

African Studies Centre

ASC self-evaluation 2004-2010

March 2011

Authors: Dick Foeken & Jos Damen
Text editor: Ann Reeves

Contents

1	Introduction	5
1.1	Introduction to this report	5
1.2	Background information on the ASC	6
1.3	Conclusion	7
2	Management, policies, personnel and finances	8
2.1	Leadership	8
2.2	Policies	9
2.3	Personnel	11
2.4	Finances	12
2.5	Conclusion	17
3	Research	19
3.1	Research strategy and policy	19
3.2	Research environment and embedding	20
3.3	Quality and scientific relevance	25
3.4	Output	35
3.5	Academic reputation	40
3.6	Research-related teaching and supervision	42
3.7	Conclusion	43
4	Societal relevance	46
4.1	ASC links with non-academic institutions in the Netherlands	46
4.2	Output for a wider (non-academic) audience	49
4.3	Societal relevance of ASC research in Africa	51
4.4	Conclusion	54
5	Library, documentation and information (LDI)	57
5.1	LDI: General outline and profile	57
5.2	Resources, funding and facilities	58
5.3	Processes, products and services	59
5.4	Users	62
5.5	Professional relations and cooperation	62
5.6	Information technology and the website	64
5.7	Conclusions and SWOT analysis LDI and ICT	66
6	SWOT analysis	72
6.1	Recommendations by the 2004 external evaluation committee and subsequent actions by the ASC	72
6.2	Recommendations by the 2009 SAC mid-term evaluation committee and subsequent actions by the ASC	74
6.3	SWOT analysis	77
6.4	Analysis and strategy	78

Annexes 81

- 1 Organizational chart 82
- 2 Members of the governing bodies, 2004-2010 83
- 3 Institutional ties, 2004-2010 85
- 4 Written output by ASC staff, 2004-2010 91
- 5 ASC book series, 2004-2010 117
- 6 Editorships and memberships of boards, committees etc. 2004-2010 121
- 7 Links with Dutch society, 2008-2010 123
- 8 Visiting fellows, 2004-2010 126

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction to this report

This self-study of the African Studies Centre, Leiden (ASC) covers the period between 2004 and 2010. Previous (external) evaluations of the ASC dealt with the periods from 1992 to 1996¹ and 1997 to 2003.² As preparation for this self-study, an internal mid-term evaluation (2004-2008) was carried out by the ASC's Scientific Advisory Board.³ Recommendations from the 1997-2003 evaluation and the 2004-2008 mid-term evaluation have been followed up and these policies are included in this self-evaluation report.

This report generally follows the *Standard Evaluation Protocol 2009-2015* that was developed by the KNAW, VSNU and NWO.⁴ However, the ASC is more than 'only' an academic research institution so this self-study deviates somewhat from the Protocol in three respects:

1. The Protocol distinguishes between the level of an institution as a whole and the level of its research programmes. Although the ASC's research is organized in theme groups, following such a distinction here is less satisfactory for the following reasons. Firstly, the ASC's theme groups are small in size (between 2 and 4 fte) and of a temporary nature (usually five years). Secondly, the groups' research programmes form part of the overall ASC research programme, with each group covering a specific theme within the wider ASC research programme. Thirdly, the theme groups and their programmes are not insular in approach as the members of different groups collaborate on certain projects.
2. The ASC has two main pillars: its research department and its Library, Documentation and Information department (LDI). As one of the largest academic libraries on Africa in Europe, the library is too important to simply be included under a sub-heading of 'facilities'. For this reason, a separate section is devoted to it (Chapter 5).
3. The ASC's role as a knowledge centre for a wider audience, which includes policy-makers, practitioners and journalists, has become increasingly important over the last decade. Chapter 4 is therefore devoted to the societal relevance of the ASC's research and the LDI's activities in the Netherlands as well as in Africa.

2011 is not only the year of this external evaluation but also the year when a new research programme will be developed as the current research programme officially

¹ *Evaluation report African Studies Centre, Leiden, The Netherlands 1992-1996.*

² *Self-evaluation report African Studies Centre 1997-2003.* This evaluation was carried out by the KNAW (Royal Netherlands Academy for Arts and Sciences). For its report (*Report of the African Studies Centre Evaluation Committee / Review 1997-2003 of the African Studies Centre, Leiden, October 2004*), see: http://www.know.nl/Content/Internet_KNAW/publicaties/pdf/90000121.pdf.

³ See the *ASC self-evaluation mid-term review 2004-2008* and *Report on mid-term evaluation of the ASC, May 2009.*

⁴ *Standard Evaluation Protocol 2009-2015. Protocol for research assessment in the Netherlands*, by KNAW (Koninklijke Nederlandse Academie voor Wetenschappen - Royal Netherlands Academy for Arts and Sciences), VSNU (Vereniging van Samenwerkende Nederlandse Universiteiten – Association of Universities in the Netherlands) and NWO (Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek - Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research). See <http://www.know.nl/smartsite.dws?id=26104&pub=20091052>.

ends in December. The organization – or ‘architecture’ – of the Centre’s research will be critically evaluated at the same time. This self-study and particularly the forthcoming report by the evaluation committee will be helpful tools in guiding the Centre in its discussions on its future research.

1.2 Background information on the ASC

The ASC was founded in August 1947. Its mission is formulated as follows: ‘The African Studies Centre is an independent scientific institute that generates and disseminates knowledge on Africa and aims to promote a better understanding and insight into historical, current and future societal developments in Sub-Saharan Africa.’

Following the recommendations of the 2004 external evaluation, the ASC has continued to focus on both fundamental and policy-relevant research. Another recommendation was that the mission statement be narrowed down to make a distinction between the Centre’s primary and secondary strategic goals. The ASC Policy Plan 2004-2008 thus reads:

1. Primary strategic goals: The ASC strives to be a top international scientific institute that: (i) undertakes pioneering scientific research of a multidisciplinary nature on Sub-Saharan Africa, in the field of the social sciences in its broadest sense for an international scientific and policy-directed forum; and (ii) collects and makes available knowledge and information about Africa for scientific research and academic purposes through the provision of a library, information and documentation department.
2. Secondary strategic goals: Through its research and the dissemination of knowledge the ASC aims: (i) to encourage international academic debate within African Studies and actively participate in a national and international network of Africanists, with special emphasis on cooperation with researchers in Africa and the development of African research institutes; and (ii) to further the debate between researchers, policy-makers and development practitioners, journalists, the business world and the general public, and also to promote an understanding of African societies in these groups through the provision of library, information and documentation services.

The ASC receives its core funding from three ministries – the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (*penvoerder*), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation⁵ – and is transferred to the Centre via Leiden University. The director of the ASC has an annual meeting with these ministries to discuss the Centre’s current policy as well as any planned changes in policy.

Although the ASC is an independent foundation, it maintains close ties with Leiden University and is housed in its Faculty of Social Sciences. Leiden University functions as the administrative intermediary between the funding ministries and the Centre, and the ASC’s director and (financial) administrator meet annually with the university’s management. The members of the ASC’s Board of Governors (the Curatorium) are officially appointed by Leiden University’s Board of Governors.

Representatives of all the major Africanist institutes in the Netherlands sit on the ASC’s Scientific Advisory Council. The ASC plays a leading role in African Studies in Europe as can be seen by its representation on the board of AEGIS (Africa-Europe Group for

⁵ Prior to November 2010 this was the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Food Quality.

Interdisciplinary Studies). In Africa, the ASC has a special partnership with CODESRIA (Dakar).

In the period under review, the ASC had two directors. Prof. Leo de Haan joined the ASC on 1 September 2004 as Dr Gerti Hesselings's successor. He left the ASC on 1 May 2010 and was succeeded by Prof. Ton Dietz.

1.3 Conclusion

The ASC's mission and goals have been narrowed down to focus on fundamental and policy-relevant research and the collection and provision of knowledge on Africa. This has resulted in an increased awareness of research both for and with a policy-oriented forum, in addition to the Centre's already familiar focus on basic research. Though formulated as secondary goals, encouraging the debate on Africa in academic and public circles has been actively pursued because the ASC's existence as an independent centre partly depends on exposure in these circles.

2 Management, policies, personnel and finances

2.1 Leadership

The present governing and management structure dates from 1996 and is shown in the organizational chart in Annex 1. The highest decision-making body is the Board of Governors, which consists of five members from different backgrounds, including one member from the business community. All the members of the Board of Governors have been selected for their management expertise, have an affinity with Africa and have no direct links with any academic sister institutions. The director has the ultimate responsibility for the daily management of the Centre and reports to the Board of Governors. In addition to the Board, there is a second external body, the Scientific Advisory Council (SAC), which is made up of representatives from different relevant Dutch academic institutions. The SAC has no decision-making powers but gives advice on matters related to research. For a list of the members of the Board of Governors and the SAC, see Annex 2.

Internally, the director is supported by a Management Team (MT) made up of three members: the director, the head of the LDI and a member of the scientific staff. The latter cannot be a theme-group leader, should have experience in policy-making and management, and s/he does not represent the scientific staff. The administrator functions as an advisor, mainly regarding financial matters. The MT is responsible for the daily and general management of the ASC as well as policy development, including strategic matters such as the ASC's mission, finances, policy plans, alliances, major investments, recruitment policies, donor funding and infrastructure (housing, automation).

In addition to the MT, there is a Scientific Management Team (*Wetenschapsteam* or WT). The WT consists of the director and the leaders of the three theme groups. Within the financial framework set by the MT, the WT is responsible for all aspects of research at the Centre: developing the ASC's research profile, encouraging scientific debate within the Centre, and connecting researchers and LDI information specialists. Its other responsibilities include conferences, the visiting fellowship programme, publications and collaboration.

The exact division of responsibilities between the MT and the WT is sometimes difficult to establish as many research-related issues also have financial implications that require a decision by the MT. In such cases, the MT defines the financial framework and, if appropriate, the general criteria with which decisions can be taken by the WT. During the period under review, theme-group leaders were dissatisfied at times with the division of responsibilities between the MT and the WT. This was solved by having combined quarterly meetings of the MT and WT to discuss financial issues and the Centre's budget.

The support staff are organized in four clusters: (i) administration and human resources; (ii) management support; (iii) information and automation; and (iv) communication and publications. There are direct lines of accountability between each of the four clusters and a member of the MT, depending on the specific expertise of the MT member. With the present composition of the MT, the division of tasks is as shown in the organizational chart in Annex 1.

There is no head of the support staff but each cluster has a daily coordinator. Although the support staff do not form a distinct department within the Centre, they hold regular meetings⁶ to discuss logistical problems. These meetings are coordinated by one of the management assistants and this informal way of delegating responsibilities has functioned well.

When the ASC was faced with an unexpectedly large financial deficit at the end of 2008 and measures had to be taken by the MT, complaints were voiced by the staff about a lack of transparency in the decision-making process at the ASC. Joint quarterly meetings of the MT and the WT (MT-WT meetings) were subsequently organized to allow discussion of the past quarter's financial situation and the budget for the following year. Each section or group at the ASC is represented at these meetings. Earlier attempts to keep staff informed about MT and WT decisions included the introduction of a short summary of the main decisions in the bi-monthly internal newsletter (*Habari*) under the headings 'From the MT' and 'From the WT', respectively. Topics of relevance to the institute as a whole are discussed at general staff meetings (*Personeelsvergaderingen*). The ASC also has a compulsory personnel committee (*Personeelsvertegenwoordiging*) that is made up of a representative of each of the Centre's three main departments (research, library and support staff). This body meets regularly with the director and has an advisory role. Since Prof. Dietz took over as director he has sent out a monthly update of his activities, plans and reflections to the staff, members of the Board of Governors and the Scientific Advisory Council.

2.2 Policies

Every four years, the Centre formulates a new general policy plan, two of which were written during the period under review. The first, *ASC Policy Plan 2005-2008*, was produced following the 2004 external evaluation, with the recommendations made by the evaluation committee being used as a starting point. The plan's major policy lines can be summarized as follows:

Research

The success of the ASC's research has been due to its well-qualified research staff, its multidisciplinary orientation, and the focus on collecting empirical data. A precondition for the continuation of this is not only that the level of research capability will be maintained, but also that there is a certain degree of coherence and integration of the Centre's research. New research will have to be innovative, i.e. research that leads to new insights that are recognized as such by the international academic community and are considered relevant by policy-makers. Efforts to acquire external funding for new research (and other activities) will be intensified.

Library, Documentation and Information

The LDI department will extend its paper-based collection with the addition of a substantial digital collection. This will create a new set of requirements in library automation and systems integration. The challenge will be to accommodate continuous development and innovation while ensuring a coherent and efficient automated library environment. Moreover, there is need for extra shelving space and a good preservation strategy has to be developed.

ICT and website

In an era in which dissemination of scientific information via the Internet has become pivotal, the constant expansion and updating of the ASC website is essential and it requires strengthening of the links between the LDI department and the ASC's research.

⁶ This is known as VOS: *Vergadering Ondersteunende Staf* (support staff meetings).

The second policy plan, *ASC Policy Plan 2009-2012*, followed the ASC's own internal evaluation of the 2004-2008 period and the recommendations of the mid-term review committee. The major policy lines were as follows:

Research

Research at the ASC is primarily fundamental and aims to be trendsetting, theory-driven, empirical, multidisciplinary and independent. Part of this research is, by its very nature, policy-relevant at the same time. Policy relevance contributes to the growing and indispensable societal reputation and profile of the Centre. It is recognized that basic (or fundamental) and policy-relevant research are in most cases not antagonistic but can go hand-in-hand. The ASC must have a critical mass of research capacity. The current level of research capacity financed by the core budget (11 fte) should be maintained, but preferably extended, whereby the theme of political economy should have priority. In terms of the organization of the Centre's research, more collaboration between the theme groups is needed, thus strengthening the ASC's multidisciplinary focus. This could be done with the form(ul)ation of research programmes instead of theme groups; which would imply an important change in the ASC's research management. Research funding from external sources – covering now more than one-third of the Centre's total budget – will remain essential and may become increasingly important in the (near) future. Hence, more experience in the acquisition and administration of external funding is required. In this respect, agreements concerning the sharing of the bonuses from completed PhD projects with the universities involved must have high priority.

Library, Documentation and Information

LDI's policy objectives for the 2009-2012 period are the following: • connect the differentiated online services of the ASC library and develop an integrated search method; • extend the digital library; • review ASAO (*African Studies Abstracts Online*); • improve the visibility of the ASC's scientific publications; • improve the internal ASC's news service about Africa; and • find enough shelving space for the paper library.

ICT and website

The ASC needs an updated and more flexible website. Apart from the ASC's own website, it also hosts the websites of AEGIS, APAD, Connecting-Africa, AfricaBib and NVAS. The diversity of these websites means it is necessary not only to document the technological architecture of all websites more thoroughly but also to streamline them. The technological framework needs updating, whereby safeguarding back-up mechanisms and mirroring datasets have high priority.

Support

The extension of the ASC's activities in the past period (e.g. the Research Masters, more externally funded projects, more PhD students, more PR and dissemination) has resulted in an increasingly heavy workload for all sections of the support staff. Streamlining and professionalization of tasks are necessary, especially in the areas of project administration, communication, and personnel administration and human resources development.

More specific policies are currently being developed based on the Policy Plan 2009-2012. One is considering the ASC's external communication and the strengthening of the Centre's *raison d'être*. This was prompted by an initiative of the Board of Governors. A general PR policy note was produced and discussed in 2010 and this will be developed into an action plan in 2011.

Another policy that is being developed relates to the so-called ASC community. This was started in the second half of 2010 and the Centre plans to recruit additional Academic Fellows, Associates and PhD and ResMaAS Affiliates in 2011. And, as already mentioned, a new research programme, with a different organizational structure will also be developed in 2011.

2.3 Personnel

• Staff numbers

Table 2.1 shows the composition of the ASC staff at the beginning and the end of the period under review. The total number of staff on the ASC's payroll (i.e. tenured staff) decreased from 33.7 fte on 1-1-2004 to 30.8 fte on 31-12-2010. This is due solely to a reduction in the number of tenured *research* staff. However, three points should be made here. First, the 10.1 fte research staff on the ASC payroll on 31-12-2010 excludes 2 fte researchers who were seconded elsewhere (three on a part-time basis and one full-time due to a VIDJ grant). When these secondments end, the number of research fte on the ASC payroll will increase again. Second, the reduction in numbers is to some extent compensated for by researchers on a temporary contract who are externally funded for the duration of a specific research programme (2.9 fte in Table 2.1). Third, another development is the higher number of PhD students at the ASC who are carrying out certain research topics in the theme groups' research programmes (on 31-12-2010 there were 23: 13 were African; 20 were externally funded). In addition, ASC staff with professorial positions elsewhere are currently co-supervising more than 50 other PhD students. This in itself can be regarded as strengthening the ASC's

Table 2.1 Personnel (in fte)

	On 1-1-2004	On 31-12-2010
Management^a		
- On ASC payroll	3.0	3.2
- Seconded elsewhere	0.4	0.0
<i>Total management</i>	3.4	3.2
Research staff		
<i>On ASC payroll</i>		
- principal researcher	4.1	3.8
- senior researcher	8.3	5.9
- researcher	1.4	0.4
- junior researcher	0.8	0.0
<i>Subtotal research staff on ASC payroll</i>	14.6	10.1
<i>Not on ASC payroll or externally funded</i>		
- tenured researcher, seconded elsewhere	1.0	1.6
- temporary researcher, externally funded	2.0	2.9
- researcher at own request ^b	0.0	0.0
- PhD students	0.0	2.0
<i>Subtotal research staff not on ASC payroll</i>	3.0	6.5
<i>Total research staff</i>	17.6	16.6
LDI staff		
- information specialist	4.6	4.6
- assistant librarian	3.7	3.8
- student assistant	--	--
<i>Total LDI staff</i>	8.3	8.4
Support staff	7.8	9.1 ^c
ResMaAS coordinator	--	0.4 ^d
Total (all staff)	37.1	37.3
Total staff on ASC payroll	33.7	30.8

Notes:

- Director (used to be 100% but 60% in 2004 due to secondment as chair of RAWOO; 80% in 2010), Head of LDI (100%), one researcher/manager (50%) and three theme-group leaders (30%).
- Researchers who continue to work at the ASC after retirement (*nul-aanstellingen*). As of 1-1-2004 there was one and as of 31-12-2010 there were three.
- Including one temporary student assistant (0.6 fte).
- Costs shared by the ASC and Leiden University (0.2 fte on the ASC payroll).

research capacity and is an indication of the ASC's success in obtaining external funds. Yet despite all this, the decline in tenured research staff numbers is a worrying development because only slightly more than a third of the current tenured staff are researchers. A complicating factor is that the ASC's total expenses are rising while its core funding is not (see below).

The 2004 external evaluation committee recommended balancing the age composition of the research staff by appointing younger (and perhaps African) researchers. This recommendation was implemented by increasing the number of PhD students and led to a decrease in the average age of the research staff. The possibility of appointing new and younger senior staff was limited because of the few vacancies in the research department.

The evaluation committee also recommended strengthening the research staff's expertise in economics by appointing more senior economists with expertise in political economy. In response to this suggestion, three appointments were made in the Economy, Ecology & Exclusion / Economy, Environment & Exploitation theme group. However, two of these were not economists⁷ and were only recruited on a temporary basis for the externally funded Tracking Development research programme. The third appointment was that of a micro-economist with limited experience in political economy. Appointing researchers from Africa to these positions would have fulfilled another recommendation of the 2004 external evaluation committee but this proved possible in only one case.

Including a significant number of PhD students from Africa on the research staff proved much more successful. Alongside the regular annual (nine) more experienced visiting fellows from Africa, this move has ensured greater intellectual exchange with and among African academics.

• *Staff management*

Job descriptions, including responsibilities and salary scales, exist for all ASC functions and annual performance appraisals (*functioneringsgesprekken*) are held with an employee's immediate superior. If necessary, mid-term progress discussions can be held as well. If a temporary appointment turns into a permanent position or in cases of promotion, an assessment (*beoordeling*) is carried out of the previous year's achievements. Matters discussed in these meetings (*functioneringsgesprekken* and *beoordelingsgesprekken*) are laid down in a report that is signed by the person concerned, the immediate superior and the director.

2.4 Finances

• *Core funding*

As mentioned, the ASC's core funding (direct funding in Table 2.2) comes from three ministries. The 2004 external evaluation committee recommended trying to find further funding to gradually increase the 10% additional funding level of 2003 to 20% in the future. The committee suggested two ways of realizing this goal. The first was to increase additional funding through externally funded research, for example from NWO. Table 2.2 shows that the level of external funding met its target in the period under evaluation. The share of funding from 2nd and 3rd funding sources (*geldstroom*) rose steadily in this period to more than 20% in 2009 and 2010, or 16.7% over the total 2004-2010 period.

⁷ One was a demographer and the other a political scientist (with an interest in political economy).

Table 2.2 Sources of funding (x €1,000), 2004-2010

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%
Direct funding	2,806	87.1	2,814	80.6	2,843	82.2	2,895	75.9
2 nd funding source*	50	1.5	138	4.0	149	4.3	141	3.7
3 rd funding source	200	6.2	387	11.1	332	9.6	379	9.9
Other	167	5.2	152	4.4	135	3.9	401	10.5
Total	3,223	100	3,491	100	3,459	100	3,816	100
	2008		2009		2010		2004-2010	
	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%
Direct funding	2,977	78.3	3,100	72.0	3,100	69.7	20,535	77.4
2 nd funding source *	215	5.7	226	5.3	210	4.7	1,129	4.3
3 rd funding source	454	11.9	738	17.1	803	18.1	3,293	12.4
Other	156	4.1	239	5.6	332	7.5	1,582	5.9
Total	3,802	100	4,303	100	4,445	100	26,539	100

Notes:

- Direct funding: funds provided directly by the government.
- 2nd funding source: research funds received from national and European science foundations (mainly NWO).
- 3rd funding source: funds from a third party for specific activities.
- Other: includes interest on property, secondment of personnel, etc.

* The 2nd funding source includes a VIDJ project funded by NWO (total subsidy: € 400,000 for the 2006-2011 period), from which the ASC and Leiden University receive equal funds but which is administrated by Leiden University. Half of the subsidy should be considered a 2nd funding source and it is thus included in the table.

The second recommended way of obtaining additional funding was to capitalize on 'the added value of the ASC's research staff's contribution to teaching in Bachelors and PhD programmes and in the Research Masters in African Studies'. Income from teaching at other universities and from the Research Masters is still in its infancy. The first income from the Research Masters was received in 2009 and it is expected that this will increase in the years to come. An inventory of PhD (co-)supervision by ASC researchers was made in 2010. There were 90 student projects in total but only in a few cases there were formal agreements with the university concerned regarding sharing the graduation bonus. Negotiations are still pending with others and this has now been assigned high priority. This is potentially an important source of income for the ASC as PhD graduation bonuses have increased substantially since 1 January 2009.

Finally, the secondment of various ASC researchers to Dutch universities as professors or to other positions (e.g. the director of CERES) can also be regarded as an indirect source of additional funds. Such income is included under 'Other' in Table 2.2. It should be noted that this extra funding was used to cover an unexpectedly large financial deficit in the 2008 financial year. Although secondments might initially appear to weaken the ASC's research capacity, strategic reasons come into play here too (see Section 3.2).

External funding has become indispensable and allows the ASC to maintain its capacity at the current level. Until 2010, the ASC received annual index-linked increases but it is expected that this will not be the case anymore. At the same time, the ASC is faced with problems similar to those confronting the rest of Dutch academia, namely that costs for personnel, office space, external services and books and journals are rising. Current capacity cannot be maintained with the ASC's core funding alone. Finding new sources of external funding therefore continues to be a priority.

• *Capacity to obtain external funding from competitive funds*

The total income obtained from competitive funding agencies in the 2004-2010 period has been assessed. Acquiring funds from agencies (like NWO or the European Union) is seen as a measure of strength and quality. All 2nd level funding sources are by definition competitive. However, part of the 3rd level funding is competitive too, for example, some of the projects funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SURF and the Volkswagenstiftung.

The capacity to win competitive external funding can be measured in two ways. The first concerns the annual ASC expenditure which can be claimed from external, competitive funding agencies. These figures are included in the 2nd and 3rd funding sources in Table 2.2 and were discussed above. The second way of assessing this funding capacity is by adding up the total amount of funding acquired (i.e. the total budget as committed by funding agencies) for the period under review. These figures are shown in Table 2.3 and demonstrate that, in total, the ASC acquired some € 4

Table 2.3 External funding acquired from competitive funding agencies, 2004-2010*

Funding agency	Project	Year	Amount (€)
SURF	DARC II	2004	140,000
NWO-WOTRO	Mouriden Project	2004	125,065
NWO-WOTRO	PhD project Alemu	2005	54,850
NWO-WOTRO	PhD project Pelckmans	2005	167,664
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Great Lakes conference	2005	21,570
NWO-WOTRO/LUW	East Chad	2005	11,000
NCDO	Debates series	2005	12,490
WRI (USA)	Narok Research Project	2005	4,734
NWO-WOTRO	PhD project Belayneh	2006	55,000
NWO-WOTRO/UvA	Graduation Owuor	2006	3,886
NWO	VIDI Internal Combustion Engine	2006	200,000
KNAW	Amadou Hampâté Bâ workshop	2007	3,000
NWO-WOTRO	PhD project Akoko	2007	5,125
NWO-WOTRO	PhD project Simiyu	2007	54,920
NWO-WOTRO	'Coffee' workshop	2007	11,000
NWO-WOTRO	Workshop Mobile Africa	2007	11,000
Min. of Foreign Affairs	IS Academy The State in Africa	2007	908,800
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Senegal project	2007	11,055
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Mali mission	2007	8,251
NCDO + others	ECAS 2	2007	66,266
Volkswagenstiftung	Travelling models in conflict management	2007	16,520
Min. of Foreign Affairs	IS Academy The State in Africa	2008	91,200
NWO-WOTRO	'Coffee' workshop	2008	10,890
NWO-WOTRO	Research programme Mobile Africa Revisited	2008	694,303
Volkswagenstiftung	Research programme Mobility	2008	108,300
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Islam project Dakar	2008	253,580
KNAW	SMPC conference Social Movements	2008	4,000
NWO-WOTRO & Min of Foreign Affairs	CoCooN workshop Land Grab and Dwindling Water Resources	2010	19,300
NWO-WOTRO	Workshop Decentralization land conflicts and governance and post-conflict	2010	11,000
Min. of Foreign Affairs	IS Academy Land Governance	2010	5,000
NWO-WOTRO	CoCooN project Land Grab	2010	600,000**
NWO-WOTRO	Health Insurance project Ethiopia	2010	pm**
SANPAD	Various projects	2004-10	pm
Total 2004-2010			3,898,769

* The list includes the total project funds acquired through competitive procedures. In cases where the ASC was required to match the amount, the amounts matched have been subtracted from the total budget.

** Exact budget not yet known.

million in this way in the 2004-2010 period. This amounts to about 17% of the Centre's total income.

In addition to obtaining funds from competitive funding agencies, the ASC also acquired funds non-competitively and this is labelled as 'research on request'. Table 2.4 provides an overview. Almost € 4.5 million was acquired in this way. An example of non-competitive external funding is the Tracking Development project, which is being funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There were no competing research institutions involved. It should be noted that acquiring funds from non-competitive funding sources can be considered as a sign of strength. The winning of funding for Tracking Development is a good example. With the funding from competitive funds, this brings the total amount of external funds to more than € 8 million, which is equivalent to about 40%⁸ of the Centre's core funding.

Table 2.4 Research on request, 2004-2010*

Funding agency	Project	Year	Amount (€)
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Islam conference	2004	419,265
Min. of Foreign Affairs (IOB)	Uganda case study	2004	26,863
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Tracking Development conference	2005	59,380
CERES/DPRN	Regional days	2005	30,000
SNV	Book project	2005	232,000
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Tracking Development	2006	2,574,937
CELTEL	Mobile Phones	2007	59,535
Min. of For. Affairs/Codesria	Consortium for Development Partnerships	2007	98,040
DPRN	Global Connections	2007	39,000
DPRN	Inventory regional expertise	2007	8,000
DPRN	Regional days	2007	23,056
CNV International	Study	2008	20,725
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Book project	2008	34,000
Min. of Foreign Affairs	New Media & Religious Transformations	2008	10,000
CORDAID	Research funds Shallow wells project	2008	10,000
Oxford University	Research project	2008	10,617
DPRN	Global Connections	2008	22,500
PLAN Nederland	Community-based health insurance	2009	55,000
World Vision Nederland	Voice of the Child	2009	90,490
ICCO	Padev: raw data and reports on the web	2010	10,000
PLAN Nederland	Community-based health insurance	2010	32,000
VNG International	Domestic accountability	2010	108,000
CNV International	Context study Togo	2010	22,520
Vogelbescherming Ned.	Living on the Edge	2010	10,000
Oxfam/Novib	Knowledge structure in development	2010	54,000
Min. of Foreign Affairs	Consortium for Development Partnerships	2010	306,000
Total 2004-2010			4,365,928

* The list includes the total project funds acquired through competitive procedures. In cases where the ASC was required to match the amount, the amounts matched have been subtracted from the total budget.

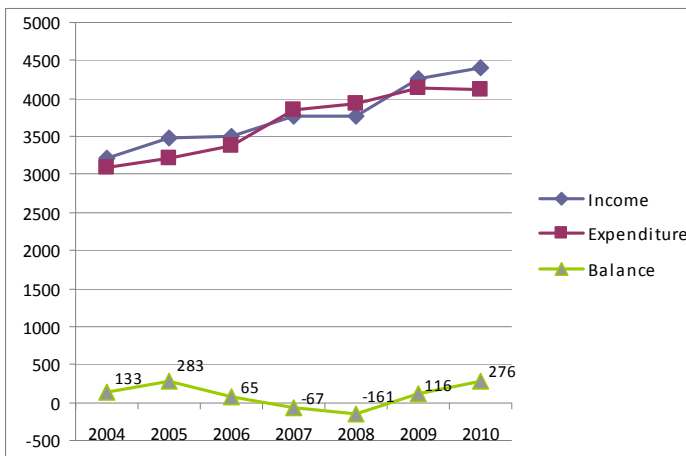
Tables 2.3 and 2.4 do not include any funding from 'Brussels'. This is due to the difficult procedures involved and the fact that the ASC is too small to have its own acquisition department. However, in 2010 it became known that the Centre can make use of Leiden University's acquisition department (without any costs). A first attempt was made to obtain a Marie Curie grant in 2010, which despite good marks was not awarded. Recently, the ASC and some of its AEGIS partners have embarked on two attempts to submit research proposals to the 2011 EU FP-7 programme.

⁸ The figure of 40% should not be confused with the 20% mentioned in relation to the figures in Table 2.2, which refers to total ASC expenditure.

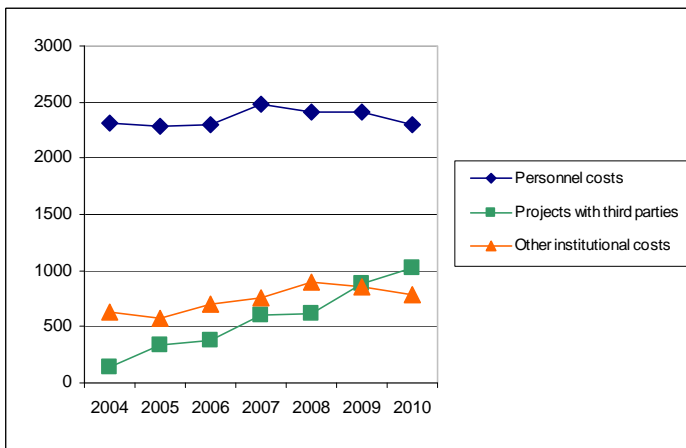
• *Expenditure*

Graph 2.1 compares the annual income with the annual expenditure and also shows the annual financial result for the years 2004 to 2010. In most years, the result was positive. The large positive result of 2005 was used to increase the financial reserve designated for new research, mainly for matching. In 2008, there were some unexpected, substantial expenditures, leading to a relatively large deficit that year. As a result, the general financial reserve had to be broken into. By economising on the expenditures of the following year, the result in 2009 was positive again. This made it possible to make up the general financial reserve to the level roughly equalising the salary costs for a period of three months, which is according to the wish of the ASC Board. The year 2010 shows an even larger positive result, partly because the planned additional expenditures for 'new innovative research' were postponed (due to the change of directorship).⁹ Since most of the concept budgets for the coming years show a negative result, part of the 2010 surplus may need to be used to fill these gaps. Another way to compensate for increasing costs in the future is by 'exploiting' the PhD supervision. The ASC has heavily invested in this type of activity during the period under review (see Section 3.6), but financial rewards by means of sharing the graduation bonuses started only recently.

Graph 2.1 Income, expenditure and financial result, 2004-2010 (x €1000)



Graph 2.2 Breakdown of expenditures, 2004-2010 (x €1000)



⁹ The 2010 expenditure is a temporary figure, so the balance may be slightly lower.

Graph 2.2 shows a breakdown of the ASC expenditure into personnel costs, project costs and other institutional costs (including for instance rent). Despite the decrease in the number of fte of the tenured research staff (Table 2.1), personnel costs have remained more or less at the same (absolute) level. Project costs are all expenditures related to externally-funded projects, which includes personnel costs as well, be it of temporary character. Institutional costs – the costs for “running” a Centre like the ASC besides personnel and project costs – are relatively stable, i.e. comprising about 20% of the total annual budgets. The relative importance of project costs rose steadily from 5% in 2004 to 25% in 2010. As a result, the relative expenditure on salaries for the tenured staff declined from 75% in 2004 to 56% in 2010.

2.5 Conclusion

Strengths

External funding has been successfully increased and has now reached the target of about 20% of the budget. Much of the external funding comes from PhD research, which has expanded but is not included in the figures on research-staff capacity. The relatively high average age of the research staff declined due to the increased number of PhD students, the majority of whom are from Africa. However, the appointment of younger senior staff had only a limited effect on the age structure of the ASC's research staff because of the few vacancies at this level. Nine post-docs from Africa visit the ASC every year on three-monthly fellowships.

Weaknesses

The ASC is being confronted with a problem common in Dutch academia, namely that its running costs are rising faster than its core funding. The net result of this has been a reduction in research staff. External funding has only partially compensated for this. Besides, through external funds the number of PhD students increased, but they also require (time-consuming) supervision by senior research staff.

The growing importance of acquiring external funding is putting an increasingly heavy burden on the support staff. A professionalization and streamlining of tasks has been introduced. It was, however, necessary to take on an additional staff member in 2010 to help with the extra workload in the secretariat.

Opportunities

External funding has fortunately been available to supplement the ASC's core funding but the Centre needs to be constantly aware of the need for this type of funding in order to increase its research-staff capacity. Recent cuts in expenditure have (and will be) mainly be realized by not filling vacancies – which all happened to be in the research department during the 2004-2010 period – caused by natural attrition but this should not result in an even more skewed composition of staff at the cost of research capacity. Ultimately, natural staff turnover will also allow a redistribution of capacity in the different staff categories, i.e. research, library and support staff. This has to be taken into account.

Rather than *a priori* determining the disciplinary background of future staff members prior to recruitment, it would be wise, in times of difficult financing, to consider recruiting post-doc researchers with a broad and more flexible profile who could do research and link macro and micro developments.

The ever-growing relative focus of Dutch development policies on Africa offers increasing opportunities for the ASC to be involved in policy-relevant research. The shift from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to broader Cabinet involvement (and

particularly the strengthening of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation) offers greater and more diverse opportunities for policy relevance, and a broadening of relevant research networks and funding possibilities related to the Dutch/international business community.

Threats

Given the expected rise in competition for external funds, new sources of funding have to be identified.

The decreasing trend in the number of senior research staff and the increasing numbers of PhD students they are supervising demands that a balance be found between research input and PhD supervision. A solution might be to give more priority to post-docs rather than PhDs in future applications for external funding.

The current financial and political environment in the Netherlands threatens independent research. The recent policy emphasis on focus and scale in area studies may undermine the autonomous position of the ASC and its Board of Governors.

3 Research

3.1 Research strategy and policy

- *ASC research programmes*

The ASC is a scientific research centre focusing on the social sciences and the humanities in Sub-Saharan Africa. Since its foundation as a research institute in its present form in 1958, research at the Centre has covered a broad range of disciplines in the social sciences, the humanities¹⁰ and, to a lesser extent, also legal science. As the ASC is the only Africa-wide centre in the Netherlands and because of its national function, this policy has never changed. Research at the ASC consequently still comprises a wide range of topics but the broad research themes have changed over time as a result of developments in Africa, new insights from previous research, research carried out by other institutions in the Netherlands and abroad, the needs and requests of funding agencies and/or African authorities, as well as changes in staff expertise at the Centre. Every five years a new research programme is formulated. The period under review saw the finalization of the 2002-2006 research programme and the start of the 2007-2011 programme. This report concentrates on the latter.¹¹

The 2007-2011 research programme was built on the results of the ASC's previous research and is investigating the rapid social, economic and political developments in Africa. In line with the recommendations of the 2004 external evaluation committee, the ASC started setting a new agenda at an early stage with an extensive process of feedback. Internal discussions started in 2005 and culminated in a one-day meeting of the whole research staff in December that year when initial drafts of the three new research themes were presented. The ASC's Scientific Advisory Council gave their comments and advice in two rounds of discussions with the ASC's director and with the theme-group leaders in 2005-2006. In the course of 2006, two external expert meetings were organized. First, an international *ad hoc* scientific advisory committee was formed of renowned scholars from the Netherlands, Europe and Africa. For the second expert meeting, an international *ad hoc* advisory committee on policy relevance was set up, consisting of representatives of various policy-making institutions and development organizations in the Netherlands and Africa. During discussions with these advisory groups, it became clear that the new research programme should not attempt to follow current fashions and trends but should adhere to long-standing interests at the ASC, such as the study of mobility, resource competition and political conflict, all of which were adopted long before others developed an interest in them. It was considered important to have a comparative perspective within Africa and also to place Africa in a wider world context including Asia and Europe. The importance of policy-relevant research and the dissemination of research findings to policy-makers and other interested parties is undisputed. The draft research programmes of the three theme groups were subsequently revised and extended. The whole process was completed by the spring of 2007, resulting in the official launch of the programme on 1 June 2007 and the configuration of three new theme groups: Connections & Transformations (C&T), Economy, Environment & Exploitation (EEE), and Social Movements & Political Culture (SMPC).

¹⁰ Mainly anthropology, sociology, political science, human geography, economics, history and philosophy.

¹¹ For details of the 2002-2006 research programme, see *Self-evaluation report 1997-2003*, Section 3.2.

• *Organization of the research*

Research at the ASC is organized in research (or theme) groups, with each group consisting of a number of ASC researchers and various affiliated members from other academic institutions in the Netherlands and Africa. Researchers have different disciplinary backgrounds and their work is of an empirical nature and rooted in primary data collection in African societies, without neglecting additional sources of information within and outside Africa. Unlike individual research projects, theme groups are formed with the explicit objective of increasing the quality of research through an exchange of ideas and findings and collaboration in research projects. All the theme groups undertake research both for an international scientific forum and for a policy-directed forum and do not focus only on a specific category of stakeholders. However, following the SEP format, this particular section of the report is written primarily with a view to research for the international scientific forum, i.e. basic research aimed at stakeholders in academia in the Netherlands, Africa, Europe and the rest of the world. The societal relevance of the ASC's research is dealt with in Chapter 4 of this report.

The organization of the Centre's research in theme groups dates from 1997. These groups are not only scientific but also administrative units. For instance, each theme group has its own annual budget and can decide how much to spend on certain research projects or travel to conferences. The head of the group is responsible for its performance and does the annual performance appraisals of group members. The ASC is currently approaching the end of its third round of theme groups. These officially end at the end of 2011. The Centre has organized its research along these lines for the last 14 years and has found this research architecture satisfactory. However, some of the idea(l)s formulated at the start have never fully materialized, two in particular. First, the 'element of rotation' – i.e. after every period, new groups would be set up following a staff reshuffle – did not work well and the composition of the current groups is very similar to that of previous years. This runs the danger of each group becoming a small 'island' within the larger research department. Secondly, there has been less cross-collaboration between (members of) the groups than initially envisaged. Although forms of collaboration do exist,¹² they have not been applied when formulating new research proposals. Moreover by the end of 2010, two researchers were no longer members of a theme group following conflict within their groups. They now come directly under the responsibility of the director (who is also not a member of a theme group). All these developments have given rise to the realization that a new architecture for research at the ASC needs to be created.

3.2 Research environment and embedding

• *National positioning*

To fulfil its mission, the ASC maintains institutional ties with organizations in the Netherlands, Africa and elsewhere. As a result of Leiden University's statutory position regarding the administration of the ASC's funding from the ministries, links between the two are solid, ranging from housing to annual policy consultations.

The ASC is unique in the field of African Studies in the Netherlands. The Centre is rooted in academia although it is an independent foundation to ensure its impartiality concerning specific university interests. The size of its budget, its research capacity and library and its independent status enable it to undertake pioneering research and

¹² Opinions within the research staff differ on this matter. A good example of cross-theme group collaboration is the *African Dynamics* series as the editors are usually members of different theme groups. See Section 3.4: 'Publications strategy'.

function as the driving force behind African Studies in the Netherlands and even abroad in a number of different ways.

There are a few other organizations in the Netherlands that focus on Africa but these do not have a research and documentation profile. They include the Netherlands-African Business Council (in The Hague), the Africa Museum (in Berg en Dal) and the African Centre of the Society for Missionary Organisations (in Cadier en Keer). The Museum for Ethnography (*Museum voor Volkenkunde*) also has a major section devoted to Africa, as does the Dutch international broadcasting organization, *Radio Nederland Wereldomroep*. Another library that focuses on Africa is at the Royal Tropical Institute (in Amsterdam), which is also represented on the ASC's Scientific Advisory Council. Scholarly attention for Africa can be found at most Dutch universities in the Departments of Anthropology, Geography, History, International Development Studies, Linguistics, Agriculture and Medical Sciences.

As a centre for area studies, the ASC can be compared with the International Institute for Asian Studies (which is part of Leiden University and has a subsidiary at the University of Amsterdam), the Royal Netherlands Institute for Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV, which comes under the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences but is based in Leiden) and the Centre for the Documentation and Study of Latin America (CEDLA, which is part of the University of Amsterdam). The International Institute of Social History (IISG, in Amsterdam, and an institute under the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences) has regional foci including a new one on Africa. The directors of the ASC, IIAS, KITLV, CEDLA and IISG hold regular meetings. The Royal Tropical Institute (KIT; in Amsterdam) is special in that it covers Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean but its strengths lie in its museum, library, training, applied research, capacity building and advisory work in the fields of health and rural development in the tropics.

Many of the ASC's academic ties are maintained through its Scientific Advisory Council (SAC), on which all Dutch universities and some of the research institutes working on Africa are represented. The SAC meets regularly and gives advice on important academic issues, including the ASC's research programme. SAC members liaise with the departments and theme groups at their respective universities and with the ASC, and participate in joint activities.

The number of ASC staff with chairs at Dutch universities increased in the evaluation period from three to seven (Leiden University, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the VU University, Wageningen University/Utrecht University, University of Amsterdam and Tilburg University), resulting in closer links between the ASC and these universities' theme groups, and an increased number of successful applications for external research funding. These professors and other ASC staff regularly participate in university courses and the supervision of Masters and Bachelors projects and they supervise PhD students at the ASC, other universities and abroad.

Since accreditation in 2005, the ASC has been co-organizing the Research Masters in African Studies with Leiden University and relies on extensive input from ASC staff and researchers at Leiden University and Wageningen University and, to a lesser degree, on staff from other universities too.¹³

The ASC has provided important logistical support and staff for the Netherlands Association for African Studies (NVAS), which has about 350 Africanists among its

¹³ As explained earlier in the Introduction, the Research Masters on African Studies was very positively evaluated in 2010 and falls outside the scope of this self-evaluation process.

members in the Netherlands. In the past few years, NVAAS has become a viable organization as a platform for individual Africanists in the Netherlands, and the support it has been receiving from the ASC could now be significantly reduced.

For most of the period under review, the ASC's research was embedded in three national research schools: CERES, CNWS and ASSR.¹⁴ Cooperation with CERES has always been strong and ASC staff members contribute actively to a variety of its activities and a number of its PhD students are seconded to the ASC. The current CERES director is an ASC staff member and the former CERES director is now the director of the ASC. From 2005 to 2008 and after drastic reforms at the Faculty of Humanities, the ASC's virtually non-existent links with the CNWS research school in Leiden were strengthened. Under Leiden University's financial supervision, CNWS's Graduate School hosted the Research Masters in African Studies, which was coordinated by the ASC. A number of ASC researchers became members of CNWS, various joint NWO applications proved successful and, as a result, some of the PhD students at the ASC were affiliated to CNWS. Then CNWS suddenly ceased to exist as of 2008. In 2006, ties with the ASSR received more substance through the co-supervision of ASSR PhD students and the setting up of the comparative research programme Tracking Development with KITLV,¹⁵ whose research team is well integrated in the ASSR. This incorporates a broader comparative view when necessary to ensure the advancement of area studies. However, the ASSR no longer functions as a national research school and became part of the Amsterdam Institute of Social Science Research in 2010. The IS Academy has established closer ties with Groningen University and with the (former) Islam institute ISIM through the Islam in Senegal project.

