficit, due diligence, bond market

Over-indebtedness of Microfinance in Rural Africa: A Sociological Perspective of Tanzania

Makiko Sakai

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Abstract

This article, focusing on Tanzania's examples, aims to enumerate and analyse social factors, which identify the specificity of the Microfinance (MF)'s over-indebtedness in African rural areas for further discussions. Today, as globalisation advances by the remarkable development of Information and Communication Technology, 'financial inclusion' has become a new slogan for poverty reduction. It is how the financialisation of the MF movement proceeds as a part of financial inclusion. However, MF movements in Asia, Latin America, and Africa have not advanced as expected. Since the early 2000s, MF markets and institutions have experienced severe crises worldwide. Over-indebtedness has become a severe problem for both the 'developing' and the 'developed' countries, including the nations in Sub-Saharan Africa, which are facing rapid urbanisation. The increasing expenditures to meet daily necessities and satisfy material desire make people depend on debts. The vicious circle of the debts not only deteriorates the borrowers' daily lives but also puts the MFIs' performance quality at risk. Although over-indebtedness tends to be explained by an individual lack of financial literacy, this clarification is not enough with regard to the rural social structure, the mode of production, and the social relationships, which may play important roles for redressing the balance of the household management.

Keywords: Microfinance, Over-indebtedness, Rural areas, Tanzania

Mobile Money and Structural Transformation: Evidence from Tanzania

Christian S. Otchia

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Abstract

In less than a decade, mobile money has risen from a simple tool to transfer money using cell phones to an innovation that delivers credit and insurance. To investigate whether mobile money adoption leads to structural transformation, I use rich panel data from Tanzania from 2008 to 2020. Leveraging the staggered implementation of mobile money agents through difference-in-differences and event-study strategies, I find evidence that mobile money reduces the share of employment and land used in agriculture, and leads to employment growth in non-agricultural sectors. Furthermore, mobile money leads to an increase in the use of improved seeds as they become more available, a decrease in the use of banks and cooperatives, and the emergence of new migration patterns.

Keywords: mobile money, agriculture, employment, structural change, difference-in-differences

The Trans-Region Movement of Seasonal Labour in Ghana: Settlement Formation of Populations in the Upper West Region and Trade Network

Hitomi Kirikoshi

Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Kokushikan University, Japan

Abstract

The Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana (now divided into the Bono East, Brong Ahafo, and Ahafo regions) is located in the vegetation transition zone and is also known as the 'food basket' of Ghana. In 2001, 18 percent of the crops distributed in Ghana were produced in this area, and many agricultural products were exported to neighbouring countries. Those engaged in crop production here are the local people and the Dagaaba people from the Upper West Region, who rent farmland from the locals. In the late 1980s, the Dagaaba people began to enter crop production in the Brong Ahafo Region, and since then, they have set up production bases and sent their families to the Brong Ahafo Region. Although there are many differences in the culture, religion, and customs between the savannah people, such as the Dagaaba people and the Akan people who live in the humid southern regions, they have established relatively good relations and there have been no conflicts so far. At the same time as the Dagaaba movement, the rapid establishment of immigrant communities called *zongo* occurred in various parts of the country. The presence of *zongo* as intermediation probably accounts for the ability of the Dagaaba people to engage in production in a new area far from their ethnic territory.

Keywords: Dagaaba, kola trade, Hausa, *zongo*

People and Dogs in the Rainforest: Multispecies Relationships under the Rising Pressure of Conservation Policy in South-eastern Cameroon

Takanori Oishi

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Abstract

This study describes and analyses how forest dwellers, especially Baka hunter-gatherers of southeastern Cameroon, perceive and interact with dogs in daily life. It also discusses the social and ecological contexts of how dogs are involved in the politics and economics of their host societies (i.e. hunter-gatherers and their neighbours). Baka's relation to dogs seems dichotomous between the forest and village environment. In the forest, people treat dogs as partners in hunting and gathering, while in a settlement, they tend to treat dogs violently as 'food thieves'. Sedentarization and agriculturalization have continued for decades among the Baka. In addition, the recent increase in the pressure of conservation has facilitated this trend. These changes are reflected in the diet of dogs and their marginalisation in the settlements. An analysis of the causes of death suggested a heavy impact of human activities on dog mortality. In tropical forest environments, the survival of dogs independent of humans seems difficult, and thus, lifecourse, health, and population dynamics of dogs are related to the ecology of the human host population.

Keywords: human-animal relations, ethnic relationships, local livelihoods, Baka hunter-gatherers, conservation

Implications of Transboundary Natural Resource Management: An Analysis of the Cover Change of Mangroves and Surrounding Inland Atlantic Forests in the Bakassi Peninsula of Cameroon

Evariste Fongzossie

Advanced Teacher's Training College for Technical Education,
University of Douala, Cameroon

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Abstract

The Bakassi Peninsula is one of the most important mangrove areas of Cameroon. In the past, it experienced a twenty-five years long border dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria—a crisis that affected its environment and natural resources assets. It is currently threatened by deforestation and degradation; however, information on the magnitude and pace of this degradation is lacking. This study assesses land cover dynamics in the Bakassi Peninsula over the last few decades. It used semi-structured interviews and remote sensing analysis to report the extent of degradation of the mangrove forest, discuss the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and ascertain the implications for transboundary natural resource management in this area. The findings show an annual mangrove deforestation rate of 0.40% (representing an annual loss of 1014.5 ha), which is twice as high as the global average. The study pointed out the following as being the main drivers of forest degradation in the area: population structure and attitude towards mangrove conservation, abusive and illegal wood exploitation, mining activities and commercial farming, poor natural resource governance and post-conflict peace building and reconstruction efforts, insufficient financial and human resources, and poor collaboration between the Nigerian and Cameroonian Governments in addressing transboundary issues in natural resource management of the region. This situation is further exacerbated by the ongoing Anglophone crisis, which has put all efforts towards sustainable development in the area in jeopardy. To address all of the concerns raised, the author advocates for a strong political will and concrete on-the-ground activities.

Keywords: Bakassi peninsula, Cameroon, conflict, mangrove, land cover dynamics, transboundary natural resource management

Crossing Religious Boundaries: The Cases of Chrislam and NASAT in Nigeria

Marloes Janson

SOAS University of London, United Kingdom

Abstract

Religious encounters in Africa (and beyond) have long been approached in terms of either religious conflict or what scholars attempting to advance ecumenical ideas have called ‘interfaith dialogue’. These two approaches suffer from the same limitation: they take religious boundaries for granted. In an effort to open up the binary logic of an exclusive ‘either/or’ that permeates the study of religion and replace it by an inclusive ‘both/and’ paradigm (Lambek 2008), this paper presents two ethnographic case studies: the first is that of the Chrislam movement, which mixes Christian and Muslim beliefs and practices, and the second is that of *Nasrul-Lahi-il Fathi Society of Nigeria* or NASFAT, a Muslim mass organization that has appropriated Pentecostal styles and strategies. Both movements originated in Yorubaland, a multi-faith setting located in south-western Nigeria. The core questions leading these case studies are: how to conceptualize processes of religious mixing without falling into the pitfall of assuming an essentialised purity, as is the case with much work on ‘syncretism’? Which alternative concepts are available to examine the dynamics of multi-religious fields? What difference does it make to take multiplicity as the default? I propose that the answer to these questions lies in studying religion as lived in everyday encounters. A focus on lived religiosity may eventually shift the attention from a narrow analysis of Christianity and Islam as bounded entities structured around distinctive theologies to the complex dynamics of actual entanglements within a pluriform religious setting.

Keywords: Nigeria, religious pluralism, Christian-Muslim encounters, lived religiosity

Affective Healings: Pentecostal Charismatic Church and Religious Plurality in Benin

Ran Muratsu

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Abstract

The growth in the popularity of Pentecostal Charismatic Churches (PCCs) in Africa, often characterised by the discourse of the rupture with conventional religions and kinships rather than tolerance for other religions, has been robustly discussed with the economic and political dynamics in contemporary settings. However, the healing practices of PCCs, which make spaces for the religious plurality in their itinerary, were not discussed sufficiently despite its importance in the people's immediate motivation to join the PCCs. The features of PCCs' practices are known as their bodily engagements and affectivity. Drawing on empirical cases from Benin, this study aims to understand the popularity of PCCs and religious plurality in terms of affectivity and healing. First, I will explore the healing itinerary of the PCC's follower in Southern Benin to determine its complexity and the role of the affect. Second, I will focus on the ways in which healing efficacy is felt through the religious practices of the PCCs and clarify its material and affective particularity. Through these analyses, I will discuss how the affective healing practices found in the PCCs influence their growth and religious plurality in contemporary Africa.