In addition to the formal ties between the ASC and the various academic institutions in the Netherlands represented on the Centre's Scientific Advisory Council, ASC researchers maintain collaborative relationships with scholars from these and other Dutch institutions on an individual basis (see Annex 3-B). These take many forms, including research projects, joint publications, the organization of seminars and conferences, etc. During the period under review, such relationships existed with at least 18 institutions but also with many individual colleagues who were working at these institutions.

• *ASC's positioning in Africa*

The ASC has a good reputation in Africa and internationally. Reinforced by a strong Dutch commitment to development cooperation, the ASC enjoys a higher level of goodwill in Africa than institutes from countries with a recent (neo-)colonial past. What is more important, however, is the positive feedback the ASC receives for its impartial research agenda, its joint research with African partners, its commitment to research capacity building and its visiting fellowship programme. A number of institutional cooperation agreements with individual research institutes and universities in Africa are currently in place and provide a framework for collaboration between ASC staff and colleagues in Africa regarding research and training, and often with an element of research capacity building too. In 2005, the ASC and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) based in Dakar (Senegal) signed a strategic partnership. The areas of cooperation identified included reciprocal input on strategic agendas, notably with respect to the ASC's latest research programme and CODESRIA's strategic planning. The same goes for the development of a joint research agenda in West Africa with the Consortium for Development Partnerships

¹⁴ CERES: Research School for Resource Studies for Development; CNWS: School of Asian, African, and Amerindian Studies; ASSR: Amsterdam School for Social Science Research.

¹⁵ Royal Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies.

(CDP), which is managed by CODESRIA and, until 2007 by the Programme of African Studies at Northwestern University in Evanston, US. Cooperation with CODESRIA also included the LDI and the co-organization of conferences on ICT (see Chapter 5). Cooperation in training programmes and MA awards never took off despite various initiatives. The ASC values the benefits of this type of institutional cooperation alongside the many individual and operational types of cooperation it has in Africa because of the opportunities it presents to exchange knowledge with high-profile African intellectuals.

CODESRIA is not the only social-science research institute in Africa. OSSREA (in Addis Ababa) coordinates similar research in Eastern and Southern Africa. Relations between ASC and OSSREA have never been very strong but new contacts have recently been established and it is hoped that these will lead to closer collaboration in the future. The ASC's links with SANPAD have always been strong, both in terms of management and of acquiring funds for research projects and SANPAD/SANTRUST are now reaching out to other parts of the continent.

In addition to the ASC's official ties with African institutions, all ASC researchers collaborate with African researchers in less formal ways, i.e. not as part of an official agreement or MoU between the ASC and the institution concerned. This can take on different forms, including joint participation in research programmes or projects, visiting scholarships, the supervision of PhD and Masters students (see Section 4.3: Capacity building), and co-editorships and co-authorships. In the period under review, such cooperation existed with 78 institutions in 24 African countries (Annex 3 B). In some countries, there are stronger ties than in others, with the closest being Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa (all with 9 institutions), Ethiopia (6) and Cameroon, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda (4 each). Moreover, there is collaboration with more than one African colleague in many institutions, so the contact between ASC researchers and African scholars is (much) higher.

• *ASC's positioning in Europe*

The ASC is one of the outstanding European research centres on Africa. Most Centres of African Studies (CAS) in Europe, as in the US, consist of groups of lecturers and researchers based at their university's disciplinary departments but joining forces around a chair plus secretariat in African Studies to teach and undertake research on Africa. Except for CAS London, which draws on the vast resources of the School of Asian and African Studies (SOAS), few can match the size, independence and focus on research that the ASC displays. In staff numbers, both the *Nordiska Afrikainstitutet* (NAI) in Uppsala and the *Centre d'Étude d'Afrique Noire* (CEAN)¹⁶ in Bordeaux are the same size as the ASC, while the *Institut für Afrika-Studien* (IAA: Institute of African Affairs) in Hamburg, and the Centro de Estudos Africanos in Lisbon are smaller. Of these five related institutes, the ASC's research agenda covers the most comprehensive range of research perspectives – social, economic, political, historical, geographical and legal – but they are organized and integrated in three coherent research clusters. The NAI's research agenda covers six programmes, i.e. Agrarian Change, Property and Resources; Conflict, Displacement and Transformation; Cultural Images and Expressions; Gender, Sexuality and HIV/AIDS; Globalization, Trade and Regional Integration; and Urban Dynamics. It is particularly interested in informing policy decisions by the Nordic countries on current African issues. Until recently the NAI budget was bigger than the ASC's although the ASC and NAI library collections are of a similar size. The NAI library focuses on current events and development issues, while the ASC's emphasis is more on information technology and

¹⁶ CEAN expanded recently and has become more multidisciplinary. It has also changed its name to *Les Afriques dans le Monde* (LAM).

digitalization. CEAN is almost as old as the ASC. As a CNRS (*Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*) institute, it always enjoyed a privileged position in the French academic system but is now expecting to be reformed. CEAN's close association with the Department of Political Sciences at the University of Bordeaux accounts for its strict focus on political issues in Africa, with state and governance, armed conflict and Islam being the most important issues dealt with from a political perspective. Thanks to the quality of its research, the German IAA in Hamburg, though smaller in size, has managed to continue its work within the larger German Institute of Global and Area Studies, focusing on political systems, power and security and transformation under globalization. Additional Africanist research and teaching institutes have recently emerged in Germany, for example, the *Institut für Afrika-Studien* (Institute of African Affairs) in Bayreuth has succeeded in becoming an important PhD training centre for African Studies. The *Centro de Estudos Africanos* in Lisbon has a research agenda that is close to the ASC's, focusing on development and international cooperation, economics and entrepreneurship, politics in Africa, and war, conflict and forced migration in Africa.

The ASC is one of the driving forces behind AEGIS, a collaborative network of 28 European research centres in African Studies. AEGIS is registered as a foundation in the Netherlands, the ASC is a founding member and its director is a member of the AEGIS Board. The ASC hosts AEGIS's financial administration and the AEGIS website, and ASC researchers have always contributed on a regular basis to its activities such as joint conferences and seminars. Since 2004, the ASC and the IAA in Hamburg, NAI and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation in Uppsala have been publishing the *Africa Yearbook*. Senior ASC staff – and since 2008 also PhD students – have been involved in PhD courses at the annual AEGIS Summer School in Cortona. In 2007 the ASC organized AEGIS's Second European Conference on African Studies (ECAS). This four-day event attracted nearly 800 delegates (including 120 from Africa) who discussed topical issues in African Studies in more than 80 different panels. The conference's success was considered proof of the vitality of African Studies in Europe and of the good scientific reputation and organizational strengths of the ASC. ECAS conferences have become the largest gatherings in the world of international scholars dealing with Africa. (Around 1600 scholars are expected in Uppsala for the 2011 conference.) AEGIS is becoming a platform where ASC researchers are able to find challenging partners with whom they can organize international research applications (e.g. the VW Foundation with Cologne) or cooperate with on PhD training programmes (as in Bayreuth).

There are many ties between ASC researchers and scholars in Europe, not only with AEGIS partner institutes but also with many others (see Annex 3-B). The ASC is part of the network of development-oriented institutes in Europe, EADI, which has more than 200 members. Its annual directors' meeting is a valuable platform for exchange and joint activities.

• *ASC's positioning elsewhere*

There are numerous centres for the study of Africa (and Afro-American heritage) in the US and Canada. The most prominent is the African Studies Center at Michigan State University, with probably the most impressive African Studies library in the world (with the possible exception of the Library of Congress). All North American Africa institutes take part in the African Studies Association, which organizes an annual scientific conference that attracts 1000-1200 scholars from all over the world, including ASC staff members. Some of the ASC's researchers maintain close links with North American universities. In all, ASC researchers have collaborated with at least 17 institutions in the US, and one researcher was a visiting professor at the Department of Religion at Northwestern University for six months in 2009.

There is growing scholarly interest about Africa in Asia. In China, the Centre for West Asian and African Studies at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing has been in existence for many years, as has the School of Asian and African Studies at the Beijing Foreign Studies University. However new ones have started recently too, like the Center for African Studies at the School of International Studies at Peking University, and the Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University in Jinhua. Since the end of the 1990s, the ASC has had links with IWAAS but implementation plans have not materialized fully. New contacts were established with the other institutes in 2010, and these are likely to develop into stronger bonds.

Various Indian centres for the study of Africa have formed an African Studies Association in Delhi. In Japan, the Japan Association for African Studies; and the Kyoto University Center for African Area Studies have been set up and African Studies have become more prominent in South Korea thanks to the Korean Association of African Studies. Another institute of African Studies is located in Salvador de Bahia in Brazil where scholarly interest in Africa is growing too.

3.3 Quality and scientific relevance

- *Summary of major research findings*

The summaries of the research findings are presented by theme group (and one research unit consisting of one principal researcher¹⁷) as the ASC's research is organized in three separate theme groups.

Agency in Africa / Connections & Transformations

The conclusions of the research on agency are summarized below and then the new theme of 'connections' (which is still 'work in progress') is discussed.

Agency in Africa

African societies are often depicted as being trapped in structural forces such as war, violence, ecological dramas, failed states and processes of urbanization. These predicaments influence the organization of social life in Africa. People do, however, have 'normal' lives despite these circumstances and they make something out of them. In social theory, the debate on the relationship between structure and agency is old and highlights the dilemmas of analyzing societies from the structural political-economy/ecology perspective to analysis of individual action and reflection. The theme group explored these theoretical notions for diverse societies in various economic, political and social circumstances in Africa. Its research had an anthropological-historical approach. 'Agency' stands for manoeuvring space within and in interaction with a social, economic and political environment or structure that is external to and, at the same time, part of agency. While it is limited by the possibilities and options available, the group's research has shown that African societies contain vibrant or resilient social formations, such as specific migration patterns and forms of associational life, religious groups and innovative forms of production that mediate or negotiate prevailing circumstances.

These complexities can, however, only be studied in the context of clearly defined themes. The first is mobility. Migration patterns of (religious) movements, e.g. Islamic brotherhoods in Senegal, religious social movements in DRC, and Pentecostalism in various other countries were shown to be giving rise to transnationalism, which was

¹⁷ This one-man research unit emerged following conflict in one of the theme groups.

interpreted as an important cultural change and a consequence of people's interpretations of mobility. International tourism in Africa was determined as the reverse angle of a similar process towards transnationalism. The second subject concerned power. The theme group's research aimed to unravel how people create change, how new economic and social opportunities are among the driving forces for this change and which notions of power play a role. Research in the Sahel showed that people's histories and their perspectives on and internalization of the ecology (which especially in the Sahel is unbalanced) explain the new directions they adopt in their livelihoods, such as diversification and migration, and the accompanying new social identities. Similar processes were observed in Southern Africa in relation to interactions between people and protected nature reserves. The clearest examples of the formation of agency in the margins were found in the lives of street children but it was also observed among poor migrants in the urban areas of West Africa. This is an important finding that touches upon the core of poverty research, where vulnerability is regarded as a key concept. However, vulnerability is often conceptualized as a material state of being whereas the agency approach of this research programme demonstrated that vulnerability is culturally and socially defined.

In the course of the programme, technology came to the fore as an important field of study. However, it does not stand on its own but is appropriated and internalized by individuals and societies. Such processes lead to social transformations and new incentives for agency, as was shown with respect to the historic introduction of automobiles and the internal combustion engine in Africa, and subsequent changes in infrastructure, trade and occupations. Parallels with these changes were investigated. Interestingly, scientific reflections on technology offered important inspiration for conceptualizing the theme group's work on development. With a study of the history of the Dutch development organization SNV, development was interpreted as a form of technology introduced in the receiving society.¹⁸

Connections & Transformations

The new theme was clearly inspired by previous projects. One of the main incentives for new directions in the group's research was discussion about the relationship between agency and technology, and especially technological research as in the ICE in Africa project. Discussions on technology related to the social and to the historical (social technologies, etc.). These discussions were given shape in the theme group as well as in exchanges with the Institute of Africa Studies in Bayreuth. Two conceptual workshops were organized that ended in a common publication project. One of the important aspects in these discussions was that, for instance, in relation to communication technology, Africa can be considered one of the less developed continents, especially as far as new ICTs are considered. Technological backwardness has certain repercussions for agency, and this backwardness itself should be of concern for analytical explanation, getting into a debate of power relations and divisions of wealth. One of the important effects of new technologies is 'connecting'; hence the idea of studying technologies in relation to social transformations.

The research on connections and transformations is still in progress but it can already be stated that concentrating on connections and agency has produced innovative work that has resulted in new research programmes: (i) ICE in Africa: The relationship between people and the internal combustion engine in Africa (Vidi, NWO funding); (ii) Mobile Africa revisited (NWO funding; SANPAD funding); (iii) Mobility and resources (Volkswagenstiftung funding); (iv) From muskets to Nokias (NWO funding); (v) Religion and sexuality in a context of HIV/AIDS (funding proposal awarded a high score but as

¹⁸ This study was funded by SNV and resulted in *Bricks, mortar and capacity building: A socio-cultural history of SNV Netherlands Development Organisation* (Leiden: Brill).

yet not funded); (vi) Religion and the oral history of AIDS in KwaZulu Natal (SANPAD funding); (vii) Islam and society in Senegal (funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and executed for the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Dakar); (viii) Connecting holy sites in South Africa (SANPAD funding); and (ix) Open access for the *African Diaspora* journal (NWO funding pending). The group's associate researchers are contributing to these research programmes and have added a strong programme on literature and virtual methods, and ecology and development.

The results of each of these projects are visible in the research articles, PhD projects and work of visiting fellows at the Centre. The group also organized a collaborative effort with regular workshops in which the separate research programmes and their results were discussed in relation to an understanding of African societies in connections. The result of these will result in a publication in 2012 (title: *Viva Connections! The social life of connectivity in Africa*, submitted to MacMillan/Palgrave). The main conclusion is that although connections have always been present in societies, their study today has taken on such a form that they have become central, not only in the development of technologies of connections that have also led to completely new expectations and practices (for instance, in forms of mobility) but also in flows of information. These are themes that are often mentioned in globalization studies but that are no longer being observed in a *globalizing* world but in a *globalized* world in which a new method of analysis is needed that allows researchers much more flexibility and will define new themes of research based in connections. The group is following an historical and anthropological approach and trying to develop an innovative methodology including virtual methods and multi-sited approaches, but also following connections.

In both programmes (but more specifically under Connections and Transformations due to external funding), good relationships were developed with African institutes in higher education and research. The relationship with the University of Zambia and the University of Ghana, as well as the archival institutions in these countries were firmly cemented as a result of the relations that were created in the research programme on the introduction of the internal combustion engine in African societies. Good relations were also established in South Africa (Pretoria, Western Cape and the University of Cape Town) by the funding of SANPAD projects in religious points of connection and in mobile telephony. The Mobile Africa Revisited programme guaranteed a continuation of relations with CRASH, a research institute in N'Djamena, Chad, with the University of Mali, the University of Cape Town and the research institute Langaa and the University of Buea in Cameroon. The International Research Network on Religion and AIDS in Africa organized a successful and well-sponsored summer school on AIDS and religious activism in Kampala (papers from the summer school will be published in a volume in 2012). In Botswana, the study of religion and sexuality in a context of HIV/AIDS led to new research relations with the Department of Sociology. In Senegal, there was collaboration with researchers from the Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar in the framework of the Islam research project. Through participation in the group's workshops and a new research project funded by Oxfam NOVIB in 2010, it was also possible to establish good contacts with Nigerian research institutes (MAI, University of Ibadan). Collaboration with the Department of Health Sciences at the University of Cape Town started with a first project (2006-2009) and continued in a second project which will run until 2012, both funded by SANPAD and focusing on poverty, disability and livelihoods in the Eastern Cape. The creation of good partnerships in Africa through the formulation of research projects and funding has been very fruitful for the group's research, also in terms of the number of visiting fellows, PhD and MA projects and the many workshops that were organized. Publications related to these projects will continue long after the group has ceased to exist.

Key journal articles (A, B and C journals):

- Beek, W. van, with P. Lemineur & O. Walther (2008), 'Tourisme et patrimoine au Mali. Destruction des valeurs anciennes ou valorisation concertée?', *Geographica Helvetica* 4: 249-258.
- Bruijn, M. de, with F. Nyamnjoh & T. Angwafo (2010), 'Mobile interconnections: Reinterpreting distance and relating in the Cameroonian Grassfields', *Journal of African Media Studies* 2(3): 267-285.
- Dijk, R. van, with R. Prince & Ph. Denis (2009), 'Engaging Christianities: Negotiating HIV/AIDS, health, and social relations in East and Southern Africa', in: R. Prince, R. van Dijk & P. Denis (eds), 'Christianity and HIV/AIDS in East and Southern Africa.' Special issue of *Africa Today* 56(1): v-xviii.
- Gewald, J-B. (2007), 'Researching and writing in the twilight of an imagined conquest: Anthropology in Northern Rhodesia 1930-1960', *History and Anthropology* 18(4): 459-487.
- Kaag, M. (2008), 'Mouride transnational livelihoods at the margins of a European society: The case of Residence Prealpino, Brescia, Italy', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, March 2008: 271-284.

Most important books and/or chapters in books:

- Brinkman, I., S. Lamoureux, D. Merolla & M. de Bruijn (2010), 'Local stories, global discussions: Websites, politics and identity in African contexts', in: H. Wasserman (ed.), *Popular media, democracy and development in Africa*, London/New York: Routledge, pp. 236-252.
- Bruijn, M. de, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald (eds) (2007), *Strength beyond structure. Social and historical trajectories of agency in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Bruijn, M. de & R. van Dijk (2009), 'Questioning social security in the study of religion in Africa: The ambiguous meaning of the gift in African Pentecostalism and Islam', in: C. Leutloff-Grandits, A. Peleikis & T. Thelen (eds), *Social security in religious networks: Anthropological perspectives on new risks and ambivalences*, New York/Oxford: Berghahn Books, pp. 105-127.
- Dijk, R. van (2009), 'Social catapulting and the spirit of entrepreneurialism: Migrants, private initiative, and the Pentecostal ethic in Botswana', in: G. Hüwelmeier & K. Krause (eds), *Traveling spirits. Migrants, markets and mobilities*, New York: Routledge, Studies in Anthropology Series, pp. 101-118.
- Gewald, J-B, S. Luning & K. van Walraven (eds) (2009), *The speed of change: Motor vehicles and people in Africa, 1890-2000*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.

Economy, Ecology & Exclusion / Economy, Environment & Exploitation

The objective of the EEE theme group's research was to contribute to a better understanding of the complexity and inequalities of impoverishment and accumulation processes in African societies, with a focus on questions of access to natural resources (land and water), food and social support and financial services (insurance), and to institutions (in the broadest sense) through which these resources are allocated. Many of the group's research projects have sought to explain the conditions and mechanisms by which actors become excluded from certain resources (lost access) whereas others do not or may even become better off (acquired access). EEE research is considering what this means for people's struggle for survival and their attempts to escape from poverty.

In a continent where livelihoods are still largely based on agriculture and other related activities, it is no surprise that much of the EEE's research has addressed the role of access to land and how this is influenced by commoditization, national policies and legislation. For instance, EEE research on land titling and ecotourism in Kenya and the role of land in informal social-security systems in rural Uganda shows that formalized property rights in land (and accompanying processes of commoditization of land and the increase of land markets) contribute to inequality in wealth distribution, thus challenging the universality of De Soto's claim that formalized property rights will result in wealth creation and trigger faster economic development for the rural poor. In contrast though, collaborative research with the University of Oxford found that Zimbabwe's first land-reform and resettlement programme in the early 1980s led to the formation of highly inclusive communities. The poor are not excluded when people in

these villages set up groups to address shared problems or take advantage of collective opportunities. While men and women reveal a tendency to divide into single-sex groups, this is not due to a lack of trust between the sexes and, possibly for this reason, female-headed households are not excluded from community-based organizations. Family, clan, and religion all play an important role in bringing neighbours together and providing a basis for trust, which is required for them to act collectively.

In urban settings too, having or not having access to land can make a big difference to people's livelihoods. A research project in Nakuru in Kenya concluded that urban farming constitutes an important contribution to households' livelihoods, those of the poor in particular. Yet the poor appear to be underrepresented among urban farmers, and those who farmed performed worse than their non-poor colleagues. In addition, so-called pro-poor policies and legislation actually prevent the urban poor, and female-headed households in particular, from escaping from poverty through farming their urban plots. How differential access to land in urban settings affects people's welfare has also been demonstrated in a research project on the relationship between school farming and the nutritional status of pupils in Nakuru, Kenya. Findings from this research clearly show how access to resources for the poor, or exclusion from them, is reflected in children's nutritional status. The nutritional benefits, as shown by attained body height, are significant and participation in school feeding is positively related to attained height growth. Moreover, the effect of school feeding is particularly strong in (schools in) lower socio-economic areas.

EEE research also shows that having access to land for agriculture is no guarantee of a decent living in many parts of Africa. Research in Zimbabwe demonstrated that the macro-economic and political turmoil of the past decade has severely affected community structures, and the possibility of earning a decent living from agriculture has decreased dramatically. In addition, EEE research in Uganda and Mozambique shows that due to a combination of disappearing land frontiers, land degradation and the commoditization of land, an increasing number of poor rural people in Africa have become fully or partly dependent on (casual) rural wage labour. For this group among the poor, primarily women, access to (rural) labour markets and the implementation of policies that promote employment opportunities and facilitate this access have become far more relevant than land (reform) policies. The findings from this research have raised interesting questions on the future of rural livelihoods in Africa. Are people better off as agricultural smallholders or as (casual) wage labourers on someone else's farm or plantation or in another rural industry? The findings from the Mozambique research have also offered input to background studies underlying the World Development Report 2008 'Agriculture for Development'.

Besides access to land, access to water was an increasingly important topic in EEE research in the 2004-2010 period. Some of the research in this area concentrated on the livelihoods of fishers on the Kenya Coast. This showed that households engaged in fishing are not necessarily the poorest in a society as is often assumed in the literature on fisher communities. New EEE research projects on the water situation in southern Kenya and in Sagamu, Nigeria have shown that commercial interests or discriminatory policies in water provision can cause major conflicts and can be detrimental to poor people. Flower farming and commercial eucalyptus growing in Kenya are likely to be causing the depletion of water levels, resulting in the drying up of shallow wells, which in turn is creating tensions in the region, not so much along ethnic lines but more as a class struggle among small-scale farmers, pastoralists and powerful individuals and/or companies from elsewhere in Kenya. Similar processes were observed in Nigeria where discriminatory policies have transformed water into a scarce commodity for the

poor, by limiting it to those populations and ethnic categories directly relevant to the economic interests of the dominant groups in the country.

Part of the EEE research concentrated on people's access to resources (labour, money, food and other basic necessities) in cases of contingency. Research projects on informal security and insurance in Ethiopia, Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe have shown that, in cases of illness, access to social networks that can provide these resources are still essential for the poor, but also for richer people, to survive. These networks can be exclusive though, by excluding newcomers, women or the poorest. Intra-household differences also exist. For example, research from Ethiopia concluded that not everyone in the household is equally protected against health shocks by other members of the household or the household head. Women in particular bear the brunt. Firstly, their illness-related labour needs are often not cushioned within the household and women meet these needs through personal support networks of female relatives. Secondly, a considerable minority finances expenditures on medical treatment themselves (through their networks or the sale of assets), while it is customarily the responsibility of the head of household to do so. In addition, as research in Uganda has shown, due to external shocks and processes of social and economic change in African societies, informal arrangements may fall apart, leaving the poorest households in a poverty trap. Formal insurance schemes have been set up across Africa to cope with these adverse effects as part of a general rise of 'markets of well-being' which are creating an on-going monetization and commoditization of the domains of health and healing. Research on community-based health insurance projects in Togo and Uganda has so far shown that these insurance schemes do help to reduce total health costs and increase the utilization of healthcare services, but whether they contribute to releasing the poor from the poverty trap is not yet clear. This also applies to their health status.

Quite apart from the above studies on specific markets and resources, some EEE researchers have participated in the Tracking Development comparative research project, searching for the key factors that explain success and failure in the creation of wealth in Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia. The project identified a cluster of policies that the high-performing South East Asian countries have in common, and which are only partly realized in Africa. Relative to Africa, South East Asian countries have not adopted specific pro-poor policies but policies directed at the rural areas where most of the population live. Agricultural and rural policies in South East Asia that raised incomes in agriculture and the availability of public goods in rural areas were later followed by policies directed at attracting foreign direct investment and promoting industrialization. Both sets of policies had positive effects on employment. The lack of (commitment to the implementation of) these policies in Africa partly explains why divergences in wealth can be found between South East Asia and Africa.

Another part of the EEE's research focused on how to measure progress, notably the hunger-related target of Millennium Development Goal 1. It was concluded that anthropometry is the method of choice for monitoring it, and that it is more reliable than the food-based indicator of 'under-nourishment'. The anthropometric indicator (prevalence of underweight among under-fives) is a combination of stunting (too short for the child's age) and/or wasting (thinness due to acute under-nutrition). While international consensus is building regarding replacing the prevalence of underweight by the prevalence of stunting (a measure of chronic under-nutrition) for monitoring MDG 1, the ASC's own research confirms the value of underweight as an overall indicator, while the measurement of height constitutes a valuable *additional* information.

Key journal articles (A journals):

- Bryceson, D. (2006), 'Ganyu labour, famine and HIV/AIDS in Rural Malawi: Causality and casualty', *Journal of Modern African Studies* 44(2): 173-202.
- Dekker, M., with A. Wilms (2010), 'Health insurance and other risk-coping strategies in Uganda: The case of Microcare Insurance Ltd.', *World Development* 38(3): 369-378.
- Donge, J.K. van (2009), 'The plundering of Zambian resources by Frederick Chiluba and his friends: A case study of the interaction between national politics and the international drive towards good governance', *African Affairs* 108: 69-81.
- Foeken, D., with S.O. Owuor (2008), 'Farming as a livelihood source for the urban poor in Nakuru, Kenya', *Geoforum* 39(6): 1978-1990.
- Sender, J., with C. Cramer & C. Oya (2008), 'Lifting the blinkers: A new view of power, diversity and poverty in Mozambican rural labour markets', *Journal of Modern African Studies* 46: 361-392.

Most important books and/or chapters in books:

- Dekker, M. & R. van Dijk (eds) (2010), *Markets of well-being: Navigating health and healing in Africa*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Foeken, D., 2006, "To subsidise my income": *Urban farming in an East-African town*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Hoorweg, J., with B. Wangila & A. Degen (2009), *Artisanal fishers on the Kenyan coast: Household livelihoods and marine resource management*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Rutten, M., A. Leliveld & D. Foeken (eds) (2008), *Inside poverty and development in Africa: Critical reflections on pro-poor policies*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Rutten, M., with S. Owuor (2010), 'Weapons of mass destruction: Land, ethnicity and the 2007 elections in Kenya', in: P. Kagwanja & R. Southall (eds), *Kenya's uncertain democracy - The electoral crisis of 2008*, London/New York: Routledge, pp. 46-65.

Culture, Politics & Inequality / Social Movements & Political Culture

Research insights by this theme group consisted of contributions to the understanding of African societies in the domains of history, anthropology, political science and sociology, based on detailed empirical research by members and the study of archival, documentary and literature sources.

The group worked with enthusiasm and commitment on a number of shared themes, such as religion and politics, the contemporary history of groups and movements, religious identities and community formation, issues of identity, and conflict and political culture. Within these broad fields, there were differences in emphasis and research lines among the members of the group. In the course of the last six years, new interests emerged and old ones set out in the original programme receded as new challenges emerged. A number of associated researchers and PhD students contributed to the group's research ventures in this period.

In much of the group's work the contested nature of African politics and social struggles was evident. There was a rise in continued political instability but also in the creative responses of social actors and groups, for example to the challenges of authoritarian politics. The impact of historical and cultural factors in the unfolding of socio-political developments, the emergence of new socio-political actors (including criminal networks and insurgency) and community formation in Africa became more evident than ever. While Africa is going through rapid and remarkable processes of social and economic change, political and community relations (ethnic, regional, religious) remained highly volatile and fraught with tension. A historical and cultural understanding of the trajectories of change appeared essential. It was established that well-rooted conceptions of nationhood, democratic governance and inclusive politics were rare, and that the state of politics and the political economy of most countries more often than not produced instability, insecurity in living conditions and livelihoods and conflict in the shape of contestation, insurgency, increasing crime rates, as well as massive migration and refugee flows.

It was noted that the legitimacy and authority of states continued to suffer from institutional fragility, decline and ongoing contestation. What was remarkable in the project period was the growing relevance of the study of 'fragile' or 'failing states', a theme taken up in the historical and anthropological sense and analyzed in detail in the group's various case studies on Niger, Chad, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Cameroon. It was also an important issue in the group's various institutional contacts, for example, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and several NGOs when discussing policy options. In some African countries previously considered promising in the political sense, research noted a regression towards authoritarian styles of governance, exclusionist tendencies and a lack of progress in establishing independent justice systems, as was evident in the often dubious organization of elections.

In addressing these issues, it was found that not only political opposition, clashes of interest and foreign interference played a role but also that cultural resources in the form of (historical) traditions of meaning and repertoires of action remained important and helped to continuously shape the political culture and social praxis in Africa. The group considered the workings of this and the transformations that these repertoires engender in interaction with ideas and practices of modernity and global flows of commodities and ideologies. The analysis of the manifest spheres of politics, international relations and development issues needed to be augmented with detailed attention to the informal spheres because donor discourse and many standard political studies yield only part of the story.

The growing role of religious identification and revivalism in Africa has become evident. Despite its conflict-generating potential and socio-culturally conservative impact on society, religion has crept back into politics and entered the public sphere, challenging and redefining it. Our research on religious-communal relations and specifically on Islam in Africa made this clear. This turn towards religion has not led to more democracy or the establishment of better-functioning justice systems but studies show that it certainly seems to be creating new forms of communities of solidarity, ideologies of destiny and communal commitments. This development is thus a challenge to democratization, human-rights policies and the further development of neutral political spaces acceptable to all different denominations.

The group drew attention to the still problematic positioning of Africa in the global economy and political order but also to the new economic, and thus political, interest in the continent among emerging foreign players like China, India, Middle Eastern countries and other newcomers like Brazil, that are focused on trade and investment. These new players have been giving economic and political-diplomatic support to incumbent African regimes without preconditions, and have become important competitors of the traditional donor countries, reconfiguring Africa's role in the world today. Several of the group's current studies highlight this issue.

Another salient theme is environmental decline and climate change, and their consequences have contributed to conflict sensitivity in Africa, often but not always giving rise to resource competition. These conditions also led to a growing dependency by local populations on governments and on the donor community, undermining self-help and existing social networks. It can be seen that African civil-society organizations, while hailed by donor countries and international NGOs as vital, were constantly under pressure, with their manoeuvring space being kept under close surveillance and being reduced or co-opted by African state authorities.

Against the backdrop of such problems, the group's members also noted the remarkable dynamism of cities and specific actors such as aspiring (business) elites, youngsters and new social movements that are connecting to global frames of

reference through discourses of human rights, democracy and accountable governance as well as of religious community. This will define many of the future trajectories of Africa. In this context, it was noted that African diasporas or migrant communities that are in contact with their countries back home also infuse local developments in Africa in a significant manner.

Key journal articles (A journals):

- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Discomfiture of democracy? The 2005 election crisis in Ethiopia and its aftermath', *African Affairs* 105: 1-27.
- Ellis, S. (2008), 'Religion and politics: Taking African epistemologies seriously', *Journal of Modern African Studies* 45: 385-401.
- Ellis, S. (2009), 'West Africa's international drug trade', *African Affairs* 108: 171-196.
- Soares, B. (2006), 'Islam in Mali in the neoliberal era', *African Affairs* 105: 77-95.
- Walraven, K. van (2009), 'Decolonisation by referendum: The anomaly of Niger and the fall of Sawaba 1958-1959', *Journal of African History* 50: 269-292.

Most important books and/or chapters in books:

- Abbink, J. & I. van Kessel (eds) (2004), *Vanguard or vandals: Youth, politics and conflict in Africa*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2004), *Worlds of power: Religious thought and political practice in Africa*. London: C. Hurst / New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ellis, S. & I. van Kessel (eds) (2009), *Movers and shakers: Social movements in Africa*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Soares, B., with R. Otayek (eds) (2007), *Islam and Muslim politics in Africa*. Basingstoke/New York: Palgrave Macmillan (French edition in 2009).
- Soares, B. (2005), *Islam and the prayer economy: History and authority in a Malian town*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press / Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

Research unit on *Connections in African Knowledge*

Book-publication projects highlight the unit's research themes and results: (i) Globalization: *Situating globality* (with R. van Dijk) and *Commodities: Things, agency, and identities* (with P. Geschiere); (ii) The African state: *Truth in politics* (with P-J. Salazar & S. Osha), on the South-African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and *Researching power and identity in African state formation* (with M. Doornbos); (iii) South-North co-operation in the production of Africanist knowledge, which led to *Quest* special issues: *Lines and rhizomes: The transcontinental element in African philosophies*, and (with S. Osha) *African feminisms*; (iv) The reconstruction of African knowledges in pre- and protohistory: *Expressions of traditional wisdom from Africa and beyond*, *Black Athena comes of age*, and (with E. Venbrux) *New perspectives on myth*. The overall objective has been to formulate empirical models for the place of Africa in global cultural history using genetics, linguistics, archaeology and comparative mythology as ancillary sciences.

Key publications:

- Binsbergen, W. van (2009), *Expressions of traditional wisdom from Africa and beyond: An exploration in intercultural epistemology*, Brussels: Royal Academy of Overseas Sciences/Academie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-mer, Classes des Sciences morales et politiques, Mémoire in-8, Nouvelle Série, Tome 53, fasc. 4.
- Binsbergen, W. van, with E. Venbrux (eds) (2010), *New perspectives on myth: Proceedings of the second annual conference of the International Association for Comparative Mythology, Ravenstein (the Netherlands), 19-21 August 2008*, Haarlem: Papers in Intercultural Philosophy – Transcontinental Comparative Studies, No. 5.

• *Innovative research*

The ASC aims to have a pioneering role in African Studies by exploring new vistas of research as well as contributing empirically rich and innovative contributions in the theoretical domain. This implies identifying new themes to reflect changing realities in Africa as well as rethinking accepted bodies of knowledge and standard opinions. This

aim is also being translated into research-related education in the Research Masters programme and PhD projects (see Section 3.6) that staff are regularly engaged in. Below are some examples of research projects that are considered innovative and were undertaken in the period under review.

- The Mobile Africa revisited research programme was funded by NWO/WOTRO in 2008. It was formulated around the theme of the development of mobile telephony in Africa and its introduction in remote areas of Africa over the last decade. The mobile phone serves here as a lens for understanding the relationship between marginality, communication and societal changes, a theme that has attracted a great deal of attention from the media and academia alike.
- The ASC started research on Pentecostal churches in the mid 1990s when these churches were still an upcoming phenomenon in Africa. They are today known as the new, migrant churches in Africa and have attracted much research, also in other Dutch universities. A new angle of this research at the ASC was formulated in relation to the HIV/AIDS epidemic as it appeared that these churches were developing a special policy on sexuality as a response to the epidemic and related NGO-money flows.
- The history of technology and societal change or transformation in Africa is an old theme in historical studies that has taken on a new form at the ASC with a research programme on the history of the internal combustion engine in Africa. This research programme, which ends in 2011, has revived the debate on the history of innovation in Africa.
- In 2010, a project started on the impact of community health-based insurance (CBHI) schemes on the well-being of adults and children in Togo. This research is being undertaken in close collaboration with NGOs involved in the financing and implementation of such schemes. This project is innovative because households and their members are being followed for five years in a panel study that is specifically investigating the long-term effects of CBHI on participants' health, notably children, and the effect it has on the economic position of the participating households. To date, most research on CBHI has only examined the functioning of the schemes and has not looked at the results for those insured.
- The Shallow wells improvement project is a good example of the successful combination of long-term innovative research and practices. It has gained good insight in the growth and decline of the uses of shallow wells in Kajiado district in Kenya and its findings have led to a shallow-wells manual. The research has also been able to document the drying up of shallow wells due to commercial agricultural activities in the region. The research is contributing to initiatives supporting local well owners such as the establishment of water users' associations and the search for new technology.
- As part of a project on urban agriculture in Nakuru, Kenya, a special study on urban school farming in relation to school feeding was carried out. Despite its high societal relevance, for instance touching on several Millennium Development Goals, this was the first study ever to be carried out in this neglected field. The study showed that the problem of high food prices, which negatively influence the development of school feeding programmes, can be partly overcome by engaging in school farming.
- An in-depth socio-historical study of the little-known but important revolutionary Sawaba movement in Niger is being conducted by one of the ASC's researchers. This study includes research on Niger's formative and controversial first decade following independence and its relationship with France, its former colonial power. It offers an innovative theoretical reassessment of the decolonization process and French politics in an emerging independent Africa in general. This study, to be published in 2011, is a pioneering work in methodological, empirical and theoretical senses.
- The changing role of Islam and Muslim public intellectuals in West Africa was explored on the basis of multi-sited fieldwork, combining thorough ethnographic research with wider theoretical reflections of the changing features of the predominantly Muslim societies there and their wider, global implications, for example for politics. This

comparative project attracted funding from the French and Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and has resulted in two books, to which various ASC researchers contributed.

- A final example of innovative research is a project on political culture in northeast Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia) that is based on empirical research on the experiences and institutional choices made by relevant actors. The importance of local views and practices on politics as they have interacted with cultural and religious representations has become evident. In addition, the conflict-generating potential of religion in the public sphere and the peculiar impact of ethnicity on political performance and governance were highlighted. The ASC researcher involved worked with an Ethiopian colleague on a book on religious polemics in Ethiopia as part of this project.

3.4 Output

• *Academic output 2004-2010*

The ASC has adopted the CERES rating system to measure its academic output.¹⁹ Table 3.1 presents an overview of all its *academic* output in the 2004-2010 period (in numbers, i.e. non-weighted) as compared with the previous evaluation period (1997-2003).²⁰ The shaded part of the table shows that the absolute number of publications is higher (551) than in the previous period (341). The average number of publications per year thus shows an increase. In addition, the total input (i.e. the estimated time spent on research in fte) was somewhat lower in 2004-2010 (63.0 in 7 years) than in 1997-2002 (69.2 in 6 years). As a result, the average number of academic publications per fte increased even stronger than the score per year. In summary, academic output has increased substantially compared to the previous evaluation period.

The number of articles in A and B journals increased from 32 in the 1997-2002 period to 38 in the 2004-2010 period. In total, 23 articles appeared in A journals²¹ and 15 in B journals²². The actual number of publications in A and B journals *per year* shows no increase but when measured *per fte*, an increase can be seen.

Table 3.1 shows that the increase in the number of publications applies to all types of publications, i.e. journal articles, books and chapters in books. The strongest growth concerns chapters in books in the AB category, which can partly be explained by the

¹⁹ Some disciplines already have a long-standing internal valuation culture but for others it has been almost impossible to come to an agreement about the valuation of publications and scientific output. For this reason, the national research school CERES developed an integrated system to rate publications and output. In 2006 the European Association of Development Institutes, EADI, adopted the CERES rating system of scientific journals as a basis for its own performance valuation work at European level. Since then, other researchers and research institutions have also used this tool. For more details, see http://ceres.fss.uu.nl/component/option.com_wrapper/Itemid.7/

A well-known way of measuring academic reputation is by means of bibliometric analysis (or citation index). For an institute like the ASC, with its broad range of disciplines, this is problematic for various reasons. Firstly, citation indexes are commonly used in some disciplines (like economics) but much less so in others (such as anthropology and human geography). Secondly, a deliberate choice is sometimes made for publication in a lower-ranking, regional (and less cited) journal in order to reach the African academic community better. Thirdly, bibliometrics are usually confined to journal articles in English and so publications in other languages, including French and Dutch, are not considered. This, because of the ASC's character, does not do justice to the Centre's output.

²⁰ A complete list of all written output for 2004-2010 is given in Annex 4.

²¹ *African Affairs* (8), *Journal of African History* (4), *Journal of Modern African Studies* (2), *World Development* (2), *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* (2), *American Historical Review* (1), *Ecology and Society* (1), *Electoral Studies* (1), *Foreign Affairs* (1) and *Geoforum* (1).

²² *Afrika Spectrum* (3), *Current History* (2), *Journal of Southern African Studies* (2), *Africa* (1), *Anthropos* (1), *Development and Change* (1), *Habitat International* (1), *Journal of Agrarian Change* (1), *Journal of Eastern African Studies* (1), *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* (1) and *Social Compass* (1).

Table 3.1 Overview of academic output,^a 2004-2010

	1997-2002 ^b			2004-2010		
	total	per yr	per fte	total	per yr	per fte
Journal articles						
AB journals ^c	32	5.3	0.5			
A journals				23	3.3	0.4
B journals				15	2.1	0.2
C journals	34	5.7	0.5	90	12.9	1.4
D journals	42	7.0	0.6	34	4.9	0.5
<i>Total journal articles</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Books and book chapters						
Books						
AB publishers ^c	26	4.3	0.4			
A publishers				2	0.3	0.0
B publishers				38	5.4	0.6
C publishers	16	2.7	0.2	23	3.3	0.4
D publishers	8	1.3	0.1	14	2.0	0.2
<i>Total books</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Book chapters						
AB publishers ^c	99	16.5	1.4			
A publishers				4	0.6	0.1
B publishers				185	26.4	2.9
C publishers	46	7.7	0.7	70	10.0	1.1
D publishers	38	6.3	0.5	53	7.6	0.8
<i>Total book chapters</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>
<i>Total books & book chapters</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Publications by rating category						
AB ^c	157	26.2	2.3			
A				29	4.1	0.5
B				238	34.0	3.8
C	96	16.0	1.4	183	26.1	2.9
D	88	14.7	1.3	101	14.4	1.6
Total	341	56.8	4.9	551	78.7	8.8
Other academic output						
Scientific reports	10	1.7	0.1	0	0	0.0
Working papers	26	4.3	0.4	24	3.4	0.4
Inaugural lectures etc.	2	0.3	0.0	5	0.4	0.0
Book reviews ^d (ABCD journals)	?			86	12.3	1.4
Completed PhDs ^d	?			24	3.4	0.4

Notes:

a) The table shows all academic output for which credits are given in the CERES rating system.

b) Although 2003 was included in the previous evaluation, this was done at the last moment. As a result, only a general figure, and not a precise and detailed output measurement, could be presented in the 2004 self-evaluation report. For this reason, 2003 has been omitted from this table.

c) In the 1997-2003 Self-evaluation report, as well as in the Mid-term self-evaluation report 2004-2008, the categories A and B were grouped together (see *Self-evaluation mid-term review 2004-2008*, p. 27).

d) Book reviews and completed PhD projects were not included in the output measurement in the previous period.

successful *African Dynamics* series published by Brill (B). As for journal articles, there is a shift from non-refereed (D) to refereed (ABC) journals. However, the goal should be a further shift from C to A and B.

Such a move might conflict with the policy of publishing more with African colleagues as a reflection of joint research undertakings and publishing in/with Africa-based journals/publishers (even if these do not rank higher than C) since the international scientific and policy-oriented forum at which the ASC is aiming is also in Africa. A balance has to be found (or maintained) between a policy of publishing more in high-ranking journals on the one hand, and a policy of publishing more in/with Africa(ns) on the other.

The large number of publications by Brill demands that the ASC maintain its current high level of quality assurance, which is either a double-blind external review system of papers and manuscripts or, as is the case with the *African Dynamics* series, an intensive critical debate on papers in focused mini-conferences and authors' workshops. Moreover, the quality and reputation of journals and publishers (potentially being used as outlets for publications should be regularly discussed among the research staff.

• *Input-output analysis*

The CERES output measurement system attempts to combine the quantity *and* quality of all (measured) output in a certain period in two overall figures, one for *all* output and one for *refereed* output (ABCP). These figures are weighted, i.e. the total output as measured in terms of the number of credits given for each publication or activity (output) is divided by the total amount of fte spent on these publications or activities (input). To assess input, an estimate is made for each individual researcher of the percentage of his/her time spent on all activities for which credits are given. This means that time spent on teaching and management as well as illness is deducted from each person's input. This ends up in a total input of 63 fte in the 2004-2010 period and equals about 55% of the research staff's total time. The remaining 45% was spent on teaching and supervision (ca. 20%), management (ca. 15%) and activities for a wider audience such as the media and advisory work (ca. 10%).