Keywords: Pentecostal Charismatic Churches, Religious pluralism, Healing, Affect, Benin

Where Muslim Spirits Possess Christian Mediums: the *Hadra* Meeting in Boset, Ethiopia

Yasuo Matsunami

Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Meijigakuin University, Japan

Abstract

The religious composition in Ethiopia reveals that Christians are the majority and Muslims have been increasing their share in recent years. Historically, Christianity (Ethiopian Orthodox) has been the major religion of the highlanders in the north, which was the political centre of the country. Islam has expanded mainly among the Oromo living in the lowlands. However, while this dichotomy illustrates the contrasting situation from a broad perspective, religious practices, which are an integral part of people's lives, are not clearly divided into Islam and Christianity. For instance, many Christians participate in the *Hadra* meeting, originally derived from Muslims, which is prevalent in the Oromo communities of the East Showa region. They chant the name of Allah and praise Muslim saints during the ritual. Therefore, this study focuses on the religious complexity of this ritual and how the complexity relates to ethnicity and local history.

Keywords: Christianity, Islam, spirit cults, Oromo, Ethiopia

Biography

(in alphabetical order)

Adebajo, Adekeye

Adekeye Adebajo is the Director of the Institute for Pan-African Thought and Conversation (IPATC) at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa. He is the author of seven books, including *Building Peace in West Africa*, *The Curse of Berlin: Africa after the Cold War*, *Thabo Mbeki: Africa's Philosopher-King*; and *The Trial of Cecil John Rhodes*. He is a co-editor/editor of ten books on Africa's international relations, including *The EU and Africa*, *The Pan-African Pantheon*, and *Africa's Peacemakers*. Professor Adebajo holds a doctorate from Oxford University in England, and is a columnist for *Business Day* (South Africa), the *Guardian* (Nigeria), and the *Gleaner* (Jamaica).

Ahimbisibwe, Frank

Frank Ahimbisibwe is a senior lecturer at the Department of Planning and Governance, Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies, Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda. He is also a researcher at the Institute of Development Policy (IOB), University of Antwerp, Belgium. He is the Executive Director of the Centre for Refugee Rights, a civil society organisation based in Mbarara, Uganda. He holds a PhD from Mbarara University of Science and Technology and IOB, University of Antwerp. His research focuses mainly on refugees and forced migration in Uganda and the Great Lakes region of Africa.

Ampiah, Kweku

Kweku Ampiah teaches at the East Asian Studies Department of the University of Leeds. His most recent publications include *Rethinking Japan: The Politics of Contested Nationalism* (with Arthur Stockwin, Lanham: Lexington Press, 2017), and 'Anglo-Japanese Collaborations about Africa in the early 1960s: The Search for Complementarity in the Middle of Decolonisation', *The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, 39(2), 2011.

Demachi, Kazue

Kazue Demachi is an associate professor at the Institute of Global Studies and the African Studies Center, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. Having acquired a PhD in economics at Kobe University, she has been focusing on the macroeconomy of natural resource-rich countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia. Her recent research interests are also related to the stability of financial systems, the emergence of various financial services, and sovereign external debts of those countries.

Fongzossie, Evariste

Evariste Fongzossie is a biologist specialising in tropical forest biodiversity and ethnobiology. As an

associate professor at the University of Douala (Cameroon), his research explores the complexity and diversity of human-forest interactions, with specific interest in forest ecology and management, plant-based traditional knowledge, and its applicability in the fields of nutrition, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals.

Janson, Marloes

Marloes Janson is a professor of West African anthropology and the Associate Director of Research (Research Ethics and Researcher Development) at SOAS University of London. She holds a PhD in Anthropology from Leiden University, the Netherlands. Her research interests are at the intersection of anthropology and religion. West Africa (the Gambia and Nigeria) is her ethnographic area of specialisation. Her publications include *Islam, Youth, and Modernity in the Gambia: The Tablighi Jama'at* (Cambridge University Press/International African Institute, 2013), which has been awarded the RAI Amaury Talbot Prize for African Anthropology 2014, and *Crossing Religious Boundaries: Islam, Christianity, and 'Yoruba Religion' in Lagos, Nigeria* (Cambridge University Press/International African Institute, 2021).

Kirikoshi, Hitomi

Hitomi Kirikoshi is a lecturer at the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Kokushikan University, Japan. She has conducted research in the Sahel zones of the Niger, savanna zones, and forest zones in Ghana. She developed an academic interest in environmental issues, resident livelihoods, and inter-regional and inter-ethnic links through the historical kola nut trade in West Africa. She is also interested in the globalisation of West African merchants.

Matsunami, Yasuo

Yasuo Matsunami is an associate professor at the Department of Sociology at Meijigakuin University. He has a PhD in Sociology from Hitotsubashi University, and has conducted extensive studies on how the people of the rural Oromo communities in Ethiopia forge bonds of solidarity through their participation in pilgrimages and rituals. His research focuses on the relationship between people's suffering and the practices of the indigenous spirit cult, including the function of daily religious meetings held by followers of the cult. His most recent research explores the practice of sharing stories of suffering with others and how communality is formed in sacred places.

Murahashi, Isao

Isao Murahashi is a specially appointed researcher at the African Studies Centre of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. He holds a PhD (Human Sciences) from Osaka University. He has conducted studies on forced migration in Africa, focusing mainly on conflict dynamics, cross-border mobility, humanitarian governance, and refugee policy. His study is based on anthropological fieldwork in rural

areas and refugee camps in East Africa, including South Sudan and Uganda. His main publication is the book titled, *Independence, Civil War, and Refugees of South Sudan: Between Hope and Despair* [in Japanese] (Showado 2021).

Muratsu, Ran

Ran Muratsu is a specially appointed researcher of the African Studies Center at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. With a PhD in African Area Studies from Kyoto University, her academic area of interest is cultural anthropology, particularly religious and visual anthropology. She has conducted ethnographic research in Benin focusing on the dynamics between Pentecostal Charismatic Churches and witchcraft, and other spiritual entities, as well as phenomena including possession. Her major ethnographic film is “Tɔ̀xɔ̀su (Tohossou)” (2017, 27 min) which focuses on divinity in indigenous religion in Benin.

Nakayama, Yumi

Yumi Nakayama is an associate professor at the Institute of Global Studies and the African Studies Center, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. Having acquired a PhD in Law at Kyoto University, she has been involved in research on global refugee governance and global migration governance from the perspective of International Relations. Her research is particularly focused on South-North cooperation, and South-South cooperation.

Oishi, Takanori

Takanori Oishi is an associate professor at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. He holds a PhD in Area Studies (Kyoto University). He has worked among the forest peoples of southeastern Cameroon, especially with the Bakwele, Bantu speaking horticulturalists, and the Baka, hunter-gatherers. His main publication is the single authored book, *Historical Ecology of Ethnic Boundaries: Farmers and Hunter-Gatherers in Contemporary Cameroon* (Kyoto University Press, 2016).

Otchia, Christian Samen

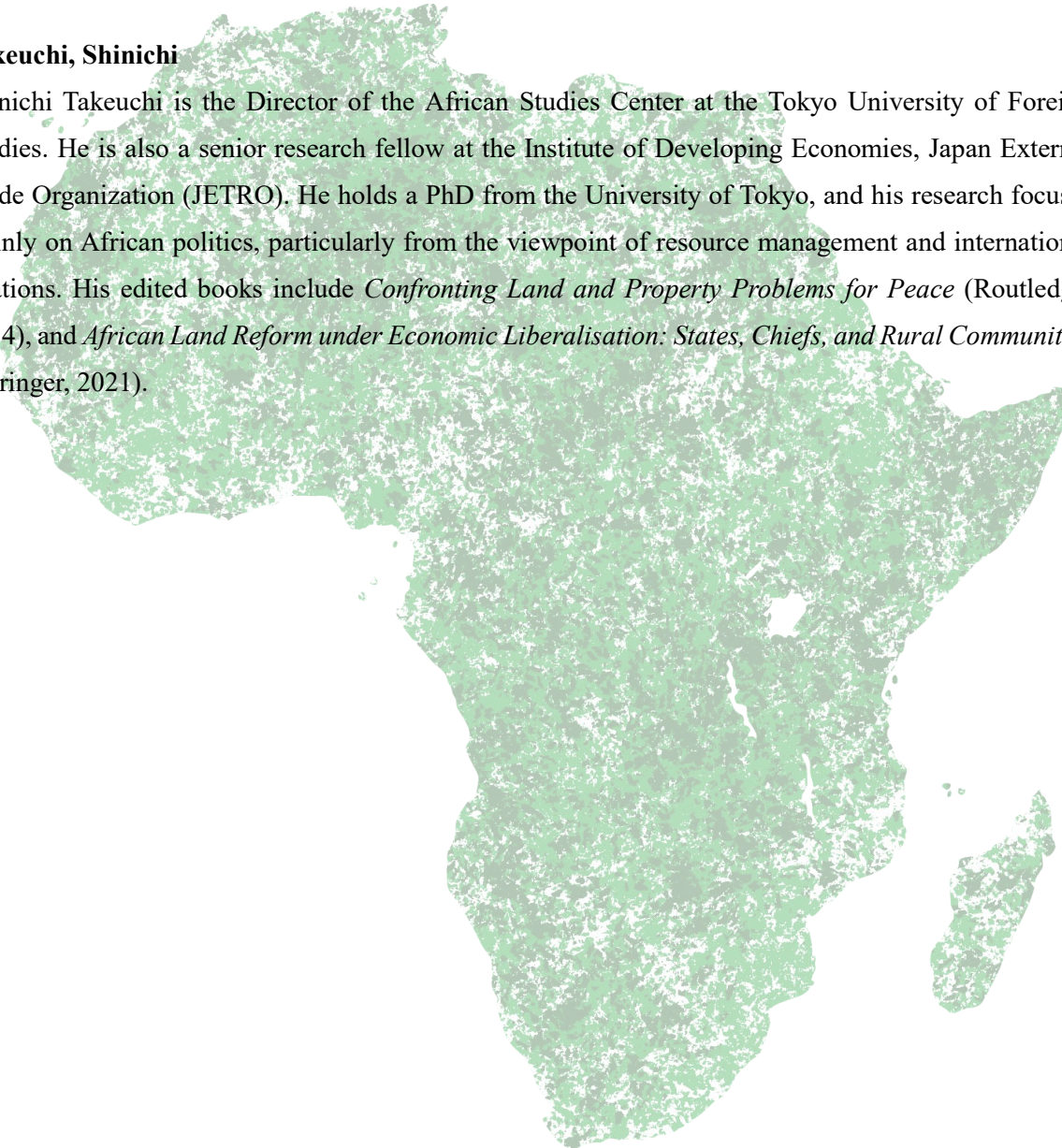
Christian Otchia Samen, a Congolese national, is an associate professor of development economics at the Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Japan, where he teaches development microeconomics and industrial development. He has wide practical experience in industrial policy design and implementation, having worked with various local and national governments and international organisations. His current research focuses on promoting pro-poor growth through supranational industrial policies, and transnational special economic zones. His most recent books include *Designing Integrated Industrial Policies, Volume I and II* (edited with Shigeru Otsubo, Routledge, 2020). He holds a PhD in International Development (Nagoya University, Japan).

Sakai, Makiko

Makiko Sakai is an associate professor at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. Having acquired a PhD in sociology at the University of Paris I, she has worked on rural development viewed from local communities, subsistence agriculture, and small-scale economic activities, including microfinance and local informal financial systems. Her main research fields are western Cameroon, central Tanzania, and southern Chad.

Takeuchi, Shinichi

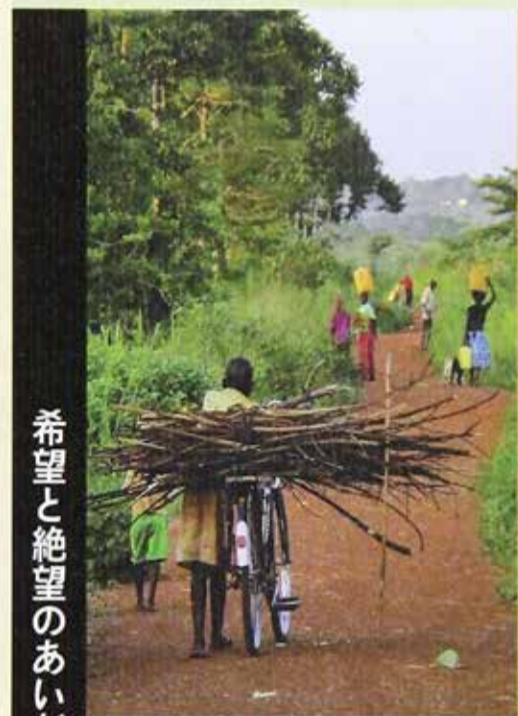
Shinichi Takeuchi is the Director of the African Studies Center at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. He is also a senior research fellow at the Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). He holds a PhD from the University of Tokyo, and his research focuses mainly on African politics, particularly from the viewpoint of resource management and international relations. His edited books include *Confronting Land and Property Problems for Peace* (Routledge, 2014), and *African Land Reform under Economic Liberalisation: States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities* (Springer, 2021).



Book Review 合評会

地域研究
ライブラリ
8

村橋 勲



希望と絶望のあいだ

南スーダンの
独立・内戦・難民



昭和堂

村橋 勲 著

南スーダンの 独立・内戦・難民 希望と絶望のあいだ

(昭和堂、2021 年)

長い内戦の後、新しい国家の誕生とともに期待の膨らんだ南スーダンをフィールドにした著者。だが、間もなく新たなコンフリクトが次々と生じ、人類学者が調査のために滞在できる状態ではなくなった。自らもウガンダへ退避した経験^{*}をし、フィールドの人々も隣国へ難民として逃げ出すことになった。その後、難民になった人々を追って、ケニアやウガンダの難民キャンプに赴くことになる。調査開始時に想像していた民族誌の世界とは異なる、他国で「難民」になる人々の生活を描くことになった。

2021 年 2 月、博士論文をもとに発表された本書について、ご本人からご紹介いただき、二人のフィールドの異なるコメンテーターも迎え参加者とともに議論したい。著者はアカデミアだけでなく、報道カメラマンとしての経歴ももつ。着眼点、フットワーク、追いつけるエネルギー。このコロナ禍、著者の切り開いてきた道筋に、刺激され力を得る若手研究者も多いはずである。

^{*} FENICS 100 万人のフィールドワーカーシリーズ 6 巻『マスメディアとフィールドワーカー』（古今書院）に書かれている。

日時：2021

7/16 金

19:00 ~ 20:30 (JST)

講演者：村橋 勲氏

東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター
特任研究員

コメンテーター：久保 忠行氏 村尾 るみこ氏

大妻女子大学・准教授

総合地球環境学研究所・研究員

❖ 場 所：Zoom でのオンライン開催

❖ 使用言語：日本語

❖ 参加費：無料

❖ 参加をご希望の方は、右の QR コード、または本セミナー案内ページ (<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/events/ascseminar/210716ASCseminar59.html>)



より事前にお申し込みください。定員：300 名。申し込みメ切：2021 年 7 月 14 日 (水)。定員に達しただい締め切らせていただきます。Zoom 情報は 7 月 15 日 (木) に登録メールアドレス宛てにお送りします。

❖ 共催：NPO 法人 FENICS、東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター、日本アフリカ学会関東支部

❖ 協力：日本文化人類学会次世代支援 WG



The 60th ASC Seminar

The 5th Meeting in 2021 of Kanto Branch of Japan Association for African Studies

The Fallist Movements, Antecedents and Legacies

Political Change and Transitional Justice in Post-Apartheid South Africa

African Studies Center - TUFS (ASC-TUFS) will host the 60th ASC Seminar in collaboration with Kanto branch of Japan Association for African Studies. The speaker is Prof. Scarlett Cornelissen from Stellenbosch University, who is currently staying in Japan as our visiting professor.

In 2015-2016, South African university students started social movements such as #RhodesMustFall. In the seminar, Prof. Cornelissen will analyse the social and political backgrounds after apartheid's demise that may have caused those student-led movements.

Date & Time :

2021

7/20

Tue.

5:40 - 7:10 pm
(JST)

Speaker :

Prof. Scarlett Cornelissen

Professor, Department of Political Sciences, Stellenbosch University
Visiting Professor, African Studies Center - TUFS

❖ Venue: Online (Zoom Meeting)

❖ Language: English

❖ Admission: Free

❖ Pre-registration is required. Please scan the QR Code or visit <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/events/ascseminar/210720ASCseminar60.html>

for registration by July 18, 2021. The application will be closed as soon as the capacity reaches 300. We will send the Zoom

Meeting information to the registered email address on July 19, 2021.

❖ Jointly Organized by African Studies Center - TUFS and Kanto branch of Japan Association for African Studies



African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

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Tel: +81 42 330 5540 Fax: +81 42 330 5884 e-mail: asc@tufs.ac.jp

The Fallist Movements' Antecedents and Legacies

Political Change and
Transitional Justice
in Post-Apartheid South Africa

現代アフリカ地域研究センターでは日本アフリカ学会関東支部との共催で第60回ASCセミナーを開催します。スピーカーは、当センターで現在招へい中で、日本・アフリカ関係がご専門のスカレット・コーネリッセン氏です。

2015～2016年、南アフリカ各地の大学で起きた「ローズ・マスト・フォール」等の学生運動。本セミナーでは、これらの運動発生につながったアパルトヘイト撤廃後の南アフリカ情勢を考察します。

日時：2021

7/20 火

17:40～19:10
(JST)

講演者：

スカレット・コーネリッセン氏

ステレンボッシュ大学（南アフリカ）政治学科・教授
東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター・客員教授

❖場所：Zoomでのオンライン開催

❖使用言語：英語

❖参加費：無料

❖参加をご希望の方は、右のQRコード、または本セミナー案内ページ (<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/events/ascseminar/210720ASCSeminar60.html>)

より事前にお申し込みください。定員：300名。申し込みメ切：2021年7月18日（日）。定員に達ししだい締め切らせていただきます。Zoom情報は7月19日（月・祝）に登録メールアドレス宛てにお送りします。

❖共催：東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター、日本アフリカ学会関東支部



Book Launch Seminar

Shinichi Takeuchi *Editor*

African Land Reform Under Economic Liberalisation

States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities

OPEN ACCESS

 Springer

2021

9/7 & 10

Tue.