The weighted figures are presented in Table 3.2. It shows that the ASC performed well in the period under review in comparison with the overall CERES results for 2001-2005 and very well compared to the CERES norms. In comparison with the ASC's previous external evaluation, output measurement scores are also much higher as a result of higher productivity and more realistic (i.e. lower) input figures, which automatically lead to higher output scores. The latter is in itself a sign of the more varied range of activities being performed by ASC researchers, including for example teaching on the Research Masters course (see Section 3.6).

Table 3.2 Output measurement scores^a (in credits per fte)

	All output	ABCP ^b output
ASC 2004-2010	30.1	22.4
ASC 2004-2008	29.0	21.6
ASC 1997-2003	15.3	12.3
CERES 2001-2005	27.3	18.8
CERES norm	15.0	10.0

Notes:

a) Based on the CERES output measurement system.

b) Includes all written output in peer-reviewed journals and books with publishers using a referee system (ABC) and completed PhD theses (P).

• *Publications strategy*

The ASC's publications strategy focuses on two areas. The first is related to the number of publications (see Table 3.1) and concerns the publications by individual ASC researchers. As stated in the *ASC Policy Plan 2009-2012*, basic research should target A/B publications for a scientific audience and be 'translated' into publications for a wider audience too, including policy-makers. However, African publishing outlets should not be neglected. It is, therefore, important for the Centre to publish in African-based journals and with publishers in Africa and to co-author articles and books with African researchers. The dilemma is that African-based journals and publishers generally have a relatively low ranking in the CERES rating system, even though many are of high quality.

The second focus concerns the Centre's own academic book series. There are five series: three with Brill Academic Publishers in Leiden (B publisher), one with Langaa in Cameroon (C publisher) and one 'in-house' series (D). Some of these were initiated during the previous evaluation period but all the series were fully developed during the period under review. For a complete list of all the books published in these series, see Annex 5.

- *African Dynamics* (Brill). This is an annual publication that presents the results of current research at the ASC. It is linked to the ASC seminar programme in the sense that the contents of each volume consist of the draft chapters that were presented at an ASC (mini) conference by expert contributors from the ASC and elsewhere. The series started in 2001 and has been successful in terms of reviews as well as sales. Most volumes illustrate the multidisciplinary nature of the Centre's research, i.e. with editors and contributors from different theme groups and with contributions that look at a specific theme from different perspectives. In this sense, *African Dynamics* is a good example of cooperation between the Centre's theme groups.²³
- *Afrika-Studiecentrum Series* (Brill). This series aims to present the best of African Studies in the field of social sciences in the Netherlands. Publication in this series is open to all Dutch Africanists and to African scholars who are affiliated to a Dutch academic institution. The series has an international editorial board²⁴ and all books are double-blind reviewed. The first book published in this series came out in 2003. In the 2004-2010 period, 17 books were published in this series.²⁵
- *Africa Yearbook* (Brill). The *Africa Yearbook* covers the major domestic political developments and foreign policy and socio-economic trends in Sub-Saharan Africa in one calendar year. It has articles on all Sub-Saharan states and each of the four sub-regions (West, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa), focusing on major cross-border developments and sub-regional organizations. There are also articles on continental developments, Africa and the United Nations, and European-African relations. While the articles are academically sound and meticulously researched, the *Yearbook* is mainly aimed at the requirements of a wide range of target groups: students, politicians, diplomats, administrators, journalists, teachers, practitioners in the field of development aid as well as business people. The *Africa Yearbook* is a co-production with the *Institut für Afrika-Studien* and the *Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation*.²⁶
- *Langaa/ASC series* (Langaa). This is a co-series with Langaa Publishers in Cameroon. This series came into being following the decision to co-publish in Africa. All the publications in this series are double-blind reviewed. The first volume appeared in 2009 and so far three volumes have been published.

²³ See <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Publications/AfricanDynamics.aspx>.

²⁴ The current editorial board consists of Dr Piet Konings (ASC), Dr Paul Mathieu (FAO-SDAA, Rome), Prof. Deborah Posel (University of Witwatersrand, South Africa), Prof. Nicolas van de Walle (Cornell University, US) and Dr Ruth Watson (Newnham College, Cambridge, UK).

²⁵ See <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Publications/Afrika-StudiecentrumSeries.aspx>.

²⁶ See <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Publications/AEGISYearbook.aspx>. Before the *Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation* stepped in, NAI Uppsala was involved. *Africa Yearbook* also has an online version.

- *African Studies Collection* (ASC). This series is the sequel to the ASC Research Reports series and is open to all Dutch Africanists as well as African scholars affiliated to a Dutch academic institution. The series includes PhD dissertations, monographs and edited volumes, as well as the annual winner of the ASC's Masters Thesis Award. Occasionally, above-average Masters theses are also published in this series. The series started in 2007 and 29 books have appeared in the four years up to the end of 2010.²⁷
- The ASC occasionally publishes manuscripts that do not fit in one of its other series as *ASC Occasional Publications*. There were two in the period under review.²⁸
- *ASC Working Papers* can be considered as 'work in progress'. The series is open to all Dutch Africanists as well as to African scholars affiliated to a Dutch academic institution. In the 2004-2010 period, 39 working papers appeared in this series.²⁹

• *Alternative ways of publishing*

Although the ASC's publications strategy is mainly based on written publications (books, journal articles), other ways of disseminating research results are emerging. Presenting research in visual form is increasingly part of academic work. ASC researchers have produced films in the past³⁰ and today experiments are being undertaken to expand this media, especially in the Mobile Africa revisited research programme. Websites are another increasingly important avenue for presenting research results. The ASC has its own website with pages specifically devoted to research, but researchers are also making their own websites.³¹ The number of visitors to these websites shows that they are important channels for dissemination. Web publications are part of this new form of publication too. Film and websites as alternative ways of presenting research results will be explored in the future and tie in with the LDI's policy of developing a film archive and encouraging online access and web visibility.

• *Open Access*

The ASC is a strong advocate of Open Access and supports the Berlin Declaration on Open Access because (i) products paid for with public money should be publicly available; and (ii) it makes ASC publications more widely available in Africa. The full text of all the books in the ASC's in-house book series (the *African Studies Collection*) and the *ASC Working Papers* are put on the Internet as soon as the books are published. In total, more than 1250 ASC publications are now stored in the 'Collection ASC' at Leiden University's repository. Of these, 70% are freely accessible and many others will soon be too.

It is important that the books in the ASC series published by Brill are freely accessible as well. Some years ago, it was agreed that the embargo period for titles in *African Dynamics* and the *Afrika-Studiecentrum Series* would be 2.5 years, after which the books would be fully available on the internet. A special case is the *Africa Yearbook*. This is a perfect example of the maximum-benefit possibilities when available in open access, and with linking options from one year to the next for each country or region. Discussions with Brill were still on-going at the end of 2010 but Brill had agreed to experiment with open access for a two-month period at the beginning of 2011.

²⁷ See <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Publications/AfricanStudiesCollection.aspx>.

²⁸ See <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Publications/Occasional.aspx>.

²⁹ The ASC's working papers are not included in Annex 5. For an overview, see <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Publications/WorkingPapers.aspx>.

³⁰ For example, films made by Emile van Rouveroy van Nieuwaal.

³¹ See, for example, the special website of the Mobile Africa revisited programme and the websites of Wim van Binsbergen and Ton Dietz.

3.5 Academic reputation

- *Signs of importance for research staff*

In the period under review, ASC researchers were invited to give presentations at 100 conferences and seminars. Of these, 29 involved keynote speeches. The research project on mobile phones was particularly successful in this respect and generated many such invitations.

At least seven ASC researchers were invited to be visiting professors or visiting fellows at universities outside the Netherlands: Northwestern University (US), Hamburg University (Germany, twice), the University of Cape Town (South Africa), the University of Pretoria (South Africa), Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (Kenya) and the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales* (Paris). One ASC researcher spent seven shorter periods of time as a visiting scholar at two academic institutions in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Many ASC researchers were members of editorial boards of either journals or book series. About 30 journals had an ASC researcher on their editorial boards in the period under review (see Annex 6-A). The large majority (87%) of these are peer-reviewed journals. Among them are two A journals (*African Affairs* and the *Journal of Modern African Studies*) and three B journals (*Afrika Spectrum*, the *Cambridge Journal of Economics* and the *International Review of Social History*). In addition, ASC staff were represented on the editorial boards of ten book series, including one A publisher (Blackwell) and one B publisher (Brill, four series).

Several ASC researchers were members of an academic board, a steering committee or a jury (see Annex 6-B). Not surprisingly, NWO/WOTRO dominates this list. The ASC was quite successful in obtaining funds from NWO/WOTRO during the period under review (see Table 2.3). More generally and as stated earlier in relation to the figures presented in Table 2.3, the Centre managed to obtain a substantial amount of money from external (competitive and non-competitive) funding agencies. This can be regarded as a positive sign regarding the academic reputation of the ASC.

- *Seminars and conferences organized by the ASC*

Table 3.3 gives an overview of the number of conferences and seminars that were organized by the ASC in the period under review. Eleven international conferences were held, several of which were co-organized with other institutions and took place elsewhere.³² By far the most important in terms of size and organizational input was the European Conference on African Studies (ECAS), which was held in Leiden from 11-14 July 2007.³³ Almost 800 participants (including 286 PhD students) from 52 countries attended the event and about 640 participants convened panels and/or gave papers. The title was 'African alternatives: Initiative and creativity beyond current constraints' and the panels discussed subjects ranging from religion, state formation, Islam, HIV/AIDS, education and literature to decentralization and politics. The opening keynote speech was given by Moeletsi Mbeki, a prominent South African businessman and the then deputy chairman of the South African Institute of International Affairs. The closing address was given by Bert Koenders, the then Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation.

³² Examples are the conferences on 'Islam, disengagement of the state, and globalization in Africa' (with CEAN that was held in Paris in 2005) and on 'Youth and the global South: Religion, politics and the making of youth in Africa, Asia and the Middle East' (with CODESRIA, ISIM and IIAS, that was held in Dakar in 2006).

³³ ECAS is an AEGIS initiative and is held once every two years. The first conference was held in London (SOAS) in 2005, the second in Leiden (ASC) and the third in Leipzig (IfA) in 2009.

Table 3.3 Conferences and seminars 2004-2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
International conferences/symposiums		1	3	1	4	1	1	11
Study days	4	1	1				2	8
Workshops	2		1	1	1	1	2	8
Seminars*	22	19	13	20	31	25	29	159
ASC/BuZa** study days		1		1	1		1	4
Public debates		3						3
Expert meetings		3	3	1				7
IS Academy lectures/seminars					6	4	5	15
Film screenings	11	10						21
Total	39	38	21	24	43	31	40	236

* Including lunch seminars and PhD seminars.

** BuZa = Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The decline in the number of ASC seminars in 2005 and 2006 was due to the committee experimenting with having less frequent seminars (once a month instead of once every two/three weeks) to see whether this would result in better attendance figures. This appeared not to be the case so it was decided to continue planning 12-14 seminars per year in addition to the lunchtime seminars given by ASC researchers or visiting fellows. This explains the increase in the overall number of seminars from 2006 onwards.

The ASC/BuZa (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) study days offer an opportunity for staff from the Ministry and ASC researchers to discuss current issues on a certain theme. This is usually an annual event although in some years the study day formed part of another meeting, such as an expert meeting or an IS Academy seminar. These meetings are always well attended by staff members from both organizations. Three public debates on topical African issues were organized in cooperation with NCDO in 2005 as part of the *Arena Africana* programme. The debates were held in *De Balie*, Amsterdam and attended by small but interested audiences.³⁴

The seven expert meetings mentioned in Table 3.3 were part of a programme initiated by the Development Policy Review Network (DPRN) to bring together researchers, journalists, policy-makers and NGO staff. In 2005 and 2006, the ASC organized three regional expert meetings on East Africa, West Africa and the Horn of Africa respectively, at the request of DPRN. However in 2007 it was decided to combine the three meetings into one bigger event because attendance in 2006 had been disappointing.

Six lectures were organized in the context of the IS Academy's 'The State in Africa', in The Hague and Leiden in 2008 when topics such as oil and politics, the role of India and China in Africa as well as issues of governance and development were discussed. Another eight lectures were organized in 2009 and 2010. In 2009 and also as part of the IS Academy, ASC and BuZa organized a big event on 'Elections in Africa: Fair, façade or failure?' aimed at identifying the positive and negative aspects of African elections by considering the subject from a scientific, political as well as a policy point of view.

In addition to seminars, the ASC used to screen monthly films and documentaries from the Centre's large video collection. However due to low attendance figures, this *CinemAfrica* programme was discontinued in 2006, although films are still screened on

³⁴ This activity fits in with the ASC's aim of reaching a wider audience in the Netherlands (see Section 4.2).

other occasions, such as at the ECAS conference and as part of an educational programme.

A huge audience, including many Ghanaians, welcomed Ghana's former president John Kufuor at a special ASC 'Meet the ex-president!' seminar on 25 September 2009. He engaged in discussion with panel members and answered a barrage of questions from the floor. This seminar is an example of increasing media attention for some of the ASC's seminars and conferences that aim to reach out to a wider audience on occasions.

• *Africa Thesis Award*

Since 2003, the ASC has awarded a prize for the best Masters thesis in the field of social sciences on Sub-Saharan Africa. It was initiated by the Scientific Advisory Council and aims to encourage student research and writing on Africa and to promote the study of African cultures and societies. Only theses originally ranked as 'very good' can be submitted and dozens of theses are submitted annually from all over the world (including Africa) and judged by a jury of two ASC members and three from elsewhere. The prize is € 1000 and publication of the winning thesis in the ASC's *African Studies Collection* series.

3.6 Research-related teaching and supervision

Although teaching is part of not the ASC's core business, one of the Centre's objectives is to make its research output available through academic education. This takes three forms: (i) the Research Masters in African Studies;³⁵ (ii) teaching at other (Dutch) academic institutions; and (3) supervision of PhD and Masters students.

In 2003, the SAC advised the ASC to take the lead in the organization and accreditation of a Research Masters in African Studies (ResMaAS). The successful establishment of this course was considered an important contribution towards the academic status and progress of African Studies in the Netherlands. Though registered at Leiden University's Faculty of Humanities, the ASC plays a key role in the ResMaAS, which started in the 2005/2006 academic year. Its design and current execution demonstrates the ASC's leading role in the network of Africanists and African Studies in the Netherlands.³⁶ The programme was drawn up and accredited by Leiden University but has also had enthusiastic support from important research groups in African Studies at other universities in the Netherlands, particularly Wageningen University. The agreement between the ASC and the Faculty of Humanities also covers the distribution of revenue from MPhil diplomas granted according to the input that various parties (ASC, Faculty of Humanities UL, Faculty of Social Sciences UL, other Africanists in the Netherlands) invest in curriculum development and teaching.

Teaching at other academic institutions is a normal activity for all tenured researchers at the ASC and can take three forms. Firstly, some members of the research staff have a chair at a Dutch university and give scheduled courses annually. Secondly, several

³⁵ Although ResMaAS is an important activity at the ASC (accounting for an estimated 10% of the staff's annual research time), it is only briefly dealt with in this report because it was evaluated separately in 2010 when it received a very positive assessment and was reaccredited for the next six years.

³⁶ The ResMaAS is joint undertaking of Leiden University's Faculty of Humanities and the Faculty of Social Sciences, and the African Studies Centre. The programme's director, Prof. Mirjam de Bruijn, is from the African Studies Centre and is a professor at the Faculty of Humanities. The programme's coordinator, Dr Azeb Amha, is a staff member at the African Studies Centre and also a lecturer at the Faculty of Humanities. Africanists from elsewhere in the Netherlands also teach on this Masters programme and are represented on the ResMaAS Board.

ASC researchers give specific lectures as part of an annual course, including the African Studies course at CNWS research school (discontinued) and the summer schools organized by CERES research school and AEGIS. And thirdly and almost without exception, all ASC researchers give lectures at academic institutions on an *ad hoc* basis, mostly in the Netherlands but also aboard.

The ASC fulfils a central role in the Netherlands in terms of the supervision of PhD students involved in social and historical research in Africa. In 2010 alone, ASC researchers supervised some 90 PhD students (of whom 43% were Africans). This is twice as many as at the end of the previous evaluation period (45 in 2003) and can partly be attributed to the fact that there are currently more ASC professors at Dutch universities than seven years ago. Another factor is the increase in the number of large, externally funded research projects in which PhD students are involved. The ASC offers a key role in the PhD and supervisors' training activities on the SANPAD programme in South Africa.

The supervision of Masters students has always been a task ASC staff were involved in but it used to only be by invitation from a supervisor outside the ASC. However, with the introduction of the ResMaAS and the increased number of ASC professors at Dutch universities, the number of Masters students requiring supervision has increased. In 2010, more than 25 Masters students (10 of whom were from Africa) were being supervised by ASC researchers.

3.7 Conclusions

Strengths

The ASC has continued to strengthen its prominent position in the national and international research context not only through joint research on international collaborative projects, seminars and book publications but also by strategically organizing input in the Centre's own research and debates. At a national level, the significant increase in ASC staff members holding chairs at Dutch universities has contributed to closer links with these universities and some successful applications for external research funds, including for PhDs.

The organization of ASC research in theme groups has provided an inspiring environment for multidisciplinary research. Two theme groups concluded their research programme in the period under review with a joint key publication in the successful *African Dynamics* series, while the third group did so with a more specialized publication.

In the same period, there was increased coherence in the theme groups' research activities³⁷ – be it not to the same degree in all theme groups – which resulted in more integrated multidisciplinary research objectives in the 2007-2011 research programme. Agenda-setting with respect to this new research programme started in 2005 and included interaction with national and international scientific and policy experts, including a number of high-profile experts from Africa.

The period under review saw a considerable increase in publications for the scientific forum, both per year and per fte in all publication categories and a notable shift towards publications in better-quality journals (or publishers). The overall input-output score has

³⁷ Despite the conflicts that arose in two theme groups, as described on p. 20.

increased dramatically since the previous external evaluation and even somewhat since the recent mid-term review.

Weaknesses

Though the results of initial attempts are promising, the prominent international position of the ASC has not yet yielded significant international funding. The increase in ASC staff members with chairs at Dutch universities has affected senior research capacity and it is important that these positions be used to strengthen (and link) the research capacities at both the ASC and the university departments concerned.

Senior research capacity has decreased and weakened the viability of the theme groups. And although PhD students have reinforced the ASC's research capacity, they also require supervision by senior researchers. The Centre's ambition to 'cover' all fields in the social sciences has come under stress, as in the course of time attention and fte in the fields of law and economics has dwindled. Finally, increased coherence in theme-group research activities has resulted in a degree of compartmentalization in the ASC, possibly to the detriment of innovation and additional multidisciplinaryity.

Despite the considerable growth in the number of publications in A and B categories, there has been very little growth in the number of articles in A and B journals. This is related to the fact that the Centre does not want to neglect the specifically Africa-based scientific forum, and Africa-based journals generally have a lower ranking (C or D). Publishing in high-ranking journals and in Africa-based journals should, therefore, not be a matter of 'either-or' but of 'and-and'.

Opportunities

The ASC's international position and its role in AEGIS should enable it to step up efforts to increase external funding for international collaborative research projects. Researchers with chairs at universities should function as a bridge to embedding strong, external Africanist theme groups in the Centre rather than becoming embedded outside the Centre. Internal discussions on new emerging research issues will also identify new priorities for external links.

The rapidly changing social, economic and political landscape in Africa requires a new debate at the Centre on emerging issues that need to be included in its research. Debates on emerging issues will not only serve to formulate a new research programme but will also stimulate internal cooperation and the formation of new dynamic groupings of researchers.

There is the potential to strive for even more top publications and pay greater attention to the Africa-based forum, even if this means publishing in lower-quality journals. This also implies furthering the internal debate on what scientific quality and pioneering research means and which indicators are most appropriate in determining this, including methods of international benchmarking. It should be made clear how individual researchers can contribute to this.

Threats

At the national level, researchers holding chairs at Dutch universities are becoming incorporated in the dynamics of these universities and the ASC runs the risk of its own research capacity and intellectual involvement becoming less focused. The enormous increase in the number of PhD students being supervised by ASC researchers (not only by those with chairs at universities) has placed extra demands on senior-research staff time for supervision and is putting pressure on their own research activities.

The inevitability of the need for external funding may lead to the independent research agenda of the ASC and the internal coherence of research coming under pressure. Applications for external funding should therefore be targeted at those funding programmes with thematic priorities that coincide with the ASC's research agenda.

Without fruitful internal debate, the high-quality scientific profile of the Centre cannot be maintained. In addition, the viability of area studies not only depends on the area focus but also on possibilities for comparative analysis.

4 Societal relevance

Measuring societal relevance of scientific research and documentation activities has only recently received attention from research evaluation specialists. In the official evaluation protocol (SEP) it is relatively unimportant. In parts of the Netherlands Science Foundation (NWO, and particularly NWO-WOTRO/Research for development, ZonMW/Health research and STD/Technology development) it is becoming more prominent (and called: 'valorization'). And there has been a report by the Consultative Committee of Sector Councils for Research and Development (COS)³⁸ in which attempts have been presented to develop a methodology for measuring relevance. The ASC uses the CERES method, in which relevance always was part of the assessment criteria although in a pioneering way. We may still say that the method of assessing relevance is still in its infancy, so this chapter is an attempt without many examples to lean on, combining elements from the CERES methods, with additions from the Sci_Quest method.

The mission of ASC requires substantially more emphasis on societal relevance in the evaluation of its activities than what is normal in academic assessments; hence our decision to devote a full chapter to societal relevance. One should not restrict this to 'policy relevance' only. The ASC's stakeholders outside academia are not only policy-makers, and certainly not only in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands (although it is an important partner and funding agent of our work). The ASC's stakeholders can also be found in NGOs, the media, the business community, the general public ('public opinion') and people working in various types of education and training agencies; and all of it not only in the Netherlands, but also in Africa, elsewhere in Europe and beyond.

As can be seen, during the 2004-2010 period more emphasis was put on systematically addressing these stakeholders compared to earlier periods, but more should be done, for instance in the form of better integrating stakeholder consultations in research design and dissemination strategies, and in the form of systematically presenting completion reports and ex-post analysis with attention for output, effects and impact of our work. In our forthcoming strategic discussions this item will get a lot of attention.

4.1 ASC links with non-academic institutions in the Netherlands

The ASC has numerous links with non-academic institutions in Dutch society. Some are very visible, such as the various research programmes funded by and co-ordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Tracking Development, IS Academy 'The African State', IS Academy 'Land Governance', Consortium for Development Partnerships, and Islam and Society in Senegal.

³⁸ J. Spaapen, H. Dijkstra & F. Wamelink, 2004 and 2007 (second edition): *Evaluating Research in Context. A Method for Comprehensive Assessment*, COS, together with the Association of Universities in the Netherlands (VSNU) and QANU (Quality Assurance Netherlands Universities). NWO and the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) have been involved as well. The proposed method is called Sci_Quest (a Dutch source is: A.L. Loos, 2007, *Zichtbaar maken van maatschappelijke relevantie van kennis*).

- *Tracking Development* is a five-year project (2007-2011) that aims to contribute to an understanding of the key factors explaining success and failure in the creation of wealth in developing countries. The project is considering why South East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have diverged so sharply in development performance in the last fifty years by comparing four African and four South East Asian countries (in pairs). A PhD student from each country was recruited to investigate a specific subject within the general theme. The project is a joint undertaking by the ASC, KITLV and the Ministry.
- The *IS Academy* programme is a formal partnership between the ASC and the Ministry. The programme entitled 'The African State' encourages research and the sharing of information on the functioning of the state in Africa. The three thematic areas chosen are: 'Good governance and donor intervention in the African state', 'Failing states, conflict and conflict resolution' and 'The state and the private sector'. Three PhD students were selected, while three others joined the programme later. ASC became a partner in a second IS Academy programme on land governance, which was initiated in 2010.
- The *Consortium for Development Partnerships* (CDP) is a research organization linking different research institutes in West Africa, Europe and the US. It aims to develop a research programme that is policy relevant, build research capacity within the institutes involved and further research collaboration between the different institutes. 2007 saw the first fieldwork thanks to a generous grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2010, agreement was reached about the second stage of the programme, to be coordinated by CODESRIA.³⁹
- The Islam and society in Senegal research programme was carried out in collaboration with the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Dakar. The project looked into changing connections between the political, economic and religious spheres in Senegal, and particularly the role of Islamic actors in this process. Research was undertaken by Senegalese and Dutch researchers.

Non-academic stakeholders are also reached through the ASC's seminars and conferences. In general, scientists make up an important part of the audience of these events but informed laymen also form a stable minority, while policy-makers, especially from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are gradually participating more frequently. This is due to targeted invitations and to the organization of seminars and conferences as part of research projects directed at a policy forum. Policy-makers and development practitioners from development NGOs were successfully targeted through a number of annual African regional meetings organized for DPRN (Development Policy Review Network). After a successful start when the networking potential was appreciated as much as the thematic programme, attendance declined because the seminars lost their novelty aspect and participants could no longer participate without obligation or commitment. However they have put a new group of Africa practitioners in contact with the ASC and relations have since been restored with others. Some of these have lasted, as can be seen from attendance figures at public seminars, the European Conference on African Studies (ECAS), NVAS events and the Africa Thesis Award.

Much less visible are the concrete results of activities aimed at different societal organizations such as lectures, presentations, panel discussions, advisory work and memberships of boards of different organizations. Annex 7 gives an overview of such organizations for the period 2008-2010.⁴⁰ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs features separately in this Annex as the ASC's links with it go much deeper than only the above-mentioned research programmes and study days.

³⁹ CDP includes 11 official partners: CODESRIA (coordinator), ASC (sub-coordinator), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague and eight research organizations from four African countries (Nigeria, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Mali). In addition to these official partners, other organizations are also participating, such as the *Centre pour le Dialogue Inter-Parties et la Démocratie* (CMDID), SNV-Mali in Mali and the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy in The Hague.

⁴⁰ As explained in Annex 7, this list is not complete.

Individual ASC researchers have given advice to a wide variety of societal institutions, including for instance several police departments and various NGOs, during the period under review. Advice related to minority groups from Africa (such as Somali and Eritrean immigrants and asylum seekers) who are living in the Netherlands has become increasingly important. There are also the numerous daily questions and requests that come in to the secretariat by telephone or email. These are either answered by one of the staff or the caller is forwarded to another Africa specialist or institute in the Netherlands. Finally, several ASC staff are members of boards or committees of civil-society organizations involved in development issues.

Through its own Board of Governors, the ASC maintains close ties with Dutch society because, as a matter of policy, the Board is comprised of members with different backgrounds. For instance, the present board includes a politician (an MP), a former Dutch ambassador to Africa, a representative of the business world, a representative of the media, and a representative of the academic world. Except for the one member who has a business background, ties with this sector have been almost non-existent. In 2010, however, links with the Netherlands African Business Council (NABC) were firmly established. The ASC and the NABC originate the same roots but in 1958 the Africa Institute was divided into a purely business institute (the present NABC) and a research institute (the ASC). There is now a desire on both sides to establish a closer relationship which will be developed in 2011 and joint celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the 'Afrika Instituut' are being planned for 2012.

A special feature of the ASC's non-academic outreach in the Netherlands concerns its contacts with the media. In the period under review, the ASC was consulted by the media more than 500 times, i.e. more than 70 times a year. This is a substantial increase compared to the previous evaluation period (see Table 4.1) and can be seen as a sign that the Centre is now better known among the media, and hence has become better known among the general public too. Over half (55%) of the media contributions made by ASC staff were radio interviews, while 30% involved interviews with the written press. There were 30 television performances by ASC staff members.

Consultancies

Consultancies roughly take two forms. First, ASC researchers are regularly consulted for advice on certain topics, sometimes involving financial compensation. This is considered a regular part of staff members' work but is different from bigger consultancies in the real sense of the word. The Centre's policy has always been that the ASC is not a consultancy firm and does not aspire to be one. Nevertheless, it is sometimes beneficial to do a requested study as long as the work falls within the research profile of the ASC, the researcher benefits from it by for example being allowed to publish on the basis of the data collected, and it is not undertaken at the cost of other research projects being carried out by the ASC or the researcher(s) concerned. During the period under review, six such consultancies were carried out, notably for CARE International,⁴¹ the World Bank,⁴² DANIDA,⁴³ the Africa Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,⁴⁴ CNV International⁴⁵ (a Dutch trade union) and IOB⁴⁶

⁴¹ Report on natural resource conflicts and farmer-herder conflicts in Sierra Leone.

⁴² J.K. van Donge & H. Kajuni, *The Malawian poverty and social impact analysis: Giving analytical depth and empirical basis to policies*. Report submitted to the Independent Evaluation Group of the World Bank, 2008.

⁴³ This involved a contribution to a longer report written by others.

⁴⁴ This resulted in a book: S. Ellis, *Season of rains; Africa in the world*, published in 2011.

⁴⁵ Two reports: M. Kaag & B. Wade, *Le syndicalisme au Sénégal. Analyse du contexte*, 2008, and A. Leliveld, R. Keja & P. Zanou, 'Words cannot be eaten but they can give hope'; *Perspectives for the trade union movement in Togo. A context analysis commissioned by CNV Internationaal*, Leiden & Cotonou, 2010.

(the Evaluation Department of the Directorate of Development Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). A study on 'Domestic accountability in Benin, Ghana, Mali, Tanzania and Uganda' for VNG International⁴⁷ was still in the reporting stage at the end of 2010.

It is difficult to assess the impact of such consultancies but two examples could suffice:

- The report for CNV International included recommendations on the content of collaboration between CNV International and trade union(s) in Togo. In this sense, it contributes to strategic discussions within CNV International on how to proceed with collaboration with partner trade unions in Togo.
- The country report on Uganda for IOB is the only country report within the evaluation of the sector-wide approach that has been published as a 'stand alone' report in the IOB Working Documents series. Its conclusions have been the subject of much discussion and debate within the Ministry, not only in DAF but also in the department responsible for budget support. Officially, the Ministry did not agree with the conclusions of the report after it was published but, according to reliable sources within IOB, the report was thought to have raised sensitive and relevant issues. The same sources said that the report had ultimately played a role in the decision to change the aid architecture between the Netherlands and Uganda.

4.2 Output for a wider (non-academic) audience

Although primarily a scientific institute, the ASC also has a role to play for a wider audience. Table 4.1 offers an overview of the various types of output that fall into this category. Except for the media contributions, these all concern written output. Compared with the previous period, the table shows an increase of society-directed activities.

Table 4.1 Output for a wider audience, 2004-2010

	1997-2002 ^a			2004-2010		
	total	per yr	per fte	total	per yr	per fte
Articles in category E journals	134 ^b	22.3	1.9	64	9.1	1.0
Books (category E publishers)	1	0.2	0.0	5	0.7	0.1
Chapters in books (cat. E publishers)	4	0.7	0.1	18	2.6	0.3
Film	1	0.2	0.0	1	0.1	0.0
ASC <i>Info Sheets</i>	-	-	-	9	1.3	0.1
Encyclopaedia articles	2	0.3	0.0	72	10.3	1.1
Book reviews (category E journals)	? ^c	?	?	19	2.7	0.3
Reports for external agencies	14	2.3	0.2	17	2.4	0.3
Media contributions ^d	342	48.9	4.9	506	72.3	8.0

Notes:

a) See Note b in Table 3.1.

b) The large number of articles in journals for a wider audience (journals cat. E) in 1997-2002 is due to the work of one ASC researcher who was a member of the editorial board of *Onze Wereld* and wrote a monthly article for the journal (72 articles in total).

c) See Note d in Table 3.1.

d) Mainly interviews with the press, radio and television (the large majority were Dutch media). Articles written for newspapers, magazines or the Internet are included in articles in journals (cat. E).

⁴⁶ Two reports: M. Kaag, *Evaluation of the implementation of the sector-wide approach in Dutch bilateral aid; Country Report Senegal*, IOB Working Documents, 2006, and A. Leliveld, *Evaluation of the implementation of the sector-wide approach in Dutch bilateral aid; Country Report Uganda*, IOB Working Documents, 2006.

⁴⁷ VNG International is the international section of the Dutch Municipalities Association.

Key publications for a wider audience

Agency in Africa / Communication & Technology

- Beek, W. van & M. de Bruijn, with H. van Dijk (2004), six contributions to R. Bedaux & J. van der Waals (eds), *Dogon, mythe en werkelijkheid in Mali / Regards sur les Dogon du Mali*, Leiden: Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde & Gent: Snoeck.
- Bruijn, M. de (2006), 'Nomadisme, staatsvorming en verzet, De Fulbe samenleving in de Sahel', *Zem Zem* 3(2006): 98-102.
- Bruijn, M. de (2008), *De telefoon heeft benen gekregen: Mobiele communicatie en sociale verandering in de marges van Afrika* (The telephone has grown legs: Mobile communication and social change in the margins of African society). Leiden: ASC/Leiden University, inaugural lecture.
- Bruijn, M. de, with S. Sijsma & R. Glasbergen (2009/2010), three films: *Connecting dreams* (film about communication, mobility and borders, Cameroon, the Netherlands); *The wireless camel* (film about communication and mobility in Sudan); *Borders* (film about refugees in Chad).
- Gewalt, J-B. (2004), 'Ontwikkelingshulp faalt door onkunde', *NRC Handelsblad*, 6 October.

Economy, Ecology & Exclusion / Economy, Environment & Exploitation

- Akinyoade, A. (2009), 'One billion people in Africa: Analysis of an expert'. On website of Radio Netherlands Worldwide: www.rnw.nl/africa/article/1-billion-people-africa-analysis-expert
- Dekker, M. (2009), *Zuid-Afrika reisgids*. Haarlem: Dominicus, 350 pp.
- Foeken, D., with S. Owuor & A. Mwangi (2009), 'Coping with increasing food prices in Nakuru, Kenya: Urban school farming as a way to make school lunches affordable'. *Urban Agriculture Magazine* 22, pp. 30-31 (in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and Chinese).
- Rutten, M. (2008), 'De olifanten en het gras'. *De Groene Amsterdammer*, 1 February, pp. 5-6
- Rutten, M., with M. Mwangi (2009), 'Ignoring another inconvenient truth? Challenges in managing Africa's water crisis'. Leiden: African Studies Centre, *Infosheet* 5.

Politics, Culture & Inequality / Social Movements & Political Culture

- Abbink, J., with A. Alders (2005), *Eritrean beauty. The wonderful people of Eritrea*. Veenendaal: PrimaMedia, 160 pp.
- Abbink, J. (2010), 'Elections in Africa 1991-2009: Ways to democracy or breeding grounds for conflict?' Leiden: African Studies Centre, *Infosheet* 9.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2005), 'Why religion has become the new politics', *Financial Times*, 18 January.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'Afrika heeft een sociaal contract nodig', *Openbaar Bestuur* 3, pp. 31-36.
- Kessel, I. van (2010), *Nelson Mandela in een notendop*. Amsterdam: Bert Bakker, 169 pp.

A deliberate attempt by the ASC to disseminate research findings among a wider audience – policy-makers, practitioners, journalists and, to a lesser extent, the general public – are the *ASC Info Sheets*. These are easy-to-read summaries of the main findings of research projects, attractively presented in full-colour, double-folded A3 format (i.e. four A4 pages). The first appeared in 2006 and was well received in a full-page article in one of the popular journals on development cooperation, *Vice Versa*, under the heading "Onderzoeksresultaten in hapklare brokken" (Research results in bite-size chunks). Since 2006, nine *Info Sheets* have appeared⁴⁸ and this type of written output is expected to increase in the future.

An important annual Africa-oriented event in the Netherlands is the Afrika Dag (Africa Day), which is organized by the Evert Vermeer Foundation, an NGO that is connected to the Dutch Labour Party and focuses on international solidarity. This annual event attracts hundreds of people interested in Africa and is an opportunity for the ASC to showcase what the Centre does, meet other institutions and persons with an interest in Africa and sell ASC publications. The ASC has had a booth there for many years and provides speakers for various panels and discussion groups.

Since 2005, the ASC has organized the Afrika-Studieavond (Africa Study Evening), an event linked to the Africa Thesis Award (see Section 3.5: 'Africa Thesis Award') when

⁴⁸ See <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Publications/InfoSheets.aspx>.

the winner receives his/her prize and gives a presentation based on his/her thesis. To attract more people, a public debate is organized as well as an information market. The whole evening is presented by a well-known Dutchman (a 'BN'er') and attracts mainly students but also journalists and people from NGOs. Since 2010, the Award and the Study Evening have been co-sponsored by Radio Netherlands World Service, which in itself shows the increasing importance of the wider audience for the Centre.

Part of the ASC's seminar programme consists of Africa Today seminars, which are aimed not only at academics but also a wider audience. These seminars focus on current affairs in Africa and attract many people, including the African diaspora in the Netherlands.

- *ASC and new media*

A scientific institute in the 21st century needs to publish its scientific results in a traditional way (books, journal articles) but these also have to be available where its potential users are. For this reason, the use of new media like YouTube, Wikipedia, Facebook and others is vital to attract patrons who might be interested in the Centre's research. The ASC notifies almost 2,500 subscribers about upcoming seminars by email and well over 850 about its new publications.

Wikipedia is one of the most widely used websites in the world but to date the ASC has only added information to the Dutch, English and French versions on a modest scale. Apart from small factual corrections of existing Wikipedia entries, the ASC's most notable activity on Wikipedia was initiating articles about journals in African Studies, of which several dozen entries in Wikipedia were made with information on the journals and links to their homepages. The Wikipedia entry on African Studies journals (made in 2009) has helped other institutes on African Studies to add journals to their own lists and has improved information about these journals for the general public. Together with a list of 200 RSS feeds of African Studies journals, this led to the construction (by the ASC and other institutes) of pages on Netvibes and Pageflakes, with overviews of news about Africa and tables of contents (TOCs) of African Studies journals.

The ASC's Mobile Africa research programme has produced short films about telecommunications in Africa. These are available via the ASC website but also on YouTube.⁴⁹ The most popular ASC film on YouTube is *Emanuel Mangengin in Cameroon on mobile phones in Africa*. Another frequently watched film, *The wireless camel*, is about mobile phones in Sudan.

Since 2010, the ASC has also been active on Twitter and Facebook in order to spread interesting news about Africa and the ASC to a wider general public.

4.3 Societal relevance of ASC research in Africa

- *Capacity building*

Capacity building by academics means, above all, supervising African students, particularly PhD students. To give an idea of the ASC's activities in this respect, a comparison has been made between 2010 (the last year of the period under review) and 2003 (the last year of the previous evaluation period). In 2010, 38 African PhD

⁴⁹ See <http://www.youtube.com/user/AfricanStudiesCentre>.

students were being supervised by ASC researchers as opposed to 15 in 2003. This is an increase of 160% (and with fewer researchers).⁵⁰

There are only data for Masters students for 2010 (and these are not complete). In that year, 27 students were supervised by ASC researchers, 10 of whom were Africans. In the 2005-2010 period, 51 students were part of the Research Masters in African Studies programme and, of these, 11 were Africans.

The following examples can be mentioned as other methods of capacity building:

- The land-tenure research project with Ruzivo Trust Zimbabwe (LandAC) has a capacity-building component as visiting fellows' skills in data analysis and the fieldwork skills of selected field researchers in Zimbabwe were improved. This has fed directly into the development of a National Land Policy.
- The study on the impact of community-based health insurance schemes in Togo has offered BA and MA students the opportunity to do research and has helped to develop the analytical capacity within local partner institutions.
- The ongoing research in Kajiado District, Kenya, involved support for several local NGOs and CBOs in conducting research and building a water users' organization.
- The Mobile Africa research programme includes 5 PhD and 7 MA projects, in addition to other forms of capacity building for the institutes involved, such as support in the organization of workshops, as well as the exchange of three African scholars in the ASC visiting fellowship programme.

• *Visiting fellowship programme*

The ASC's visiting fellowship programme is much appreciated by researchers from Africa. Given the lack of resources in research institutions and universities in Africa, the ASC covers fellows' travel and accommodation costs, and provides a monthly living allowance. Due to visa regulations, most visiting fellows can only stay at the ASC for three months. Since 2005, to improve interaction with ASC research staff and the quality of research activities, visiting fellows have been invited depending on the relevance of their work and (post-doc) expertise for the ASC's research programme and the potential for further cooperation. In exceptional cases, a PhD student from Africa may be invited to the ASC through this programme. In the 2004-2010 period, 53 visiting fellows worked at the ASC in Leiden. Of these, 51 were from Africa⁵¹ and came from 19 different African countries. The best-represented countries were Kenya and Nigeria (9 visiting fellows each), Cameroon (7) and Zimbabwe (5).⁵² The large majority of the visiting fellows were male (85%). A complete overview of all the visiting fellows for the period under review is presented in Annex 8.

As a rule, visiting fellows concentrate their efforts on writing articles for publication. They find the library invaluable in this respect and interaction with the Centre's staff and the feedback they receive at their concluding seminar are indispensable. From their personal lists of publications, it is clear that in the period following their stay, the work they did at the Centre materializes into publications, more than half of which are peer-reviewed. Fellows also occasionally visit the ASC using their own institute's financial resources or with KNAW funds.

Apart from regular visits by scholars in the context of the visiting fellowship programme, the ASC also receives guests from Africa. The visit by the former Ghanaian president John Kufuor was mentioned in Section 3.5. Other examples are visits by Abena Busia

⁵⁰ As mentioned in Section 3.2, there was an increase in the number of PhD students supervised by ASC researchers.

⁵¹ The two others were from China.

⁵² The other countries were Botswana (1), Chad (2), Congo (1), Ethiopia (3), Guinea (1), Mali (1), Mauritania (1), Mozambique (1), Niger (1), Sierra Leone (1), Senegal (2), South Africa (3) and Uganda (1).

(the daughter of the former Ghanaian prime minister Dr. K.A. Busia who was also a professor at Leiden University in the 1960s), Augustin Nsanze (the Burundian Minister of Foreign Affairs and a former visiting fellow at the ASC) and Luisa Dias Diogo (Prime Minister of Mozambique until January 2010).

- *Publication possibilities for African scholars*

African scholars do not always easily find outlets to publish their work and one way the ASC can help them is by offering possibilities for publication. This can be done by means of co-authorship with ASC researchers but despite the impressive number of joint projects between ASC researchers and African scholars (see Section 3.2), co-authorships and co-editorships are quite rare and less than 8% of all publications by ASC researchers had an African co-author during the period under review. On a more positive note, the number of co-authorships saw a steep increase over the past two years, from an average of 3.8% in the years 2004-2008 to 13.4% in 2009 and 26.4% in 2010. However, it is almost always the same small group of ASC researchers that actually co-publish with African colleagues. This demonstrates that one of the ASC's aims towards 'Africa', namely doing joint research with African colleagues, is not (yet) being fulfilled satisfactorily.

Another way of assisting African scholars with publication is by offering them the chance to publish in one of the ASC's own book series.⁵³ Here, it should be mentioned that two of the four series are only open to Dutch scholars or to Africans who are affiliated to a Dutch academic constitution. This applies to the *Afrika-Studiecentrum Series* published by Brill and the *African Studies Collection* published by the ASC. The *Afrika-Studiecentrum Series* is a series that aims to publish 'the best of Dutch African Studies', so the academic quality requirements are high. Nevertheless, out of the 19 volumes published to date, three were monographs by Africans, while two were co-authored and one co-edited by Africans. The *African Studies Collection* has a different character and functions as an important outlet for PhD theses. African PhD students graduating in the Netherlands can also use this publication possibility. During the 2004-2010 period, 15 of the 42⁵⁴ books in this series (36%) were dissertations by African PhD students, while two were co-authored and co-edited by an African.

The two other ASC book series published by Brill are *African Dynamics* and the *Africa Yearbook*. These are edited volumes, so potentially could offer a possibility for Africans. As for *African Dynamics*, on average (of the nine volumes so far), 25% of the chapters were (co-)written by Africans.⁵⁵ The last two volumes (2009 and 2010) showed a remarkable increase in this respect, as half of the (co-)authors were Africans in both volumes. Regarding the *Africa Yearbook*, relatively few of the authors in the six volumes published so far were from Africa (12%) and about half of these were South Africans.

- *Societal relevance and the impact of research*

Most ASC research has societal relevance for Africa itself but it is often not easy to establish whether a certain research project has had any local impact and, if so, in what sense and to what extent. Some ASC research projects are by nature thought to have a high level of societal relevance in the countries concerned and (hopefully) have an impact on local policies. A good example of such a project is Tracking Development

⁵³ *Afrika-Studiecentrum Series* (Brill), *Africa Yearbook* (Brill), *African Dynamics* (Brill), *African Studies Collection* (ASC).

⁵⁴ This includes the books in the Research Reports series (i.e. the series preceding the *African Studies Collection*) that were published between 2004 and 2006.

⁵⁵ The introductory chapters to each volume have been excluded from this calculation.

but because this project is still on-going, it is still too early to assess its societal relevance and impact.

Some examples of ASC research with local impact are as follows:

- In several research projects (e.g. Mobile Africa, Mobility and resources, Nakuru Urban Agriculture Project), the dissemination of research results was done through information sharing: workshops in the countries or research locations concerned, including participation by civil-society organizations, government institutes, businesses and development organizations (NGOs).
- The Nakuru Urban Agriculture Project (NUAP) made a significant impact on local government officials' attitudes and policy towards urban farming. As a direct result of the 2002 NUAP workshop, Nakuru was the first Kenyan municipality to officially recognize urban agriculture as a legal activity and introduced new by-laws on urban crop cultivation and livestock keeping. Nakuru is now an example for other Kenyan municipalities on how to deal with urban agriculture.
- The (initial) findings of a study on the impact of community-based health insurance schemes in Togo are being shared with Plan Netherlands to inform future engagement with CBHI schemes and Plan Togo and *Louvain Développement* to adjust, if necessary, the current and future implementation of health insurance projects.
- Research for the project on the *Zwarte Hollanders* (Black Dutchmen or African soldiers in the Netherlands East Indies) resulted in the opening of the Elmina-Java Museum in Elmina, Ghana. The study also enabled the descendants of African soldiers in the Netherlands, Ghana and Indonesia to have a better understanding of their family history and created awareness in Ghana of how the historical West African diaspora is not limited to the Atlantic sphere but even extends to Asia.
- Some 40 billboards in Kajiado District, Kenya, bearing the title of Marcel Rutten's book *Selling wealth to buy poverty* were placed at strategic places in markets, the District Commissioner's HQ and at the Land Registry Office to warn people about the impact of selling land.
- The Coalition of European Lobbies for East African Pastoralism (CELEP) is an informal advocacy coalition of more than 20 European organizations (including the ASC), groups and experts working in partnership with pastoralist organizations and experts in East Africa. CELEP is hoping to influence policy-making in Europe and to recognize and support East African pastoralism as a viable and sustainable livelihood system.
- ASC research on the Sawaba movement has filled an important lacuna in the historiography of Niger as the movement was deliberately removed from the country's history for political reasons. This is a first step to confronting the psychological trauma that many of the movement's members have suffered as a result of the years of repression they endured and official denials about their fate. Many of the younger generation are unaware of their history, something that has fuelled bitterness. Many members/interviewees in the research project have taken a keen interest in the production of a book on the issue and its forthcoming translation.
- The Consortium of Development Partners (CDP) has links with many non-academic organizations in the African countries it is involved in: 15 in Mali, 10 in Burkina Faso, 5 in Benin, 5 in Nigeria and 5 in Ghana.
- Several ASC researchers have been interviewed about their projects for local radio stations and local newspapers, which may also be indicative of the impact of ASC research projects on local society in Africa.

4.4 Conclusion

Strengths

The formulation of the ASC's new mission and goals, which were drawn up after its 2004 external evaluation, led to increased awareness of research both for and with a policy-oriented forum, in addition to the preciously familiar focus on basic research. As

a result, policy-relevant research has increased, as has interaction with stakeholders. This can be seen in related discussions, panels and meetings. As a result, external funding has increased and the ASC's reputation among policy-makers has improved.

Though considered secondary goals in the ASC's mission statement, encouraging debate on Africa in academic and public circles has not been marginalized but actively adopted because it partly justifies the ASC's existence as an independent centre, which in itself depends on exposure in these circles. As a result of increased efforts to engage in public debate, invitations to the ASC to participate in (external) events and the time spent on such activities have increased. This is considered an indication of success in this field. The support staff and the LDI staff maintain a high service profile and assist those who contact the Centre requesting information.

Weaknesses

Fruitful interaction between policy-makers and researchers is still a process of 'learning by doing' and publications are seen as the most appropriate way of contributing to knowledge production. However, the exchange of experiences and ideas in meetings, seminars, lectures and workshops – i.e. interaction time – should be regarded as relevant for all researchers. Of all the ASC's stakeholders, the Directorate Africa of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received most attention, with the emphasis here being mainly on political issues.

Though there is a general feeling that the ASC as a whole has reached its capacity as far as serving the wider audience is concerned, it is difficult to turn down invitations and opportunities. A clear external communication policy to give guidance in this respect is currently being drawn up.

Despite the Centre's abundance of links with African academia, the number of publications by ASC researchers with co-authorship by an African colleague is still relatively low (although growing). Research collaboration with African scholars on an equal basis would still appear not to be fully developed. Moreover, the societal relevance of the ASC's research in Africa could be enhanced by organizing more local workshops to present and discuss research findings.

Opportunities

The societal relevance of the ASC's research programme offers ample opportunities to involve other stakeholders both in the Netherlands and in Africa, i.e. from other ministries, NGOs and the private sector. This could further develop the ASC's reputation as an independent research centre in broader circles. In addition, the ASC's agenda would benefit from more variation in themes and stakeholders.

Research will increasingly be dependent on external funding and NWO/WOTRO will remain an important source in this respect. Its policy of including non-academic stakeholders in both the Netherlands and the country of research will ensure the societal relevance of the ASC's research.

Threats

To remain relevant to stakeholders in the policy forum, an independent research agenda is a prerequisite. It is from the originality and quality of its independent scientific research that the ASC derives most interest from policy-makers. In terms of funding and research time allocated, policy-relevant research should therefore be less prominent than basic research.

Successful activities directed towards a general audience depend to a certain degree on external drivers such as unexpected events in Africa or agendas of other

organizations inviting the ASC to participate in research activities. This means that priorities and time allocation are difficult to determine in advance. The potential shift of research funding to projects with direct 'research validation' and stronger involvement of business interests is both an opportunity and a threat.

5 Library, documentation and information (LDI)

5.1 LDI: General outline and profile

- *General outline: LDI in the 2004-2010 period*

In the period under review, progress was made in various respects and in accordance with the *ASC Policy Plan 2005-2008*, the *ASC Policy Plan 2009-2012* and the recommendations of the ASC's external evaluation in 2004 and the mid-term evaluation in 2009. The three most important aspects are as follows.

Shift to a digital library in African Studies. The information landscape has changed drastically in the last decade. Many researchers and students now think digitally and information searches are mainly conducted on the Internet. In this context, the ASC library has needed to build up an electronic library in African Studies and connect the old library system to available information on the Internet. This was done by (i) making electronic Africana journals available via the online catalogue and the ASC website; (ii) building an African Studies Collection in the Leiden repository; (iii) adding links to full-text information in the ASC library catalogue and in AfricaBib; (iv) developing the Connecting-Africa web service; (v) successfully extending *African Studies Abstracts Online*; and (vi) developing and implementing an African Studies Thesaurus for user-friendly subject access.

Collection management: Maintaining the paper collection and conservation. As many Africana publications still appear in printed form and older books and journals are not available online, it is necessary to maintain the ASC library's paper collection at a satisfactory level. For this reason and because of increasing prices, the budget for collection development was upgraded. More shelving space was created within the library's current physical boundaries. The conservation aspect was addressed by shelving precious books separately and making the video collection available in DVD format.

Cooperation with African and European libraries in African Studies. It is vital to stay in touch with fellow librarians and publishers in the field of African Studies, to exchange information and help find new ways of accommodating the wishes of patrons and users. The ASC library participated in the European meetings of AEGIS (ECAS: London 2005, Leiden 2007, Leipzig 2009), helped organize a European Librarians' Day (ELIAS, Leiden 2007, Paris 2008, Leipzig 2009, London 2010), attended conferences and book fairs (Kampala 2004, Basel 2005, Casablanca 2006, Brighton (EADI) 2006, Uppsala 2007, Dakar 2005 and 2008, Herskovits 2007, Cape Town 2008, Nairobi 2009, Maropeng 2009 and Accra 2010) and visited other institutes to exchange information about new developments in the world of information management.

- *Profile*

The ASC library has been instrumental in the realization of the institute's mission. As a research library specialized in Africana materials, it fulfils a national task by meeting the information needs of researchers, students and scholars across the Netherlands. And as a library that is also open to the general public, it aims to facilitate the spread of knowledge and an understanding of African societies and cultures among a wider audience. The digital library facilitates this.

Policy and strategy. Policy plans for the ASC and its library were developed for the periods 2005-2008 and 2009-2012. One of the main objectives was to extend the paper-based collection by adding a substantial digital collection.

Position in the field. The library's collection focuses entirely on Africa - both North and Sub-Saharan Africa – and is the most extensive and specialized collection on Africa in the Netherlands. Other Africana collections and libraries in the country are smaller or have a much broader or a more defined geographical or thematic coverage. The most important are those of the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) and the Zuid-Afrikahuis (South African Institute), both in Amsterdam. The Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa (NIZA) changed its policy in 2008 and moved (with its archives) to the IISG (Institute of Social History) in Amsterdam. Part of its library collection was donated to the ASC.

The five major characteristics of the ASC's library are: (i) it is one of the oldest post-World War II Africana libraries in the world; (ii) it covers a wide range of disciplines within the social sciences and humanities in the broadest sense, including anthropology, sociology, geography, history, philosophy, economics, political science, women's studies, management and policy studies, law, administration, religion, education, socio-linguistics and literature, with special attention being given to books and journals published in Africa; (iii) its collection is multilingual with titles in English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Afrikaans; (iv) its *African Studies Abstracts Online* provides an overview of articles from periodicals and edited works on Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities; and (v) it is building up a digital library in African Studies.

The ASC library is well known among European, African and American scholars. Students and researchers from all over Europe make use of the paper collection in Leiden and statistics show that the digital resources are also now being used by many American and African scholars. Some foreign libraries are using tools developed by the ASC, such as the African Studies Thesaurus (see below).

Some other libraries in Europe have a similar collection and tradition to the ASC library. The library at SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies) in London is outstanding, as is that at the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala, Sweden, which is the Nordic countries' key Africa library. The NAI library is comparable to the ASC library in terms of size, finance and character. Its main focus is as a research library but it is also open to the general public and, like the ASC, it is now concentrating on its digital library, online publications and web dossiers.

5.2 Resources, funding and facilities

Personnel and tasks. There are, on average, 12 LDI staff members (8.4 fte) who are divided in two teams with separate tasks and responsibilities: the information specialists and the library assistants. The information specialists are responsible for collection development (both the paper collection and the digital library), subject indexing, abstracting and bibliographic support for research needs. The library assistants are responsible for acquisitions, cataloguing, collection management and public services. In the period under review, there were 3.8 fte library assistants, 4.6 fte information specialists and an additional (temporary) 0.3 fte for a student assistant. The responsibility for sustaining a paper library and at the same time building a digital library has placed extra pressure on the library staff. The head librarian's responsibilities involve managerial tasks for the library and the Centre's information technology, and institutional tasks as a member of the ASC management team.

Budget. In 2010, the library's total budget was € 699,000, up from a 2003 figure of € 634,000. It was sub-divided as follows:

Year	Personnel (incl. LDI Head)	Collection	Other (library automation etc.)
2010	€ 575,000	€ 81,500	€ 42,500
2003	€ 500,000	€ 72,500	€ 61,500

Reading room. The library has a spacious reading area, five computer terminals for accessing the catalogue and the Internet, viewing facilities for DVDs and videos, a microfiche reader and a printer/photocopier for visitors.

Library automation. The library makes use of OCLC (formerly PICA) services for shared cataloguing. Until 2004, Leiden University's library hosted the ASC's local library system (PICA LBS3). A planned transition to the Aleph library system of Ex Libris in 2004, with the university library, did not go ahead as planned because the ASC library would have become too dependent on centralized university processes and policies. Instead, the hosting services for the online catalogue, lending and acquisitions system were taken over by OCLC in 2004. The library staff and visitors are positive about the OCLC library system in terms of its user-friendliness and reliability.

Some people have suggested that the world-renowned treasure of ASC's library and many online services should be commercialized as a way of recovering some of its costs. The ASC is not doing that, as it is its policy to be in the forefront of enabling free online access of as many published materials on Africa as possible. A rich country like The Netherlands should support international African studies, and particularly in Africa itself, by doing so. It is our conviction that enabling free access to information, knowledge and research is a more important contribution to scholarly and societal development in Africa than any other form of development assistance.

5.3 Processes, products and services

Collection development. The most important changes during the evaluation period were:

- building an Institutional Repository of African Studies (>1,200 ASC publications);
- developing Connecting-Africa (>35,000 publications); and
- an increased budget for collection development which has allowed access to more e-journals and a greater focus on publications from Africa

Books. During the 2004-2010 period, the collection grew by more than 15,000 books. More than 14,000 titles of journal articles, including 11,300 abstracts, were added to the catalogue.

Trends & Figures: Books ordered and processed

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Acquisitions: new orders	2,266	1,760	1,708	1,822	2,137	1,572	1,931
Acquisitions: donations	853	595	1,274	399	289	450	392
Catalogued (excl. journal articles)	2,741	2,738	3,564	1,884	2,323	2,272	2,650

Journals. The library subscribes to 450 journal titles, a third of which are published in Africa. In addition, the ASC's online catalogue now has 320 titles of electronic Africana journals. Journals are relatively expensive and almost 40% of the acquisitions budget is spent on paper and electronic journals.

Videos and DVDs. The ASC film collection was initially based on a collection of mostly anthropological material on 16 mm film. By 2010, the collection totalled approximately 1,200 films (compared to 450 at the end of 2003). These films are used for educational and scientific purposes and are sometimes screened at conferences. All the videos were transferred to DVD in 2008.

Donations. Every year the library receives gifts of books, periodicals, videos, newspaper clippings and, increasingly, researchers' personal archives. On average, donations account for 25% of the library's book collection and these gifts add depth to the collection and replace old and lost books and journals. Between 2004 and 2010 several substantial donations from Dutch scholars and journalists with expertise in Africa were received, including donations from sister libraries like the Library of the Dutch Parliament, that of the *Congratie van de Heilige Geest* (Spiritans) and many hundreds of books from the former NIZA library in Amsterdam. The backlog of unprocessed donations has stopped growing as more attention has been given to the processing of these books.

Subject indexing. A milestone was reached with the completion of the African Studies Thesaurus in 2006. It contains more than 12,000 terms that will guide the user to specific subjects in the ASC's collection. The thesaurus can be used via the website or the library catalogue. Its uniqueness makes it an interesting topic at conferences, for example at the Association of Southern African Indexers and Bibliographers (Maropeng, 2009) and the International UDC 'Classification at a crossroads' seminar in The Hague (Oct. 2009). This also resulted in an article by Marlene van Doorn and Katrien Polman in *Knowledge Organization*.

About the African Studies Thesaurus:

'We made extensive use of your African Studies thesaurus with our African Diaspora Project collection in our digital repository. Your thesaurus was key in getting this project started in terms of grouping together like items and enabling keyword searching. The thesaurus was easy to use, the cross-referencing was excellent, and its depth was wide.'

(Pamela Contakos, Donald D. Watt Library, Vermont, 2008)

Library website. Various library products and services have become accessible via the ASC website. This includes the catalogue but also the acquisitions list, the thesaurus, web dossiers, online abstracts, lists of periodicals and online bibliographies (on Islam in Africa and the Kenya Coast), to mention but a few. Some of these features are among the most frequently visited parts of the website.

About the ASC catalogue:

'Their online catalogue is an excellent source for locating journal articles. The catalogue includes annotated citations to articles, chapters from edited works acquired since 1988 and published in *African Studies Abstracts*.'

(Africa South of the Sahara, website Stanford University, accessed February 2009)

Library Acquisitions Online. The list of acquisitions by the library has been available on the website since 2002. It is updated once a month and is accessible via country, region, period and/or form (e-docs). There are almost 500 subscribers to the monthly acquisitions mailing list and, since 2009, the library staff have drawn visitors' attention to certain special acquisitions via a section called 'Acquisition highlights' on the website, in which background information given.

African Studies Abstracts Online (ASAO). *African Studies Abstracts Online*, the ASC's abstracts journal, provides an overview of articles from periodicals and edited works on Africa in the social sciences and the humanities that are available in the library. With an average of 1,600 abstracts a year, the number of abstracts published in ASAO

remained stable in the period under review. The number of subscribers to the ASAO alert service more than tripled in seven years.

Trends & Figures: Abstracts published in ASAO

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1,447	1,640	1,618	1,608	1,660	1,617	1,710

Trends & Figures: Subscribers to the ASAO alert service

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
472	587	685	845	965	1,210	1,430

About the *African Studies Abstracts Online*:

'Excellent annotated index of articles from periodicals, chapters from edited works and collective volumes on Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities.'
(Africa South of the Sahara, website Stanford University, accessed February 2009)

Bibliographies in support of research. Two bibliographies were put together to support the ASC's theme groups' work. The first was developed for the Conflict Development Programme Congress in 2005 and the second, a list on Pentecostalism in Africa, was more elaborate and took the form of a bibliographic database. A structured procedure was developed on how to produce these lists.

Web dossiers. Introduced by the library's information specialists in 2001, web dossiers have proved a popular service. The web-dossier pages on the ASC website consistently rank high in the statistics and the alert service to new web dossiers has over 200 subscribers. Thematic dossiers, based mainly on the library's collection, typically include online resources, a topical introduction and links to relevant websites. Whenever possible, there is a connection between a web dossier and a conference, a topical event or recent developments in Africa. The aim is to produce three or four web dossiers a year. The table below lists the web dossiers prepared in the period under review.

Web dossiers

<p>2004 African Sport Rob Buijtenhuijs, 1936-2004 Conflict in Sudan: The case of Darfur African art</p>	<p>2008 China and Africa Disability in Africa Children in Africa Ghana Elections 2008</p>
<p>2005 Islam in Africa Poverty reduction Privatization Democratization in the Horn of Africa</p>	<p>2009 South African Elections African Cinema II Elections in Africa</p>
<p>2007 Darfur: Continuing conflict in Sudan African Studies: Issues and Trends Amadou Hampâté Bâ Darfur: Continuing conflict in Sudan</p>	<p>2010 Nelson Mandela L'Afrique et la Francophonie Football in Africa</p>

Mailing lists and Table of Content (TOC) services. The ASC website uses five mailing lists. Three of them are library products: a list for those wishing to hear about the monthly acquisitions list (480 subscribers), a mailing alert service for new web dossiers (530 subscribers) and one for new issues of *African Studies Abstracts Online* (1,430 subscribers).

The service by which ASC researchers were provided with photocopies of the TOCs of paper journals has been replaced by an RSS service. The same RSS feeds have led to pagecasts (dashboards) on Netvibes and Pageflakes put together by ASC library staff. These services give an overview of newly published volumes of African Studies journals and of news about Africa.

5.4 Users

Target groups and user groups. In accordance with the library's mission, the target groups include:

- researchers and academics working on Africa;
- students and lecturers in the field of African Studies; and
- anyone interested in Africa from journalists, policy-makers, diplomats or NGO staff to businessmen, tourists, artists and Africa lovers

The number of visitors to the library during the period under review shows a marked decline. This trend is also visible over a longer timeframe and is the result of the increasing importance of digital sources.

Trends & Figures: Visitors to the library

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
5,109	4,727	4,469	4,538	4,216	3,842	3,847

Trends & Figures: Average annual number of visitors

1979-1984	1985-1990	1991-1996	1997-2003	2004-2010
3,709	4,616	6,180	5,277	4,393

Loans. The number of books borrowed every year is relatively stable but declining. As ever more publications become available online, this decline was not unexpected. The trend is likely to continue and the library is adapting by shifting to a digital library.

Trends & Figures: Loans

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
6,828	6,561	6,472	7,008	6,221	6,318	5,337

Library assistants process email requests from library users who consult the library catalogue and web pages from a distance. Most loan correspondence with library users is currently dealt with by email.

Trends & Figures: Email information requests

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1,041	1,005	1,200	1,073	829	836	739

5.5 Professional relations and cooperation

National Inquiry Services Centre (NISC), South Africa. The database Africa-wide Information (formerly Africa-wide NIPAD) is an aggregation of 40 bibliographic Africana databases from around the world including *African Journals Online (AJOL)* and the *African Studies Abstracts Online* produced by the ASC library staff. In exchange for providing data, the ASC receives royalties and free access to Africa-wide Information.

In 2008 NISC's Africa-wide NIPAD was moved from Biblioline to EBSCOhost. It is anticipated that this will increase the database's visibility.

Brill Academic Publishers & Politique Africaine. ASC library staff contributed abstracts and bibliographical information for publication in the journal *Politique Africaine* (*Revue des Revues*) until 2009 and still do so for Brill's *Journal of Religion in Africa*.

ilissAfrica. Collaboration in the *ilissAfrica* project initiated by University Library Frankfurt and GIGA Hamburg has led to a very interesting partnership. The ASC was one of the first partners in this portal, which allows simultaneous searches in Africana holdings in the libraries of Frankfurt, Hamburg, Mainz, Leiden and Uppsala, and in a database on Internet resources with more than 4,300 websites on Sub-Saharan Africa. This project demonstrates the growing collaboration between European libraries in African Studies over the last few years.

CERES. The library staff contributed several lists of journal titles published in Africa to the CERES journal-ranking system in the social sciences, a system that includes journals from developing countries.

• *Professional relations by area*

The Netherlands. The library has contacts with several libraries in the Netherlands regarding collection development: Leiden University Library, the Faculty Library for Social Sciences in Leiden, the Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam, the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague and the *Zuid-Afrikahuis* (South African Institute) in Amsterdam. Contacts also involve other areas such as book donations, interlibrary loans, automation, the signalling of new titles and upcoming events, and the exchange of information and experiences. The ASC's library participates in the Leiden Platform of Librarians of Non-Western Collections (OBINC), the Netherlands Association of Librarians (NVB/WSWB) and the working group of information specialists in the social sciences (SWI).

ASC library staff succeeded in obtaining a grant of €75,000 from Foundation PICA to have all the titles from six sister libraries (*Zuid-Afrikahuis*, *Rijksmuseum*, *UNESCO-IHE* etc.) included in the GGC Dutch library system. The titles of books in these libraries were thus made accessible by search engines via WorldCat.

Europe. ASC library staff gave panel presentations at the European meetings of AEGIS (ECAS: London 2005, Leiden 2007, Leipzig 2009) and co-organized meetings of European Librarians in African Studies (ELIAS) (in Leiden 2007, Paris 2008, Leipzig 2009, London 2010). ELIAS has succeeded in getting many European librarians in African Studies together in a loosely organized but fruitful setting that allows an exchange of knowledge on modern librarianship in African Studies.

Staff members also visited conferences (SCOLMA), African book fairs and sister institutes (Paris 2004, Basel 2005, Uppsala 2007, Göteborg 2010). The Connecting-Africa web service was promoted and discussed at conferences in Brighton (EADI Conference 2006), Lisbon (Africa Conference 2007) and Cortona (ECAS Summer School 2008).

Africa. Africa is more than just the main topic of the books in the ASC library. Librarians and researchers in Africa are respected partners with whom we share knowledge. ASC library staff visited the SCECSAL XVI conference in Kampala (2004) and book fairs in Dakar (2005 and 2008), Casablanca (2006) and Cape Town (2008), and fellow institutes in Nairobi (2009) and Accra (2010). CODESRIA in Dakar, Senegal is an active partner of the ASC. Three interesting conferences on electronic publishing and

dissemination were organized: one in Leiden (2006: 'Bridging the North-South divide in scholarly communication on Africa: Threats and opportunities in the digital era'), and two in Dakar (2004 and 2008). And a staff member from the ASC library presented a paper on abstracting and indexing at a consultative meeting on the CODESRIA indexation project that was held in Dakar in May 2008 to investigate the possibility of establishing a reference system for African publications in the social sciences and the humanities. NB: The ASC library is the only organization that makes abstracts of articles from journals based in Africa on a regular basis.

Other international relationships. Many of the ASC's contacts with American librarians in African Studies are channelled through the Africana Librarians Council. The chair of the Council, Peter Limb (Michigan University), attended the ECAS Librarians' Day in Leiden in 2007. The head of the ASC library visited the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies at Northwestern University in Evanston (Chicago) in 2007.

5.6 Information technology and the website

The ASC was one of the first African Studies institutes to recognize the importance of online publications and the need to connect researchers and information on the web. This was why the ASC developed its Connecting-Africa web service in 2003 as part of the DARC project. Today, Connecting-Africa has more than 800 experts and over 34,000 titles of scientific sources in over 60 repositories. Connecting-Africa was extended by the ASC in conjunction with DPRN to include similar web services for other continents in the Global Connections web service. In 2010, the Connecting-Africa web service encountered several technical problems that made adding new publications difficult. To resolve this problem and improve its performance, a plan was made to redesign Connecting-Africa and work on the project was started at the end of 2010.

Another important achievement in the period under evaluation was the setting up of an Institutional Repository in African Studies. This collection, which is part of the Institutional Repository at Leiden University, now consists of over 1,240 online publications by ASC researchers. As the Leiden Repository totals 15,110 publications, the ASC's publications clearly contribute significantly to this repository, which is among the 75 best-rated repositories in the world (Ranking Web of World Repositories, January 2011). Publications in the repository in the African Studies Collection were accessed over 53,000 times in 2010.

In 2007 ASC support staff developed an instrument to allow researchers to upload their publications to the African Studies Collection in the repository. The APIS (ASC *Publicaties Invoer Systeem*) tool meant that Reference Manager could be used to upload metadata and the full text of publications to researchers' personal pages on the ASC website and publish the full text in the Leiden repository. In 2010, technical problems led to difficulties with APIS.

Another milestone was the link resolver: the ASC link. An old-fashioned online catalogue has extra value if patrons can click from a description of a journal article to the full text on the publisher's website. This is what the ASC achieved in 2008. A third of the 80,000 titles of articles in the ASC catalogue are now only two clicks away from the full text. The ASC link provides other options too, such as book covers, access to movie trailers, information on a book's availability in other European, African or American libraries and an indication of where a book can be found in the ASC library. In its first year, the ASC link was used about 10,000 times, a number that rose steadily to 10,840 in 2010.

An additional achievement in 2008 was the ASC takeover of *AfricaBib*, an American online bibliography. The site consists of two bibliographic databases covering Africana periodical literature (Africana Periodical Literature Bibliographic Database) and African women's literature (African Women Bibliographic Database). It also includes a comprehensive bibliography on women travellers and explorers in Africa (Women Travellers, Explorers and Missionaries to Africa Bibliographic Database). The ASC plans to use AfricaBib as part of its Digital African Library. Adding 15,000 links to full-text journal articles proved extremely helpful in making AfricaBib more popular: 150,840 attempts were made to download full text via AfricaBib in 2010.

The ASC hosts various websites of affiliated organizations: the websites of NVAS (Netherlands African Studies Association) and AEGIS, the European network of African Studies Centres. The AEGIS site was developed by the ASC webmaster, and content upload mechanisms were developed in liaison with the webmasters at AEGIS member centres. The AEGIS website is a tool that facilitates cooperation between European centres in African Studies. At the end of 2010, a new website was developed for AEGIS with a more user-friendly method of content management. This was also a test case for migration to a Content Management System (Joomla CMS) and a more standards-compliant database (MySQL). Implementation was successful and has led to an easier way of publishing new texts on the AEGIS website. The experience of this migration will be useful when migrating to other websites.

Most of the services mentioned here were developed by the ASC's IT programmers. In 2007 all office automation was transferred to the DIOS Leiden Office Automation Group that now supports the 60 personal computers at the ASC. Outsourcing office automation has ensured a stable and extended service and this has given the ASC's programmers more time to develop and sustain services like Connecting-Africa, tools for online publications and the ASC link. The ASC's web servers are also supported by ASC staff.

New World, the ASC relations' database, was developed to support contacts with anyone interested in African Studies. In the period under evaluation, the number of entries more than doubled and it now contains the details of some 5,000 researchers, organizations, policy-makers, journalists and NGOs with whom the ASC has contact in and outside the Netherlands. Emails to alert different target groups to various ASC events, services and publications are sent out on a regular basis. The database is continuously being updated and keeps expanding. This service supports the dissemination of knowledge about African Studies to a large audience.

- *The ASC website*

The ASC's website was first launched in 1997 and underwent a complete facelift and restructuring in 2000. Since then it has been regularly changed, updated, extended and provided with new features. The webmaster is in charge of the technological aspects and other staff members are responsible for its content. Researchers can change the lists of publications on their personal pages. The coordinator for external communication is responsible for the news, layout and the ASC's house style, while a website committee oversees website developments and policy-making.

The ASC website offers news and information about the ASC, its research and publications, the library and its services, and the Centre's partners. There are also links to other websites. The website has information on vacancies and supplies five mailing lists and RSS feeds.

Recent years have seen drastic changes in use. In 2002 the ASC website had 50 visitors a day, while almost 600 unique visitors a day visited the website in 2008. Its

importance cannot be underestimated as it showcases the ASC to the general public and interested researchers. The same statistics also show, however, that 80% of users visit the website for no more than 30 seconds and the duration of the average visit is three minutes, which is apparently comparatively quite usual. Most visitors are in the US, although visits from Europe and various African countries are also numerous.

Trends & Figures: Annual visitors to the ASC website (excl. affiliated websites, internal use and robots)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ca. 30,000	55,441	122,267	155,817	202,443	182,835	183,831

Websites need constant updating and changes to include new developments and assist visitors. The website will need improvements in the coming years and a new design at some point. The ASC will have to assess the site's appeal, its interactivity and its technical background to keep it attractive for current and new visitors. In 2010 the ASC encountered several technological problems with its website (database, difficulties with publishing new items, etc.). At a meeting with the ASC's director in November 2010, the LDI and support staff voiced their concerns about the technical and organizational problems the ASC was facing with the many services it hosts (Connecting-Africa, ASC website, APIS, etc.). The staff were asked to make a SWOT analysis of these services, which was completed in December 2010. An action plan has subsequently been made to address the problems, in which priority was given to the ASC website, the mailing lists and Connecting-Africa. Stability, safety and compliance with standards will be the keywords in the new set-up.

5.7 Conclusions and SWOT analysis LDI and ICT

- *Recommendations by the 2004 external evaluation committee and subsequent actions by LDI ASC*

The ASC's library was evaluated by an external committee as part of the KNAW evaluation of the ASC in 2004. The library expert on this committee was David Easterbrook, the Head of the Herskovits Library in Evanston (US). The committee made four recommendations for the Library, Documentation and Information (LDI) department.

1. *The evaluation committee advises the LDI to subscribe to e-journals (or e-journal packages), thereby making journals available online, and to survey the possibility of cross-referencing with other libraries, such as the library of Leiden University and the AEGIS partner libraries. The LDI should give priority to filling these gaps above further exploiting LDI's production output.*

In this current evaluation period, the ASC has gained access to 320 e-journals in the field of African Studies. More importantly, it has added links to tens of thousands of full-text journal articles in the ASC online catalogue and AfricaBib. It has also added links to its *African Studies Abstracts Online*, made more than 1,000 ASC publications available online and made 34,000 articles better accessible online via its Connecting-Africa web service. The ASC compiled a list of free online journals in African Studies, a list that is particularly popular with African users. In cooperation with European and African organizations, it made a list of 1,200 online e-journals on African Studies in Wikipedia, which was used by the ASC and other libraries to form pagecasts in Netvibes and Pageflakes (via RSS).

- 2. The evaluation committee also observed that the web dossiers were relatively unknown to the target groups. It therefore recommends that the LDI invest more effort in publicising the web dossiers among website users and evaluate the 'user satisfaction' level with respect to the web dossiers in a few years time. The evaluation committee also recommends that web dossiers should be further cross-linked to ASC research.*

The ASC intensified publicity of its web dossiers by email and via the ASC website. Subjects with a link to topical events in Africa were chosen more often (Football in Africa, Nelson Mandela) but the ASC deliberately also selected subjects like Amadou Hampâté Bâ, disability in Africa, children in Africa and *L'Afrique et la Francophonie*. The predicted effect was two-sided: more attention and more users, even for the 'less popular' subjects (which means that there was at least one web dossier in the top 10 statistics of the ASC website every month).

- 3. However, there are bottlenecks with respect to other facilities. To begin with, the presently available archiving space is very worrying, and, secondly, within five years there will be no shelving space left (for books etc.). The evaluation committee advises the ASC to solve both problems at short notice.*

ASC library staff rearranged the 'paper' library in 2007, creating 200 metres of shelving space, which was expected to be sufficient for the next five years. (It has been so to date.) At the same time, precious old books were shelved separately. As to archival collections, a research project was conducted in 2004 and more shelving space is being created at present (2010/2011) by replacing - but not disposing of - journals that are available online.

- 4. There are also clear problems when it comes to the conservation and preservation of films and videos. In order to solve these problems, the LDI might consider joining an enterprise such as the Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP); membership costs US\$ 1,000 per year. Of course, there are other enterprises similar to CAMP that are involved in collecting and archiving cooperatively materials in microform, e.g. books, papers, journals, films and videos in many European and African languages. CAMP and similar enterprises are also exploring the application of digital technologies to archival concerns. The evaluation committee advises the LDI to weigh up the costs and benefits of these enterprises and to select the best ones to archive its materials.*

All (ca. 1,200) films and videos were transferred to DVD in 2007 and 2008. This led to renewed attention for this part of the ASC collection and films on DVD were frequently requested for research and education purposes. CAMP was joined in 2009 and an active discussion on the use of micro-formats was started. Incorporating complete archives is still a problem due to a shortage of good shelving. Digitalization is favoured in this respect.

- *Policy Plan 2005-2008 and actions taken*

The ASC went ahead: the 2005-2008 policy plan formulated various strategic objectives that are summarized below.

The primary strategic objective is the collection and provision of knowledge and information about Africa for scientific research and higher education. The library also provides information services to the general public. Technological advancements will enhance access to the collection. The hybrid library will not disappear in the coming decades: the library will need to cater for paper *and* digital materials. Cross-referencing ASC library resources with those of related libraries and strengthening the links between the LDI

department and the ASC's research departments are elements that will stimulate the LDI to contribute to building overarching knowledge structures.

These strategic objectives led to twelve tactical objectives that were translated into the following operational objectives. Each recommendation (summarized in italics) is followed by a short text about its realization in the period under evaluation.

1. *In the planning period, new acquisitions for the paper-based collection will be maintained at current levels but the digital collection will be increased substantially (...).*

The ASC library's paper collection has been extended, with special attention being given to books printed in Africa. This was done by increasing the acquisitions budget by € 10,000 to € 80,000. The library acquires approximately 2,000 books a year and subscribes to about 450 paper journals. In addition, the digital collection was substantially expanded and the number of (Africa-related) electronic journals accessible via the ASC catalogue is now 320. Most of the important scientific Africana journals are now available in full text. At the same time, a few hundred free online journals have been made accessible via the ASC website. Some 17,000 online scientific journals are available via Leiden University's library.

Connecting-Africa, the unique web service developed by the ASC, offers online access to 34,000 records. In 2008, the ASC library staff made the first descriptions of 'grey' literature and other publications on various websites (such as the World Bank's). This totalled over 500 important publications in 2010. To improve and accelerate access to online publications, a link resolver (the ASC link) was introduced in the online catalogue.

2. *Extension of current subscriptions to electronic versions of journals should not lead to a disproportional increase in the subscriptions budget.*

The widening of subscriptions to include e-journals has not led to a drastic increase in the acquisitions budget. By exchanging data with Leiden University Library, the extra costs have been restricted. It was expected that library staff would need additional time to select other online resources and this has indeed proved to be the case. A great deal of time has also been spent on the selection of online journals and choosing publications for inclusion in Connecting-Africa.

3. *Workflows, procedures, technical routines and guidelines have to be developed with respect to the management and accessibility of digital resources.*

Selection and usage of data and other information on journal articles from libraries and publishers can be of significant use to the ASC library. This issue has been studied and is likely to be taken up in the period ahead, possibly by combining this information with other purposes (such as attention services and AfricaBib).

4. *The library will design its requirements model for automated electronic resources management, digital archiving, access systems and integrated searching in the library collections.*

In the planning period, the ASC developed APIS, a system that digitally archives publications by ASC researchers. An operating procedure allows researchers to describe their publications and attach the full text. The APIS tool has made it possible to use Reference Manager to upload metadata and the full text of publications to the personal pages of researchers on the ASC's website and at the same time publish the

full text in the Leiden repository. Integrated searching will be a key component of the ASC's digital library. Cooperation with Africana Libraries in Frankfurt, Hamburg and Uppsala has resulted in the ASC taking part in the portal www.ilissafrika.de, in which several catalogues are searched simultaneously.

5. *The thesaurus for African Studies, a descriptor system consisting of 12,000 words, which the LDI department has built over the years, is implemented in the library system and all the titles in the catalogue will be indexed with descriptors from the thesaurus. In an additional effort to cover the whole collection, materials currently not included in the online catalogue will be added to the catalogue during the coming years.*

The African Studies Thesaurus was operationalized in 2006. With its 12,000 items, it can be accessed with a link from the online catalogue and separately on the website. Its usage has exceeded expectations and it is seen as a trustworthy source of information. Cataloguing the backlog of several thousand books (including African government publications) was finished in 2006. This means that all the titles in the old card catalogue are now included in the online catalogue.

6. *Extension of the shelving space within four years might include a complete move to another location but may only imply a partial move of part of the collection.*

The shelving space in the ASC library is only 2 km. Nevertheless, about 200 m of space was made available for new books, thus enabling enough space to be made available for the short term (ca. four years). Creating more shelving space is an issue still to be resolved in 2011.

7. *Policy concerning LDI's 'preservation function' needs to be resolved in close consultation with the library community in the Netherlands and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. Additional structural funds need to be secured for LDI's preservation function.*

The need for additional structural funding for the library's preservation function is still pressing. The acquisition in 2008 of various collections from Dutch libraries (e.g. Cape of Good Hope collection from the Library of the Dutch Parliament and part of the collection of NIZA, the Netherlands Institute for Southern Africa) reinforces this point.

8. *An archiving policy therefore needs to be developed in conjunction with the preservation policy.*

In the period under evaluation, a policy was drawn up for dealing with personal archives at the ASC. A lack of shelving space, staff and expertise has thus far prevented any further developments but a partial solution may be found in the Electronic Archival Descriptions (EAD).

9. *To support LDI's preservation and archival functions, conservation methods and techniques need to be developed for the different types of materials held in the library collection.*

The ASC's complete collection of videos (about 1,200) has been digitized, transferred to DVCam (preservation) and to DVD (for use). Some 70 expensive and/or old books were transferred from the open collection to a closed cupboard behind the lending desk. After consulting a conservation expert, all the publications in the closed stacks downstairs were reshelved and repacked in new boxes. A solution for the collections of maps and newspapers still has to be explored.

10. *LDI will seek to support research projects of the ASC and its strategic partners, by providing services such as literature overviews, document delivery and contributions to bibliographies.*

Four meetings were held with European libraries in African Studies (ECAS/ELIAS) and three conferences were organized with CODESRIA (Senegal). Practical cooperation with other libraries have resulted in interlibrary loans and an exchange of publications and information (e.g. on e-journals and attention for the JSTOR Africa Initiative).

Cooperation with the ASC's research staff was given attention. The publication entitled *Koekemakranke* about Vernie February was co-edited by an ASC library staff member and two bibliographies were compiled for the research staff (see above). Support was also given to the Tracking Development project. The library staff contributed journal titles published in Africa to the CERES journal-ranking system and the head of the library gave a course in the Research Masters in African Studies about accessing scientific information.

11. *LDI will develop training modules on web information seeking and database use for ASC research staff and African Studies Research Masters students.*

Library staff conducted instruction courses on the dissemination of knowledge in which attention was given to new developments in information and library matters, authors' rights and institutional repositories, the newly developed African Studies Thesaurus and new phenomena like weblogs.

12. *LDI will carry out annual assessments of the use of its products and services, based on usage statistics.*

The use of the catalogue, website, thesaurus, ASC link and other products was closely monitored. In 2008 a web survey (Survey Monkey) was conducted among 965 subscribers to *African Studies Abstracts Online*.

• *SWOT analysis LDI*

Strengths

The greatest strength of the library used to be its large and unique collection of books and journals, including a lot of 'grey literature' from Africa. However, the digital collection is increasingly becoming a second pillar, providing access to many online Africana publications. The service offered at the desk and via the Internet is highly appreciated by library users and ASC products, including the Centre's unique abstract service, are accessible free of charge to Internet users worldwide.

Weaknesses

The digital library has not yet been fully integrated in the various online services. Cooperation with other AEGIS partners needs to be intensified. Although the library's shelving and space problem was resolved by making more efficient use of existing capacity, a similar problem is likely to reappear in a few years.

Opportunities

The development of integrated search methods will enable service provision to keep pace with the advanced wishes of users. This could be facilitated by growing collaboration with other European Africana libraries (<http://www.ilissafrica.de>), for instance with regard to e-journals and publications.

Threats

Library usage has changed. Scientific information in repositories and on websites is now being heavily used by patrons and is having an effect on the use of the paper library. The number of visitors and loans has decreased significantly over the last decade. This can be interpreted as a threat, though it can also be seen as an opportunity, namely in the sense of strengthening the digital library. Anyway, the ASC library will have to address the effects that this trend is having on the use of books and journals in the library.

• *SWOT analysis ICT*

Strengths

The ASC's profile as a knowledge centre in the digital era was improved by the Connecting-Africa web service, the setting up of an Institutional Repository in African Studies, the link resolver 'ASC-link', the ASC takeover of AfricaBib online bibliography and continuous improvements to its website. This was facilitated by the outsourcing of office automation to ensure a stable and extended service and allowing the IT programmers to concentrate on improving the ASC's digital profile.

Weaknesses

Awareness among the research staff of the need to improve the digital presentation of the Centre's activities, for instance through regularly updating its institutional repository, needs continued attention. The Connecting-Africa web service has a complicated technological structure and restructuring, updating and revising it will involve a great deal of effort.

Opportunities

Consolidation of the current achievements in the digital field will provide a good basis for continued innovation with respect to the interactivity and technical sophistication of the website. External funding for a number of these innovations would seem to be possible.

Threats

The current technological problems faced by several of the ASC's web services make these services vulnerable.

6 SWOT analysis

6.1 Recommendations by the 2004 external evaluation committee and subsequent actions by the ASC

Recommendations and subsequent actions that only concern the LDI department and ICT are included in Chapter 5 of this report.

1. *The 2004 external evaluation committee felt that the ASC's focus should remain on fundamental and policy-relevant research of a multidisciplinary nature in line with current scientific developments, and on thematic and comparative research that links micro and macro developments. It is expected that this would lead to a clearer research profile, which would be beneficial externally as well as internally. In the same vein, the committee advised narrowing the ASC's mission statement.*

The ASC's new mission and goals, which were formulated after the 2004 external evaluation, focus on fundamental and policy-relevant research and on the collection and provision of knowledge on Africa. This has resulted in an increased awareness of research both for and with a policy-oriented forum, in addition to the already familiar focus on basic research. In the 2004-2008 period, there was an increased coherence of research activities in the theme groups, which resulted in more integrated and comparative multidisciplinary research objectives in the 2007-2011 research programme. Linking micro and macro developments presented a challenge that has not yet been fully met.

Though formulated as a secondary goal, encouraging the debate on Africa in academic and non-academic circles has not been marginalized but actively taken up because it helps to justify the ASC's existence as an independent centre that depends on exposure in these groups.

2. *The committee recommended that the ASC make a major effort to gain additional sources of funding so as to avoid depending on a limited number of funding sources. A good balance should naturally be maintained between the number of funding sources and the ASC's research autonomy. The evaluation committee suggested generating more funds from the NWO research council; discussing with universities the added value of its research staff's contributions to teaching in their educational programmes, including the Research Masters in African Studies; and receiving a fair share of the promotion fees of PhD candidates based at the ASC.*

External funding has been successfully increased and has now reached its target of 20% of the ASC budget. External funding comes from competitive sources (such as NWO) and non-competitive sources and the ability to increase such funding could be seen as an indication of the Centre's strength. A number of agreements were also concluded with universities with regard to a share of the fees allocated to PhD students based at the ASC. The first payments were received recently. The ASC has not requested any financial compensation for the teaching contribution researchers make at other universities because of its vision regarding Africa-related teaching. It sees the primary goal of this activity as strengthening the national network of African Studies. Revenue for the ResMaAS is expected soon.

- 3. In the field of human resources, the evaluation committee recommended that the ASC work on the age composition of its research staff, for example by appointing younger researchers, also from Africa. Moreover, it thought that economic issues should receive more attention and that the research staff could be strengthened by appointing more senior economists and young economists, including from Africa, with expertise in political economy, the kind of economic analysis that in itself is interdisciplinary and fits the ASC's research profile.*

The average age of the research staff declined due to the increasing number of PhD students who joined the staff, the majority of whom were from Africa. The appointment of younger senior staff had only a limited effect on the overall age structure of the ASC's research staff because of the few vacancies at this level. Nine post-docs from Africa visit the ASC every year on three-monthly fellowships.

As mentioned in Section 2.3, the recommended strengthening of the economics expertise at the Centre was only partially met with the appointment of a micro-economist. Two other appointments were made but of researchers from another disciplinary background and these were only on temporary contracts (Tracking Development). In fact, the number of economists at the ASC is lower than before. It should be noted that it is not easy to recruit economists-africanists with a PhD.