Fri.

6:00 - 7:30 pm
(JST)

(9:00 - 10:30 am)
(GMT)

The book, *African Land Reform under Economic Liberalisation: States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities* (Shinichi Takeuchi ed., Springer), is to be published in October. In this two-day seminar, authors introduce their chapters and discuss the findings together.

❖ Venue: Online (Zoom Meeting)

❖ Language: English

❖ Admission: Free

❖ Pre-registration is required. Please scan the QR Code or visit <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/events/ascseminar/210907ASCseminar61.html> for registration by Sep. 5, 2021. The application will be closed as soon as the capacity reaches 300. We will send the Zoom Meeting information to the registered email address on Sep. 6, 2021. We accept a participant who can attend only on Sep. 7 or 10.

❖ Jointly Organized by African Studies Center - Tufs, Kanto branch of Japan Association for African Studies, JSPS KAKENHI project "Resource management and political power in rural Africa" (Grant number: 18H03439), and JSPS KAKENHI project "Rural resource management and the state in Africa: A comparative analysis of Ghana and Rwanda" (Grant number: 19KK0031).



Book launch seminar

African Land Reform under Economic Liberalisation: States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities

(Editor Shinichi Takeuchi)

Day1 Tuesday, Sep. 7, 2021 6:00 - 7:30 pm (JST)/9:00 - 10:30 am (GMT)

Shinichi Takeuchi (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies <TUFS>, Japan / Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization <IDE-JETRO>, Japan)

Introduction: Drastic rural changes in the age of land reform

Kojo Amanor (University of Ghana, Ghana)

Land administration, chiefs, and governance in Ghana

Akiyo Aminaka (IDE-JETRO, Japan)

Politics of land resource management in Mozambique

Peter Narh (University of Ghana, Ghana)

Traversing state, agribusinesses, and farmers' land discourse in Kenyan commercial intensive agriculture

Day 2 Friday, Sep. 10, 2021 6:00 - 7:30 pm (JST)/9:00 - 10:30 am (GMT)

Horman Chitonge (University of Cape Town, South Africa)

'We owned this land before the state was established' : The state, traditional authorities, and land policy in Africa

Chizuko Sato (IDE-JETRO, Japan)

Land tenure reform in three former settler colonies in southern Africa

Teshome Emanu (Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia)

Post-Cold War Ethiopian land policy and state power in land commercialisation

Shinichi Takeuchi (TUFS, Japan / IDE-JETRO, Japan)

Land law reform and complex state-building process in Rwanda

Shinichi Takeuchi Editor

African Land
Reform Under
Economic
Liberalisation

States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities

OPEN ACCESS

Springer

Book Information

- ◆ Title: African Land Reform Under Economic Liberalisation: States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities
- ◆ Publisher: Springer
- ◆ Publication Date: October 2021
- ◆ Media: Hardcover (53,49 €), Softcover (42,79 €), Online (Open Access)



アフリカ農村部における資源管理と政治権力
書籍刊行記念セミナー

Shinichi Takeuchi *Editor*

African Land Reform Under Economic Liberalisation

States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities

OPEN ACCESS

 Springer

2021

9/7 & 10

火

金

18:00 - 19:30
(JST)

(9:00 - 10:30)
(GMT)

10月に書籍 *African Land Reform under Economic Liberalisation: States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities* (武内進一編、Springer) が刊行されます。第 61 回 ASC セミナーでは同書の出版直前企画として、執筆者が各章の解説をするとともに、書籍全体を通じての気づきを議論します。

❖ 場 所：Zoom でのオンライン開催

❖ 使用言語：英語

❖ 参加費：無料

❖ 参加をご希望の方は、右の QR コード、または本セミナー案内ページ (<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/events/ascseminar/210907ASCseminar61.html>) より事前にお申し込みください。定員：300 名。申し込みメ切：2021 年 9 月 5 日 (日)。定員に達しただい締め切らせていただきます。Zoom 情報は 9 月 6 日 (月) に登録メールアドレス宛てにお送りします。どちらかの日程のみの参加でも構いません。

❖ 共催：日本アフリカ学会関東支部、科研費 基盤研究 (B) 「アフリカ農村部における資源管理と政治権力」(課題番号：18H03439)、科研費 国際共同研究加速基金 (国際共同研究強化 (B)) 「アフリカの農村資源管理と国家—ガーナとルワンダの比較研究」(課題番号：19KK0031)



African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター

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African Land Reform under Economic Liberalisation: States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities

(武内進一編、Springer)

1 日目 2021年9月7日(火) 18:00 - 19:30(JST)/9:00 - 10:30(GMT)

武内 進一 (東京外国語大学／アジア経済研究所)

Introduction: Drastic rural changes in the age of land reform

コジョ・アマノール (ガーナ大学)

Land administration, chiefs, and governance in Ghana

網中 昭世 (アジア経済研究所)

Politics of land resource management in Mozambique

ピーター・ナー (ガーナ大学)

Traversing state, agribusinesses, and farmers' land discourse in Kenyan commercial intensive agriculture

2 日目 2021年9月10日(月) 18:00 - 19:30(JST)/9:00 - 10:30(GMT)

ホーマン・チトンゲ (ケープタウン大学)

'We owned this land before the state was established' : The state, traditional authorities, and land policy in Africa

佐藤 千鶴子 (アジア経済研究所)

Land tenure reform in three former settler colonies in southern Africa

テシヨメ・イマナ (アディスアベバ大学)

Post-Cold War Ethiopian land policy and state power in land commercialisation

武内 進一 (東京外国語大学／アジア経済研究所)

Land law reform and complex state-building process in Rwanda

書籍情報

◆タイトル : African Land Reform Under Economic Liberalisation:
States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities

◆発行元 : Springer

◆発行日 : 2021年10月(予定)

◆発行媒体 : ハードカバー(¥7,149)、ソフトカバー(¥5,719)、
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Shinichi Takeuchi Editor

African Land
Reform Under
Economic
Liberalisation

States, Chiefs, and Rural Communities

OPEN ACCESS

Springer

The 62nd ASC Seminar
The 11th Meeting in 2021 of Kanto Branch of
Japan Association for African Studies

The **D**ynamics of Economic **E**vents between **J**apan and Africa from the **1930s** to the **1960s**

Prof. Kweku Ampiah, our visiting professor, will assess the trajectory of Japan's economic relations with Africa in the context of decolonization and Japan's pronouncements at the Bandung Conference of 1955. Using the case-study of a public-private venture he will also examine policymaking in economic collaboration between Japan and Ghana in the 1960s.

Date & Time :
2021

11/15 **Mon**

5:40 - 7:10 pm
(JST)
(8:40 - 10:10 am)
(GMT)

Speaker :

Prof. Kweku Ampiah

Associate Professor, Department of East Asian
Studies, University of Leeds

Visiting Professor, African Studies Center - Tufs

❖ Venue: Online (Zoom Meeting)

❖ Language: English

❖ Admission: Free

❖ Pre-registration is required. Please scan the QR Code or visit <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/events/ascseminar/211115ASCseminar62.html> for registration by Nov. 13, 2021. The application will be closed as soon as the capacity reaches 300. We will send the Zoom Meeting information to the registered email address on Nov. 14, 2021.

❖ Jointly organized by African Studies Center - Tufs and Kanto Branch of Japan Association for African Studies



African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Address: Room 401E2, Research and Lecture Building,
3-11-1 Asahicho, Fuchu, Tokyo 183-8534 JAPAN

Tel: +81 42 330 5540 Fax: +81 42 330 5884 Email: asc@tufs.ac.jp

Website: <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/>

The **D**ynamics of Economic **E**vents between **J**apan and Africa from the **1930s** to the **1960s**

招へい研究者のクウェク・アンピア教授が、脱植民地化とバンドン会議(1955年)の時代における、日本とアフリカの経済関係の軌跡を跡付けます。官民協力事業の例を通じて、1960年代の日本・ガーナ間経済協力での政策形成について考えます。

日時：
2021

11/15

月

17:40 - 19:10
(日本標準時)
(8:40 - 10:10)
(グリニッジ標準時)

講演者：

クウェク・アンピア教授

リーズ大学芸術・人文・文化学部東アジア研究科・准教授
東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター・客員教授

❖場 所：Zoom でのオンライン開催

❖使用言語：英語

❖参加費：無料

❖参加をご希望の方は、右の QR コード、または本セミナー案内ページ (<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/events/ascseminar/211115ASCseminar62.html>) より事前にお申し込みください。定員：300名。申し込み〆切：2021年11月13日(土)。定員に達ししだい締め切らせていただきます。Zoom 情報は 11月14日(日)に登録メールアドレス宛てにお送りします。

❖共催：日本アフリカ学会関東支部



The Seventh Tokyo International Conference
on African Development

第7回アフリカ開発会議

August 28 to 30, 2019 in Yokohama, Japan

Organized by
Government of Japan, United Nations African Union Commission,
World Bank, etc.

The 63rd ASC Seminar
The 12th Meeting in 2021 of
Kanto Branch of Japan
Association for African Studies

The Role of the African Diplomatic Corps in the TICAD Process

The Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD8) will be held in 2022 in Tunisia. H.E. Mr. Estifanos Afeworki Haile, the Ambassador of the State of Eritrea to Japan, will provide his view on TICAD 8, as the Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps.

Date & Time :
2021

12/2 Thu.

5:40 - 7:10 pm
(JST)

(8:40 - 10:10 am)
(GMT)

Speaker :

**His Excellency
Mr. Estifanos Afeworki Haile**

Ambassador of the State of Eritrea to Japan

❖Venue: Online (Zoom Meeting)

❖Language: English

❖Admission: Free

❖Pre-registration is required. Please scan the QR Code or visit <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/events/ascseminar/211202ASCSEminar63.html> for registration by Nov. 30, 2021. The application will be closed as soon as the capacity reaches 300. We will send the Zoom Meeting information to the registered email address on Dec. 1, 2021.



❖Jointly Organized by African Studies Center - TUFSS, Kanto branch of Japan Association for African Studies, and African Weeks 2021 Committee

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Address: Room 401E2, Research and Lecture Building,
3-11-1 Asahicho, Fuchu, Tokyo 183-8534 JAPAN

Tel: +81 42 330 5540 Fax: +81 42 330 5884 Email: asc@tufs.ac.jp

Website: <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/>



African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

The Seventh Tokyo International Conference
on African Development

第7回アフリカ開発会議

August 28 to 30, 2019 in Yokohama, Japan

Organized by
Government of Japan, United Nations African Union Commission,
World Bank, etc.

The Role of the African Diplomatic Corps in the TICAD Process

第8回アフリカ開発会議（TICAD8）が2022年にチュニジアで開催されます。本セミナーでは、エスティファノス・アフエウォルキ・ハイレ駐日エリトリア国特命全権大使がアフリカ外交団（ADC）の長として、TICAD8におけるADCの役割について解説します。

日時：

2021

講演者：

エスティファノス・アフエウォルキ・ハイレ 閣下

駐日エリトリア国大使館特命全権大使

12/2 木

17:40 - 19:10
(日本標準時)

(8:40 - 10:10)
(グリニッジ標準時)

❖場 所：Zoomでのオンライン開催

❖使用言語：英語

❖参加費：無料

❖参加をご希望の方は、右のQRコード、または本セミナー案内ページ (<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/events/ascseminar/211202ASCSEminar63.html>) より事前にお申し込みください。定員：300名。申し込み〆切：2021年11月30日（火）。定員に達ししだい締め切らせていただきます。Zoom情報は12月1日（水）に登録メールアドレス宛てにお送りします。



❖共催：現代アフリカ地域研究センター、日本アフリカ学会関東支部、アフリカネットワークス2021実行委員会

東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター

住所：〒183-8534 東京都府中市朝日町3-11-1 研究講義棟401E2号室
TEL: 042-330-5540 FAX: 042-330-5884 e-mail: asc@tufs.ac.jp
公式ウェブサイト: <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/>



African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

The 64th ASC Seminar
The 13th Meeting in 2021 of Kanto Branch
of Japan Association for African Studies

East African Borders From Colonial Partition to Contemporary Disputes

Venue:

Onsite

(Room 113, Research and Lecture
Building, Tokyo University of
Foreign Studies)

& Online (Zoom Meeting)

At the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, almost all of the states in contemporary Africa were arbitrarily parceled out in ways that would meet the most needs for the European imperialists. Dr. Onyango will use the case of Uganda to examine how these boundaries impact African socio-political insecurity.

Date & Time :
2021

Speaker :

Dr. Eria Olowo Onyango

Visiting Associate Professor, African Studies Center - TUFS
Lecturer, Makerere University

12/10 **Fri.**
5:40 - 7:10 pm
(JST)
(**8:40 - 10:10 am**)
(GMT)

- ❖Language: English
- ❖Admission: Free
- ❖Pre-registration is required. Please scan the QR Code or visit <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/events/aseminar/211210ASCseminar64.html> for registration by Dec. 8, 2021. The application will be closed as soon as the capacity reaches 50 for onsite and 300 for online. We will send the Zoom Meeting information to the registered email address on Dec. 9, 2021.
- ❖Jointly Organized by African Studies Center - TUFS and Kanto branch of Japan Association for African Studies, African Weeks 2021 Committee




African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Address: Room 401E2, Research and Lecture Building,
3-11-1 Asahicho, Fuchu, Tokyo 183-8534 JAPAN

Tel: +81 42 330 5540 Fax: +81 42 330 5884 Email: asc@tufs.ac.jp

Website: <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/>


African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

East African Borders From Colonial Partition to Contemporary Disputes

場所：
対面 (東京外国語大学
研究講義棟 113 教室)
& **オンライン** (Zoom ミーティング)

現代のアフリカ各国の国境は、1884～85年のベルリン会議において、ヨーロッパの帝国主義者の要求を満たすように恣意的に引かれたものです。オニャンゴ博士は、ウガンダを事例に、こうした国境がアフリカの社会政治的な不安定さにどのように影響しているかを議論します。

日時：
2021

講演者：

エリア・オロウオ・オニャンゴ博士

現代アフリカ地域研究センター・客員准教授
マケレレ大学・講師

12/10 **金**

17:40 - 19:10
(日本標準時)

(**8:40 - 10:10**)
(グリニッジ標準時)

◆使用言語：英語

◆参加費：無料

◆参加をご希望の方は、右の QR コード、または本セミナー案内ページ (<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/events/ascseminar/211210ASCseminar64.html>) より事前にお申し込みください。定員：対面 50 名、オンライン 300 名。申し込み〆切：2021 年 12 月 8 日 (水)。定員に達しだい締め切らせていただきます。Zoom 情報は 12 月 9 日 (木) に登録メールアドレス宛てにお送りします。

◆共催：現代アフリカ地域研究センター、日本アフリカ学会関東支部、アフリカンウィークス 2021 実行委員会



2014 | Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea

**The 65th ASC Seminar
The 14th Meeting in 2021 of Kanto Branch
of Japan Association for African Studies**



Twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 12)

Seventh meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (COP-MCP 7)

First meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (COP-MCP 1)

Biodiversity-based Value Chains and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS (Access and Benefit-sharing) in Cameroon

The lecture deals with Cameroon's recent strategy for ABS (Access and Benefit-sharing) policy. Dr. Fongnzossie will discuss how it can give a major impact on biodiversity-based value chains and research partnerships.

Date & Time :
2021



Speaker :

Dr. Evariste Fongnzossie Fedoung

Visiting Associate Professor, African Studies Center
- TUFS / Associate Professor, University of Douala



Comment :

Dr. Ryo Kohsaka

Professor, Nagoya University Graduate
School of Environmental Studies

12/22 Wed.
5:40 - 7:10 pm
(JST)
(8:40 - 10:10 am)
(GMT)

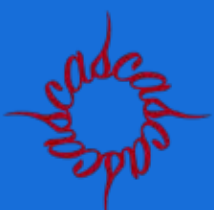
❖ Venue: Online

❖ Language: English

❖ Admission: Free

❖ Pre-registration is required. Please scan the QR Code or visit <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/events/ascseminar/211222ASCSEMINAR65.html> for registration by Dec. 20, 2021. The application will be closed as soon as the capacity reaches 50 for onsite and 300 for online. We will send the Zoom Meeting information to the registered email address on Dec. 21, 2021.