- 4. It was felt that the process of setting a research agenda should be started. The current theme groups should be used to define new cutting-edge problems for coordinated research and, at the same time, the ASC should intensify its participation in international scientific debates, exchanging ideas with the best of its African sister institutions and high-profile African intellectuals. The latter should also be involved in decision-making regarding the future research agenda. Intellectual links with sister institutions in the AEGIS network should also be strengthened.*

Agenda-setting concerning the new research programme started in 2005 and has included interaction with national and international scientific and policy experts, including a number of high-profile experts from Africa.

The ASC has continued to strengthen its prominent position in the national and international research context, including Africa, not only through joint research, seminars and capacity building but also by strategically organizing input into the Centre's own research and international collaborative research projects. At the national level, the significant increase in ASC staff members holding chairs at Dutch universities has contributed to wider links and a number of successful applications for external research funding.

The 2004-2008 period showed a considerable increase in publications for the scientific forum both per year and per fte in all publication categories, and a notable shift towards publications in 'better quality' journals (or with similar publishers). Increased contributions to the general (public) debate were realized too. Publications for a specifically Africa-based scientific forum are not high in number but those for the policy-oriented forum increased significantly.

- 5. The evaluation committee recommended that the ASC cross-link the web dossiers of the LDI Department to ASC research. By doing so, the ASC's researchers would be able to use the web dossiers as a tool for communicating with a broader public, and the LDI and research functions of the ASC would be more closely integrated. Moreover, it is suggested that the LDI invest more time in publicising its web dossiers among its website users and evaluate user satisfaction with respect to the web dossiers in a few years' time.*

The ASC's profile as a knowledge centre in the digital era was improved by the Connecting-Africa web service, the setting up of an Institutional Repository in African Studies, the link resolver 'ASC-link', the ASC takeover of the AfricaBib online bibliography and continuous enhancement of the Centre's website. This was facilitated by the outsourcing of office automation, which ensured stable and extended service and allowed the IT programmers to concentrate on improving the ASC's digital profile. The ASC's web dossiers have proved a popular service. Whenever possible, there is a link between a web dossier and a conference, a topical event or recent developments in Africa.

- 6. The evaluation committee recommended an evaluation of the responsibilities of the different levels of management and improved communication and interaction between these layers. It was felt that the Management Team could be discontinued, bringing all managerial tasks under the director. The director should be the academic leader of the ASC, possibly assisted by a deputy-director for internal managerial affairs. The Scientific Management Team could derive greater benefits from the Scientific Advisory Council; the Council should play a more prominent role when it comes to discussions about the ASC's academic direction and its agenda-setting processes; and its size should be reduced.*

Decision-making at the ASC is based on mutual understanding and broad consultation. Measures have been taken to improve the consultation and communication between the Management Team, the Scientific Management Team and the rest of the staff. For that reason, the management structure has not been changed. The Scientific Advisory Council has become much more involved in the ASC's discussions. Its size has not been reduced because of the added-value of linking the broad spectrum of African Studies in the Netherlands with the ASC.

6.2 Recommendations by the 2009 SAC mid-term evaluation committee and subsequent actions by the ASC

The *Report on the mid-term evaluation of the ASC* was published in May 2009. A few months later, the then director announced he would be leaving as of 1 May 2010. Some decisions, especially the more fundamental ones, had to be postponed until the arrival of a new director.

Recommendations and subsequent actions that have only to do with the LDI department and ICT are included in Chapter 5 of this report.

- 1. A continuous critical reflection on the research's subjects, relevance and prominence is required. There is place for more explicit ASC-level thinking on research priorities and subjects.*

It is broadly recognized among the research staff that ASC-wide discussions on these topics are important and should be held more regularly. A first step was the introduction of lunchtime seminars by staff members to present the research they are currently working on. While the ASC's new research programme is being developed in 2011, this issue will be considered very seriously.

- 2. It is realistic to expect that core funding will have to be complemented by external funding from either academic or policy-relevant endeavours and that therefore a clear policy on those matters is required. There is a broad consensus on this among the staff in the ASC, but the principles and policies involved need to be made explicit.*

The ASC's policy regarding policy-relevant research is clear. Basic research is and will remain the Centre's core business but as most basic research is policy-relevant as well, it is important to 'translate' the research findings in such a way that they can be used by policy-makers, practitioners and journalists. The necessity of external funding of research projects is not disputed and this includes funding by policy-oriented institutions, like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Funding by such institutions is acceptable for the ASC as long as the independence of its research is not disputed and the research results are relevant for the Centre and can be freely used in publications.

3. The management is advised to design some mechanisms to foster cross-theme group initiatives and exchanges. The theme group structure should be accompanied by cross-cutting initiatives. To achieve such levels of synergy, the management is advised to introduce incentives and allocate some funds in support to such activities.

The first proposals for crossing-cutting initiatives were outlined in the *ASC Policy Plan 2009-2012*, including the formation of 'research programmes' instead of 'theme groups'. The upcoming discussions in 2011 regarding the ASC's new research programme will go hand in hand with discussions concerning a new organizational structure for research that will be implemented as of 1 January 2012.

4. The position of the Centre's PhD students should be looked into and where possible the presence of this large pool of talented, often African researchers, should be optimised.

This recommendation coincides with demands from PhD students themselves (at least, those based at the ASC) about them being more actively involved in the Centre's activities. At the time of writing, one PhD student is a member of the ASC Seminar Committee, two students are organizing the Africa Study Evening for 2011, and one has recently co-organized a seminar on 'Elections in Africa' with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5. The cumulative effect of externally funded projects, staff secondment to Dutch universities and supervision of PhD and MA students needs to be factored into future policy thinking more explicitly. The management and theme groups are advised to formulate mid and long-term views on the critical minimum required permanent staff levels. It is suggested to investigate whether the critical mass of the different theme groups could be enhanced by offering hospitality agreements to retired researchers, academicians and development workers, including African scholars.

The steadily decreasing number of ftes in the ASC's research department due to financial constraints is a worrying development despite the fact that it is recognized that future research will increasingly have to be carried out by externally funded researchers, i.e. mostly PhD students and post-docs. The secondment of ASC researchers to Dutch universities has resulted in research input by these researchers decreasing at the ASC. On the other hand, these secondments are, for various reasons, considered very important for the ASC. Discussions on this topic will start soon, not only with all the ASC researchers who are professors elsewhere but also with the faculties of the universities involved.

6. The ASC relies rather on Brill Academic Publishers as a publication outlet. A level of variation in publications and a search for other possibilities is encouraged.

Although 'the ASC should also be proud of its other outlets, such as publishing in Africa-based journals and producing policy briefs for policy-makers and non-

professional audiences',⁵⁶ it is true that a large majority of its publications in the B category are with Brill Academic Publishers. It is therefore very important that the ASC ensures a strict peer-review policy regarding its various series with Brill. Yet, it is also recognized that it would be good to publish with other high-ranking publishers too.

7. It is important to reflect on how to deal with structural aspects of externally-funded projects such as required matching funds, partial cost reimbursements, lacking compensation of overheads, no compensation for inflation and salary increases, and other factors affecting subsidized (as well as sometimes core) projects. Such factors need to be inventoried, and rigorously and transparently factored into future budgets. Reserves have to be created to deal with such 'costs' even when disguised initially as a subsidy. One suggestion is to create a special fund for dealing with external applications and that also could function as seed money for attracting external funds. The higher cost an external project entails, the more rigidly it must be generally assessed on its substantive merits, as the ASC becomes in fact a co-subsidiser. The whole issue of core and external funding raises in any case a number of issues which require an explicit regime and procedures.

Given the increasing uncertainties regarding the Centre's future core budget, these are important remarks by the committee. No specific measures have yet been taken but these issues will definitely play a role in upcoming discussions regarding the new research programme and all the externalities involved.

8. The 'dual' management structure – with a Management Team and a Scientific Management Team – is somewhat fuzzy and e.g. the relative decision-making powers of the Management Team and the Scientific Management Team respectively are not always clearly distinguished. This should be clarified.

An important way to improve the decision-making transparency between the Management Team and the Scientific Management Team was the institutionalization of combined, quarterly meetings (discussing the quarterly and annual financial overviews and the annual budget, amongst others). However, this 'dual' management structure is likely to disappear when a new research structure will be implemented as per January 1st, 2012.

9. The support functions of the secretariat have been growing over time and are reaching now levels that are a matter of concern in proportion to the available resources. Apart from normal secretarial functions, the secretariat is also tasked with the website and dissemination, visiting fellows, PhDs, personnel administration, project administration, students of the Research Masters, etc. The net effect of all those added tasks requires extra managerial analysis and attention.

The worries expressed by the mid-term evaluation committee regarding the workload of the support staff are fully recognized by the ASC's management. Proposals for solving this problem are included in the *ASC Policy Plan 2009-2012*. Concrete measures have included the appointment of an additional employee in the secretariat in 2010 (mainly to take over some of the basic tasks and relieve those who have new additional tasks) and the professionalization of the functions regarding HR management (currently implemented) and those in the 'project bureau' (to be implemented later in 2011).

⁵⁶ Report on mid-term evaluation of the ASC, p. 6.

6.3 SWOT analysis

• *Strengths*

The ASC has increased its productivity and the quality of its multidisciplinary research on Africa. Coherence among the theme groups' research and feedback from various national and international partners resulted in a new research programme to tackle key societal issues in Africa. There is increased attention at the ASC for policy-relevant research and with a policy-oriented forum, in addition to the core focus on basic research. External funding has increased significantly. And the Centre has expanded and developed its various series for publications considerably.

The library's greatest strength used to be its large and unique collection of books and journals, including a lot of 'grey literature' from Africa. However, the digital collection is increasingly becoming a second pillar, providing access to online Africana publications. The services offered at the desk and via the Internet are highly appreciated by library users and ASC products, including the Centre's unique abstract service, are accessible free of charge to Internet users worldwide.

The ASC has also enhanced its reputation as a knowledge centre on Africa for a policy-directed forum as well as for the general public. The successful start of the Research Masters in African Studies, in cooperation with colleagues from other universities, and the number of senior ASC researchers with chairs at Dutch universities confirm the ASC's role as a national focal point for knowledge on Africa.

• *Weaknesses*

The increased coherence of research activities within the theme groups is, on the one hand, considered as a strength, but, on the other hand, it has led to a degree of 'compartmentalization' at the ASC. In addition, costs have been rising faster than core funding. The net result has been a reduction in research staff, which has only partially been compensated for by external funding. On the other hand, increasing numbers of PhD students have reinforced the research capacity but this also places heavy demands on senior researchers' time regarding supervision duties. And senior researchers with chairs at Dutch universities are involved in external tasks too. These factors are affecting the theme groups' viability.

Interaction between policy-makers and researchers is still a process of 'learning by doing'. Increased attention for the policy-oriented forum, the general debate and the Research Masters in African Studies have not yet negatively impacted on the quantity or quality of research output. However, it is clear that the research staff could in the future become overstretched.

Involvement and interest among research staff in the ASC's digital presentation is still limited, which is resulting in less visibility than might have been expected. Moreover, the digital library has not yet been fully integrated in the various online services. Cooperation with other AEGIS partners needs to be intensified. Though the problem regarding the library's shelving space was resolved by making more efficient use of existing capacity, the same situation will be faced again within a few years.

The ASC's prominent international position has not yet yielded much international funding. A clear communication policy to steer activities towards promoting the general debate on Africa is lacking. And there are still too few co-authorships with African colleagues. The societal impact of the ASC's research in Africa itself seems to be limited (insofar as this can be assessed). Consultation and communication between the

Management Team, the Scientific Management Team and the rest of the staff have improved but are still not optimal.

- *Opportunities*

The ASC is the only research institute and centre of expertise on Africa in the Netherlands. It is expected that in the future, interest in and demand for information about Africa will remain high and the rapidly changing social, economic and political landscape in Africa will open up opportunities for new debates at the Centre. This will not only serve to update the research programme but will also stimulate cooperation between the theme groups and the formation of new dynamic groupings of researchers and strong links with other Africanist research groups.

The ASC's international position will enable it to step up efforts to increase external funding for international collaborative research projects in cooperation with important partners like CODESRIA and others in AEGIS.

The societal relevance of the ASC's research programme offers ample opportunity for stakeholder involvement from ministries (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as others), NGOs and the private sector in the Netherlands and in Africa. With successful exposure to the general debate on Africa, this will increase the ASC's reputation as an independent research centre in wider social circles. The ASC's agenda would benefit from more variation in the themes it tackles and in its stakeholders.

In the library and information services, the development of integrated search methods will enable service provision to keep pace with the advanced wishes of users. This could be facilitated by increasing collaboration with other European African libraries.

- *Threats*

The *raison d'être* of a centre like the ASC is its clearly defined geographical area, namely Africa. The contemporary relevance of area studies as compared to academic disciplines is often being questioned and area studies or area-oriented institutes in some countries have disappeared or been incorporated into institutes for global studies. On the other hand, there is renewed interest in 'areas' and it is almost unimaginable that the ASC's stakeholders would ever cease to think in terms of areas. However, the current recession might stimulate inward-looking tendencies at the cost of interest in Africa.

Being 100% subsidized, the ASC depends entirely on politics and decision-making in government bureaucracies. Good contacts, visibility and perceptions of its relevant research are prerequisites for the ASC's continued existence. However, the Centre's research agenda should remain independent.

Core funding might come under pressure in the present recession so developing more varied sources of funding will reduce the Centre's vulnerability. This must be accompanied by clear internal procedures for allocating resources to various fields of activities and monitoring expenditure.

6.4 Analysis and strategy

The period under review was one in which a number of ambitious objectives were accomplished. These now need careful consolidation. Policy-relevant research has become more important, external funding has reached its target, a large number of PhD students have been integrated into the research staff and groups of Research

Master students have arrived at the Centre. The number of researchers with chairs at Dutch universities has increased and the Centre's national and international reputation has been strengthened. The library and information services have become increasingly digitalized. Finally, the quality and quantity of output for a scientific forum and a policy-oriented forum as well as one for a wider audience of stakeholders has increased significantly.

Consolidation means, first of all, that a new balance has to be found. Regarding the allocation of research capacity (excluding management activities), the current distribution – roughly 45% basic research, 20% policy-relevant research, 15% PhD supervision, 10% other teaching and 10% contributions to the public debate – could serve as a reference point for future decisions on which additional activities to prioritize. Moreover, in future applications for external funding, post-doc researchers should receive priority over PhD students to reduce the total workload of the research staff. In addition, current and future obligations with regard to combining research at the ASC and a chair at a Dutch university will be the subject of discussions relating to the strengthening of the ASC's position in the national academic landscape. The current discussion on how the quality of ASC research should be perceived (and monitored and assessed) should continue and be linked to the various forums and stakeholders the ASC is aiming to reach.

The ASC's financial situation is a matter of concern. Costs have been rising faster than core funding and this core funding may decline in the near future. The ASC therefore needs to look carefully at its expenditure and at possible additional sources of income. Sources of financing have to be diversified and the ASC will probably need to increase its external funding if its core funding drops.

Another matter of concern is that necessary cuts in expenditure (to be realized in the next two years by not filling vacancies caused by natural attrition) will result in an increasingly skewed composition of staff at the cost of the ASC's research capacity (as has also been the case during the period under review). Ultimately, staff turnover will allow a redistribution of personnel among the different staff categories, i.e. research, library and support staff. This means that decision-making concerning the desired distribution, in line with strategic priorities, should start very soon.

The rapidly changing social, economic and political landscape in Africa requires a fresh debate on future issues to be included in ASC research. New powers from various corners of the earth are developing considerable political and economic interests in Africa. Such developments at the macro level will have to be investigated and compared with empirical findings at the micro level in Africa. Debates surrounding these emerging issues (in 2011) will not only serve to renew the research programme but will also stimulate cooperation at the Centre and the formation of new groups of researchers. Once new research staff can be recruited, it would be appropriate to take on post-doc researchers with a broad and flexible profile who could undertake research linking macro and micro developments rather than *a priori* preferring a disciplinary background. Much more than at present, African scholars, PhD students and possibly others should be partners in these research projects, i.e. from the stage of proposal formulation up to the reporting stage.

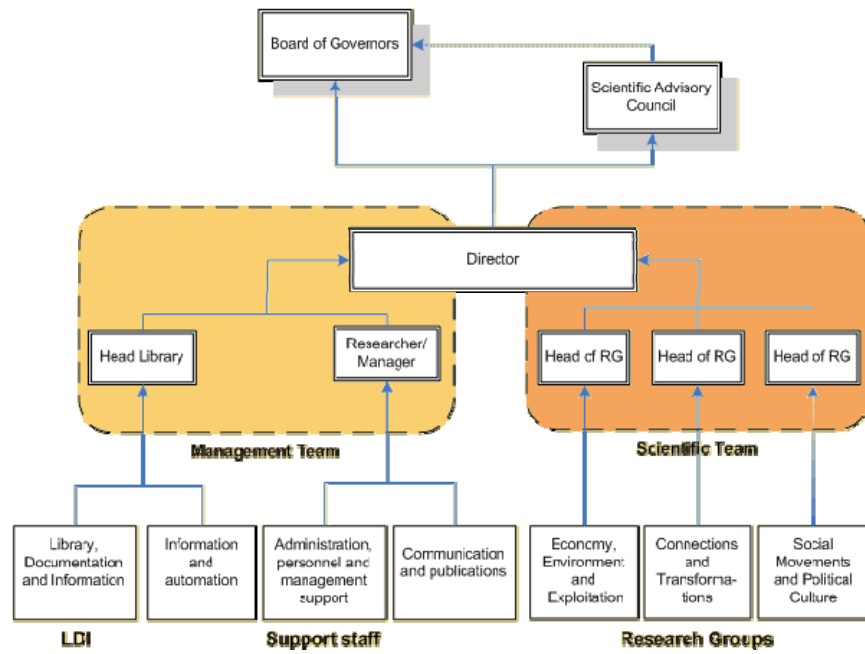
In conclusion, the ASC is facing many challenges and this requires the formulation of new policies. Some are already taking shape, a good example being the external communication policy focusing on the strengthening of the ASC's *raison d'être*. In this context, the setting up of a so-called ASC community is a way of strengthening the Centre's national and international position. A new research programme will be

developed in 2011 and this will include a new research structure at the ASC. And last but not least, new ways of finding additional funding will also be explored.

ASC Self-evaluation 2004-2010:

Annexes

Annex 1: Organizational chart



Annex 2: Members of the governing bodies, 2004-2010

Board of Governors

Mrs. B.E.A. Ambags	2003-	Former Dutch ambassador in Burkina Faso and Zimbabwe
Drs. M.J. van den Berg	1997-2004	Member of the European Parliament for the Social Democratic Party; former director of Novib, The Hague
Ms. K.G. Ferrier (Chair)	2009-	Member of Parliament, Christian Democratic Party
Ms. J. Groen	2005-	Journalist with <i>De Volkskrant</i>
Mr. A. Lenstra	2006-	Former Vice-President of Unilever
Prof. (em.) G. Lycklama à Nijeholt	1997-2004	Member of the Senate of the States General; former rector of the Institute for Social Studies (ISS), The Hague
Prof. J.B. Opschoor	2008-	Former rector of the Institute for Social Studies (ISS), The Hague
Ir. J.I.R. Roest	2003-2005	Director, Vlisco B.V., Helmond
Prof. A. de Ruyter	2005-2008	Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tilburg
Mrs. E.M.A. Schmitz (Chair)	1999-2009	Judge, Zwolle Law Courts; former Deputy Minister of Justice; former Mayor of Haarlem

Scientific Advisory Council

Dr. E.A. Baerends	1997-2006	University of Groningen
Dr. P. Boele van Hensbroek	2001-2009	University of Groningen
Prof. M.P. van Dijk	2001-2009	Erasmus University, Rotterdam
Dr. S. Evers	2001-2009	VU University, Amsterdam
Prof. G.E. Frerks (chair since 2005)	1997-	Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael, The Hague / Utrecht University & Wageningen University
Prof. J.D.M. van der Geest	1997-2004	University of Amsterdam
G.A. de Groot	2002-2010	University of Tilburg
Prof. L.J. de Haan (Chair)	2001-2004	Radboud University, Nijmegen
T. Hilhorst	2010-	Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam
Dr. P.R.J. Hoebink	1997-2004	Radboud University, Nijmegen
Dr. H. Huisman	2005-	Utrecht University
Dr. C. Lutz	2007-	University of Groningen
Prof. M. Mous	2004-	Leiden University
Dr. W. Nauta	2005-	Maastricht University
Dr. M.B. O'Laughlin	2001-2007	Institute for Social Studies (ISS), The Hague
Prof. P. Pels	2003-	Leiden University
Dr. J. Post	2001-2009	University of Amsterdam
Dr. N. Pouw	2010-	University of Amsterdam
Prof. R. Reis	2004-	University of Amsterdam
Prof. P. Richards	2001-2009	Wageningen University
Dr. H.J. van Rinsum	2002-2010	Utrecht University
Prof. L. de la Rive Box	2001-2004	University of Maastricht
Dr. R.J. Ross	1997-2004	Leiden University
Prof. M. Salih	2008-2010	Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague

Dr. M. Spierenburg	2010-	VU University, Amsterdam
Dr. B. de Steenhuijsen Piters	2001-2010	Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam
Dr. L.B. Venema	1997-2004	VU University, Amsterdam
Dr. P. Weesie	2010-	University of Groningen
Dr. H. Wels	2004-	VU University, Amsterdam
Prof. F. Wijsen	2004-2010	Radboud University, Nijmegen
Prof. L.C. Winkel	1997-2004	Erasmus University, Rotterdam
Dr. J.J. de Wolf	1997-2005	Utrecht University
Prof. M.E. Wuyts	1997-2004	Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague

Annex 3: Institutional ties, 2004-2010

This list is probably incomplete because not all ASC researchers have recorded these data systematically throughout the years.

A) Institutions with which formal ties exist(ed)

Netherlands

- Erasmus University, Rotterdam
- Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague
- Leiden University
- Netherlands African Studies Association (NVAAS)
- Radboud University, Nijmegen
- Royal Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies, Leiden
- Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam
- University of Amsterdam
- University of Groningen
- University of Maastricht
- University of Tilburg
- Utrecht University
- Vrije Universiteit (Free University), Amsterdam
- Wageningen University
- ASSR Research School (until 2010)
- CERES Research School
- CNWS Research School (until 2010)

Europe (mainly AEGIS)

- African Studies (Oxford, United Kingdom)
- Afrikastudier (Goteborg, Sweden)
- Brussels Centre of African Studies (Brussels, Belgium)
- Center for Afrikastudier (Copenhagen, Denmark)
- Centre d'Etude d'Afrique Noire (Bordeaux, France)
- Centre d'Etudes Africaines (Paris, France)
- Centre d'Etudes des Mondes Africains (Paris, France)
- Centre d'Estudis Africans (Barcelona, Spain)
- Centre of African Studies (SOAS, London, United Kingdom)
- Centre of African Studies (Cambridge, United Kingdom)
- Centre of African Studies (Edinburg, United Kingdom)
- Centro de Estudos Africanos (Lisbon, Portugal)
- Centro de Estudos Africanos (Porto, Portugal)
- Centro Dipartimentale di Studi storici e politici su Africa e Medio Oriente (Bologna, Italy)
- Dipartimento di Studi e Ricerche su Africa e Paesi Arabi (Naples, Italy)
- Euro-African Association for the Anthropology of Social Change and Development (APAD)
- European Association of Development Institutes (EADI), Bonn
- Gents Afrika Platform (Gent, Belgium)
- Grupo de Estudios Africanos (Madrid, Spain)
- Institut für Afrika-Kunde (Hamburg, Germany)
- Institut für Afrikanistik (Leipzig, Germany)
- Institut für Afrika-Studien (Bayreuth, Germany)
- Institut für Afrikawissenschaften (Vienna, Austria)
- Institut für Ethnologie und Afrikastudien (Mainz, Germany)
- Institute for Anthropological Research in Africa (Leuven, Belgium)
- Nordiska Afrikainstitutet (Uppsala, Nordic Countries)
- Programme of African Studies (Trondheim, Norway)
- Roskilde University (Roskilde, Denmark)

- The Centre of West African Studies (Birmingham, United Kingdom)
- Zentrum für Afrikastudien (Basel, Switzerland)

Africa

- Africa Institute of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa
- Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria (CDP)
- Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP), Abidjan, Côte d' Ivoire (CDP)
- Centre for Democracy and Development, Lagos, Nigeria (CDP)
- Centre for Democratic Development, Accra, Ghana (CDP)
- Centre for Law and Social Action, Lagos, Nigeria (CDP)
- Centre pour la Gouvernance Démocratique, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (CDP)
- Egerton University, Njoro, Kenya
- Igbinedion University, Benin City, Nigeria (CDP)
- Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal
- Institute of African Studies Accra, Ghana
- Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Dynamiques Sociales (LASDEL), Niamey, Niger
- Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya
- National Inquiry Services Centre (NISC), South Africa
- Point Sud, Bamako, Mali (CDP)
- SANPAD, Durban, South Africa
- Tamale University for Development Studies, Ghana
- Université de Cocody, Abidjan, Côte d' Ivoire (CDP)
- University of Antananarivo, Madagascar
- University of Botswana
- University of Buea, Cameroon
- University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana (CDP)
- University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria (CDP)
- Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research (WISER), South Africa

Elsewhere

- Centre for African Studies, Peking University, China
- Institute for West Asian and African Studies, Beijing, China
- Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China
- Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., USA

B) Institutions with which ASC-researchers collaborate(d)

Netherlands

- ASSR Research School, Amsterdam
- Centre for World Food Studies (SOW), Amsterdam
- CEDLA, Amsterdam
- CERES Research School, Utrecht
- CNWS Research School, Leiden
- Erasmus University, Rotterdam
- Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague
- International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS), Leiden
- International Institute for Social History (IISG), Amsterdam
- International Institute for the Study of Islam in the Modern World (ISIM)
- Leiden University
- Netherlands African Studies Association (NVAS)
- Radboud University, Nijmegen
- Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV), Leiden
- Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam
- United Nations University, Maastricht
- University of Amsterdam
- University of Maastricht
- Utrecht University

- Vrije Universiteit (Free University), Amsterdam
- Wageningen University

Europe

- African Studies Centre CEA, ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal
- Cambridge University, United Kingdom
- Centre d'Etude d'Afrique Noire (CEAN), France
- Centre of African Studies (SOAS, London, United Kingdom)
- Centre for the Study of African Economies, Oxford, United Kingdom
- Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Sweden
- Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France
- Edinburgh University, United Kingdom
- Euro-African Association for the Anthropology of Social Change and Development (APAD)
- FAO, Italy
- Freie Universität, Berlin, Germany
- Goethe Universität Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- Hamburg University, Germany
- Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
- Institute of African Affairs, Hamburg, Germany
- Institute for Tropical Medicine, Belgium
- Institut für Ethnologie und Afrikastudien, Mainz, Germany
- International Institute for Environment and Development, United Kingdom
- Kingston University, United Kingdom
- London School of Economics, United Kingdom
- Max Planck Institut for Social Anthropology, Halle/Saale, Germany
- Oxford University, United Kingdom
- Roskilde University, Denmark
- Sheffield University, United Kingdom
- Université Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne, France
- University of Antwerp, Belgium
- University of Bayreuth, Germany
- University of Brescia, Italy
- University of Cologne, Germany
- University of Copenhagen, Denmark
- University of Freiburg, Germany
- University of Ghent, Belgium
- University of Goettingen, Germany
- University of Kent, United Kingdom
- University of Konstanz, Germany
- University of Leipzig, Germany
- University of Lisbon, Portugal
- University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy
- University of Salzburg, Austria
- University of Sussex
- University of Wales, Swansea, United Kingdom
- University Orientale, Naples, Italy
- World Initiative for Sustainable Patoralism (IUCN/WISP), Switzerland
- Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin, Germany

Africa

Africa general

- CODESRIA, Dakar
- OSSREA
- African Academy of Sciences – Network of African Science Academies, Nairobi

Botswana

- University of Botswana

Burkina Faso

- Centre pour la Gouvernance Démocratique, Ouagadougou
- Expertise pour le Développement du Sahel, Ouagadougou

Cameroon

- Langaa, Buea/Bamenda
- Protestant University of Central Africa, Yaounde
- University of Buea
- University of Douala

Chad

- Centre de Recherches en Anthropologie et Sciences Humaines (CRASH), University of N'Djamena
- Laboratoire de Recherches Vétérinaires et Zootechniques de Farcha, N'Djamena

Côte d'Ivoire

- Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix (CERAP) Abidjan
- University of Cocody

Ethiopia

- Bahir Dar University
- Centre Français d'Études Ethiopiennes
- Dehub University
- Institute for Security Studies, Addis Ababa
- University of Addis Ababa

Ghana

- Centre for Democratic Development, Accra
- Legon University
- University of Ghana
- Tamale University for Development Studies, Tamale

Kenya

- Africa Policy Institute
- Egerton University, Njoro
- Institut Française de Recherche en Afrique (IFRA), Nairobi
- Kenyatta University, Nairobi
- Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST), Kakamega
- Moi University, Eldoret
- Satena Twawezi
- South Eastern University College (SEUCO)
- University of Nairobi

Madagascar

- University of Antananarivo
- University of Toamasina

Malawi

- Catholic University of Malawi

Mali

- Point Sud, Bamako
- University of Bamako

Mauritania

- University of Nouakchott

Mozambique

- Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo

Namibia

- National Museums Association of Namibia

Niger

- Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Dynamiques Sociales (LASDEL), Niamey

Nigeria

- Bayero University, Kano
- Centre for Democracy and Development, Lagos
- Centre for Law and Social Action, Lagos
- Centre for the Study of African Culture and Communication, Port Harcourt
- Igbinedion University, Benin City
- Lagos State University
- University of Benin
- University of Ibadan
- University of Jos

Senegal

- Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar
- Université Gaston Berger, Saint Louis

South Africa

- Institute of African Studies, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein
- Rhodes University, Grahamstown
- SANPAD, Durban
- University of Cape Town
- University of Fort Hare
- University of KwaZulu Natal
- University of Pretoria
- University of the Western Cape
- University of Witwatersrand

Sudan

- Ahfad University for Women
- University of Khartoum

Tanzania

- Research for Poverty Alleviation, Dar es Salaam
- Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro
- Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
- University of Dar es Salaam

Togo

- Louvain Développement
- Plan International

Uganda

- Centre for Basic Research, Kampala
- Economic Policy Research Centre, Kampala
- Makerere University
- Mbarara University of Science and Technology

Zambia

- Livingstone Museum
- National Archives of Zambia
- University of Zambia

Zimbabwe

- Institute for Rural Technologies and Agricultural Science
- Ruzivo Trust
- University of Zimbabwe

Elsewhere

- Bar Ilan University, Israel
- Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel
- Boston University, USA
- Brown University, USA
- Center for African Studies, Peking University, Beijing, China
- Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), USA
- Emory University, USA
- Georgetown University, USA
- Harvard University, USA
- Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China
- IWAAS, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing
- Macalester University, USA
- Northwestern University, USA
- Rice University, USA
- South Carolina State University, USA
- Tel Aviv University, Israel
- University of California, USA
- University of Chicago, USA
- University of Tennessee, USA
- Washington University, USA
- Wildlife Conservation Society, Marine Program, New York, USA
- World Bank, Washington, USA
- World Resources Institute (WRI), USA

Annex 4: Written output by ASC staff, 2004-2010

Peer-reviewed journal articles and book publications

- Abbink, J. & I. van Kessel, eds (2004), *Vanguard or Vandals. Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Abbink, J. (2004), 'Being Young in Africa: The Politics of Despair and Renewal', in: J. Abbink & I. van Kessel, eds, *Vanguard or Vandals. Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa*, Leiden: Brill.
- Abbink, J. (2004), 'Converting Pastoralists: Reflections on Missionary Work and Development in Southern Ethiopia', in: A. Kumar Giri, A. van Harskamp & O. Saleminck, eds, *The Development of Religion, the Religion of Development*, Delft: Eburon, pp. 133-142.
- Abbink, J. (2004), 'Remembering Londósa: Mediator and Counterpoint in a "Violent" Society', in: V. Böll *et al.* (eds), *Studia Aethiopica. In Honour of Siegbert Uhlig*, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, pp. 371-382.
- Abbink, J. (2004), 'Violence and State (Re)formation in the African Context: Global and Local Aspects of Crisis and Change', in: R.E. Westerfield, ed., *Current Issues in Globalization*, Happaugue, NY: Nova Science Publishers, pp. 137-49.
- Abbink, J. (2004), 'Ritual and Political Forms of Violent Practice among the Suri of Southern Ethiopia', in: T. Young (ed.), *Readings in African Politics*, Oxford: James Currey, pp. 80-89.
- Abbink, J. (2005), 'Comparing Cultures in Southern Ethiopia: From Ethnography to Generative Explanation', in: J. Abbink (ed.), *Cultural Variation and Social Change in Southern Ethiopia: Comparative Approaches*, special issue of *Northeast African Studies* 7(3): 1-14.
- Abbink, J., ed. (2005), 'Cultural Variation and Social Change in Southern Ethiopia: Comparative Approaches', special issue of *Northeast African Studies* 7(3), East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University.
- Abbink, J. (2005), 'Transformaties van staat en geweld in Afrika: De teloorgang van de postkoloniale orde', in: T. Zwaan (ed.), *Politiek en Geweld. Etnisch Conflict, Oorlog en Genocide in de 20e Eeuw*, Zutphen/Amsterdam: De Walburg Pers and Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie, pp. 161-180.
- Abbink, J. (2005), 'Local Leadership and State Governance in Southern Ethiopia: from Charisma to Bureaucracy', in: O. Vaughan (ed.), *Tradition and Politics: Indigenous Political Structures in Africa*, Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, pp. 159-184.
- Abbink, J. (2005), 12 entries in *Encyclopaedia Aethiopia*, vol. 2 (D-Ha), S. Uhlig (ed.) Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz: 'Dime', pp. 163-164; 'Dizi', pp. 176-177; 'Ennarya', p. 310; 'Ethnicity', pp. 444-446; 'Galila', pp. 658-659; 'Garamanjo', pp. 700-701; 'Gimira', pp. 799-800; 'Gofa', pp. 823-824; 'Goldiya', p. 834; 'Gonga', 849-850; 'Gumuz', pp. 916-917 and 'E. Haberland', p. 950.
- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Warfare in Africa: Reframing State and "Culture" as Factors of Violent Conflict', in: T. Otto, H. Thrane & H. Vandkilde, eds, *Warfare and Society: Archaeological and Social Anthropological Perspectives*, Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, pp. 261-271.
- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Of Snakes and Cattle: The Dialectics of Group Esteem between Suri and Dizi in Southwest Ethiopia', in: I. Strecker & J. Lydall, eds, *Ethiopian Images of Self and Other. Essays on Cultural Contact, Respect and Self-Esteem in Southern Ethiopia*, Münster: Lit Verlag, pp. 227-245.
- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Ethnicity and Conflict Generation in Ethiopia: Some Problems and Prospects of Ehno-regional Federalism', *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 24(3): 389-414.
- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Reconstructing Haberland, Reconstructing the Wolaitta: Writing the History and Society of a Former Ethiopian Kingdom', *History in Africa* 33: 1-15.
- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Interpreting Ethiopian Elections in their Context – Reply to Tobias Hagmann', *African Affairs* 105(3): 613-620.
- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Discomfiture of Democracy? The 2005 Election Crisis in Ethiopia and its Aftermath', *African Affairs* 105(2): 1-27.
- Abbink, J. (2007), 'Transformations of Islam and Communal Relations in Wällo, Ethiopia', in: B.F. Soares & R. Otayek, eds, *Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa*, Basingstoke/New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 65-84.
- Abbink, J. (2007), 'Culture Slipping Away: Violence, Social Tension and Personal Drama in Suri Society, Southern Ethiopia', in: M. Böck & M. Bollig (eds), *The Practice of War: Production, Reproduction and Communication of Armed Violence*, Oxford: Berghahn Books.
- Abbink, J. (2007), 16 entries in S. Uhlig (ed.), *Encyclopaedia Aethiopia*, vol. 3 (He-N), (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag), Hodson, Arnold W. pp. 53-54, Hoti Sherocho (Käfa king) pp. 74-75, Initiation pp. 150-152, Käfa ethnography pp. 327-329, Käfa history pp. 322-324, Kaye Sherocho (Käfa king) pp. 361-362, Kinship pp. 403-408, Komoru pp. 423-424, Koté (Wolaitta king) pp. 433-434, Limmu-Ennarya (kingdom) pp. 570-571, Mandjo (ethnic group) pp. 732-733, Me'en pp. 909-910, Mikael Sihul pp. 962-964, Näft'ännya pp. 1099-1100, Nadäw Abba Bahr pp. 1093-1094, Nayi (ethnic group) pp. 1157-1158.
- Abbink, J. (2008), "'Cannibalism" in southern Ethiopia: An exploratory study of Me'en discourse', *Anthropos* 103(1): 3-13.
- Abbink, J., M. de Bruijn & K. van Walraven, eds (2008), *A Propósito de Resistir. Repensar la Insurgencia in África*, Barcelona: Oozebap (Spanish translation of *African Dynamics* vol. 4).

- Abbink, J. & K. van Walraven (2008), 'Repensar la resistencia en la historia de África', in J. Abbink, M. de Bruijn & K. van Walraven, eds, *A Propósito de Resistir: Repensar la Insurgencia en África*, Barcelona: Oozebap, pp. 13-71.
- Abbink, J. (2008), 'Derviches, *moryaan* y combatientes por la libertad: ciclos de rebellion fragmentación en la sociedad somali (1900-2000)', in: J. Abbink, M. de Bruijn & K. van Walraven, eds, *A Propósito de Resistir. Repensar la Insurgencia en África*, Barcelona: Oozebap, pp. 457-504.
- Abbink, J. (2008), 'Muslim monasteries? Some aspects of religious culture in northern Ethiopia', *Aethiopica* (Hamburg) 11: 117-133.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Conflict and Social Change on the South-West Ethiopian Frontier: An Analysis of Suri Society', *Journal of Eastern African Studies* 3(1): 22-41.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Tourism and its Discontents: Suri Tourist Encounters in Southern Ethiopia', in: S. Bohn Gmelch, ed., *Tourists and Tourism: A Reader*, Long Grove, Ill.: Waveland Press, pp. 115-136.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'The Fate of the Suri: Conflict and Group Tension at the Southwest Ethiopian Frontier', in: G. Schlee & E.E. Watson, eds, *Changing Identifications and Alliances in Northeast Africa. Volume I: Ethiopia and Kenya*, Oxford/New York: Berghahn Books.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'The Ethiopian Second Republic and the Fragile "Social Contract"', *Africa Spectrum* 44(2): 3-28.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Suri Images: The Return of Exoticism and the Commodification of an African "Tribe"', *Cahiers d'Études Africaines* 49(4): 893-924.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Law against Reality? Contextualizing the Ethiopian-Eritrean border problem', in: A. de Guttery, G. Venturini & H. Post, eds, *The 1998-2000 War between Eritrea and Ethiopia. An International Legal Perspective*, The Hague/Cambridge: T.M.C. Asser Press/Cambridge University Press, pp. 141-158.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'The Islamic Courts Union: The Ebb and Flow of a Somali Islamist Movement', in: S. Ellis & I. van Kessel, eds, *Movers and Shakers. Social Movements in Africa*, Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 87-113.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Transformations de l'Islam et relations communautaires dans la province de Wallo, Éthiopie', in: R. Otaeyek & B. Soares, eds, *Islam, État et société en Afrique*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 105-132.
- Abbink, J. (2010), 'Causes and trajectories of local conflict among pastoral peoples in Northeast Africa', *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities* 5(1) 25-42.
- Abbink, J. (2010), 24 entries in: S. Uhlig, ed., *Encyclopaedia Aethiopia*, vol. 4 (O-Z), (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz): 'Migrations in the southwest', pp. 175-77, 'Migrations from late 19th cent. until today', pp. 177-178, 'Possession cults', pp. 183-185, 'Qallicha', pp. 255, 'Sacrifice', pp. 442-444 'Säpänhi', pp. 532-533, 'Shabo', pp. 437-438, 'Shangama', pp. 524-525, 'Sheko', pp. 599-601, 'Shekacho', pp. 481-483, 'Shinasha', pp. 664-665, 'Täsamma Nadaw', pp. 866-868, 'Tato', pp. 872, 'T'ona', king, pp. 972, 'Tíru Sina shrine', pp. 925, 'Tsamai', pp. 504-505, 'Ubamer', pp. 1013, 'Wälamo awrajja', pp. 1078-1079, 'Wälayta, kingdom', pp. 1092-1093, 'Wälayta, ethnography', pp. 1090-1092, 'Wälayta-Malla dynasty', pp. 1093-1094, 'Warfare', pp. 1137-1143, with A. Gascon, 'National parks', pp. 114-117, with S. Planel, 'Soddo', pp. 685-686.
- Akiyoade A. (2007), *Dynamics of reproductive behaviour in rural coastal communities of Southern Ghana*. Maastricht: Shaker Publishing.
- Akiyoade A., with W. Akpan (2009), 'Nigeria: Higher Education and the challenge of Access', in T.A. Volkman, ed., *Origins, Journeys and Returns: Social Justice in International Higher Education*, New York: Social Science Research Council, pp. 89-114.
- Akiyoade A., with B. Oyeniya (2010), 'Milking the sick: Medical pluralism and commoditization of healthcare in contemporary Nigeria', in M. Dekker & R. van Dijk, eds, *Markets of well-being: Navigating health and healing in Africa*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 24-65.
- Beek, W. van (2004), 'Anthropologie et Missiologie ou la Séparation Graduelle des Partenaires', in: O. Servais & G. van 't Spijker, eds, *Anthropologie et Missiologie XIX – XX siècles. Entre Connivance et Rivalité*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 25-44.
- Beek, W. van (2004), 'Haunting Griaule: Experiences from the Restudy of the Dogon', *History in Africa* 31: 43-68.
- Beek, W. van (2005), 'Walking Wallets? Tourists at the Dogon Falaise', in: S. Wooten, ed., *Wari Matters Ethnographic Explorations of Money in the Mande World*, Münster: LIT Verlag, pp. 191-216.
- Beek, W. van (2005), 'The Dogon Heartland: Rural Transformations on the Bandiagara Escarpment', in: M. de Bruijn, H. van Dijk, M. Kaag & K. van Til, eds, *Sahelian Pathways: Climate and Society in Central and South Mali*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, Research Report 78, pp. 40-70.
- Beek, W. van, with S. Avontuur (2005), 'The Making of an Environment: Ecological History of the Kapsiki/Higi of North Cameroon and North-Eastern Nigeria', in: Q. Gausset, M. Whyte & T. Birch-Thomsen, eds, *Beyond Territory and Scarcity in Africa: Exploring Conflicts over Natural Resource Management*, Uppsala: Nordiska Afrika Institutet, pp. 70-89.
- Beek, W. van (2005), 'An Afro-European View of Religious Colonization', *Dialogue* 38(4): 3-36.
- Beek, W. van (2006), 'De boodschap van het ritueel', in: P. Courbois & V. Neckebrouck, eds, *Maskers, Meesters en Missen: Rituelen in en uit de Marge*, Kapellen: Pelckmans, pp. 92-119.
- Beek, W. van (2006), 'Kapsiki Beer Dynamics', in: E. Garine, O. Langlois & C. Raimond, eds, *Ressources Vivrières et Choix Alimentaires dans le Bassin du Lac Chad*, IRD, pp. 477-500.
- Beek, W. van, with S. Avontuur (2006), 'Dynamics of Agriculture in the Mandara Mountains: The Case of the Kapsiki/Higi of Northern Cameroon and North-eastern Nigeria', in: C. Baroin, G. Seidensticker-Brikay & K. Tijani, eds, *Man and the Lake, Proceedings of the 12th Mega Chad Conference*, Maiduguri, pp. 335-382.