❖ Jointly Organized by African Studies Center - TUFS and Kanto branch of Japan Association for African Studies



African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Address: Room 401E2, Research and Lecture Building,
3-11-1 Asahicho, Fuchu, Tokyo 183-8534 JAPAN

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Website: <http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/english/>

African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies



Biodiversity-based Value Chains and the Nagoya Protocol on ABS (Access and Benefit-sharing) in Cameroon

本セミナーのテーマは、カメルーンにおける ABS (遺伝資源の取得の機会とその利用から生ずる利益の公正かつ衡平な配分) のための新たな取り組み。フォンゾツシ博士が、生物多様性に基づくバリュー・チェーンと研究連携にこの取り組みが与える影響について解説します。

日時：
2021



講演者：
エヴァリスト・フォンゾツシ・フェドウン 博士

現代アフリカ地域研究センター・客員准教授
ドゥアラ大学・准教授

12/22 **水**

17:40 - 19:10
(日本標準時)

(**8:40 - 10:10**)
(グリニッジ標準時)



コメンテーター：
香坂 玲 博士

名古屋大学大学院 環境学研究科・教授

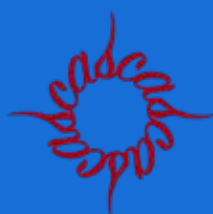
❖ 場所：オンライン (Zoom ミーティング)

❖ 使用言語：英語

❖ 参加費：無料

❖ 参加をご希望の方は、右の QR コード、または本セミナー案内ページ (<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/events/ascseminar/211222ASCseminar65.html>) より事前にお申し込みください。定員：300 名。申し込み〆切：2021 年 12 月 20 日 (月)。定員に達しだい締め切らせていただきます。Zoom 情報は 12 月 21 日 (火) に登録メールアドレス宛てにお送りします。

❖ 共催：現代アフリカ地域研究センター、日本アフリカ学会関東支部



African Studies Center
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター

住所：〒183-8534 東京都府中市朝日町 3-11-1 研究講義棟 401E2 号室
TEL：042-330-5540 FAX：042-330-5884 e-mail：asc@tufs.ac.jp
公式ウェブサイト：http://www.tufs.ac.jp/asc/



101st KUASS

Kyoto University African Studies Seminar

13th KU-TUFS seminar

Kyoto University-Tokyo University of Foreign studies, Research Exchange Seminar

Dr. Kweku Ampiah

(Visiting Professor, African Studies Center-TUFS)

(Associate Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Leeds, UK)



Friday, December 17, 2021, 13:00 – 15:00 (JST)



Online (Zoom)

“The Political Economy of the TICAD Process: Bureaucratic Interests and the Immobility of the Japanese Private Sector”

By confirming that the TICAD has been largely reinvented since 2008 the lecture will examine the Public Private Partnership (PPP) content of the process through an assessment of various proposals made by the Kezai Doyukai to attract more Japanese private sector involvement in the economic development of Africa. In particular, the discussion will draw on the Doyukai’ s recommendations of August 2021 towards the forth-coming TICAD VIII in Tunisia in 2022.

The lecture raises questions about the commitment of the Japanese government to the economic development of the African countries and interrogates the role of the African governments in the TICAD initiative.



RETHINKING JAPAN

THE POLITICS OF CONTESTED NATIONALISM

ARTHUR STOCKWIN AND KWEKU AMPIAH

TO REGISTER

Submit your name, affiliation and email address here:

<https://forms.gle/i5GaGhTU31r5GiYy8>

If you have trouble accessing the above form, send an email indicating your name and, affiliation to:

caas@jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp



CAAS since 1986

THE CENTER FOR AFRICAN AREA STUDIES KYOTO UNIVERSITY

46 Yoshida-Shimoadachi, Sakyo, Kyoto, 606-8501 Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall, Kyoto University

TEL: +81-75-753-7800 / 7803 FAX: +81-75-753-7810 / 9191

<http://www.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/eng/enindex.html>



102nd KUASS

Kyoto University African Studies Seminar


14th KU-TUFS seminar

Kyoto University-Tokyo University of Foreign studies, Research Exchange Seminar

Dr. Evariste Fongzossie Fedoung

(Visiting Associate Professor, African Studies Center-TUFS)

Associate Professor, Department of Forest Engineering, University of Douala, Cameroon

 Thursday, January 13, 2022, 13:30 – 15:30 (JST)

 Zoom Online

Agrobiodiversity and the challenge of food security in forest dwelling communities in Southeastern Cameroon

Agroecosystems in southeastern Cameroon contain significant floristic diversity which is vital for subsistence and cash income of local communities. However this agrobiodiversity is still far from meeting the requirements of a balanced diet. Using a case study in Gribe village in South East Cameroon, the seminar will discuss pathways for harnessing biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, food security and the resilience to the effects of climate change.



TO REGISTER

Submit your name, affiliation and email address here:

<https://forms.gle/9UAL8UR7XBbN3CQy5>

If you have trouble accessing the above form, send an email indicating your name and, affiliation to:

caas@jambo.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp



CAAS since 1986

**THE CENTER FOR
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KYOTO UNIVERSITY**

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Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall, Kyoto
University

TEL: +81-75-753-7800 / 7803
FAX: +81-75-753-7810 / 9191

<http://www.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/eng/enindex.html>

第6回
6thBlack Lives Have Mattered:
アメリカ文化と音楽におけるアフリカン・アメリカンと人種2021
4/28
水 17:40-19:10

加藤雄二 (大学院総合国際学研究院教授)

橋本雄一 (大学院総合国際学研究院准教授)

www.tufs.ac.jp/event/2021/210401_1.html

参加登録締め切り: 4月26日(月) 正午(日本時間)

第7回
7th

教育の平等と公正のはざままで揺れるBLM

2021
5/12
水 17:40-19:40

岡田昭人 (大学院総合国際学研究院教授)

佐々木亮 (聖心女子大学現代教養学部国際交流学科講師)

本学大学院生 (数名)

www.tufs.ac.jp/event/2021/210501_1.html

参加登録締め切り: 5月10日(月) 正午(日本時間)

第8回
8th

BLMを芸術につなぐ

2021
6/16
水 17:40-19:10

藤井光 (アーティスト)

コメント 西井涼子 (アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所教授)

www.tufs.ac.jp/event/2021/210601_1.html

参加登録締め切り: 6月14日(月) 正午(日本時間)

第9回
9th

#MeTooとBLM

2021
7/21
水 09:30-11:30

小田原琳 (大学院総合国際学研究院准教授)

大鳥由香子 (世界言語社会教育センター講師)

高内悠貴 (イリノイ大学アーバナ・シャンペーン校歴史学部博士課程)

www.tufs.ac.jp/event/2021/210701_1.html

参加登録締め切り: 7月19日(月) 正午(日本時間)

開催形式等の詳細および最新情報は、各回webページを随時ご確認ください。

- 使用言語: 日本語
- 参加費: 無料
- 事前申し込みが必要です。(本学学生優先。先着受付順)
- 参加ご希望の方は、各回のwebページ記載の参加登録フォームより事前登録をお願いいたします。

BLM連続セミナー URL:

<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/research/seminars/blmseminar.html>

- 問い合わせ先: BLM-seminar@tufs.ac.jp (連続セミナー担当)

BLM連続セミナー

第6回
6th

2021
4/28
水 17:40-19:10

Black Lives Have Mattered: アメリカ文化と音楽におけるアフリカン・アメリカンと人種

加藤雄二

橋本雄一

「アメリカ文化におけるアフリカン・アメリカンの表象とジェイムズ・ボールドウィン、トニ・モリソン」
アメリカ文化におけるアフリカン・アメリカンの表象の事例をメルヴィル、フォークナー、ジャズなどを取り上げながら紹介し、現代文学・映像・音楽ジャンルでのアフリカン・アメリカンによる表現・表象行為と関連づけて論じます。

「音、名付け、〈背景〉

～Eric Dolphy, Thelonious Monk, Charles Mingus, Max Roach, Duke Ellington, Roland Kirk。たちの音楽～

この音楽家たちが、それぞれく違うけれど「同じ」ように目指した方角の先を。〈音楽〉だけがこの複数性を一挙に担保します。ひとりの音楽家においてさえ抱擁する〈複数の生命〉について考えます。

第7回
7th

2021
5/12
水 17:40-19:40

教育の平等と公正のはざままで揺れるBLM

オバマ大統領の誕生やスポーツ界での活躍など、現代社会において黒人の地位は飛躍的に向上しました。しかし、その一方で、人種差別問題が教育や雇用などさまざまな分野で今もなお強く存在していることも厳然とした事実です。本講演では、BLMを様々な社会的差別における「平等」と「公正」の議論の中で歴史的に読み解き、その現状と課題について明らかにしたいと考えています。本学卒業生の佐々木亮先生とのコラボレーションです。関連テーマを研究する本学大学院生との議論のパートもあります。

第8回
8th

2021
6/16
水 17:40-19:10

BLMを芸術につなぐ

本講演は、映像作品の上映と講演から構成されます。まず、映像作品『あかい線に分けられたクラス』(2021年)を上映します。この作品は、BLM運動で再評価されたアメリカ人教師ジェーン・エリオットの実験的な授業「分離された教室」を、3.11震災後版として書き換え、当時0歳だった子供たちと原発事故をきっかけとした差別を思索するものです。作品上映後の講演では、芸術を通して私たちの日常で創造される差別の実相に接近していきます。本学アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所の西井涼子がコメントします。