- Beek, W. van (2006), 'Boys and Masks among the Dogon', in: S. Ottenberg & D.A. Binckley, eds, *Playful Performers. African Children's Masquerades*, New Brunswick/London: Transaction Publishers, pp. 67-88.
- Beek, W. van (2007), 'Agency in Kapsiki Religion, A Comparative Approach', in: M. de Bruijn, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, eds, *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 114-143.
- Beek, W. van (2007), 'Approaching African Tourism; Paradigms and Paradoxes', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & L. de Haan (eds), *African Alternatives*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 145-172.
- Beek, W. van (2008), 'Heeft ritueel dan toch betekenis?' *Jaarboek voor Liturgie Onderzoek* 24: 23-49.
- Beek, W. van (2008), P. Lemineur & O. Walther, 'Tourisme et patrimoine au Mali. Destruction des valeurs anciennes ou valorisation concertée?', *Geographica Helvetica* 4: 249-258.
- Beek, W. van (2009), 'The Healer and His Phone; Medicinal Dynamics among the Kapsiki/Higi of North Cameroon', in: M. de Bruijn, F. Nyamnjoh & I. Brinkman, eds, *Mobile Phones: The New Talking Drums of Everyday Africa*, Bamenda/Leiden: Langaa/African Studies Centre, pp. 125-133.
- Beek, W. van (2010), 'Hierarchies of holiness. The Mormon temple in Zoetermeer, Netherlands', in P. Post, ed., *Holy grounds in the Netherlands*, Leuven: Peters, pp. 255-300.
- Beek, W. van (2010), 'Eyes on top? Culture and the weight of the senses', in A. Storch, ed., *Perception of the Invisible; Religion, Historical Semantic and the Role of Perceptive Verbs*, Special volume of *Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika*, Cologne: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, pp. 245-270.
- Beek, W. van (2010), 'Meaning and authority in ritual', *International Journal of Mormon Studies* 1(3): 17-40.
- Beek, W. van (2010), 'Ritualisering van sport', in *Jaarboek voor Liturgieonderzoek* 26: 21-42.
- Binsbergen, W. van, with P-J. Salazar & S. Osha, eds (2004), 'Truth In Politics: Rhetorical Approaches to Democratic Deliberation in Africa and Beyond', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy* XVI: 1-2.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2004), 'African Spirituality: An Approach from Intercultural Philosophy', *Polylog* (English edition) 4, at: <http://them.polylog.org/4/fbw-en.htm>.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2004), 'Espiritualidad Africana: Un Enfogue desde la Filosofía Intercultural', *Polylog* (Spanish edition) 4 at: <http://them.polylog.org/4/fbw-es.htm>.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2004), 'Challenges for the Sociology of Religion in the Next Fifty Years: The Case of Africa', *Social Compass* 51(1): 85-98.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2004), 'Editorial', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy* XVI: 5-12
- Binsbergen, W. van (2004), 'Postscript: Aristotle in Africa – Towards a Comparative Africanist Reading of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy* XVI: 238-272.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2004), 'Aspects of Democracy and Democratization in Zambia and Botswana', in: T Young, ed., *Readings in African Politics*, London: International Africa Institute in cooperation with Indiana University Press and James Currey, pp. 202-214.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2004), 'Atena Nera: La Tesi di Bernal ha Provocato Reazioni in Diverse Discipline, dalla Storiografia all'Antropologia e Pone Ancora Problemi di Epistemologia Multiculturale', *Prometeo: Rivista Trimestrale di Scienze e Storia* 22, 85 (March 2004): 102-111.
- Binsbergen, W. van & R. van Dijk, eds (2004), *Situating Globality: African Agency in the appropriation of Global Culture*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers
- Binsbergen, W. van, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald (2004), 'Situating Globality: African Agency in the Appropriation of Global Culture: An Introduction', in: W. van Binsbergen & R. van Dijk, eds, *Situating Globality: African Agency in the appropriation of Global Culture*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers
- Binsbergen, W. van, with P. Geschiere, eds (2005), *Commodification: Things, Agency and Identities: The Social Life of Things Revisited*, Münster: LIT Verlag.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2005), 'Editorial: The Roman Catholic Church, and the Hermeneutics of Race, as Two Contexts for African Philosophy', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy* XIX(1-2): 3-20.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2005), 'Derrida on Religion: Glimpses of Interculturality', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy* XIX(1-2): 129-152.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2005), 'Commodification: Things, Agency, and Identities: Introduction', in: W. van Binsbergen & P. Geschiere, eds, *Commodification: Things, Agency and Identities: The Social Life of Things Revisited*, Münster: LIT Verlag, pp. 9-51.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2005), "'We Are in this for the Money": Commodification and the Sangoma Cult of Southern Africa', in: W. van Binsbergen & P. Geschiere, eds, *Commodification: Things, Agency and Identities: The Social Life of Things Revisited*, Münster: LIT Verlag, pp. 319-348.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2005), 'An Incomprehensible Miracle' – Central African Clerical Intellectualism versus African Historic Religion: A Close Reading of Valentin Mudimbe's Tales of Faith', in: K. Kresse, ed., *Reading Mudimbe*, special issue of *Journal of African Cultural Studies* 17(1): 11-65.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2007), 'Manchester as the Birth Place of Modern Agency Research: The Manchester School Explained from the Perspective of Evans-Pritchard's Book *The Nuer*', in: M. de Bruijn, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, eds, *Strength beyond Structure: Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 16-61.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2007), 'The Underpinning of Scientific Knowledge Systems: Epistemology or Hegemonic Power? The Implications of Sandra Harding's Critique of North Atlantic Science for the Appreciation of African Knowledge Systems', in: P.J. Hountondji, ed., *La rationalité, une ou plurielle*, Dakar: CODESRIA/UNESCO, pp. 294-327.
- Binsbergen, W. van, ed. (2008), 'Lines and rhizomes: The transcontinental element in African philosophies', special issue of *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy/Revue Africaine de Philosophie* vol. XXI.

- Binsbergen, W. van (2008), 'Lines and rhizomes: The transcontinental element in African philosophies: Introduction', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy/Revue Africaine de Philosophie* XXI: 7-22.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2008), 'Traditional wisdom: Its expressions and representations in Africa and beyond: Exploring intercultural epistemology', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy/Revue Africaine de Philosophie* XXI: 49-120.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2008), 'The eclectic scientism of Félix Guattari: Africanist anthropology as both critic and potential beneficiary of his thought', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy/Revue Africaine de Philosophie* XXI: 155-228.
- Binsbergen, W. van, ed. (2008), 'African philosophy and the negotiation of practical dilemmas of individual and collective life', special issue of *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy/Revue Africaine de Philosophie* vol. XXII.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2008), 'Existential dilemmas of a North Atlantic anthropologist in the production of relevant Africanist knowledge: On the occasion of the University of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, granting an honorary doctorate to Professor René Devisch of the Catholic University Louvain, Belgium', *CODESRIA Bulletin* (1-2): 15-20 (also in French).
- Binsbergen, W. van (2009), *Expressions of Traditional Wisdom from Africa and Beyond: An Exploration in Intercultural Epistemology*, Brussels: Royal Academy of Overseas Sciences/Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-mer, Classes des Sciences morales et politiques, Mémoire in-8, Nouvelle Série, vol. 53, fasc. 4.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2009), 'Rupture and Fusion in the Approach to Myth: Situating Myth Analysis between Philosophy, Poetics and Long-Range Historical Reconstruction', *Religion Compass* 3: 1-34.
- Binsbergen, W. van, with E. Venbrux (2009), 'Comparative Mythology: A Conference Report (Second Annual Conference of the International Association for Comparative Mythology (IACM), Ravenstein, the Netherlands, August 19-21.2008', *Anthropos* (104): 561-564.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2009), 'Expressions of traditional wisdom: What Africa can teach the world today', *Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer / Mededelingen Zittingen Koninklijke Academie voor Overzeese Wetenschappen*, 55(3): 281-305
- Brinkman, I. (2006), 'Refugees on Routes. Congo/Zaire and the War in Northern Angola (1961-1974)', *Canadian Journal of African Studies* 40(2): 205-234.
- Brinkman, I. (2006), 'Mobility, Immobility, Marginality. Angolan Civilians in Wartime (1961- 2002)', in: J. Laband, ed., *Daily Lives of Civilians in Wartime Africa. From Slavery Days to the Diamond Wars*, Westport: Greenwood Press.
- Brinkman, I. (2008), 'Landscape and nostalgia. Angolan refugees in Namibia remembering home and forced removals', in M. Bollig & O. Bubbenzer, eds, *African Landscapes. Interdisciplinary Approaches*, Heidelberg: Springer, pp. 275-296.
- Brinkman, I. (2008), 'Refugees on routes. Congo/Zaire and the war in northern Angola (1961-1974)', in B. Heintze & A. von Oppen, eds, *Angola on the Move. Transport Routes, Communications and History*, Frankfurt/M: Lembeck Verlag, pp. 198-220.
- Brinkman, I. & M. de Bruijn, with H. Bilal (2009), 'The Mobile Phone: 'Modernity' and Change in Khartoum, Sudan', in: M. de Bruijn, F. Nyamnjoh & I. Brinkman, eds, *Mobile Phones: The New Talking Drums of Everyday Africa*, Bamenda/Leiden: Langaa/African Studies Centre, pp. 69-91.
- Brinkman, I. (2010), *Bricks, mortar and capacity building. A socio-cultural history of SNV Netherlands Development Organisation*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Brinkman, I., D. Merolla, M. de Bruijn, with S. Lamoureaux (2010), 'Local stories, global discussions: websites, politics and identity in African contexts', in: Herman Wasserman, ed., *Popular media, democracy and development in Africa*, London/New York: Routledge, pp. 236-252.
- Bruijn, M. de, H. van Dijk & W. van Beek (2004), 'Pathways to Mitigate Climate Variability and Climate Change in Mali: The Districts of Douentza and Koutiala Compared', in: T. Dietz, J. Verhagen & R. Ruben, eds, *The Impact of Climate Change on Drylands, with a Focus on West Africa*, Dordrecht: Kluwer, pp. 173-207.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2004), 'The Importance of Socio-Cultural Differences and of Pathway Analysis for Understanding Local Actors' Responses', in: T. Dietz, J. Verhagen & R. Ruben, eds, *The Impact of Climate Change on Drylands, with a Focus on West Africa*, Dordrecht, Kluwer, pp. 341-363.
- Bruijn, M. de, with A. Broekhuis & A. de Jong (2004), 'Urban Rural linkages and Climatic Variability', in: T. Dietz, J. Verhagen & R. Ruben, eds, *The Impact of Climate Change on Drylands, with a Focus on West Africa*, Dordrecht: Kluwer, pp. 301-323.
- Bruijn, M. de (2004), 'Women, Gender and Kinship, Descent Systems and Islam: Sahelian West Africa and North Central Africa (Chad/Sudan)', *Encyclopaedia on Islam*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 130-133.
- Bruijn, M. de (2004), 'L'Impact des Sécheresses et de la Politique au Guera', *Bulletin Mega Tchad*, pp. 68-70.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2005), 'Natural Resources, Scarcity and Conflict: A Perspective from Below', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & A-M. Gentili, eds, *Is Violence Inevitable in Africa? Theories of Conflict and Approaches to Conflict Prevention*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 55-74.
- Bruijn, M. de (2006), 'Neighbours on the Fringes of a Small City in Post-war Chad', in: P. Konings & D. Foeken, eds, *Crisis and Creativity, Exploring the Wealth of the African Neighbourhood*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 211-230.

- Bruijn, M. de (2006), 'Ode aan Hamma Sadou, een Herder in Midden-Mali', in: G. Mommersteeg & T. Robben, eds, *Een Handvol Kolanoten: Antropologische Opstellen aangeboden aan Wouter van Beek*, Maastricht: Shaker Publishers. pp. 25-39.
- Bruijn, M. de (2006), 'Gender Equality and Food Security: A Development Myth', *CODESRIA Bulletin*, special issue on the African Woman, (1 & 2): 63-65.
- Bruijn, M. de & N. Djindil (2006), 'Etat Nutritionnel et Histoire de Vie des "Enfants de la Rue" A N'djaména (Tchad)', *Psychopathologie Africaine* XXXIII: 1.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2007), 'The Multiple Experiences of Civil War in the Guera Region of Chad, 1965-1990', *Sociologus* 57(1): 61-98.
- Bruijn, M. de, with J. Bouju, eds (2007), 'Une Violence Sociale Ordinaire. Le Développement Social de l'Afrique en Question', *APAD Bulletin* 1-2: 94-109.
- Bruijn, M. de, with J. Bouju (2007), 'Introduction', in: M. de Bruijn & J. Bouju, eds, 'Une Violence Sociale Ordinaire. Le Développement Social de l'Afrique en Question', *APAD Bulletin* 1&2.
- Bruijn, M. de (2007), 'Agency in and from the Margins: Street Children and Youth in N'djaména, Chad', in: M. de Bruijn, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, eds, *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 263-285.
- Bruijn, M. de (2007), 'Mobility and Society in the Sahel: An Exploration of Mobile Margins and Global Governance', in: H. Hahn & G Klute, eds, *Cultures of Migration*, LIT Verlag, pp. 109-129.
- Bruijn, M. de, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, eds (2007), *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Bruijn, M. de, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald (2007), 'Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa: An Introduction', in: M. de Bruijn, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, eds, *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-16.
- Bruijn, M. de, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald (2007), 'Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & L.J. de Haan, eds, *African Alternatives*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Bruijn, M. de & L. de Haan (2008), 'Changing partnerships in African Studies: The example of the African Studies Centre in Leiden, the Netherlands', in E. Schamp & S. Schmid, eds, *Academic Cooperation with Africa, Lessons for Partnership in Higher Education*, Hamburg: Lit Verlag, pp. 79-92.
- Bruijn, M. de (2008), 'Challenging mobilities: Changing patterns of governance in Africa', in: W. Pantser, ed., *The Troubled Triangle: Unravelling the Linkages between Inequality, Pluralism and Environment*, Amsterdam: Rozenberg, pp. 185-199.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2008), 'Resistencia a la hegemonia fulbe en el Africa occidental durante el siglo XIX', in J. Abbink, M. de Bruijn & K. van Walraven, eds, *A Propósito de Resistir: Repensar la Insurgencia en África*, Barcelona: Oozebap, pp. 75-111.
- Bruijn, M. de (2008), 'The impossibility of civil organizations in post-war Chad', in A. Bellagamba & G. Klute, eds, *Beside the State: Emergent Powers in Contemporary Africa*, Cologne: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, pp. 89-105.
- Bruijn, M. de, F. Nyamnjoh & I. Brinkman, eds (2009), *Mobile Phones: The New Talking Drums of Everyday Africa*, Bamenda/Leiden: Langaa/African Studies Centre.
- Bruijn, M. de, F. Nyamnjoh & I. Brinkman (2009), 'Introduction: Mobile Communication and New Social Spaces in Africa', in: M. de Bruijn, F. Nyamnjoh & I. Brinkman, eds, *Mobile Phones: The New Talking Drums of Everyday Africa*, Bamenda/Leiden: Langaa/African Studies Centre, pp. 11-22.
- Bruijn, M. de & R. van Dijk (2009), 'Questioning Social Security in the Study of Religion in Africa: The Ambiguous Meaning of the Gift in African Pentecostalism and Islam', in: C. Leutloff-Grandits, A. Peleikis & T. Thelen, eds, *Social Security in Religious Networks: Anthropological Perspectives on New Risks and Ambivalences*, New York/Oxford: Berghahn Books, pp. 105-127.
- Bruijn, M. de & N. Djindil (2009), 'The Silent Victims of Humanitarian Crisis and Livelihood Security. A Case Study among Migrants in Two Chadian Towns', *JAMBA: Journal of Disaster Risk Studies* 2(3): 253-272.
- Bruijn, M. de (2010), 'Africa connects: Mobile communication and social change in the margins of African society. The example of the Bamenda Grassfields, Cameroon', in M. Fernández-Ardèvol & A. Ros Híjar, eds, *Communication Technologies in Latin America and Africa: A multidisciplinary perspective*, Barcelona: IN3, pp. 167-191. http://in3.uoc.edu/opencms_portalin3/export/sites/default/PDF/communication-technologies-in-latin-america-and-africa/Chapter_06_De_Bruijn.pdf.
- Bruijn, M. de, F. Nyamnjoh, with T. Angwaf (2010), 'Mobile Interconnections: Reinterpreting Distance and Relating in the Cameroonian Grassfields', *Journal of African Media Studies* 2(3): 267-285.
- Bruinhorst, G. van de (2009), 'Siku ya Arafa and the Idd el-Hajj: Knowledge, Ritual and Renewal in Tanzania', in: K. Larsen, ed., *Knowledge, Renewal and Religion: Repositioning and Changing Ideological and Material Circumstances among the Swahili on the East African Coast*, Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, pp. 127-150.
- Bryceson, D. (2004), 'Agrarian Vista or Vortex? Sub-Saharan Africa's Political and Policy Context for Supporting Rural Livelihoods', *Review of African Political Economy* 102: 617-629.
- Bryceson, D., with D. Potts, eds (2005), *African Urban Economies: Viability, Vitality or Vitiation?*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Dekker, M. (2006), 'Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data: Evidence from rural Ethiopia', *Ethiopian Journal of Economics* 15(1): 35-54.

- Dekker, M. (2008), 'Intra-household differences in coping with illness in rural Ethiopia', in M. Rutten, A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds, *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa: Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 201-224.
- Dekker, M., with A. Wilms (2010), 'Health Insurance and Other Risk-coping Strategies in Uganda: The Case of Microcare Insurance Ltd', *World Development* 38(3): 369-378.
- Dekker, M. & R. van Dijk, eds (2010), *Markets of Well-being. Navigating Health and Healing in Africa*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Dekker, M. & R. van Dijk (2010), 'Introduction: Economic ethnographies of the marketization of health and healing in Africa', in: M. Dekker & R. van Dijk, eds, *Markets of Well-being. Navigating Health and Healing in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-18.
- Dekker, M. (2010), 'Individual or Shared responsibility: Who finances treatment of illnesses in households in rural Ethiopia?', in: M. Dekker & R. van Dijk, eds, *Markets of Well-being. Navigating Health and Healing in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 228-255.
- Dietz, T., with K. van der Geest & A. Vrieling (2010), 'Migration and Environment in Ghana: A cross-district analysis of human mobility and vegetation dynamics', *Environment and Urbanization* 22(1): 107-124.
- Dietz, T. (2010), *Climate-based risks in Cities*. In: M. Kurian & P. McCarney, eds, *Peri-urban Water and Sanitation Services. Policy, Planning and Method*. Dordrecht etc: Springer, pp. 91-110.
- Dijk, H. van & G. Hesseling (2005), 'Administrative Decentralization and Political Conflict in Mali', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & A-M. Gentili, eds, *Is Violence Inevitable in Africa? Theories of Conflict and Approaches to Conflict Prevention*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 171-192.
- Dijk, H. van (2006), 'Ecologische Antropologie in Nederland: Een Herinterpretatie van het Werk van Wouter van Beek', in: G. Mommersteeg & T. Robben, eds, *Een handvol Kolanoten. Antropologische Opstellen aangeboden aan Wouter van Beek*, Maastricht: Shaker Publishing, pp. 13-23.
- Dijk, H. van (2008), 'Political instability, chronic poverty and food production systems in Central Chad', in M. Rutten, A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds, *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa: Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 119-144.
- Dijk, H. van, with S. Bush, P. van Zwieten, L. Visser, R. Bosma, W. de Boer & M. Verdegem (2010), 'Rebuilding resilient Shrimp Aquaculture in South-east Asia. Disease management, Coastal Ecology and Decision Making', in: Chu T. Hoanh, B. Szuster, Kam Suan-Pheng, A. Ismail & A. Noble, eds, *Tropical Deltas and Coastal Zones. Food Production, Communities and Environment at the Land-Water Interface*, Wallingford: CABI, pp. 117-132.
- Dijk, H. van, with S. Bush, P. van Zwieten, L. Visser, R. Bosma, W. de Boer & M. Verdegem (2010), 'Scenarios for resilient shrimp aquaculture in tropical coastal areas', *Ecology and Society* 15(2).
- Dijk, R. van (2004), 'Pentecostalism and the Politics of Prophetic Power: Refractions of Modernity in Ghana', in: N. Kastfelt, ed., *Scriptural Politics. The Bible and Koran as Political Models in the Middle East and Africa*, London, Hurst & Co., pp. 155-185.
- Dijk, R. van, with V. Mazzucato, C. Horst & P. de Vries (2004), 'Transcending the Nation. Explorations of Transnationalism as a Concept and Phenomenon', in: D. Kalb, W. Pansters & H. Siebers, eds, *Globalization and Development. Themes and Concepts in Current Research*, Dordrecht/Boston/London: Kluwer Academic Publishers, pp. 131-162.
- Dijk, R. van, with G. Sabar, eds (2004), 'Thematic Issue 'Uncivic Religion. African Religious Communities and their Quest for Public Legitimacy in the Diaspora. An Introduction'', *Journal of Religion in Africa* 32(2).
- Dijk, R. van (2004), 'Negotiating Marriage: Questions of Morality and Legitimacy in the Ghanaian Pentecostal Diaspora', *Journal of Religion in Africa* 32(2).
- Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers
- Dijk, R. van (2005), 'The Moral Life of the Gift in Ghanaian Pentecostal Churches in the Diaspora. Questions of (in-)dividuality and (in-)alienability in Transcultural Reciprocal Relations', in: W. van Binsbergen & P. Geschiere, eds, *Commodification. Things, Agency, and Identities*, Münster: LIT Verlag, pp. 201-224.
- Dijk, R. van (2005), 'Transculturele religie versus integratie: Ghanese pinkstergemeenten en de constructie van kosmopolitische identiteiten in Nederland', in: I. Hoving, H. Dibbits & M. Schrover, eds, *Veranderingen van het alledaagse 1950-2000*, The Hague: SDU, pp. 353-374.
- Dijk, R. van (2006), 'Transnational Images of Pentecostal Healing: Comparative Examples from Malawi and Botswana', in: T.J. Luedke & H.G. West, eds, *Borders & Healers. Brokering Therapeutic Resources in Southeast Africa*, Indianapolis, Indiana University Press, pp. 101-125.
- Dijk, R. van (2007), 'The Safe and Suffering Body in Transnational Ghanaian Pentecostalism. Towards an Anthropology of Vulnerable Agency', in: M.E. de Bruijn, R.A. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, eds, *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 312-333.
- Dijk, R. van (2008), 'Testing nightscapes; African Pentecostal politics of the nocturnal' thematic issue *After Dark, Etnofoor* 20(2): 41-59.
- Dijk, R. van (2008), 'Introduction and editorial', *Journal of African Diaspora* 1(1): 1-3.
- Dijk, R. van (2009), 'Gloves in Times of AIDS: Pentecostalism, Hair and Social Distancing in Botswana', in: F. Becker & P.W. Geizzler, eds, *AIDS and Religious Practice in Africa*, Leiden: Brill, pp. 283-308.
- Dijk, R. van, with R. Prince & Ph. Denis (2009), 'Engaging Christianities: Negotiating HIV/AIDS, Health, and Social Relations in East and Southern Africa', in: R. Prince, R. van Dijk & P. Denis, eds, *Christianity and HIV/AIDS in East and Southern Africa*, special issue of *Africa Today* 56(1).
- Dijk, R. van (2009), 'Social Catapulting and the Spirit of Entrepreneurialism: Migrants, Private Initiative, and the

- Pentecostal Ethic in Botswana', in: G. Hüwelmeier & K. Krause, eds, *Traveling Spirits. Migrants, Markets and Mobilities*, New York: Routledge, Studies in Anthropology Series.
- Dijk, R. van, with H. Dilger & M. Burchardt, eds (2010), *The Redemptive Moment: Antiretroviral Treatment (ART's) and the Production of New Religious Spaces in Africa*. Special Issue for the *African Journal of AIDS Research (AJAR)*.
- Dijk, R. van, with H. Dilger & M. Burchardt (2010), 'The Redemptive Moment: HIV treatments and the production of new religious spaces. An Introduction' In: H. Dilger, M. Burchardt & R. van Dijk, eds, *The Redemptive Moment: Antiretroviral Treatment (ART's) and the Production of New Religious Spaces in Africa*. Special Issue for the *African Journal of AIDS Research (AJAR)*.
- Dijk, R. van (2010), 'Cities and Linking Hot Spots: Subjective Rescaling, Ghanaian Migration and the Fragmentation of Urban Spaces', in: N. Glick Schiller & A. Caglar, eds, *Locating Migration. Rescaling Cities and Migrants*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- Dijk, R. van (2010), 'Marriage, commodification and the romantic ethic in Botswana.' In: M. Dekker & R. van Dijk, eds, *Markets of Well-being. Navigating Health and Healing in Africa* Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Donge, J.K. van, with G. Eiseb & A. Mosimane (2007), 'Land Reform in Namibia: Issues of Equity and Poverty', in: A. Akram-Lodhi, S. Borras & C. Kay, eds, *Land, Poverty and Livelihoods in an Age of Globalization: Perspectives from Developing and Transitional Countries*, London: Routledge.
- Donge, J.K. van (2007), 'Flexible SWAPs for Strategic Policy-making: Reflections on the Zambian Experience', *Development Policy Review* 25(4).
- Donge, J.K. van (2008), 'The EU Observer Mission to the Zambian elections 2001: The politics of election monitoring as the construction of narratives', *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics* 46(3): 296-318.
- Donge, J.K. van (2009), 'The Plundering of Zambian Resources by Frederick Chiluba and His Friends: A Case Study of the Interaction between National Politics and the International Drive Towards Good Governance', *African Affairs* 108: 69-81.
- Donge, J.K. van (2009), 'Chabal's Honourable Failure', *Critical African Studies* 1(2): 49-53.
- Donge, J.K. van (2010), 'The 2008 presidential by-election in Zambia', *Electoral Studies* 29(3): 521-524.
- Donge, J.K. van & M. Leenstra (2010), 'Donors and Governance in southern Africa: The case of Zambia with Zimbabwe as a counterpoint. In T. Dietz, A. Habib & H. Wels, eds, *Governance and Development in Southern Africa*. Amsterdam: Rozenberg Publishers.
- Doorn, M. van & K. Polman (2010), 'From classification to thesaurus ... and back? Subject indexing tools at the library of the Afrika-Studiecentrum Leiden', *Knowledge Organization* 37(3): 203-208.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2004), *Worlds of Power: Religious Thought and Political Practice in Africa*, London/New York: Hurst and Co./Oxford University Press.
- Ellis, S. (2004), 'Africa's Wars: The Historical Context', *New Economy* (Institute for Public Policy Research – IPPR), September 2004, pp. 144-147.
- Ellis, S. (2004), 'Interpreting Violence: Reflections on West African Wars', in: N.L. Whitehead, ed., *Violence, Santa Fe/Oxford: School of American Research Press/James Currey*, pp. 107-124.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2005), translated by Francisco J. Ramos Mena, *Mundos de Poder*, Barcelona: Edicions Bellaterra (Spanish edition of S. Ellis & G. ter Haar, *Worlds of Power: Religious Thought and Political Practice in Africa*, (2004) London/New York: Hurst & Co./Oxford University Press.
- Ellis, S. (2005), 'How to Rebuild Africa', *Foreign Affairs* 84(5): 135-148.
- Ellis, S. (2006), 'The Roots of African Corruption', *Current History* 105: 203-208.
- Ellis, S. (2006), 'Coming Changes to Africa's System of Government', *African Analyst* 1: 31-42.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2006), 'The Role of Religion in Development: Towards a New Relationship between the European Union and Africa', *European Journal of Development Research* 18(3): 351-367.
- Ellis, S. (2007), 'Tom and Toakafo: The Betsimisaraka kingdom and state formation in Madagascar, c.1715-1750', *Journal of African History* 48(3): 439-455.
- Ellis, S. (2007), 'AHR Conversation: Religious Identities and Violence' [roundtable], *American Historical Review*, December 2007, pp. 1432-1481.
- Ellis, S. (2007), 'The Sahara and the "War on Terror"', *Anthropology Today* 23(3): 21-22.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2007), 'Religion and Politics: Taking African Epistemologies Seriously', *Journal of Modern African Studies* 45(3): 385-401.
- Ellis, S. (2008), 'The Okija Shrine: Death and life in Nigerian politics', *Journal of African History* 49(3): 445-466.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2008), 'Africa's religious resurgence and the politics of good and evil', *Current History* 107(708): 180-185.
- Ellis, S. (2008), 'La conquista colonial en el centro de Madagascar: ¿Quién resistió a qué?', in J. Abbink, M. de Bruijn & K. van Walraven, eds, *A Propósito de Resistir: Repensar la Insurgencia en África*, Barcelona: Oozebap, pp. 111-136.
- Ellis, S. (2008), 'Beside the state: An epilogue', in A. Bellagamba & G. Klute, eds, *Beside the State: Emergent Powers in Contemporary Africa*, Cologne: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, pp. 197-204.
- Ellis, S., with S. Randrianja (2009), *Madagascar: A Short History*, London/Chicago: C. Hurst/Chicago University Press.
- Ellis, S. (2009), 'West Africa's International Drug Trade', *African Affairs* 108: 171-196.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2009), 'The Occult Does Not Exist: A Response to Terence Ranger', *Africa* 69(3): 399-412.

- Ellis, S. & I. van Kessel, eds (2009), *Movers and Shakers: Social Movements in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Ellis, S. (2009), 'Nigeria's Campus Cults: An Anti-Social Movement', in: S. Ellis & I. van Kessel, eds, *Movers and Shakers: Social Movements in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 221-236.
- Ellis, S. (2009), 'The History of Sovereigns in Madagascar: New Light from Old Sources', in: D. Nativel & F.V. Rajaonah, eds, *Madagascar Revisitée: En Voyage avec Françoise Raison-Jourde*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 405-431.
- Ellis, S. (2010), 'Development and Invisible Worlds', in B. Bompani & M. Frahm-Arp, eds, *Development and Politics from Below: Exploring Religious Space in the African State*, London: Palgrave-MacMillan, pp.23-39.
- Foeken, D., with B. Brock (2006), 'Urban Horticulture for a Better Environment: A Case Study of Cotonou, Benin', *Habitat International* 30: 558-578.
- Foeken, D. (2006), 'To Subsidise My Income'. *Urban Farming in an East-African Town*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Foeken, D., with S.O. Owuor (2006), 'Surviving in the Neighbourhoods of Nakuru Town, Kenya', in: P. Konings & D. Foeken, eds, *Crisis and Creativity. Exploring the Wealth of the African Neighbourhood*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 22-45.
- Foeken, D., with S. Owuor (2008), 'Farming as a livelihood source for the urban poor in Nakuru, Kenya', *Geoforum* 39(6): 1978-1990.
- Foeken, D. (2008), 'Urban agriculture and the urban poor in East Africa: Does policy matter?', in M. Rutten, A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds, *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa. Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 225-254.
- Foeken, D., with S. Owuor & A. Mwangi (2010), 'Urban school farming to improve school feeding: The case of Nakuru town, Kenya', *Children, Youth and Environments* 20(1): 276-300. [Full text on http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/20_1/20_1_11_UrbanFarming.pdf]
- Foeken, D., with S. Owuor & A. Mwangi (2010), 'School farming for school feeding: Experiences from Nakuru, Kenya', *FACTS Reports*, Special Issue 1/2010: Urban Agriculture.[Full text on <http://factsreports.revues.org/index563.html>]
- Foeken, D., W. Klaver, with S. Owuor & A. Mwangi (2010), 'Market forces threatening school feeding: The case for school farming in Nakuru town, Kenya', in: M. Dekker & R. van Dijk, eds, *Markets of well-being. Navigating health and healing in Africa*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 79-108.
- Foeken, D., with I. Ngome (2010), "'My garden is of great help.'" Gender and urban gardening in Buea, Cameroon', *GeoJournal*.
- Gewald, J-B., with J. van Beurden (2004), *From Output to Outcome?: 25 Years of IOB Evaluations*, Amsterdam: Aksant Academic Publishers.
- Gewald, J-B. (2004), 'Ovita ovia Zürn – Zürns Krieg', in: L. Förster, D.Henrichsen & M. Bollig, eds, *Namibia-Deutschland eine geteilte geschichte: Widerstand, Gewalt, Erinnerung*, Köln: Ethnologica, pp. 78-91.
- Gewald, J-B. (2004), 'Imperial Germany and the Herero of Southern Africa: Genocide and the Quest for Recompense', in: A. Jones, ed., *Genocide, War Crimes and the West: History and Complicity*, London: Zed Books, pp. 59-77.
- Gewald, J-B. (2004), 'The Herero and Nama Genocides, 1904-1908', in *Encyclopedia of Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity*, New York: Macmillan Reference 2004.
- Gewald, J-B. (2004), 'Who Killed Clemes Kapuuo?', *Journal of Southern African Studies* 30(3): 559-576.
- Gewald, J-B. (2005), 'Das deutsche Kaiserreich und die Herero des südlichen Afrika: der Völkermord und die Entschädigungsfrage', in: A. Jones, ed., *Völkermord, Kriegsverbrechen und der Westen*, Berlin: Parthas Verlag GmbH, pp. 69-90.
- Gewald, J-B., with H. Melber (2005), 'Nationalistische Diskurse einer Befreiungsbewegung an der Macht: Auf dem Wege zu einer patriotischen Geschichte?' in: H. Melber, ed., *Genozid und Gedenken: Namibisch-Deutsche Geschichte und Gegenwart, Beiträge zur Politik mit Kolonialer Vergangenheit*, Uppsala: Nordiska Afrika Institutet.
- Gewald, J-B. (2006), 'More than Red Rubber and Figures Alone: A Critical Appraisal of the Memory of the Congo Exhibition at the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium', *International Journal for African Historical Studies* 39(3): 471-486.
- Gewald, J-B. (2007), 'Chief Hosea Kutako: A Herero Royal and Namibian Nationalist's Life against Confinement 1870-1970', in: M. de Bruijn, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, eds, *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 83-113.
- Gewald, J-B. (2007), 'Researching and Writing in the Twilight of an Imagined Conquest: Anthropology in Northern Rhodesia 1930-1960', *History and Anthropology* 18(4): 459-487.
- Gewald, J-B., with M. Hinfelaar & G. Macola, eds (2008), *One Zambia, Many Histories: Towards a History of Post-colonial Zambia*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Gewald, J-B., with M. Hinfelaar & G. Macola (2008), 'Introduction', in J-B. Gewald, M. Hinfelaar & G. Macola, eds, *One Zambia, Many Histories: Towards a History of Post-colonial Zambia*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-13.
- Gewald, J-B. (2008), 'Colonial warfare: Hehe and World War I, the wars besides Maji Maji in south-western Tanzania', *African Historical Review* 40(2): 1-27.

- Gewald, J-B. (2008), 'From the Old Location to Bishops Hill: The politics of urban planning and landscape history in Windhoek, Namibia', in M. Bollig & O. Bubbenzer, eds, *African Landscapes*, New York: Springer, pp. 255-274.
- Gewald, J-B. (2008), 'Coming through slaughter: The Herero of Namibia, 1904-1940', in: A. Rao, M. Bollig & M. Böck, eds, *The Practice of War: Production, Reproduction and Communication of Armed Violence*, New York/Oxford: Berghahn Books, pp. 89-110.
- Gewald, J-B. (2008), 'Colonisation, genocide and resurgence: The Herero of Namibia, 1890-1923', in J. Zimmerer & J. Zeller, eds, *Genocide in German South-West Africa: The Colonial War of 1904-1908 and its Aftermath*, Monmouth: Merlin Press, pp. 123-142.
- Gewald, J-B. (2009), 'Mbadamassi of Lagos: A Soldier for King and Kaiser, and a Deportee to German South West Africa', *African Diaspora* 2(1): 103-124.
- Gewald, J-B., K. van Walraven, with S. Luning, eds (2009), *The Speed of Change: Motor Vehicles and People in Africa, 1890-2000*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Gewald, J-B. (2009), 'Motor Vehicles and People in Africa: An Introduction', in: J-B. Gewald, S. Luning & K. van Walraven, *The Speed of Change: Motor Vehicles and People in Africa, 1890-2000*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-18.
- Gewald, J-B. (2009), 'People, Mines and Cars: Towards a Revision of Zambian History, 1890-1930', in: J-B. Gewald, S. Luning & K. van Walraven, *The Speed of Change: Motor Vehicles and People in Africa, 1890-2000*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 21-47.
- Gewald, J-B. (2010), 'Remote but in contact with history and the world', in: *PNAS: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 107(18).
- Gewald, J-B. (2010), 'Gold the true motor of West African history: An overview of the importance of gold in West Africa and its relations with the wider world', in C. Panella, ed., *Worlds of Debts: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Gold Mining in West Africa*, Amsterdam: Rozenberg.
- Gewald, J-B. & S. Soeters (2010), 'African Miners and Shape-Shifting Capital Flight: The Case of Luanshya/Baluba', in A. Fraser & M. Larmer, eds, *Zambia, Mining, and Neoliberalism: Boom and Bust on the Globalized Copperbelt*, Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan, pp. 155-184.
- Haan, L. de, with A. Zoomers (2005), 'Development Geography at the Crossroads of Livelihood and Globalization', in: G. Nijenhuis, A. Broekhuis & G. van Westen, eds, *Space and Place in Development Geography. Geographical Perspectives on Development in the 21st Century*, Amsterdam: Dutch University Press, pp. 49-63. (Reprint of *TESG Journal of Economic and Social Geography* 94(3): 350-362.)
- Haan, L. de, with A. Zoomers (2005), 'Exploring the Frontier of Livelihood Research', *Development and Change* 36(1): 27-47.
- Haan, L. de (2006), 'The Livelihood Approach and African Livelihoods', in: P. van Lindert, A. de Jong, G. Nijenhuis & G. van Westen (eds), *Development Matters: Geographical Studies on Development Processes and Policies*, Utrecht: Utrecht University, pp. 139-155.
- Haan, L. de, with P. Chabal & U. Engel, eds (2007), *African Alternatives*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Haan, L. de, with P. Chabal & U. Engel (2007), 'Introduction', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & L.J. de Haan, eds, *African Alternatives*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-8.
- Haan, L. de (2007), 'Studies in African Livelihoods: Current Issues and Future Prospects', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & L.J. de Haan, eds, *African Alternatives*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 9-72.
- Haan, L. de (2009), 'Applying the Livelihood Approach to African Livelihoods', *Journal of Development Alternatives and Area Studies* 27(3-4): 140-164.
- Haan, L. de (2009), 'Dutch Africa Policy 1998-2006: What For?', in: *Netherlands Yearbook on International Cooperation*, Assen: Van Gorcum, pp. 19-26.
- Haan, L. de (2010), 'Perspectives on African Studies and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa', *Africa Spectrum* 45(1): 95-116.
- Haan, L. de, with A. Lakwo (2010), 'Rethinking the Impact of Microfinance in Africa: 'Business Change' or Social Emancipation', *European Journal of Development Research* 22: 529-545.
- Hesseling, G. (2004), 'Onderzoek een wapen voor vrede en veiligheid in Afrika?', *Vrede en Veiligheid* 33(3): 337-341.
- Hesseling, G., with M. Djiré & B. Oomen, eds (2005), *Le Droit en Afrique. Expériences Locales et Droit Étatique au Mali*, Leiden/Paris: ASC/Karthala.
- Hesseling, G. (2006), 'Excursions Foncières', in: C. Eberhard & G. Vernicos, eds, *La Quête Anthropologique du Droit*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 185-192.
- Hoorweg, J.C., with B. Wangila & A. Degen (2008), 'Livelihoods and income diversification among artisanal fishers on the Kenyan Coast', in M. Rutten, A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds, *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa: Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 255-272.
- Hoorweg, J.C., with N. Versleijen (2008), 'From farming to fishing: Marine resource conservation and a new generation of fishermen', *Western Indian Ocean Journal of Marine Science* 7(1): 1-14.
- Hoorweg, J.C., with B. Wangila & A. Degen (2009), *Artisanal Fishers on the Kenyan Coast. Household Livelihoods and Marine Resource Management*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Kaag, M., M. de Bruijn, H. van Dijk, L. de Haan, with R. van Berkel, J. Brons, G. Nooteboom & A. Zoomers (2004), 'Ways Forward in Livelihood Research', in: D. Kalb, W. Pansters & H. Siebers, eds, *Globalization &*

- Development. Themes and Concepts in Current Research*, Dordrecht/Boston/London: Kluwer Academic Publishers, pp. 49-74.
- Kaag, M. (2005), 'Fighting over Crumbs. Small Valleys as a New Locus of Land Claims in Senegal.', in: S. Evers, M. Spierenburg & H. Wels, eds, *Competing Jurisdictions. Settling Land Claims in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, Afrika-Studiecentrum Series no. 6.
- Kaag, M. (2005), 'Exploring the Context of Service Provision in Senegal: Social Dynamics and Decentralisation in the Senegalese Countryside', *APAD Bulletin* 26: 67-81.
- Kaag, M. (2005), 'Il ruolo della confraternita dei Muridi nella vita dei migranti senegalesi', in: C. Paltrinieri, ed., *Il r sidence Prealpino: analisi socio-antropologica della comunit  senegalese*. Brescia: LaRIS (Laboratorio di Ricerca e Intervento Sociale), pp. 109-114.
- Kaag, M. (2006), 'Women, Gender and Muslim Diasporas: Sub-Saharan Africa', in: *Encyclopaedia of Women in Islamic Cultures*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Kaag, M. (2006), 'Il ruolo della confraternita dei Muridi nella vita dei migranti senegalesi'. in: C. Paltrinieri, ed., *Un futuro in gioco. Tra muridi senegalesi e comunit  italiana*. Milan: Franco Angeli, pp. 125-131.
- Kaag, M. (2007), 'Aid, Umma and Politics: Transnational Islamic NGOs in Chad', in: R. Otayek & B. Soares, eds, *Muslim Politics in Africa*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Kaag, M. (2008), 'Mouride transnational livelihoods at the margins of a European society: The case of Residence Prealpino, Brescia, Italy', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* (March): 271-285.
- Kaag, M. (2008), 'Transnational Islamic NGOs in Chad: Islamic solidarity in the age of neoliberalism', *Africa Today* 54(3): 3-18.
- Kaag, M. (2009), Aide, Oumma et politique: Les ONG islamiques transnationales au Tchad, in: R. Otayek & B. Soares, eds, *Islam, Etat et soci t  en Afrique*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 133-160.
- Kaag, M. (2010), 'The Work of Transnational Islamic NGOs in Africa: Chad and Senegal compared', *Afriche e Orientali*, 2010/2.
- Kamp, L. van de & R. van Dijk (2010), 'Pentecostals Moving South-South: Ghanaian and Brazilian Transnationalism in Southern Africa', in: A. Adogame & J. Spickard, eds, *Religion Crossing Boundaries: Transnational Dynamics in Africa and the New African Diasporic Religions*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 123-142.
- Kamp, L. van de (2010), 'Burying Life: Pentecostal Religion and Development in Urban Mozambique', in: B. Bompani and M. Frahm-Arp, eds, *Development and Politics from Below: Exploring Religious Spaces in the African State*, Palgrave MacMillan, pp. 152-168.
- Kessel, I. van (2005), 'The Tricontinental Voyage of Negro Corporal Manus Ulzen (1812-1887) from Elmina', *Afrique & Histoire* 4: 13-36.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), 'Goa Conference on the African Diaspora in Asia: Conference Report', *African Affairs* 105(420): 461-464.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), 'West African Soldiers in the Dutch East Indies: From Donkos to Black Dutchmen', *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana* 9: 41-60.
- Kessel, I. van (2007), 'Belanda Hitam: The Indo-African Communities on Java', *African and Asian Studies* 6(3): 243-270.
- Kessel, I. van (2007), 'Aux Indes N erlandaises: des Africains, Agents de Police, Militaires, Exil s et un Prince', *Cahiers des Anneaux de la M moire* 9: 189-219.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'Motines africanos en las Indias Orientales holandesas: una paradoja colonial del siglo XIX', in J. Abbink, M. de Bruijn & K. van Walraven, eds, *A Prop sito de Resistir: Repensar la Insurgencia en  frica*, Barcelona: Oozebap, pp. 205-244.
- Kessel, I. van & S. Ellis (2009), 'Introduction', in: S. Ellis & I. van Kessel, eds, *Movers and Shakers: Social Movements in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-16.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'The United Democratic Front's Legacy in South Africa: Mission Accomplished or Vision Betrayed?', in: S. Ellis & I. van Kessel, eds, *Movers and Shakers: Social Movements in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 197-220.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'Courageous but Insolent': African Soldiers in the Dutch East Indies as Seen by Dutch Officials and Indonesian Neighbours, *Transforming Cultures – eJournal* 4(2): 51-84.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'Post-Apartheid South Africa: Class, Culture, the Neo-patrimonial Welfare State and African Nationalism', in: T. Machal k, K. Mildnerov  & J. Z horik, eds, *Viva Afrika: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on African Studies*, Plzen: Adela Publishing, pp. 162-182.
- Kessel, I. van (2010), 'Social Movement Media, Anti-Apartheid (South Africa)', in John D.H. Downing, ed., *Encyclopedia of Social Movement Media*, Los Angeles [etc] Sage Publications, 2010, pp. 488-491.
- Klaver, W., with M. Nub  (2008), 'The MDG on poverty and hunger: How reliable are the hunger estimates?', in M. Rutten, A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds, *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa. Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 273-302.
- Konings, P. & F. Nyamnjoh (2004), 'President Biya and the Anglophone Problem in Cameroon', in J.M. Mbaku & J. Takougang, eds, *The Leadership Challenge in Africa: Cameroon under Paul Biya*, Trenton, NY: Africa World Press, Inc., pp. 191-234.
- Konings, P. (2004), 'Good Governance, Privatisation and Ethno-Regional Conflict in Cameroon', in J. Demmers, A.E. Fern ndez Jilberto & B. Hogenboom, eds, *Good Governance in the Era of Global Neoliberalism: Conflict and Depoliticisation in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa*, London/New York: Routledge, pp. 306-330.

- Konings, P. (2004), 'Trade Union Activism among University Teachers during Cameroon's Political Liberalisation', *Nordic Journal of African Studies* 13(3): 289-301.
- Konings, P., with N. Jua (2004), 'Occupation of Public Space: Anglophone Nationalism in Cameroon', *Cahiers d'Études Africaines* 44(3): 609-633.
- Konings, P. (2004), 'Opposition and Social-Democratic Change in Africa: The Social Democratic Front in Cameroon', *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics* 42(3): 1-23.
- Konings, P. (2004), 'Anglophone University Students and Anglophone Nationalist Struggles in Cameroon', in: J. Abbink & I. van Kessel, eds *Vanguard or Vandals: Youth, Politics and Conflict in Africa*. Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Konings, P. (2005), 'The Anglophone Cameroon-Nigeria Boundary: Opportunities and Conflict', *African Affairs* 104: 275-301.
- Konings, P. (2005), 'Assessing the Power of Newly Created Teachers' Organizations during Cameroon's Political Liberalization', *The Journal of Higher Education in Africa* 3(1).
- Konings, P. (2005), 'African Trade Unions and the Challenge of Globalisation: A Comparative Study of Ghana and Cameroon', in: C.L. Phelan, ed., *The Future of Organized Labour: Global Perspectives*, London/New York: Peter Lang, pp. 1-35.
- Konings, P. & D. Foeken, eds (2006), *Crisis and Creativity. Exploring the Wealth of the African Neighbourhood*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Konings, P., R. van Dijk & D. Foeken (2006), 'The African Neighbourhood: An Introduction', in: P. Konings & D. Foeken, eds, *Crisis and Creativity: Exploring the Wealth of the African Neighbourhood*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-21.
- Konings, P. (2006), "'Bendskin" Drivers in Douala's Neighbourhood: Masters of the Road and the City', in: P. Konings & D. Foeken, eds, *Crisis and Creativity: Exploring the Wealth of the African Neighbourhood*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 46-65.
- Konings, P. (2006), 'Assessing the Role of Autonomous Teachers' Trade Unions in Anglophone Cameroon, 1959-1972', *Journal of African History* 47(3): 415-436.
- Konings, P. (2006), 'Solving Transportation Problems in African Cities: Innovative Responses by the Youth in Douala, Cameroon', *Africa Today* 53(1): 35-50.
- Konings, P. (2006), 'The Neoliberalising African State and Private Capital Accumulation: The Case of Cameroon', in: A.E. Fernández & B. Hogenboom, eds, *Big Business and Economic Development: Conglomerates and Economic Groups in Developing Countries and Transition Economies under Globalisation*, New York/London: Routledge, pp. 175-208.
- Konings, P. (2007), 'Privatisation and Labour Militancy: The Case of Cameroon's Tea Estates', *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 26(1): 51-70.
- Konings, P. (2007), 'Trade Unionism in Cameroon: From Crisis to Revitalisation?', in: C. Phelan, ed., *Trade Union Revitalisation: Trends and Prospects in 34 Countries*, Oxford/Bern: Peter Lang, pp. 431-443.
- Konings, P. (2007), 'China and Africa: Building a Strategic Partnership', *Journal of Developing Societies* 23(3): 341-367.
- Konings, P. (2008), 'Neo-liberalism and capital accumulation in Cameroon', in A. Fernández-Jilberto & B. Hogenboom, eds, *Big Business and Economic Development*, London/New York: Routledge, pp. 251-273.
- Konings, P. (2008), 'Privatisation and labour militancy: The case of Cameroon's tea estates', *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 26(1): 51-70.
- Konings, P. (2008), 'Autochthony and ethnic cleansing in Cameroon: The 1966 Tombel disturbances', *The International Journal of African Historical Studies* 41(2): 203-222.
- Konings, P. (2008), 'Revival religioso nella Chiesa Cattolica Romana e il Conflitto Autoctonia Alloctonia in Camerun', *Afriche e Orienti* 9(3-4): 57-69.
- Konings, P. (2008), 'Church-state relations in Cameroon's postcolony: The case of the Roman Catholic Church', *Journal for the Study of Religion*, 20(2): 45-64.
- Konings, P. (2008), 'The history of trade unionism in Cameroon', in C. Phelan, ed., *Trade Unionism since 1945: Towards a Global History*, Oxford/Bern: Peter Lang, pp. 203-230.
- Konings, P. (2009), 'University Crisis and Student Strikes in Africa: The Case of the University of Buea (Cameroon)', *Journal of Higher Education in Africa* 7(1-2): 211-233.
- Konings, P. (2009), 'The History of Trade Unionism in Cameroon', in: C. Phelan, ed., *Trade Unionism since 1945: Towards a Global History, Vol. 1, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Middle East*, Oxford/Bern: Peter Lang, pp. 315-341.
- Konings, P. (2010), 'Occupational change, structural adjustment and trade union identity in Africa: The case of Cameroonian plantation workers'. In: D.F. Bryceson, ed., *How Africa Works: Occupational Change, Identity and Morality*, Warwickshire: Practical Action Publishing, 229-244.
- Leliveld, A. (2008), 'The social security function of land in Mbarara District in Uganda', in M. Rutten, A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds, *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa: Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 169-200.
- Leliveld, A., C. 't Hart, J. Gnimadi & M. Dekker (2010), 'Can't buy me health: utilization of public health care services by rural households in Central Togo', in: Dekker, M. & R. van Dijk, eds, *Markets of Well-Being: Navigating Health and Healing in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 255-282.
- Ndaya, J. (2005), 'Entre le marteau et l'enclume ou la dialectique être proche et faire des analyses dans la recherche sur terrain', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy/Revue Africaine de Philosophie* XVII(1-2).

- Ndaya, J. (2006), 'Entre le Marteau et l'Enclume. Ou la Dialectique être Proche / Faire des Analyses dans la Recherche du Terrain', *Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy/Revue Africaine de Philosophie* (XVII): 125-140.
- Pelckmans, L. & M. de Bruijn (2005), 'Facing Dilemmas: Former Fulbe Slaves in Modern Mali', *Canadian Journal of African Studies* 39(1): 69-96.
- Pelckmans, L. (2007), 'Negotiating the Memory of Fulbe Hierarchy among Mobile Elite Women', in: M. de Bruijn, R. van Dijk & J-B. Gewald, eds, *Strength beyond Structure. Social and Historical Trajectories of Agency in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 285-311.
- Pelckmans, L. (2009), 'Phoning Anthropologists: The Mobile Phone's (Re-)Shaping of Anthropological Research', in: M. de Bruijn, F. Nyamnjoh & I. Brinkman, eds, *Mobile Phones: New Talking Drums of Everyday Africa*, Bamenda/Leiden: Langaa/African Studies Centre, pp. 23-49.
- Rutten, M. (2004), 'Kenya', in: B. Szajkowski (ed.), *Revolutionary and Dissident Movements of the World* (4th ed.), London: John Harper Publishing, pp. 264-270.
- Rutten, M. (2005), 'Tourism', in: K. Shillington (ed.), *Encyclopedia of African History*, New York: Fitzroy Dearborn, pp. 1575-1576.
- Rutten, M. (2005), 'Kenya', in: B. Szajkowski (ed.), *Political Parties of the World: An International Reference Guide* (6th ed.), John Harper Publishing, pp. 352-357.
- Rutten, M., with T. Degefa (2005), 'Addis Ababa', in: K. Shillington (ed.), *Encyclopedia of African History*, New York: Fitzroy Dearborn, 3 vols, pp. 13-15.
- Rutten, M., with K. Ombongi (2005), 'Kenya: Nineteenth Century, Precolonial' in: K. Shillington (ed.), *Encyclopedia of African History*, New York: Fitzroy Dearborn, 3 vols, pp. 742-745.
- Rutten, M., A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds (2008), *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa: Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Rutten, M. (2008), 'Why De Soto's ideas might triumph everywhere but in Kenya: A review of land-tenure policies among Maasai pastoralists', in M. Rutten, A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds, *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa: Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 83-119.
- Rutten, M. & A. Leliveld (2008), 'Introduction: Inside poverty and development in Africa', in M. Rutten, A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds, *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa: Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-25.
- Rutten, M., with K. Muli (2008), 'The migration debate in Kenya', in A. Adepoju, T. van Naerssen & A. Zoomers, eds, *International Migration and National Development in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 182-204.
- Rutten, M., with S. Owuor (2009), 'Weapons of Mass Destruction: Land, Ethnicity and the 2007 Elections in Kenya', *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 27(3): 305-325.
- Rutten, M. (2009), 'Kenya', in: D. Sagar (ed.), *Political Parties of the World*, London: John Harper Publishing, pp. 330-334.
- Rutten, M., with K. Ombongi (2010), 'Harry Leakey', in: A. Irele & B. Jeyifo (eds), *Encyclopedia of African Thought, 2 volumes* New York: Oxford University Press, Vol 2, pp. 48-50.
- Rutten, M., with K. Ombongi (2010), 'Ali Mazrui', in: A. A. Irele & B. Jeyifo (eds), *Encyclopedia of African Thought, 2 volumes* New York: Oxford University Press, Vol. 2, pp. 106-108.
- Rutten, M., with K. Ombongi (2010), 'Harry Thuku', in: A. Irele & B. Jeyifo (eds), *Encyclopedia of African Thought, 2 Volumes* New York: Oxford University Press, Vol. 2, pp. 374-377.
- Rutten, M., with K. Ombongi (2010), 'Dashed Hopes and Missed Opportunities: Anti-malaria Policy in Kenya, 1896-2009', in: M. Dekker & R. van Dijk, eds, *Markets of Well-being. Navigating Health and Healing in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 109-144.
- Rutten, M. (2010), 'A Happy Marriage of Traditional and Modern Knowledge - shallow wells: a sustainable and inexpensive alternative for boreholes in Kenya?', in: B. Calas & C.A.M. Martinon, eds, *Shared Waters, Shared Opportunities: Hydropolitics in East Africa*. Nairobi: French Institute for Research in Africa, Jesuit Hakimani Centre & Dar es Salam: Mkuki na Nyota Publishers Ltd, pp. 201-218.
- Rutten, M., with S. Owuor (2010), 'Weapons of Mass Destruction: Land, Ethnicity and the 2007 Elections in Kenya', in: P. Kagwanja & R. Southall, eds, *Kenya's Uncertain Democracy - The Electoral Crisis of 2008*, London/New York: Routledge, pp. 46-65.
- Sender, J., with D. Johnston (2004), 'Searching for a Weapon of Mass Production in Rural Africa: Unconvincing Arguments for Land Reform', *Journal of Agrarian Change* 4(1-2): 142-164.
- Sender, J., with J.R. Pincus (2006), 'Capitalism and development,' in: D.A. Clark, ed., *The Elgar Companion to Development Studies*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishers, pp. 45-49.
- Sender, J., with C. Oya & C. Cramer (2006), 'Women Working for Wages: Putting Flesh on the Bones of a Rural Labour Market Survey in Mozambique', *Journal of Southern African Studies* 32(2): 313-333.
- Sender, J., with C. Oya (2007), 'Pobreza y empleo en África Subsahariana: mitos y realidades', in: C. Oya & A. Santamaría, eds, *Economía política del desarrollo en África*, Madrid: Ediciones Akal, pp. 85-108.
- Sender, J., with D. Johnston (2008), 'Confusing counts, correlates and causes of poverty: A study of the PRSP in Lesotho', in: M. Rutten, A. Leliveld & D. Foeken, eds, *Inside Poverty and Development in Africa: Critical Reflections on Pro-poor Policies*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 57-82.
- Sender, J., with C. Cramer & C. Oya (2008), 'Lifting the blinkers: A new view of power, diversity and poverty in Mozambican rural labour markets', *Journal of Modern African Studies* 46: 361-392.
- Soares, B., with R. Grillo (2004), *Islam, Transnationalism, and the Public Sphere in Western Europe*. Special issue of *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 30(5).

- Soares, B., with R. Grillo (2004), 'Transnational Islam in Western Europe', *ISIM Review* 15(11).
- Soares, B. (2004), 'Islam and Public Piety in Mali', in: A. Salvatore & D.F. Eickelman, eds, *Public Islam and the Common Good*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 205-226.
- Soares, B. (2004), 'An African Muslim Saint and His Followers in France', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 30(5): 913-927.
- Soares, B. (2004), 'Muslim Saints in the Age of Neoliberalism', in: B. Weiss, ed., *Producing African Futures: Ritual and Reproduction in a Neoliberal Age*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 79-105.
- Soares, B. (2005), *Islam and the Prayer Economy: History and Authority in a Malian Town*, Edinburgh/Ann Arbor: Edinburgh University Press/University of Michigan Press.
- Soares, B., ed. (2006), *Muslim-Christian Encounters in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Soares, B. (2006), 'Introduction: Muslim-Christian Encounters in Africa', in: B. Soares, ed., *Muslim-Christian Encounters in Africa*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-16.
- Soares, B. (2006), 'Islam in Mali in the Neoliberal Era', *African Affairs* 105: 77-95.
- Soares, B., with R. Otayek, eds (2007), *Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Soares, B., with L. Fourchard, eds (2007), *Le Nigeria sous Obasanjo. Violences et démocratie*, a special issue of *Politique africaine* 106.
- Soares, B. (2007), 'Les sciences ésotériques musulmanes et le commerce des amulettes au Mali', in: C. Hamès, ed., *Coran et talismans - Textes et pratiques magiques en milieu musulman*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 209-218.
- Soares, B. (2007), 'Rethinking Islam and Muslim Societies in Africa', *African Affairs* 106(2): 319-326.
- Soares, B., with R. Otayek (2007), 'Introduction: Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa', in: B. Soares & R. Otayek, eds, *Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 1-24.
- Soares, B. (2007), 'Islam in Mali in the Neoliberal Era', in: B. Soares & R. Otayek, eds, *Islam and Muslim Politics in Africa*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 211-226.
- Soares, B. (2007), 'Saint and Sufi in Contemporary Mali', in: M. van Bruinessen & J. Howell, eds, *Sufism and the 'Modern' in Islam*, London: I.B.Tauris, pp. 76-91.
- Soares, B. (2008), 'Islam in Mali in the neoliberal era', in A. Rippin, ed., *World Islam: Critical Concepts in Islamic Studies*, vol. III, London: Routledge, pp. 258-277. Reprint of article in *African Affairs* 105: 77-95.
- Soares, B., with M. LeBlanc, eds (2008), 'Muslim West Africa in the age of neoliberalism', special issue of *Africa Today* 54(3).
- Soares, B., with F. Osella, eds (2009), *Islam, Politics, Anthropology*, special issue of the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. 15.
- Soares, B., with F. Osella (2009), 'Islam, Politics, Anthropology', in: F. Osella & B. Soares, eds, *Islam, Politics, Anthropology*, special issue of the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* 15(1): S1-S23.
- Soares, B., with R. Seesemann (2009), 'Being as Good Muslims as Frenchmen: On Islam and Colonial Modernity in West Africa', *Journal of Religion in Africa* 39(1): 91-120.
- Soares, B. (2009), 'The Attempt to Reform Family Law in Mali', *Die Welt des Islams* 49(3/4): 398-428.
- Soares, B., with R. Otayek, eds (2009), *Islam, État et société en Afrique*, Paris: Karthala.
- Soares, B., with R. Otayek (2009), 'Introduction: Islam et politique en Afrique', in: R. Otayek & B. Soares, eds, *Islam, État et société en Afrique*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 9-44.
- Soares, B. (2009), 'L'islam au Mali dans l'ère néolibérale', in: R. Otayek & B. Soares, eds, *Islam, État et société en Afrique*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 411-433.
- Soares, B. (2009), 'An Islamic Social Movement in Contemporary West Africa: NASFAT of Nigeria', in: S. Ellis & I. van Kessel, eds, *Movers and Shakers: Social Movements in Africa*, Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 178-196.
- Soares, B., with R. Launay (2009), 'La formation d'une "sphère islamique" en Afrique Occidentale française (1895-1958)', in: G. Holder, ed., *L'Islam, Nouvel Espace Public en Afrique*, Paris: Karthala, pp. 63-100.
- Soares, B., with R. Austen, eds (2010), *Amadou Hampâté Bâ's Life and Work Reconsidered: Critical and Historical Perspectives*, special issue of *Islamic Africa* 1(2):133-247.
- Soares, B., with F. Osella, eds (2010), *Islam, Politics, Anthropology*. Oxford/Malden: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Soares, B. (2010), 'Rasta Sufis' and Muslim Youth Culture in Mali', in: L. Herrera & A. Bayat, eds, *Being Young and Muslim: New Cultural Politics in the Global South and North*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 241-257.
- Soares, B., with R. Austen (2010), 'Amadou Hampâté Bâ's Life and Work Reconsidered: Critical and Historical Perspectives', *Islamic Africa* 1(2):133-142.
- Soares, B., with F. Osella (2010), 'Islam, politics, anthropology', in: F. Osella & B. Soares, eds, *Islam, Politics, Anthropology*. Oxford/Malden: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 1-22.
- Vries, L. de, with E. Hazard, M. Barry, A. Anouan & N. Pinaud (2009), 'The Developmental Impact of the Asian Drivers on Senegal', *The World Economy* 32(11).
- Walraven, K. van (2004), 'From "Union of Tyrants" to "Power to the People"? The Significance of the Pan-African Parliament for the African Union', *Afrika Spectrum* 39(2): 197-221.
- Walraven, K. van (2005), 'Empirical Perspectives on African Conflict Resolution', in: P. Chabal, U. Engel & A.M. Gentili, eds, *Is Violence Inevitable in Africa?: Theories of Conflict and Approaches to Conflict Prevention*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 75-98.
- Walraven, K. van (2007), 'From Tamanrasset: The Struggle of Sawaba and the Algerian Connection, 1957-1966', in: J. Keenan, ed., *The Sahara: Past, Present and Future*, London/New York: Routledge, pp. 249-269.

- Walraven, K. van (2008), 'La rebelión del partido Sawaba en Níger (1964-1965)', in: J. Abbink, M. de Bruijn & K. van Walraven, eds, *A Propósito de Resistir: Repensar la Insurgencia en África*, Barcelona: Oozebap, pp. 307-353.
- Walraven, K. van (2009), 'Decolonization by Referendum: The Anomaly of Niger and the Fall of Sawaba 1958-1959', *Journal of African History* 50(2): 269-292.
- Walraven, K. van (2009), 'Vehicle of Sedition: The Role of Transport Workers in Sawaba's Rebellion in Niger, 1954-1966', in: J-B. Gewald, S. Luning & K. van Walraven, eds, *The Speed of Change: Motor Vehicles and People in Africa, 1890-2000*, Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 75-103.
- Walraven, K. van (2009), 'Motor Vehicles and People in Africa: An Introduction', in: J-B. Gewald, S. Luning & K. van Walraven, eds, *The Speed of Change: Motor Vehicles and People in Africa, 1890-2000*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-18.
- Walraven, K. van (2010), 'Heritage and Transformation: From the Organization of African Unity to the African Union', in U. Engel & J. Porto, eds, *Africa's New Peace and Security Architecture: Promoting Norms, Institutionalizing Solutions*, Farnham and Burlington, VT, pp. 31-56.

Non-refereed journal articles and book publications

- Abbink, J. (2004), *Reconstructing Southern Sudan in the Post-war Era: Challenges and Prospects of Quick Impact Programs*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper no. 55.
- Abbink, J. (2004), 'Obituary: Alexander Naty', *Anthropology Newsletter* (American Anthropological Association), February 2004, p. 24. [Shorter version in: *Ethiopian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 2(1): 89.]
- Abbink, J. (2004), 'An Obituary of Aberra Jembere 1928-2004', *Aethiopica* 7: 189-193.
- Abbink, J. (2005), 'Ethiopia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 286-299.
- Abbink, J. & K. van Walraven (2005), 'Landenstudies als velden van wetenschappelijke kennis', *Civis Mundi* 43(1-2): 20-23.
- Abbink, J. (2005), 9 entries in C.O. Skutsch, ed., *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities*, New York & London: Routledge: 'Afar', pp. 11-13; 'Bilin', pp. 222-223; 'Congo Republic', pp. 328-330; 'Djibouti', pp. 401-402; 'Eritrea', pp. 434-436; 'Ethiopia', pp. 438-440; 'Rasha'ida', pp. 1004-1005; 'Somali', pp. 1125-1127; 'Tigre', pp. 1200-1201.
- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Ethiopia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven (eds), *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 297-308.
- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Kinship and Society among Surmic-speaking Peoples in Southwest Ethiopia: A Brief Comparison', in: S. Uhlig, M. Bulakh, D. Nosnitsin & Th. Rave, eds, *Proceedings of the XVth International Conference of Ethiopian Studies, Hamburg, July 20-25, 2003*, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, pp. 5-14.
- Abbink, J. [et al.] (2006), *Regional Expert Meeting Horn of Africa 2, Final Report*, DPRN Report no. 19. Utrecht/Leiden: Development Policy Review Network/African Studies Centre.
- Abbink, J. (2006), 'Äthiopien: Prager Frühling in Addis', *Der Überblick* 42(3): 46-49.
- Abbink, J. (2007), 'Ethiopia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 311-323.
- Abbink, J. (2007), 'Comment', on: Nigel Rapport, 2007, 'An Outline for Cosmopolitan Study: Reclaiming the Human through Introspection', *Current Anthropology* 48(2): 269-270.
- Abbink, J. (2007), 'Eureka! Constructing Discovery in Ethnographic Fieldwork', in: I. Strecker & S. LaTosky, eds, *Writing in the Field*, Festschrift for Stephen Tyler's 75th birthday, 8 May 2007, (1): 104-113.
- Abbink, J. (2007), 'Warfare in Africa: Overview', in: J. Middleton & J.C. Miller, eds, *New Encyclopedia of Africa* (5): 173-179.
- Abbink, J. (2008), 'Darfur: de weerslag van genocidaal geweld', *In de Marge – Tijdschrift voor Levensbeschouwing en Wetenschap* 17(1): 64-74.
- Abbink, J. (2008), 'Ethiopia', in A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 323-334.
- Abbink, J. (2008), 'Somalia', in A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 365-374.
- Abbink, J. & A. van Dokkum, eds (2008), *Verdeeld Afrika. Etniciteit, conflict en de grenzen van de staat*, Diemen: AMB.
- Abbink, J., R. van Dijk & A. van Dokkum (2008), 'Verdeeld Afrika. Etniciteit, conflict en de grenzen van de staat', in J. Abbink & A. van Dokkum, eds, *Verdeeld Afrika. Etniciteit, conflict en de grenzen van de staat*, Diemen: AMB, pp. 3-15.
- Abbink, J. (2008), 'Federaal Ethiopië: Etniciteit, grenzen en de productie van conflict', in J. Abbink & A. van Dokkum, eds, *Verdeeld Afrika. Etniciteit, conflict en de grenzen van de staat*, Diemen: AMB, pp. 195-215.
- Abbink, J. & A. van Dokkum, eds (2008), *Dilemmas of Development. Conflicts of Interest and their Resolution in Modernizing Africa*, Leiden: African Studies Centre.
- Abbink, J. & A. van Dokkum (2008), 'Introduction. The struggle for development in Africa: The culture of politics and the rooting of culture', in J. Abbink & A. van Dokkum, eds, *Dilemmas of Development. Conflicts of Interest and their Resolution in Modernizing Africa*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, pp. 1-15.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Ethiopia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2008: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 309-320.

- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Somalia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2008: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 351-360.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Revolution as Warfare in the Horn of Africa', *Africa Review of Books* 5(2): 5-6.
- Abbink, J. (2009), *The Total Somali Genealogy*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 84.
- Abbink, J. (2010), 'Ethiopia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2009: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 327-338.
- Abbink, J. (2010), 'Somalia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds., *Africa Yearbook 2009: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 371-380.
- Abbink, J. (2010), *A Bibliography of Ethiopian-Eritrean Studies in Society and History, 1995-2010*. Addis Ababa: OSSREA - Leiden: African Studies Centre.
- Beek, W. van (2004), 'What is a Territory: Le "Pays Dogon" as a Network', in: D. Kruijt, P. van Lindert & O. Verkoren, eds, *State and Development; Essays in Honour of Menno Vellinga*, Amsterdam: Rozenberg, pp. 201-217.
- Beek, W. van (2005), 'Mali', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Beek, W. van (2006), 'Lokale Kennis als Leerstrategie: Een Voorbeeld uit de Sahel', in: W. Hoogbergen & D. Kruijt (eds), *Functionele Alfabetisering: Lessons Learned, Liber Amicorum Jan Ooyens*, Maastricht: Shaker Publishing, pp. 171-188.
- Beek, W. van (2006), "'Een Slaaf voor een Kalebas", De Stuiptrekkingen van de Slavenjachten in Adamawa (Noordoost Nigeria & Noord-Kameroen)', in: K. Koonings, ed., *Antropologie en Afro-Amerika als Passie en Professie; Opstellen aangeboden aan Wim Hoogbergen*, Maastricht: Shaker Publishing, pp. 73-121.
- Beek, W. van, with M. Fofana (2006), 'Mali', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005, Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 113-120.
- Beek, W. van (2006), 'Mormon Europeans or European Mormons? An Afro-European View on Religious Colonization', *Dialogue, A Journal of Mormon Thought* 38(4): 3-36.
- Beek, W. van & M. van Vliet (2007), 'Mali', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 123-129.
- Beek, W. van (2007), 'The Escalation of Witchcraft Accusations', in: G. ter Haar, ed., *Imagining Evil. Witchcraft beliefs and Accusations in Contemporary Africa*, Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, pp. 293-316.
- Beek, W. van (2007), 'African Tourist Encounters; Effects on Tourism on Two West African Societies', *African Analyst* 2(2).
- Beek, W. van (2007), *De rite is rond. Betekenis en boodschap van het ongewone*, Inaugural Address, University of Tilburg, 28 September 2007.
- Beek, W. van (2008), 'In memory of a great singer: The Dogon *baja ni* as a cultural historical performance', in S. Belcher, J. Jansen & M. N'Daou, eds, *Mande Mansa, Mande Worlds* 2, pp. 193-215.
- Beek, W. van (2009), 'Calculating to the End: 2012', *Asset, Econometrics* 18(2): 28-31.
- Beek, W. van (2010), 'Tales of Death and Regeneration in West Africa', *Proceedings for the Second Annual Conference of the International Association for Comparative Mythology*, Haarlem, PIP-TraCS, p. 41 – 56.
- Beek, W. van (2010), 'Waarom we mythen nodig hebben', *Beet* 2010(2): 6-7.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2004), 'Genadendal: voor Vernie, een jaar na zijn dood', in: E. van den Berg & T. Kraan, eds, *Koekemakranke: Die Pad van Vernie February (1938-2002)*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, pp. 17-19.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2006), 'Mythological Archaeology: Situating Sub-Saharan Cosmogonic Myths within a Long-range Intercontinental Comparative Perspective', in: T. Osada with the assistance of N. Hase, eds, *Proceedings of the Pre-symposium of RIHN and 7th ESCA Harvard-Kyoto Roundtable*, Kyoto: Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), pp. 319-349.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2008), 'Ideology of ethnicity in Central Africa', in J. Middleton & J. Miller, eds, *New Encyclopaedia of Africa*, vol. 2, New York: Scribner's/Gale, pp. 319-328.
- Binsbergen, W. van, with E. Venbrux, eds (2010), *New Perspectives on Myth: Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference of the International Association for Comparative Mythology, Ravenstein (the Netherlands), 19-21 August, 2008*, Haarlem: Papers in Intercultural Philosophy and Transcontinental Comparative Studies; also Open Access Internet version at: http://www.quest-journal.net/PIP/New_Perspectives_On_Myth_2010/toc_proceedings_IACM_2008_2010.htm
- Binsbergen, W. van (2010), 'Preface', in: Tagou, Célestin, ed., *The Dynamics of Conflict, Peace and Development in African Societies: From local to international*, Yaounde: Presses des Universités Protestantes d'Afrique, pp. 6-12
- Binsbergen, W. van (2010), 'Africa's splendid social technology of reconciliation, and the political sociology of its under-utilisation at the national and international level', in: Tagou, Célestin, 2010, ed., *The Dynamics of Conflict, Peace and Development in African Societies: from local to international*, Yaounde: Presses des Universités Protestantes d'Afrique, pp. 63-120
- Binsbergen, W. van (2010), "'A reed-and-bee complex?": Excerpt from Wim van Binsbergen, "The continuity of African and Eurasian mythologies as seen from the perspective of the Nkoya people of Zambia, South Central Africa", 2nd Annual Conference International Association for Comparative Mythology, Ravenstein (the Netherlands), 19-21 August 2008.", *i-Medjat: Papyrus 'electronique des Ankhou: Revue caribéenne pluridisciplinaire éditée par l'Unité de Recherche-Action Guadeloupe (UNIRAG)* 5, September 2010: 7-8.

- Binsbergen, W. van, with E. Venbrux (2010), 'Preface', in: W. van Binsbergen & E. Venbrux, eds, *New Perspectives on Myth: Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference of the International Association for Comparative Mythology, Ravenstein (the Netherlands), 19-21 August, 2008*, Haarlem: Papers in Intercultural Philosophy and Transcontinental Comparative Studies, p. 5.
- Binsbergen, W. van, with E. Venbrux (2010), 'Introduction: The Second Annual Conference of the International Association for Comparative Mythology, Ravenstein, the Netherlands, August 19-21, 2008', in: W. van Binsbergen & E. Venbrux, eds, *New Perspectives on Myth: Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference of the International Association for Comparative Mythology, Ravenstein (the Netherlands), 19-21 August, 2008*, Haarlem: Papers in Intercultural Philosophy and Transcontinental Comparative Studies, pp. 17-21.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2010), 'The continuity of African and Eurasian mythologies: General theoretical models, and detailed comparative discussion of the case of Nkoya mythology from Zambia, South Central Africa', in: W. van Binsbergen & E. Venbrux, eds, *New Perspectives on Myth: Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference of the International Association for Comparative Mythology, Ravenstein (the Netherlands), 19-21 August, 2008*, Haarlem: Papers in Intercultural Philosophy and Transcontinental Comparative Studies, pp. 143-223.
- Binsbergen, W. van (2010), 'Short note on Kings as "tears of the Rain" and Mankind as "tears of the Sun": Excerpt of "The case of kings as Tears of Rain (Nkoya, Zambia) / humankind as Tears of Re' (Ancient Egypt)", *i-Medjat: Papyrus 'electronique des Ankhou: Revue caribéenne pluridisciplinaire éditée par l'Unité de Recherche-Action Guadeloupe (UNIRAG)*, 4, February 2010: 7.
- Brinkman, I. (2010), 'A canção política, as religiões e o conceito de 'cultura popular'', *Kulonga* 2010.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2005), 'Chad', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 201-208.
- Bruijn, M. de, H. van Dijk, M. Kaag & K. van Til (2005), *Sahelian Pathways, Climate and Society in Central and Southern Mali*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, Research Report 78.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2005), 'Introduction: Climate and Society in Central and South Mali', in: M. de Bruijn H. van Dijk, M. Kaag & K. van Til, eds, *Sahelian Pathways, Climate and Society in Central and Southern Mali*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, Research Report 78, pp. 1-15.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2005), 'Moving People; Pathways of Fulbe Pastoralists in the Hayre-Seeno Area, Central Mali', in: M. de Bruijn H. van Dijk, M. Kaag & K. van Til, eds, *Sahelian Pathways, Climate and Society in Central and Southern Mali*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, Research Report 78, pp. 247-279.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2006), 'Climate Change and Climate Variability in West Africa; Variabilité et Changement Climatique en Afrique Occidentale', in: *Responding to Climate Change; Solutions aux Changements Climatiques*, RTCC, pp. 12-14.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2006), 'Chad', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005, Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 203-211.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2007), 'Chad', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 215-223.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2008), 'Chad', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 223-230.
- Bruijn, M. de (2008), 'The telephone has grown legs'. *Mobile communication and social change in the margins of African society*, Leiden: Leiden University, Inaugural Address.
- Bruijn, M. de (2008), 'Grenzen aan etniciteit? Nomadische veehouders in de Sahel en de beperking van ruimte', in: J. Abbink & A. van Dokkum, eds, *Verdeeld Afrika. Etniciteit, conflict en de grenzen van de staat*, Diemen: AMB, pp. 174-194.
- Bruijn, M. de & D. Merolla, eds (2010), *Researching Africa. Explorations of everyday African encounters*. Leiden: African Studies Centre.
- Bruijn, M. de & D. Merolla (2010), 'Introduction: Explorations of everyday African encounters: Research undertaken by students of Research Masters in African Studies, Leiden University', in: M. de Bruijn & D. Merolla, eds, *Researching Africa. Explorations of everyday African encounters*. Leiden: African Studies Centre, African Studies Collection 26, pp. 1-9.
- Damen, J. (2009), 'Electronic Journals and Africa Studies: An Overview and Some Trends', *African Research and Documentation* 109 (2009): 9-14.
- Damen, J. (2009), 'Waarom een prinses uit Zanzibar trouwde met een Duitse koopman (en hoe haar bibliotheek in Leiden terecht kwam)', *De Boekenwereld* 25(3): 231-236.
- Dekker, M., with A. Barr & M. Fafchamps (2008), *Risk-sharing relations and enforcement mechanisms*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper no. 80 (also CSAE Working Paper WPS/2008-14).
- Dekker, M., with A. Barr & M. Fafchamps (2009), *Bridging the Gender Divide: An Experimental Analysis of Group Formation in African Villages*, CSAE Working Paper 2009-17, Oxford / Leiden: Oxford University: Centre for the Study of African Economies / African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 87.
- Dekker, M., with A. Barr & M. Fafchamps (2010), *The formation of community based organizations in sub-Saharan Africa: An analysis of a quasi-experiment*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 90 and Oxford: Centre for the Study of African Economies, WPS 2010-21.

- Dekker, M., with A. Barr & M. Fafchamps (2010), *Who Shares Risk with Whom under Different Enforcement Mechanisms?* BREAD Working Paper No. 267. <http://ipl.econ.duke.edu/bread/papers/working/267.pdf>.
- Dekker, M., with A. Barr & M. Fafchamps (2010), *Bridging the gender divide: An experimental analysis of group formation in African villages*. BREAD Working Paper No. 268.
- Dietz, T., with A. Habib & H. Wels, eds (2010), *Governance and Development in Southern Africa*. Proceedings from the third DPRN regional expert meeting on southern Africa. Amsterdam: Rozenberg Publishers.
- Dietz, T., with A. Habib & H. Wels (2010), 'Introduction', in T. Dietz, A. Habib & H. Wels, eds, *Governance and Development in Southern Africa*. Proceedings from the third DPRN regional expert meeting on southern Africa. Amsterdam: Rozenberg Publishers.
- Dietz, T., with A. Wadee, M. Keane & D. Hay (2010), *Effective PhD supervision, mentorship and coaching*. Amsterdam: Rozenberg Publishers.
- Dietz, T. (2010), *Klimaatoorlogen?*, *Geografie* 19(1): 20-21.
- Dijk, H. van [et al.] (2006), *Regional Expert Meeting West Africa 2, Final report*, DPRN Report no. 20. Utrecht/Leiden; Development Policy Review Network/Africa Studies Centre.
- Dijk, H. van & G. Hesselings (2008), 'Mali: de gevaren van decentralisatie', in J. Abbink & A. van Dokkum, eds, *Verdeeld Afrika. Etniciteit, conflict en de grenzen van de staat*, Diemen: AMB, pp. 98-127.
- Dijk, H. van (2009), 'Chad', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2008: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 211-218.
- Dijk, H. van (2010), 'Chad', in: Andreas Mehler, Henning Melber & Klaas van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2009. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Dijk, H. van (2010), 'L'impact à long terme de la violence sur l'organisation foncière et la sécurité alimentaire. La région du Guéra, centre du Tchad', in : L. Seiny-Boukar & P. Boumard, eds, *Actes du colloque 'Savanes africaines en développement: Innover pour durer', 20-23 avril 2009*, Garoua, Cameroun, N'Djaména / Montpellier: PRASAC / CIRAD.
- Dijk, R. van (2004), 'Neuer Look und Neuer Sinn: Wie Frisoerinnen aus Ghana ihre Kundinnen in Botsuana zu neuen Menschen machen', *Der Überblick. Quartalsschrift des kirchlichen Entwicklungsdienstes* 40: 39-41.
- Ellis, S. (2005), 'Liberia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 101-109.
- Ellis, S. (2005), 'A Visit to the National Archives of Liberia', *African Research and Documentation* 99: 49.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2005), 'Afrika: Spiritualität und Politische Praxis', *Der Überblick* 41(1): 45-48.
- Ellis, S. (2006), 'Liberia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 105-112.
- Ellis, S. (2007), 'Liberia', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 115-122.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2007), 'Religion and Development', *Harvard International Review*.
- Ellis, S. (2007), 'Witching-times: A Theme in the Histories of Africa and Europe', in: G. ter Haar, ed., *Imagining Evil: Witchcraft Beliefs and Accusations in Contemporary Africa*, Trenton, N.J.: Africa World Press, pp. 31-52.
- Ellis, S. (2007), 'Preface', in: A.M. Guedes & M.J. Lopes, eds, *State and Traditional Law in Angola and Mozambique*, Lisbon: Amedina, pp. 7-9.
- Ellis, S. (2007), 'How to Rebuild Africa', in: P.N. Lyman & P. Dorff, eds, *Beyond Humanitarianism*, New York: Council on Foreign Relations, pp. 151-164.
- Ellis, S. (2008), 'Liberia', in A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 117-124.
- Ellis, S. (2009), *South Africa and the Decolonization of the Mind*, Inaugural lecture, Desmond Tutu Chair at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Amsterdam: VU University.
- Foeken, D., with M. Sofer & M. Mlozi (2004), *Urban Agriculture in Tanzania. Issues of Sustainability*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, Research Report 75.
- Foeken, D. (2005), *Urban Agriculture in East Africa as a Tool for Poverty Reduction: A Legal and Policy Dilemma?*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 65.
- Foeken, D. (2006), 'Farming as a Livelihood Source for Urban Dwellers: Results from a Research Project in Nakuru, Kenya', *ASC Info Sheet 1*.
- Foeken, D. (2006) 'Stadslandbouw in Afrika: Middel voor Armoedebestrijding?', *Geografie* 15(3): 17-20.
- Foeken, D. [et al.] (2006), *Regional Expert Meeting West Africa 2, Final report*, DPRN Report no. 17. Utrecht/Leiden; Development Policy Review Network/African Studies Centre.
- Foeken, D., with S. Owuor & A. Mwangi (2007), *School Farming and School Feeding in Nakuru Town, Kenya: Practice and Potential*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 76.
- Foeken, D., with T. Dietz (2008), 'The iconography of Tunisian postage stamps', in V. Mamadouh, S. de Jong, F. Thissen, J. van der Schee & M. van Meeteren, eds, *Dutch windows on the Mediterranean: Dutch geography 2004-2008*, Utrecht: KNAG, Netherlands Geographical Studies vol. 376, pp. 25-33.
- Foeken, D., with S. Owuor (2009), *Water Reforms and Interventions in Urban Kenya: Institutional Set-up, Emerging Impact and Challenges*, Leiden: ASC Working Paper 83.
- Gewald, J-B. (2005), *Learning to Wage and Win Wars in Africa: A Provisional History of German Military Activity in Congo, Tanzania, China and Namibia*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 60.
- Gewald, J-B. (2005), *The Impact of Motor-vehicles in Africa in the Twentieth Century: Towards a Sociohistorical Case Study*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 61.

- Gewald, J-B. (2005), *Colonial Warfare: Hehe and World War One, the Wars besides Maji Maji in Southwestern Tanzania*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 63.
- Gewald, J-B. (2007), *Transport Transforming Society: Towards a History of Transport in Zambia, 1890-1930*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 74.
- Gewald, J-B. (2007), *Researching and Writing in the Twilight of an Imagined Conquest: Anthropology in Northern Rhodesia 1930-1960*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 75.
- Gewald, J-B. (2007), *Spanish Influenza in Africa: Some Comments Regarding Source Material and Future Research*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 77.
- Haan, L. de (2005), 'A Strategic Partnership between the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) and the African Studies Centre (ASC Leiden)', *CODESRIA Bulletin* 3 & 4: 78-79.
- Haan, L. de, with J. van de Looy (2007), 'Africa and China: A Strategic Partnership?', *Strategic Analysis* 30(3), July-September 2007.
- Haan, L. de (2008), 'Livelihoods and the articulation of space', in P. Hebinck, S. Sloomweg & L. Smith, eds, *Tales of Development: People, Power and Space*, Assen: van Gorcum, pp. 51-60.
- Hesseling, G. (2005), 'Senegal', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 149-157.
- Hesseling, G. (2006), 'Senegal', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 151-159.
- Hesseling, G. (2006), 'Recht en Vrede Kussen Elkaar', Inaugural Address, Utrecht: Utrecht University.
- Hesseling, G. (2007), 'Senegal', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 151-159.
- Hesseling, G. (2008), 'Senegal', in: A. Mehler, H. Henning & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 167-176.
- Hesseling, G. (2008), 'Recht en vrede kussen elkaar', in E. Marchena, ed., *Democratie & Deugzaamheid*, Willemstad: Kabinet van de Gouverneur van de Nederlandse Antillen & de Universiteit van de Nederlandse Antillen, pp. 14-25.
- Hoorweg, J., with N. Muthiga (eds) (2009), *Advances in Coastal Ecology: People, Processes and Ecosystems in Kenya*, Leiden: African Studies Centre.
- Hoorweg, J., with N. Muthiga (2009), 'Introduction', in: J. Hoorweg & N. Muthiga, eds, *Advances in Coastal Ecology: People, Processes and Ecosystems in Kenya*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, pp. 1-12.
- Hoorweg, J., with N. Versleijen (2009), 'Marine Conservation: The Voice of the Fishers', in: J. Hoorweg & N. Muthiga, eds, *Advances in Coastal Ecology: People, Processes and Ecosystems in Kenya*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, pp. 79-98.
- Hoorweg, J., with N. Versleijen, B. Wangila & A. Degen (2009), 'Income Diversification and Fishing Practices among Artisanal Fishers on the Malindi-Kilifi Coast', in: J. Hoorweg & N. Muthiga, eds, *Advances in Coastal Ecology: People, Processes and Ecosystems in Kenya*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, pp. 43-59.
- Kaag, M. (2005), 'Islamic NGOs in Chad', *ISIM Review* 16: 30.
- Kessel, I. van (2005), 'West Africans in the Dutch Colonial Army', *Ghana Studies Council Newsletter* 17-18: 2-3.
- Kessel, I. van (2005), *Zwarte Hollanders: Afrikaanse soldaten in Nederlands-Indië*, Amsterdam: KIT Publishers.
- Kessel, I. van (2004), 'De toekomst van de democratie in Afrika: Stuur belastinginspecteurs, geen verkiezingswaarnemers', *Internationale Spectator* 58(1): 18-22.
- Kessel, I. van (2005), 'South Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 451-466.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), 'South Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 463-480.
- Kessel, I. van (2007), 'South Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 469-484.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'South Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Henning & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara in 2007*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 487-502.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'Becoming Black Dutchmen: West African soldiers in the Dutch East Indies', in: K.K. Prasad & J.P. Angenot, eds, *The African Diaspora in Asia*, Bangalore: Jana Jagrati Prakashana, pp. 361-382.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'South Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2008: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 473-488.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'Afrika heeft een sociaal contract nodig', *Openbaar Bestuur* 3: 31-36.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'Brussel steunt consensus-journalistiek in Afrika', *Internationale Spectator* 63(4): 201-202.
- Kessel, I. van (2010), 'South Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds., *Africa Yearbook 2009: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 503-520.
- Klaver, W. (2010), *Underweight or stunting as an indicator of the MDG on poverty and hunger*. Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 92.