第9回
9th

2021
7/21
水 09:30-11:30

#MeTooとBLM

小田原琳

大鳥由香子

「BLMと#MeToo」

BLM運動の実践者たちが人種とジェンダー、セクシュアリティ、階級と交差した問題提起(インターセクショナルティ)に細心の注意を払っていることは、意外に知られていません。講演では、BLMの共同創始者であるアリシア・ガーザ氏とパトリス・カラズ氏の著作を軸に、私たちが問われていることを考えます。

「アメリカ社会における黒人の身体 女性と子どもを中心に」

アメリカ社会の黒人女性は、人種とジェンダー双方の差別に直面してきた存在です。講演では、10代の時にレイプで妊娠した子どもを殺害したことで服役し、刑務所内での教育を経て、歴史学者、活動家としての道を歩んでいる黒人女性ミシェル・ジョーンズ氏を取り上げ、黒人女性が歴史的な差別にどのように向き合ってきたのかを紹介します。

開催時間
ご注意

この回では、本学出身でイリノイ大学アーバナ・シャンペーン校歴史学部博士課程在学中の高内悠貴さんに、現地から「アメリカの大学生のアクティビズム」についてご紹介いただきます。米国とつながるため、開催時間が通常と違いますので、ご注意ください。

主催：東京外国語大学多文化共生研究創生WG

African Weeks 2021

展示企画では、ビブリオバトルと写真展の2企画を行っています。本や写真を通じて共有された誰かの経験・思い出が、みなさんにとって自分の知らないアフリカを覗く「小さな窓」のような存在になれば嬉しいです。

展示企画

文化紹介企画では、アフリカの文化を紹介する・親しみをもってもらうことを目標に、企画を打ち出しています。もちろん委員もまだまだ勉強中。私たちの見つけた、アフリカの文化面白い!を「共有」するつもりで取り組んでいます。

文化紹介企画

インタビュー企画では、アフリカにさまざまな形でかかわる人々にインタビューをし、その記事を通して、アフリカに興味がある人もない人も楽しみつつアフリカについて考えてみる機会を提供することを目的としています。

インタビュー企画

広報企画では、SNSやHPで掲載するコンテンツの作成を行っています。シンプルなAfrican Quizは、アフリカに詳しくない人でもお楽しみいただけます。また、活動報告や委員インタビュー企画、カウントダウン企画もあります♪

広報企画

2021
11.29~12.10

@ガレリア、SNS



お問い合わせ:
africanweeks.2021.tufs@gmail.com



文化から見る世界の諸相

アフリカの人々の日常と私たち

— 宗教と食をめぐって



アフリカについて私たちが日本で接する情報は少なく、またその多くは貧困や紛争などネガティブなものです。しかし、当然ですが、アフリカにも私たちのような人々がいて、日常を生きています。そして、彼女ら彼らの日常は、意外なところで私たちとつながっています。本講座では、宗教と食という2つのテーマから、アフリカの人々の日常、そして私たちとのつながりを考えます。

12月9日(木)

19:00 ~ 20:30

1. 現代アフリカの宗教と食に関する歴史的展開—総説

講師：武内 進一 東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター教授

何を信じるのか、何を食べるのか。これらは人々にとって、最も基本的な日常です。初回の講義では、アフリカの宗教と食の概要を説明します。広大なアフリカ大陸では、宗教にせよ食にせよ、地域によって様々です。地域ごとの概況とともに、それが歴史的にどのような変化を遂げてきたのかをお話します。

12月23日(木)

19:00 ~ 20:30

2. 東アフリカのコーヒー文化—栽培・飲用の歴史とグローバル化の影響

講師：村橋 勲 東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター特任研究員

世界でひろく親しまれている飲み物であるコーヒー。その原産地のひとつがエチオピアです。東アフリカの国々におけるコーヒーの木の栽培方法や、飲用の歴史と文化についてお話します。また、コーヒー生産農家についての映画を鑑賞しながら、コーヒーをめぐる生産者、企業、消費者の関係について考えます。

1月6日(木)

19:00 ~ 20:30

3. エチオピア農村地域に暮らすムスリムの宗教実践—聖者信仰と参詣慣行

講師：松波 康男 明治学院大学社会学部准教授

アフリカ諸社会の民衆へのイスラーム普及に大きな役割を果たしたのが、イスラーム聖者の存在です。古代からのキリスト教信仰で知られるエチオピアにも、聖者を通じてイスラームが根付いた地域がみられます。そのような地域のムスリムたちの宗教実践について映像を用いて解説しつつ、人々の宗教生活を紐解きます。

1月20日(木)

19:00 ~ 20:30

4. アフリカのキリスト教と在来信仰—ベナンの宗教実践

講師：村津 蘭 東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター特任研究員

アフリカのキリスト教の多くは植民地期にヨーロッパからもたらされました。しかし、その受容の中で在来信仰やコスモロジーと混ざり合い様々な独自の形態をうみだしました。政治や経済とも深く結びつき、人々の生活の基底をなす信仰の様子を、西アフリカ・ベナンの事例を交えながら描き出します。

2月3日(木)

19:00 ~ 20:30

5. アフリカの「森の民」とカカオ栽培：熱帯雨林の開発と保全のはざままで

講師：大石 高典 東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター准教授

チョコレート原材料のカカオは南米原産ですが、主要産地は西中央アフリカです。カカオは、植民地支配の中で栽培が広まった換金作物のひとつです。カメルーンの熱帯林に暮らす「森の民」たちの主要な現金収入源になっているカカオ栽培について、換金作物のサプライチェーンや西アフリカ現代史との関わりから読み解きます。

全5回(通し受講のみ)

料金

三鷹市民：2,500円 一般：3,000円

定員

24人(先着制)

会場

三鷹ネットワーク大学
もしくはオンライン(Zoom)

お申し込み・お問い合わせ

三鷹ネットワーク大学推進機構

FAX 0422-40-0314 お問い合わせ電話 0422-40-0313

URL <https://www.mitaka-univ.org/>

申込期間▶11月9日(火)9:30から1月5日(水)閉館まで

郵送先 〒181-0013 三鷹市下連雀3-24-3 三鷹駅前協同ビル3階

京都から発信！

オンラインで 世界を 旅しよう！

Online
Workshop

2021 地球たんけんたい 10

ロールプレイ、民話鑑賞、創作活動など、
Zoom を使って楽しい体験をするワークショップです

トリップ1

10月31日 日
雲の上の
幸福の国で
宝物を探そう
(ブータン)

トリップ2

11月21日 日
アフリカの
森の精霊に
会いに行こう！
(カメルーン)

好きなトリップを
選んでね★

トリップ3

12月12日 日
アンデスの世界
神殿のひみつ
(南米・ペルー)

トリップ4

12月26日 日
思いやり社会の
イスラーム
(中東・東南アジア)

トリップ5

2022年1月30日 日
動物に
なってみよう！
(カナダ先住民クリンギット)

大人向け Special trip

2022年3月6日 日
動物に
なってみよう！
(カナダ先住民クリンギット)



トリップ1~5

対象

小学2年生~6年生

当日保護者の方もお子さんと一緒にご参加いただき
PC、スマホ、タブレット等でZOOMへの接続や画面操作など
協力をいただける方を募集します。

トリップ6 18歳以上の方どなたでもOK

定員

トリップ1~5 各回8家族

トリップ6 各回8名

時間

各回とも<午前の部>

10:30~12:30

<午後の部> (10:20より入室可)

14:30~16:30

(14:20より入室可)

場所

Zoomによるオンライン

トリップ6は対面実施の予定ですが、状況に応じて
オンラインに切り替える可能性があります。

参加費

無料

主催：マナラボ 環境と平和の学びデザイン

(京都府大学連携環境学習プログラム実施事業)

日本学術振興会科学研究費基盤研究(C)「フィールドの共創的な再現：

差異と類似をめぐる教育実践から構築する公共的な人類学」

京都大学東南アジア地域研究研究所共同利用・共同研究拠点

「東南アジア研究の国際共同研究拠点」(IPCR)共同研究「パフォーマンスに

よる「地域の知」の再構築-教育への応用に関する共同研究」

後援：京都市教育委員会、NPO法人平和環境もやいネット

協力：京都大学東南アジア地域研究研究所、

東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター、

国立民族学博物館(申請中)、地域研究コンソーシアム

※ロールプレイとは：自分ではない誰かに「なってみる」ことで、何が見えるのか、
どう感じるのか、などを体験してみる学びの方法です。



オンラインで世界を旅しよう！ 2021 地球たんけんたい 10 は もっと知りたくなる気持ちをくすぐる子ども向けワークショップです！



わたしたちとはちがう世界の「当たり前」を体験しよう。
それぞれの土地にある不思議なモノゴトを皆で体験！そして
自分たちで創ってみよう。動物や森や世界の見方が、もっと広がるかもしれません。

トリップ1 10月31日(日)

雲の上の幸福の国で 宝物を探そう(ブータン)



世界で一番「幸福な国」と言われるブータンの、
宝物や幸せのヒミツを探そう！

お話：坂本龍太

(さかもとりょうた / 京都大学)

小林 舞

(こばやしまい / 京都大学)



トリップ2 11月21日(日)

アフリカの森の精霊に会いに行こう！ (アフリカ熱帯林のバカ・ビグミー)



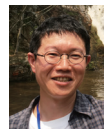
アフリカの狩猟採集民になり、民話を聴きゾウを倒すおまじないを創ろう！

お話：大石高典

園田浩司

田中文菜

矢野原佑史



写真左より (おおいたかのり / 東京外国語大学) (そのだこうじ / 京都大学)
(たなかあやな / 京都大学) (やのはらゆうし / 京都大学)

トリップ3 12月12日(日)

アンデスの世界・ 神殿のヒミツ (南米のペルー)



南米アンデスの魅力を体験！
古代神殿のヒミツを皆で解いてみよう！

お話：関 雄二

(せきゆうじ / 国立民族学博物館)



楽器の音色を聞いてみよう！

トリップ4 12月26日(日)

思いやり社会のイスラーム (中東・東南アジア)



世界で18億人が信じるイスラームの世界を
ロールプレイで体験してみよう！

お話：長岡慎介

(ながおかしんすけ / 京都大学)



イスラームのお祈りを体験してみよう！

トリップ5 2022年1月30日(日)

動物になってみよう！ (カナダ先住民クリンギット)



民話を聴いてカナダ先住民のように
仲間と動物になってみよう！

お話：山口未花子・飯塚宜子

(やまぐちみかこ / 北海道大学)

(いづかのりこ / 京都大学)



トリップ6(大人向け) 2022年3月6日(日)

動物になってみよう！ (カナダ先住民クリンギット)



お話：山口未花子・飯塚宜子

(やまぐちみかこ / 北海道大学)

(いづかのりこ / 京都大学)



トリップ6は対面実施の予定ですが、状況に応じて
オンラインに切り替える可能性があります。

時間

<①午前の部>

10:30~12:30 ※10:20より入室可

(各回とも)

<②午後の部>

14:30~16:30 ※14:20より入室可

・当日保護者の方もお子さんと一緒にご参加いただき、PC、スマホ、
タブレット等でZOOMへの接続や画面操作など協力をいただける
方を募集します。

・PCの場合、カメラ・マイクでの映像音声入力が必要です。

・途中で休憩時間を設けます。

・お申し込みが完了した方に、ZOOM参加のURLをお送りいたします。

・ご希望者には、事前に接続確認を行う日を設けます。

確認日はトリップ1:10月24日(日) トリップ2:11月14日(日)

トリップ3:12月12日(日)、トリップ4:12月19日(日)

トリップ5:1月23日(日)

(事前接続確認予備日:開催前日)

ファシリテーター & パフォーマー

参加する皆さんの学びを
サポートします！



松岡咲子
(まつおかさきこ / 俳優 / ドキドキ / ぼーいず / OKKO)



渡辺美帆子
(わたなべみほこ / 俳優)



飯塚宜子
(いづかのりこ / 京都大学 / マナラボ代表)



中谷和代
(なかにかずよ / 演出家・俳優 / ソノノチ)



渡邊裕史
(わたなべひろし / 俳優)



園田浩司
(そのだこうじ / 京都大学 / マナラボ副代表)



弓井茉莉那
(ゆみいまな / 俳優 / BEBERICA)



山口恵子
(やまぐちけいこ / 俳優 / BRDG)

※話し手はやむを得ない事情により、交代することがあります。ファシリテーター・パフォーマーはトリップにより交代します。

参加申込み方法

WEBサイトよりお申し込み下さい → <http://manalabo.org>

【メール manalabomail@gmail.com でも受け付けます。下記1~3をお伝えください】

1. 参加する方のお名前(ふりがな)、学年、学校名
希望するトリップ番号、午前・午後のご希望
2. 保護者連絡先: 携帯電話、メールアドレス
3. 参加者が興味を持っていること、ご要望、ご質問など

●定員に達し次第締切らせて頂きます。

○お問い合わせは 080-5331-3279

マナラボ事務局まで

マナラボ 環境と平和の学びデザイン

MANALABO

混迷する北東アフリカ情勢

—エチオピア・スーダン・南スーダン—

1月30日(日) 15:00 - 18:00 (日本時間)

プログラム

- 15:00 - 15:10 趣旨説明
15:10 - 16:40 研究発表
1. エチオピア情勢 眞城百華 (上智大学)
 2. スーダン情勢 モハメド・アブディン (東洋大学)
 3. 南スーダン情勢 村橋勲 (東京外国語大学)
- 16:40 - 16:50 休憩
16:50 - 18:00 議論
1. 報告者3人による討論
 2. 参加者からの質疑応答
- 司会 松波康男 (明治学院大学)

開催方式 Zoomによるオンライン開催

使用言語 日本語

参加費 無料

申込方法 1月27日(木)までに、以下のリンク、または、QRコードからご登録ください。

ご登録いただいた方宛に、Zoomのリンクをお送りいたします。

事前申し込みリンク：<https://forms.gle/ipS1uuEyJfsGbUjz8>



共催

科学研究費補助金(若手研究)「ナイル川の水資源の配分の交渉プロセスの解明：中東政治変動との関連に着目して」[JSPS科研費 JP18K12727] (研究代表者：モハメド・アブディン)

科学研究費補助金(基盤C)「アフリカにおける解放闘争と女性解放の比較：女性のエージェンシーに着目して」[JSPS科研費 JP21K12510] (研究代表者：眞城百華)

日本アフリカ学会関東支部/東京外国語大学現代アフリカ地域研究センター/東洋大学国際共生社会研究センター



Africa-Japan Graduate Students and Early Career Researchers Mentorship

21 March 2022

10:00 - 17:25

Online

Link for registration (deadline date 19 March)

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSf5WCZslvFIJyE6h9XsVwWcvlAlkzqfiJQbuxHd748ByKhv/viewform?usp=sf_link

Program

Commentators:

Dr. JB Nsanfo (The University of Shiga Prefecture)

Dr. Ranga Muchetu (Doshisha University)

Dr. Ousmanou Adama (Maroua University)

Organizing Committee:

Dr. Kinyua Laban Kithinji (TUFS), Dr. Christian Otchia (Nagoya U.), Dr. Shinichi Takeuchi (TUFS)

Supported by African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

10:00~10:05	Opening remarks	Kinyua Laban Kithinji
Session 1	Chair: Christian Otchia	
10:05~10:35	Ramiandrisoatiana Imbolason Augustin (GRIPS)	The Effects of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and Double Taxation Treaties (DTTs) on Foreign Direct Investment in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Panel Study
10:35~11:05	Sie Kouakou Jean Fidele (Nagoya U.)	Comparative advantage development strategy and labour productivity growth: Evidence from the Sub-Sahara African sector level
11:05~11:35	Kpoviessi Doheto Othniel (Nagoya U.)	Health Inequalities in West and Central Africa: New evidences from a Space-time distribution dynamics Analysis
11:35~12:05	Tamahi Kato (Yamauchi) (Kyoto U.)	Women's empowerment through small-scale mixed porridge flour processing in the Morogoro region of Tanzania

12:05~13:00	Lunch	
Session 2	Chair: Shinichi Takeuchi	
13:00~13:30	Dumas Martin Akwetey (Nagoya U.)	School Support Networks in Health Risks and Safety Threat Management in Public Schools: Challenges and Skills Needed in Re-Working Relationships in Post-Pandemic Education Acceleration Insights from Lower Manya Krobo Municipalities in Eastern Region of Ghana
13:30~14:00	Mushani Mercy (Hiroshima U.)	An Investigation of Primary School Teachers' Conceptual Understanding of Science Process Skills in Zambia: A Case Study of Lusaka Province
14:00~14:30	Achille Gildas Ndong Ntoutoume (TUFS)	Examining the Shareholder Primacy Model and highlighting the African understanding of CSR conducted by MNCs
14:30~14:40	Break	
Session 3	Chair: Isao Murahashi	
14:40~15:10	Asmao Diallo (Doshisha U.)	Land Tenure Systems, Shifts in Land Governance and Power Structures, and Their Gender Implications: Case Study of Mali
15:10~15:40	Wakiko Ohira (U. Tokyo)	Institutional Transformation of Traditional Authority: The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and Museveni's Regime
15:40~15:50	Break	
Session 4	Chair: Kinyua L. Kithinji	
15:50~16:20	Ian Karusigarira (GRIPS)	Conceptualizing Civic-Public Culture: Explaining the Revolutionary Political Culture and Durability in Uganda
16:20~16:50	Sambo Manuel Francisco (Doshisha U.)	The Political Economy of Violent Conflicts in Post-war Mozambique
16:50~17:20	Hebatalla Omar (Nagoya U.)	Folk beliefs in modern Egypt-Sham El-Nessim (Spring Festival) in Hesses-Melig Village as an example
17:20~17:25	Closing remarks	Christian Otchia