- Konings, P. (2005), 'Cameroon', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 185-194.
- Konings, P. (2006), 'Cameroon', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 187-196.
- Konings, P. (2007), 'Autochthony and Ethnic Cleansing in Cameroon: The 1966 Tombel Disturbances', *The International Journal of African Historical Studies* 41(2).
- Konings, P. (2007), 'China and Africa in the Era of Neo-Liberal Globalisation', *CODESRIA Bulletin* 1&2.
- Konings, P. (2007), 'Cameroon', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 197-206.
- Konings, P. (2008), 'Cameroon', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 205-214.
- Konings, P. (2008), 'De Engelstalige minderheid en federalisme in Kameroen', in: J. Abbink & A. van Dokkum, eds, *Verdeeld Afrika. Etniciteit, conflict en de grenzen van de staat*, Diemen: AMB, pp. 75-97.
- Konings, P. (2010), *Crisis and neoliberal reforms in Africa: Civil society and agro-industry in Anglophone Cameroon's plantation economy*, Bamenda/Leiden: Langaa/ASC.
- Nijenhuis, K. (2005), 'Migratory drift of Dogon Farmers to Southern Mali (Koutiala)' in: M. de Bruijn, H. van Dijk, M. Kaag & K. van Til, eds, *Sahelian Pathways: Climate and Society in Central and South Mali*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, Research Report 78, pp. 190-215.
- Rutten, M. (2004), *Partnerships in Community-based Ecotourism Projects: Experiences from the Maasai Region, Kenya, Volume 1*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 57.
- Rutten, M. (2005), 'Kenya', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 301-313.
- Rutten, M. (2005), *Shallow Wells: A Sustainable and Inexpensive Alternative to Boreholes in Kenya*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 66.
- Rutten, M. (2006), 'Kenya', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 309-321.
- Rutten, M., with K. Muli (2006), 'Findings, Views and Policies on Migration in Kenya', Report No. 10, Working paper series on 'Migration and Development', in collaboration with the Department of Human Geography, Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.
- Rutten, M. (2006), 'Is er (weer) plaats voor ontwikkelingsgeografie?', *Geografie* 15(4): 11-15.
- Rutten, M. (2007), 'Kenya', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 325-337.
- Rutten, M. (2007), 'Ecotourism Initiatives in the East African Region', in: G. Bartels, ed., *Connecting the Agendas – Proceedings of the RMNO Conference on Sustainable Development of Tourism, Advisory Council for Research on Spatial Planning, Nature and the Environment (RMNO)*, The Hague, pp. 102-108.
- Rutten, M. & T. Dietz (2008), 'Kenia en de 'stammenstrijd'', *Geografie* 19(2): 6-11.
- Rutten, M., with K. Ombongi (2008), *Looking for the tide that lifts all boats – Tracking development in Kenya and Malaysia*, Working Paper, Nairobi/Leiden.
- Rutten, M. (2008), 'Kenya', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 335-346.
- Sender, J., with C. Cramer & C. Oya (2004), *The Commission for Africa: Consultation Note*.
- Sender, J., with C. Cramer & C. Oya (2004), *Unequal Prospects in the Quantity and Quality of Labour Supply in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Washington, DC: The World Bank, Human Development Network, Social Protection Unit Discussion Paper.
- Sender, J., with C. Cramer & C. Oya (2005), *Unequal Prospects: Disparities in the Quantity and Quality of Labour Supply in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Washington: The World Bank, Social Protection Discussion Paper no. 0525, Employment Policy Primer Series.
- Sender, J., with C. Oya & C. Cramer (2006), *Lifting the Blinkers: A New View of Power and Poverty in Mozambican Rural Labour Markets*. London: School of Oriental & African Studies, SOAS Working Paper http://eprints.soas.ac.uk/130/1/Lifting_the_Blinkers_for_working_paper.pdf.
- Sender, J. (2007), *Divorced, separated and widowed female workers in rural Mozambique*, Leiden: African Studies Centre, ASC Working Paper 70.
- Soares, B. (2005), 'Mali: Islamismus im Visier', *Schwerpunkt: Islam in Afrika*, INAMO 41: 16-18.
- Walraven, K. van (2005), 'African Union', in: M. Griffith, ed., *Encyclopaedia of International Relations and Global Politics*, London & New York: Routledge: pp. 1-3.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber, eds (2005), *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber (2005), 'Sub-Saharan Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-13.
- Walraven, K. van (2005), 'West Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 27-38.
- Walraven, K. van (2005), 'Niger', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 125-132.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber, eds (2006), *Africa Yearbook 2005. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.

- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber (2006), 'Sub-Saharan Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-16.
- Walraven, K. van (2006), 'West Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 29-41.
- Walraven, K. van (2006), 'Niger', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 127-134.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber, eds (2007), *Africa Yearbook 2006. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber (2007), 'Sub-Saharan Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara in 2006*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-15.
- Walraven, K. van (2007), 'West Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 39-51.
- Walraven, K. van (2007), 'Niger', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 137-144.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber, eds (2008), *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber (2008), 'Sub-Saharan Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-14.
- Walraven, K. van (2008), 'West Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 39-51.
- Walraven, K. van (2008), 'Niger', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 141-149.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber, eds (2009), *Africa Yearbook 2008. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber (2009), 'Sub-Saharan Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2008: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-17.
- Walraven, K. van (2009), 'West Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2008: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 43-55.
- Walraven, K. van (2009), 'Niger', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2008: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 137-144.
- Walraven, K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber, eds (2010), *Africa Yearbook 2009. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Walraven K. van, with A. Mehler & H. Melber (2010), 'Sub-Saharan Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2009: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 1-15.
- Walraven K. van (2010), 'West Africa', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2009: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 45-57
- Walraven K. van (2010), 'Niger', in: A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds, *Africa Yearbook 2009: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara*, Leiden/Boston: Brill Academic Publishers, pp. 147-155
- Werf, T. van der (2004), Facilitating scholarly communication in African studies. *Africa Bibliography* (2004): vii-xvii. Also published in *D-Lib Magazine* 12(2), February 2006.

Publications for a wider audience

- Abbink, J., with A. Alders (2005), *Eritrean Beauty. The Wonderful People of Eritrea*, Veenendaal: Primamedia.
- Abbink, J. (2006) 'Van Religieuze Tolerantie naar Politiek Conflict? De Soefi Islam Verliest Terrein in Ethiopië', *Zem Zem* 2(3): 92-97.
- Abbink, J. (2008), 'Violence and survival in Ethiopia: A comparative anthropology of the Suri people', Leiden: African Studies Centre, *ASC Infosheet 4*.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Somalische piraten – het zijn geen Robin Hoods', *Trouw* 25/4/09.
- Abbink, J. (2009), 'Introduction to the ASC Library web dossier 'Elections in Africa between Hope and Reality': www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Webdossiers/AfricanElections.aspx#Elections_in_Ethiopia.
- Abbink, J. (2010), 'Political culture in Ethiopia: A balance sheet of post-1991 ethnically-based federalism', Leiden: African Studies Centre, *ASC Infosheet 8*.
- Abbink, J. (2010), 'Elections in Africa 1991-2009: ways to democracy or breeding grounds for conflict?', Leiden: African Studies Centre, *ASC Infosheet 9*.
- Abbink, J. (2010), 'Obituary: Berhanu Gebeyehu, 24 December 1964 – 19 July 2010': <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Pdf/ObituaryBerhanuGebeyehuDef.pdf>.

- Abbink, J. (2010), 'De toeristische 'ontmoeting'. Article on *De Volkskrant* website (4 November 2010): <http://www.volkskrant.nl/vk/nl/3987/Toerisme-zegen-of-vloek/article/detail/1044941/2010/11/01/Opinie-De-toeristische-ontmoeting.dhtml>.
- Akiyoade, A. (2010), Nigeriaworld Feature Article www.nigeriaworld.com; 'In the last group match against Mozambique', <http://nigeriaworld.com/articles/2010/jan/220.html>, Jan 22, 2010
- Akiyoade, A. (2010), BBC online: "Gaddafi says Nigeria should split into several states", Commentary: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8593355.stm>, March 29.
- Beek, W. van, M. de Bruijn & H. van Dijk (2004), 'Les rapports entre Peuls et Dogons du Mali Central', in: R. Bedaux & D. van der Waals, eds, *Regards sur les Dogon du Mali*, Leiden/Gent: Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde/Snoeck, pp. 59-65 (also in Dutch).
- Beek, W. van (2004), 'La Religion Dogon', in: R. Bedaux & D. van der Waals, eds, *Regards sur les Dogon du Mali*, Leiden/Gent: Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde/ Snoeck, pp. 95-103 (also in Dutch).
- Beek, W. van (2004), 'La Divination chez les Dogon', in: R. Bedaux & D. van der Waals, eds, *Regards sur les Dogon du Mali*, Leiden/Gent: Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde/ Snoeck, pp. 115-119 (also in Dutch).
- Beek, W. van (2004), 'Les Dogon et leur Touristes', in: R. Bedaux & D. van der Waals, eds, *Regards sur les Dogon du Mali*, Leiden/Gent: Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde/ Snoeck, pp. 196-202 (also in Dutch).
- Beek, W. van (2004), 'Organisation Sociale des Dogon', in: R. Bedaux & D. van der Waals, eds, *Regards sur les Dogon du Mali*, Leiden/Gent: Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde/Snoeck, pp. 93-95 (also in Dutch).
- Beek, W. van (2004), 'Waarom wij toch allen moeten sterven. De dood in de bergen van Noord-Kameroen', in: C. van der Burg & L. Minnema, eds, *In de Ban van het Kwaad; Het Kwaad in Religieuze Verhalen Wereldwijd*, Zoetermeer: Meinema, pp. 27-34.
- Beek, W. van (2004), 'Die Bedeutung der Hirse bei den Dogon', in: I. Luttmann, ed., *Die Magische Welt der Dogon: Kunst und Hirse in West Afrika*, Hamburg: Katalog Museum für Völkerkunde, pp. 22-29.
- Beek, W. van (2005), 'Roozenburg', *Een Biografie*, Utrecht: SWD Publications no. 2.
- Beek, W. van, with P. Oudshoorn (2006), *Roozenburg*, SWD Publications.
- Beek, W. van (2007), 'Toerisme of het ruilen van beelden', *Indigo* 15(1): 10-11.
- Beek, W. van (2007), 'Moeten we intelligent design gaan onderwijzen. Maria van der Hoeven en de evolutietheorie', *Mensenstreken, Antropologisch Tijdschrift* 8(3): 10-11.
- Beek, W. van (2008), 'Is Afrika een continent voor toeristen?', *CUL*, Amsterdam, pp. 4-6.
- Beek, W. van, M. Rutten, with M. Spierenburg (2008), 'Tourism in Africa', Leiden: African Studies Centre, *ASC Infosheet* 3.
- Beek, W. van (2009), 'Alleen de kist was in Jackson-stijl', *Trouw* (Forum), 11 June 2009, p. 27. http://www.trouw.nl/opinie/podium/article2812653.ece/Alleen_de_kist_was_in_Jackson-stijl_.html.
- Beek, W. van (2009), 'Mormons and Proposition 8', *Time Magazine*, 23 July 2009, p. 8.
- Beek, W. van (2010), 'Amerika's polygamisten', *Forum National Geographic*, April 2001, 9-10.
- Binsbergen, W. van, with A. van Rijsewijk, trans. (2010), 'Okot p'Bitek: Er is geen vaste tijd voor borstvoeding', in: Koen Stassijns en Ivo van Strijtem, *De mooiste gedichten van de hele wereld: De moderne wereldpoëzie in 333 gedichten*, Tiel / Amsterdam: Lannoo / Atlas, pp. 232-233.
- Brinkman, I. (2008), 'Angolan elections, 5 September 2008', *Forum* (Bulletin BVA/ABA) (November), pp. 17-20.
- Bruijn, M. de & H. van Dijk (2004), 'L'Environnement Dogon', in: R.M.A. Bedaux & J.D. van der Waals, eds, *Regards sur les Dogon du Mali*, Leiden/Gent: Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde/Snoeck, pp. 23-30 (also in Dutch).
- Bruijn, M. de (2006), 'Nomadisme, Staatsvorming en Verzet, De Fulbe Samenleving in de Sahel', *Zem Zem* 3: 98-102.
- Bruijn, M. de (2008), 'EU-missie Tsjaad spekt vooral economie', *Trouw*, 7 May 2008.
- Damen, J. (2007), 'O eer van 't Moorenland!', *NRC-Handelsblad*, 25 April 2007, p. 22.
- Damen, J. (2008), *Nelson Mandela: Symbool voor vrijheid en verbroedering*, Lelystad: IVIO Uitgeverij.
- Damen, J. (2008), 'The princess bride: How did a Zanzibari princess marry a German merchant – and her library end up in Leiden?' *Rare Book Review* 35: 14-15.
- Dekker, M. (2008), *Reisgids Zuid-Afrika*, Haarlem: Uitgeverij Gottmer/Becht.
- Dekker, M. (2009), 'Can Health Insurance Be the Magic Bullet? The Case of Microcare Ltd in Uganda', Leiden: African Studies Centre, *ASC Infosheet* no. 7.
- Dekker, M. (2009), *Zuid-Afrika reisgids*. Dominicus TXT, Haarlem: Dominicus.
- Dijk, H. van & W. van Beek (2004), 'Les Rapports entre Peuls et Dogons du Mali Central', in: R. Bedaux & D. van der Waals, eds, *Regards sur les Dogon du Mali*, Leiden/Gent: Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde/Snoeck (also in Dutch).
- Dijk, H. van, D. Bryceson, with P. Howard, J. Oorthuizen & A. Zoomers (2005), *Rural Development Project Performance: A Review of 46 Evaluation Studies of DGIS-funded Projects in the Themes Agricultural Research, Natural Resource Management, Water Management and Area Development and the Implications for the Sector-Wide Approach*, Consultancy Report for DGIS DDE/NB, on behalf of CERES Research School for Resource Studies for Human Development.
- Dijk, H. van (2006), 'Situatie Tsjaad na coup poging gevaarlijk voor de hele regio', *Trouw*, 15 April 2006.
- Dijk, R. van (2004), 'Transnationalisme en identiteit: de Ghanese gemeenschap in Den Haag', in: L.A.C.J. Lucassen, ed., *Amsterdammer worden. Migranten, hun organisaties en inburgering, 1600-2000*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.Ellis, S. (2005), 'La Violence dans l'Histoire de l'Afrique', in: *La Mémoire du Congo: Le Temps Colonial*, Tervuren: Snoeck/Musée Royale de l'Afrique Central, pp. 37-42.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2005), 'Why Religion Has Become the New Politics', *Financial Times*, 18 January 2005.

- Ellis, S. (2008), 'Written history of Liberia for film *Pray the Devil Back to Hell*, (Fork Films, NYC), 1 October 2008.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2008), 'Religion ist Macht', *Afriktopos*, December 2008, pp. 24-25.
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2008), 'La religion y la política', *Vanguardia* dossier 26 (March 2008).
- Ellis, S., with G. ter Haar (2008), 'Verbunden mit der Welt der Geister', *Welt Sichten* (August 2008), pp. 30-33.
- Ellis, S. (2009), West Africa's International Drugs Trade, *CSIS Notes* 6/11/09 <http://csis.org/blog/west-africa%E2%80%99s-international-drug-trade>.
- Ellis, S. (2009), 'When the ANC Refuses to Listen', *Weekly Mail & Guardian* 6/11/09, p. 28. <http://www.mg.co.za/article/2009-11-06-when-the-anc-refuses-to-listen#comments>
- Ellis, S. (2009), 'Madagascar: roots of turmoil', website *Open Democracy*, <http://www.opendemocracy.net/article/madagascar-roots-of-turmoil>.
- Ellis, S. (2010), 'Democratie in Afrika', *De Helling*, 23(2): 31-33.
- Foeken, D., with S. Owuor (2006), 'Farming as a Livelihood Source for Urban Dwellers: Results from a Research Project in Nakuru, Kenya', *ASC Infosheet* 1.
- Foeken, D. (2006), 'Legislation, Policies and the Practice of Urban Farming in Nakuru, Kenya: Contradictions Abound', *Urban Agriculture Magazine* 16: 41-44 (in 6 languages).
- Foeken, D. (2008), 'Stadslandbouw helpt tegen armoede', in *Afrika ter discussie. Het Afrikacongres 2008: Bijdragen en uitkomsten*, The Hague: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, pp. 185-188.
- Foeken, D., with S. Owuor & A. Mwangi (2009), Coping with Increasing Food Prices in Nakuru, Kenya: Urban School Farming as a Way to Make School Lunches Affordable, *Urban Agriculture Magazine* 22: 30-31 (in 6 languages).
- Gewald, J.-B. (2004), 'Ontwikkelingshulp faalt door onkunde', *NRC Handelsblad*, 6 October 2004.
- Haan, L. de (2007), 'Oudejaarsavond over de Afrikaanse staat', column *Africa Server Magazine*, 5 January 2007.
- Haan, L. de (2007), 'Bob Denard: De laatste huurling?', column *Africa Server Magazine*, 23 October 2007.
- Haan, L. de (2007), 'Verkiezing van een ANC-voorzitter op zijn Koninginnedags', column *Africa Server Magazine*, 18 December 2007.
- Haan, L. de (2008), 'Wat te doen met fragiele staten?', column *Africa Server Magazine*.
- Haan, L. de (2010), *Perspectieven op Afrikastudies en op ontwikkeling in Sub-Sahara Afrika*, afscheidsrede, Leiden: Universiteit Leiden.
- Haan, L. de (2010), *Development Studies in Perspective. Sharing the future at ISS - The International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam*, inaugural lecture, The Hague / Rotterdam: Institute of Social Studies / Erasmus University.
- Hesseling, G. (2007), *Senegal/Gambia*, Amsterdam: KIT Publishers.
- Hesseling, G. (2008), 'Afrika en Vrede', column in the *Newsletter of Stichting Vredeswetenschappen*.
- Hoorweg, J. (2004), 'Kenia, Een Afrikaanse Provinciëstad', *De Leunstoel* 1(16): 24 June 2004.
- Hoorweg, J. (2004), 'Kenia, Toerisme en Tweede Huizen', *De Leunstoel* 1(18): 8 July 2004.
- Hoorweg, J. (2004), 'De Lieve Vrede in Malindi', *De Leunstoel* 2(1): 4 October 2004.
- Hoorweg, J. (2004), 'Nederlanders in Afrika', *De Leunstoel* 2(4): 25 November 2004.
- Hoorweg, J. (2004), 'Onder Dieren', *De Leunstoel* 2(5): 16 December 2004.
- Hoorweg, J. (onder pseudoniem J. Dekker) (2007), 'Herinneringen aan een gewelddadig Uganda I', *De Leunstoel*, 4(10), 15 March 2007.
- Hoorweg, J. (onder pseudoniem J. Dekker) (2007), 'Herinneringen aan een gewelddadig Uganda II', *De Leunstoel*, 4(11), 29 March 2007.
- Hoorweg, J. (2009), 'Landjepik in Mau-forest', *Internetmagazine De Leunstoel* 7(5): www.deleunstoel.nl.
- Kamp, L. van de (2006), 'Mama Mosambiki', *De Groene Amsterdammer*, 7 July 2006.
- Kamp, L. van de (2007), 'Terapia do amor - Trouwen in Maputo', *Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine* 11(3/4): 28-35.
- Kessel, I. van (2005), 'Van Mossi tot Zwarte Hollander: Afrikanen in het Nederlands-Indisch Leger', *Zuidelijk Afrika* 9(2): 35.
- Kessel, I. van (2005), 'Verkiezingen in Afrika: Wel een Stem, Maar Niets te Kiezen', *Zuidelijk Afrika* 9(4): 33-35.
- Kessel, I. van (2005), 'Van Kwakoe tot Klink: De Afrikaanse Soldaten van het Oost-Indisch Leger', *De Indische Navorscher* 18(2): 37-39.
- Kessel, I. van (2005), 'Afrikaanse Soldaten in de Atjeh Oorlog', *Moesson* 49(11): 36-38.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), 'Zwarte Blanken: Afrikaanse Soldaten in Nederlands Oost-Indië', *Geschiedenis Magazine/Spiegel Historiae* 41(1): 8-13.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), 'A Step above Untouchables, but Climbing: Siddis are Beginning to Explore their Roots', *Sunday Independent* (South Africa), 16 April 2006.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), 'Geesten schieten Mugabe te hulp', *Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine* 10(2): 41.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), 'Zwarte Indiërs: Afrikaanse Diaspora in Azië', *Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine* 10(3): 15-17.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), 'Wanneer werd Afrika Zelig?: Langs de Meetlat van Westerse Idealen', *Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine* 10(4): 10-13.
- Kessel, I. van (2007), 'In de voetsporen van God: dikdoenerij in Sekhukhuneland', *Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine* 11(1): 30-33.
- Kessel, I. van (2007), 'Fort Elmina', in: *Kwasi & Kwame – De Zwarte met het witte hart*, (programmaboek voor de opera *Kwasi & Kwame*, Onafhankelijk Toneel, Rotterdam), pp. 54-55.
- Kessel, I. van (2007), 'Water, electriciteit en verse melk uit de Spar', *Trouw*, 4 June 2007.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'Mandela in Sekhukhuneland', in B. Luirink, ed., *Voor Nelson Mandela: Verhalen en voetnoten uit Nederland bij zijn negentigste verjaardag*, Amsterdam: Mets & Schilt, pp. 23-30.

- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'Netherlands East Indies: African soldiers', in C.E. Boyce Davies, ed., *Encyclopedia of the African Diaspora*, Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, entry 480.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'Geweld Kenia is niet einde van democratie', *De Volkskrant*, 7 January 2008.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'Zo simpel ligt het niet in Afrika', *De Volkskrant* 25 January 2008.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'The African Diaspora in India', *Awaaz Magazine* (Nairobi) 2 (August-October): 20-24.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'India's Sidis, a forgotten diaspora of Africans', *The East African*, 14 September 2008.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'Stammenstrijd? Klassenstrijd!', *ZAM Africa Magazine* 12(2): 31.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), 'Hoofd in troebel water', *ZAM Africa Magazine* 12(4): 37.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'The Black Hollanders', *The Foreign Correspondent* 82(April): 12-15.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'Hoofd in troebel water', *ZAM Africa Magazine* 12(4): 37.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'Na de apartheid: Wel vrijheid, geen gelijkheid', in: M. Dekker, *Zuid-Afrika*, Haarlem: Gottmer, pp. 34-35.
- Kessel, I. van & J. Ndaya (2009), 'Afrika is geen speeltuin', at: www.debalie.nl.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), '419 manieren om blanke sukkels te plukken', *ZAM Africa Magazine* 13(1): 46-47.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), 'Het hoofd, de media en ik', *NVAS Nieuwsbrief*, November 2009.
- Kessel, I. van (2010), 'Stammendemocratie' is recept voor rampspoed', *Trouw*, 23 April 2010
- Kessel, I. van (2010), *Nelson Mandela in een notendop*. Amsterdam: Bert Bakker.
- Kessel, I. van (2010), 'Verschuivende zelfbeelden: wie zijn we, en wie willen we zijn?', in: G. Molemans & A. Ello, eds, *Zwarte huid, Oranje hart: Afrikaanse KNIL-nazaten in de diaspora*. Zwolle: d'Jonge Hond, pp. 8-11.
- Leliveld, A. (2006), *Evaluation of the Implementation of the Sector-Wide Approach in Dutch Bilateral Aid; Country Report Uganda*, The Hague: IOB/Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOB Working Documents.
- Leliveld, A. (2008), 'Sectorale benadering: Steun ook productieve sectoren', *Afrika ter discussie. Het Afrikacongres 2008: Bijdragen en uitkomsten*, The Hague: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, pp. 159-162.
- Ndaya, J. (2005), "'Sterk zijn als een verse doppinda": Cultuur speelt belangrijke rol in hulpverlening seksueel geweld', *Phaxx* 1: 5-7.
- Ndaya, J. (2006), 'Congo Moet zich aan China Spiegelen', *Vice Versa*, May 2006.
- Rutten, M. (2007), 'It's the contract, stupid!', *Indigo* 1: 12-14.
- Rutten, M. (2008), 'De olifanten en het gras', *De Groene Amsterdammer* 1 February 2008, pp. 5-6.
- Rutten, M. (2008), 'De Droom - Welvaartsspreiding in Kenia', *De Groene Amsterdammer* 13 June 2008, pp. 6-7.
- Rutten, M. (2008), 'Hoe snel hebben ze de boel weer opgebouwd?' *Mare* 17, January 2008, pp. 8-9.
- Rutten, M. & T. Dietz (2008), 'Onlusten in Kenia - Een beeld van stabiliteit', *Vice Versa* 42(1): 40-41.

Book reviews

- Abbink, J. (2004), Review of G. Elwert, S. Feuchtwang & D. Neubert, eds, *Dynamics of Violence: Processes of Escalation and De-Escalation*, in: *Ethnos. Journal of Anthropology* 69(4): 563-65.
- Abbink, J. (2004), Review of Dena Freeman, *Initiating Change in Highland Ethiopia. Causes and Consequences of Cultural Transformation*, in: *Africa* 74(4): 542-43.
- Abbink, J. (2005), Review of L. Favali & R. Pateman, *Blood, Land and Sex. Legal and Political Pluralism in Eritrea*, in: *African Affairs* 104(415): 346-47.
- Abbink, J. (2005), Review of P. Woodward, *The Horn of Africa: Politics and International Relations*, in: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 23(3): 442-445.
- Abbink, J. (2005), Review of D. Freeman & A. Pankhurst, eds, *Peripheral People: The Excluded Minorities of Ethiopia*, in: *Aethiopia* 8: 234-237.
- Abbink, J. (2005), Review of Getnet Tadele, *Bleak Prospects: Young Men, Sexuality and HIV/AIDS in an Ethiopian Town*, in: *NVAS Newsletter* 8(3): 8-9.
- Abbink, J. (2005), Review of L. Leta, *The Horn of Africa as Common Homeland: the State and Self-Determination in the Era of Heightened Globalization*, in: *African Studies Review* 48(3): 222-224.
- Abbink, J. (2005), Review of M.J. Ramos & I. Boavida, eds, *The Indigenous and the Foreign in Christian Ethiopian Art. On Portuguese-Ethiopian Contacts in the Sixteenth- Seventeenth Centuries*, in: *African Arts* 38(4): 8-9 and 91.
- Abbink, J. (2006), Review of L.C. Hammond, *This Place Will Become Like Home. Refugee Repatriation to Ethiopia*, in: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 24(1): 139-141.
- Abbink, J. (2006), Review of P.B. Okbazghi, *Survival on the Edge: The State, Squatters and Urban Space in Eritrea*, in: *NVAS Newsletter* 9(2): 12-13.
- Abbink, J. (2008), Review of G. Tadele, *Bleak prospects: Young men, sexuality and HIV/AIDS in an Ethiopian town*, *Canadian Journal of African Studies* 41(3): 639-643.
- Abbink, J. (2008), Review of W. Raunig & S. Wenig, eds, *Afrikas Horn. Akten der Ersten Internationalen Littmann-Konferenz, 2 bis 5 Mai 2002 in München*, in: *Bibliotheca Orientalis* 65(1-2): 212-215.
- Abbink, J. (2008), Review of S. Adejumobi, *The history of Ethiopia*, in: *Africa* 78(4): 612-614.
- Abbink, J. (2009), Review of A. Honwana & F. de Boeck, eds, *Makers and Breakers. Children and Youth in Postcolonial Africa*, in: *Africa* 79(3): 466-467.
- Abbink, J. (2010), Review of G. Verswijver & H. Silvester, *Omo People and Design*, in: *Anthropos* 105: 310-311.
- Abbink, J. (2010), Review of H. Amborn, *Flexibel aus Tradition: Burji in Äthiopien und Kenia. Unter Verwendung der Aufzeichnungen von Helmut Straube*, in: *Aethiopia* 13: 164-166.

- Beek, W. van (2005), Review of J. Bushman, *Rough Stone Rolling: A Biography of Joseph Smith*, *Times and Seasons*, in: *Dialogue* 38(4): 218-221.
- Beek, W. van (2005), Review of D.J. Douglas, *An Introduction to Mormonism*, in: *The FARMS Review* 3: 19-27.
- Beek, W. van (2010), Review of John Gray, *Zwarte mis. Apocalyptische religie en moderne utopieën*, in: *Religie en Samenleving* 3(1): 67-70.
- Beek, W. van (2010), Review of D.L. Roberts, ed., *Converting Colonialism: Visions and Realities in Mission History, 1706-1914*, in: *Exchange* 39: 431-423.
- Brinkman, I. (2008), Review of D. Birmingham, *Angola and its neighbors. Empire in Africa*, in: *Lusotopie* 15(1): 231.
- Brinkman, I. (2008), Review of E. Morier-Genoud & D. Péclard, eds, *War, peace and religion* (special issue of *Le Fait Missionnaire. Social Sciences and Missions* no. 13, October 2003), in: *Lusotopie* 15(1): 250-251.
- Brinkman, I. (2010), Review of P. Chabal & N. Vidal, eds, *Angola: The Weight of History*, in: *H-Luso-Africa, H-Net Reviews*, April 2010, URL: <http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=24858>.
- Bruijn, M. de (2004), Review of C. Baroin, *Les Toubou du Sahara Central*, in: *Bulletin Méga Tchad*.
- Bryceson, D. (2004), Review of A. van Vuuren, *Women Striving for Self-Reliance: Diversity of female-headed households in Tanzania and the livelihood strategies they employ*, in: *Tanzanian Affairs* 79: 36-37.
- Bryceson, D. (2004), Review of A. Burton, ed., *The Urban Experience in Eastern Africa c. 1750-2000* (special issue of *Azania* XXXVI-XXXVII), in: *Africa* 74(2): 287-289.
- Dijk, H. van (2004), Review of M. Salih, T. Dietz & Abdel Ghaffar Mohamed Ahmed (eds), *African Pastoralism. Conflict Institutions and Government*, in: *Development and Change* 35(1): 216-217.
- Dijk, H. van (2003), Review of M. Bollig & J.B. Gewalt, *People, Cattle and Land: Transformations of a Pastoral Society in Southwestern Africa*, in: *Nomadic Peoples* (NS) 7(2): 128-133.
- Dijk, R. van (2007), Review of K.G. Tomaselli, *Where Global Contradictions are Sharpest. Research Stories from the Kalahari*, in: *Visual Anthropology* 20: 333-336.
- Donge, J.K. van (2008), Review of A.C. Conroy, ed., *Poverty, AIDS and hunger, Breaking the poverty trap in Malawi*, in: *Development and Change* 39(3): 503.
- Donge, J.K. van (2008), Review of G. Djurfeldt et al., *The African food crisis; lessons from the Asian Green Revolution*, in: *Development and Change* 39(2): 344.
- Donge, J.K. van (2008), Review of J. Alexander, *The unsettled land: State making and the politics of land in Zimbabwe 1893-2003*, in: *Journal of Modern African Studies* 46(3): 513.
- Donge, J.K. van (2008), Review of D.J. Smith, *A culture of corruption: Everyday deception and popular discontent in Nigeria*, in: *Journal of Modern African Studies* 46(4): 697.
- Donge, J.K. van (2008), Review of M.C. Hoadley, *Public administration: Indonesian norms versus Western forms*, in: *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* 163(4): 567-69.
- Donge, J.K. van (2009), Review of G. Hyden, *African Politics in Comparative Perspective*, in: *Development and Change* 40(4): 802-804.
- Donge, J.K. van (2009), Review of K. Otsuka, J.P. Estudillo & Y. Sawada, *Rural Poverty and Income Dynamics in Asia and Africa*, in: *Development and Change* 40(3): 595-596.
- Donge, J.K. van (2009), Review of M. Larmer, *Mineworkers in Zambia, Labour and Political Change in Post-Colonial Africa*, in: *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics* 47(2): 221-229.
- Donge, J.K. van (2009), Review of B. Berendsen, ed., *Democracy and Development*, in: *Journal of Development Studies* 45(5): 825-826.
- Donge, J.K. van (2009), Review of B. Berendsen, ed., *Challenges of African Growth; Opportunities, Constraints and Strategic Direction* by. In: *Development & Change* 40 (2): 411-412.
- Donge, J.K. van (2010), Review of B.J. Ndulu, L. Chakraborti, L. Lijana, V. Ramachandran & J. Wolgins, *Emerging global scarcities and power shifts*, in: *International Affairs* 68(1): 280-281.
- Donge, J.K. van (2010), Review of S. Riutta, *Democratic Participation in Rural Tanzania and Zambia*, in: *Commonwealth and Comparative Politics* 48(3).
- Donge, J.K. van (2010), Review of J-B. Gewalt, M. Hinfelaar & G. Macola, eds, *One Zambia, Many histories: towards a history of post independence Zambia*, in: *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 48(1): 175.
- Donge, J.K. van (2010), Review of G. Prunier, *Africa's World War: Congo, The Rwandan Genocide and the making of a continental catastrophe*, in: *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 48(2): 346-347.
- Ellis, S. (2005), Review of J. Barber, *Mandela's World: The International Dimension of South Africa's Political Revolution 1990-99*, in: *Journal of Modern African Studies* 75(2): 249-250.
- Ellis, S. (2005), Review of J. Burke, *Al-Qaeda: The True Story of Radical Islam*, in: *The Round Table* 94(378): 155-157.
- Ellis, S. (2005), Review of R. Dick-Read, *Phantom Voyagers*, in: *African Affairs* 104(417): 706-710.
- Ellis, S. (2005), Review of J. Fox & S. Sandler, *Bringing Religion into International Relations*, in: *The Round Table* 94(382): 661-662.
- Ellis, S. (2005), Review of N. Kastfelt, ed., *Religion and African Civil Wars*, in: *The Round Table* 94(382): 660-661.
- Ellis, S. (2005), Review of T. Mentan, *Dilemmas of Weak States: Africa and Transnational Terrorism in the Twenty-First Century*, in: *The Round Table* 94(380): 398.
- Ellis, S. (2005), Review of P. Nugent, *Africa since Independence: A Comparative History*, in: *African Research and Documentation* 97: 49-51.
- Ellis, S. (2006), Review of F. Fuglestad, *The Ambiguities of History*, in: *African Affairs* 105(418): 151-153.

- Ellis, S. (2006), Review of A. Ashforth, *Witchcraft, Violence, and Democracy in South Africa*, in: *American Anthropologist* 108(2): 401.
- Ellis, S. (2006), Review of P.J. Stewart & A. Strathern, *Witchcraft, Sorcery, Rumour and Gossip*, in: *The Round Table* 95(385) 477-479.
- Ellis, S. (2008), Review of M. Thomas, *European decolonization*, in: *The Round Table* 97(394): 165-166.
- Ellis, S. (2008), Review of P. Kaarsholm, ed., *Violence, political culture and development in Africa*, in: *Africa Today* 54(4): 99-100.
- Ellis, S. (2008), Review of R.K. Kent, *The many faces of an anti-colonial revolt: Madagascar's long journey into 1947*, in: *Journal of African History* 49(1): 158-159.
- Ellis, S. (2010), Review of Anthony Butler, *Contemporary South Africa*, in: *The Round Table*, 99(408): 341.
- Gewald, J-B. (2004), Review of D.J. Walther, *Creating Germans Abroad*, in: *The International History Review* XXVI (1): 163-164.
- Gewald, J-B. (2005), Review of K. Kuzmierz, ed., *Documents on South Africa: The Lienemann Collection (1970-1992)*, in: *Journal of African History* 46(1): 186-187, published online 29 March.
- Gewald, J-B. (2005), Review of G. Miescher & D. Henrichsen, eds, *African Posters: A Catalogue of the Poster Collection in the Basler Afrika Bibliographien*, in: *Journal of African History* 46(2): 377.
- Gewald, J-B. (2005), Review of J. Zimmerer, *Deutsche Herrschaft über Afrikaner: Staatlicher Machtanspruch und Wirklichkeit im kolonialen Namibia* ('German Governance of Africans: Statelike Claims to Power, and Reality in Colonial Namibia'), in: *Journal of African History* 46(1): 173-175, published online 29 March.
- Gewald, J-B. (2006), Review of E. Ndeshi Namhila, *Kaxumba kaNdola: Man and Myth: The Biography of a Barefoot Soldier*, in: *African Affairs* 105(420): 481-483.
- Gewald, J-B. (2006), Review of P.D. Curtin, *On the Fringes of History: A Memoir*, in: *Africa Today* 53(2): 115-117.
- Gewald, J-B. (2006), Review of L. Rakner, *Political and Economic Liberalisation in Zambia 1991-2001*, in: *Journal of African History* 47(2): 353-355.
- Gewald, J-B. (2008), Review of L.J. Butler, *Mining and the colonial state in Northern Rhodesia, c. 1930-64*, in: *Journal of African History* 49(3): 489-491.
- Gewald, J-B. (2008), Review of S.J. Rockel, *Carriers of culture: Labor on the road in nineteenth century East Africa*, in: *International Review of Social History* 53(1): 145-147.
- Gewald, J-B. (2008), Review of T.J. Stapleton, *No insignificant part: The Rhodesia Native Regiment and the East Africa campaign of the First World War*, in: *Journal of Military History* 73(1): 296-297.
- Gewald, J-B. (2009), Review of M. Larmer, *Mineworkers in Zambia: Labour and Political Change in Post-Colonial Africa*, in: *International Review of Social History* 54(3): 524-527.
- Kaag, M. (2008), Review of B.M. Cooper, *Evangelical Christians in the Muslim Sahel*, in: *Africa Today* 54(3): 122-124.
- Kessel, I. van (2004), Review of B. Trudell, K. King, S. McGrath & P. Nugent, eds, *Africa's Young Majority*, in: *Africa* 73(4): 639-640.
- Kessel, I. van (2004), Review of C. Glaser, *Bo-Tsotsi: The Youth Gangs of Soweto 1935-1976*, in: *Africa* 74(2): 294-296.
- Kessel, I. van (2004), Review of G. Hart, *Disabling Globalization: Places of Power in Post-Apartheid South Africa*, in: *Africa* 74(3): 475-477.
- Kessel, I. van (2004), Review of K. Henrad, *Minority Protection in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Human Rights, Minority Rights, and Self-Determination*, in: *African Studies Review* 47(2): 190-191.
- Kessel, I. van (2004), Review of J.L. Gibson & A. Gouws, *Overcoming Intolerance in South Africa: Experiments in Democratic Persuasion*, in: *H-Africa Discussion list*, 3 June 2004.
- Kessel, I. van (2005), Review of M. Muller & B. de Gaay Fortman, eds, *From Warfare to Welfare: Human Security in a Southern African Context*, in: *Internationale Spectator* 59(2): 116-117.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), Review of G. Geisler, *Women and the Remaking of Politics in Southern Africa*, in: *Africa* 76(2): 289-290.
- Kessel, I. van (2006), Review of O. Nnaemeka & J. Ezeilo, eds, *Engendering Human Rights. Cultural and Socioeconomic Realities in Africa*, in: *African Studies Review* 49(3): 117-118.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), Review of S. Bangstad, *Global flows, local appropriations: Faces of secularization and reislamisation among contemporary Cape Muslims*, in: *Internationale Spectator* 62(3): 180-182.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), Review of S. Huigen, *Verkenningen van Zuid-Afrika*, in: *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 121(2): 232-233.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), Review of G. Mann, *Native sons: West African veterans and France in the twentieth century*, in: *Leeds African Studies Bulletin (LUCAS)* 69: 75-78.
- Kessel, I. van (2008), Review of A. Olorunnisola, ed., *Media in South Africa after apartheid: A cross-media assessment*, in: *Ecquid Novi/African Journalism Studies* 29(2): 230-232.
- Kessel, I. van (2009), Review of A.A. Olorunnisola, ed., *Media in South Africa after Apartheid: A Cross-Media Assessment*, in: *African Journalism Studies* 29(2): 230-232.
- Konings, P. (2005), Review of *Fédéralisme et Sécession au Cameroun Anglophone*, in: *La Nouvelle Expression* 27 September, pp. 3-6.
- Konings, P. (2008), Review of G. Kester, *Trade unions and workplace democracy in Africa*, in: *African Affairs* 107(429): 656-657.
- Konings, P. (2010), Review of J. Kraus, *Trade Unions and the Coming of Democracy in Africa*, in: *Canadian Journal of African Studies* 43(3): 609-611.

- Sender, J.B. (2004), Review of M. Kevane, *Women and Development in Africa: How Gender Works*, in: *Journal of Agrarian Change*.
- Sender, J. (2004), Review of C. Bruggemans, *Change of Pace: South Africa's Economic Revival*, in: *The Business Economist* 35(1): 54-55.
- Soares, B. (2005), Review of O. Kane, *Muslim Modernity in Postcolonial Nigeria: A Study of the Society for the Removal of Innovation and Reinstatement of Tradition*, *Islam in Africa* (vol. 1), in: *African Affairs* 104(April): 343-344.
- Soares, B. (2009), Review of M. Miran, *Islam, histoire et modernité en Côte d'Ivoire*, in: *Journal of African History* 50(3): 443-444.
- Walraven, K. van (2004), Review of J.L. Levitt, ed., *Africa: Selected Documents on Constitutive, Conflict, and Security, Humanitarian and Judicial Issues*, in: *African Studies Review* 48(4).
- Walraven, K. van (2006), Review of E. Jensen, *Western Sahara: Anatomy of a Stalemate*, in: *Africa Today* 53(1): 146-147.

Annex 5: ASC book series, 2004-2010

African Dynamics (published by Brill Academic Publishers)

- 3 2004 Wim van Binsbergen & Rijk van Dijk, eds.
Situating Globality. African agency in the appropriation of global culture
- 4 2005 Jan Abbink & Ineke van Kessel, eds.
Vanguard or vandals : youth, politics and conflict in Africa
- 5 2006 Piet Konings & Dick Foeken, eds.
Crisis and creativity : exploring the wealth of the African neighbourhood
- 6 2007 Mirjam de Bruijn, Rijk van Dijk & Jan-Bart Gewald, eds.
Strength beyond structure : social and historical trajectories of agency in Africa
- 7 2008 Marcel Rutten, André Leliveld & Dick Foeken, eds.
Inside poverty and development in Africa : critical reflections on pro-poor policies
- 8 2009 Ineke van Kessel & Stephen Ellis, eds.
Movers and shakers : social movements in Africa
- 9 2010 Marleen Dekker & Rijk van Dijk, eds.
Markets of Well-being. Navigating Health and Healing in Africa

Afrika-Studiecentrum Series (published by Brill Academic Publishers)

- 3 2004 Marja Spierenburg
Strangers, spirits and land reforms. Conflicts about land in Dande. Northern Zimbabwe
- 4 2005 Tanja Müller
The making of elite women : revolution and nation building in Eritrea
- 5 2005 Lungisile Ntsebeza
Democracy compromised : chiefs and the politics of the land in South Africa
- 6 2005 Sandra Evers, Marja Spierenburg and Harry Wels, eds.
Competing jurisdictions : settling land claims in Africa
- 7 2006 Dick Foeken
"To subsidise my income" : urban farming in an East-African town
- 8 2007 Erik Bähre
Money and violence : financial self-help groups in a South African township
- 9 2007 Paul Hebinck & Peter C. Lent
Livelihoods and landscapes : the people of Guquka and Koloni and their resources
- 10 2008 Aderanti Adepoju, Ton van Naerssen & Annelies Zoomers
International migration and national development in sub-Saharan Africa : viewpoints and policy initiatives in the countries of origin
- 11 2007 Netsayi Noris Mudege
An ethnography of knowledge : the production of knowledge in Mupfurudzi resettlement scheme, Zimbabwe
- 12 2008 Jan-Bart Gewald & Marja Hinfelaar
One Zambia, many histories : towards a history of post-colonial Zambia
- 13 2009 Jan-Bart Gewald, Sabine Luning & Klaas van Walraven
The speed of change : motor vehicles and people in Africa, 1890-2000
- 14 2009 Jan Hoorweg, Barasa Wangila & Allan Degen
Artisanal fishers on the Kenyan coast : household livelihoods and marine resource management
- 15 2010 Sabine Marschall
Landscape of Memory. Commemorative monuments, memorials and public statuary in post-apartheid South-Africa
- 16 2010 Gerhard Anders
In the shadow of good governance : an ethnography of civil service reform in Africa
- 17 2010 Emmanuel Kreike
Deforestation and reforestation in Namibia : the global consequences of local contradictions
- 18 2010 Inge Brinkman in cooperation with Anne-Lot Hoek
Bricks, Mortar and Capacity Building: A Socio-Cultural History of SNV Netherlands Development Organisation

- 19 2010 Baz Lecocq
Disputed Desert. Decolonisation, Competing Nationalisms and Tuareg Rebellions in Northern Mali

African Yearbook (published by Brill Academic Publishers)

- 1 2005 A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds
Africa Yearbook 2004: Politics, economy and society South of the Sahara
- 2 2006 A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds
Africa Yearbook 2005: Politics, economy and society South of the Sahara
- 3 2007 A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds
Africa Yearbook 2006: Politics, economy and society South of the Sahara
- 4 2008 A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds
Africa Yearbook 2007: Politics, economy and society South of the Sahara
- 5 2009 A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds
Africa Yearbook 2008: Politics, economy and society South of the Sahara
- 6 2010 A. Mehler, H. Melber & K. van Walraven, eds
Africa Yearbook 2009: Politics, economy and society South of the Sahara

Langaa-ASC series (published by Langaa, Cameroon)

- 1 2009 Mirjam de Bruijn, Francis Nyamnjoh & Inge Brinkman, eds
Mobile Phones: The New Talking Drums of Everyday Africa
- 2 2009 Piet Konings
Neoliberal Bandwagonism: Civil society and the politics of belonging in Anglophone Cameroon
- 3 2010 Henrietta Mambo Nyamnjoh
"We get nothing from Fishing". Fishing for Boat Opportunities Amongst Senegalese Fisher Migrants

ASC Research Reports (published by ASC)

- 73 2004 James Gichiah Njogu
Community-based conservation in an entitlement perspective : wildlife and forest biodiversity conservation in Taita, Kenya
- 74 2004 Kees van der Geest
"We're managing!": climate change and livelihood vulnerability in Northwest Ghana
- 75 2004 Dick Foeken, Michael Sofer and Malongo Mlozi
Urban agriculture in Tanzania : issues of sustainability
- 76 2005 Ruth Noorduyn
The assertion of rights to agro-pastoral land in North Cameroon: a cascade to violence?
- 77 2005 Arthur Molenaar
Gacaca, grassroots justice after genocide: the key to reconciliation in Rwanda?
- 78 2005 Mirjam de Bruijn, Han van Dijk, Mayke Kaag & Kiky van Til
Sahelian pathways. Climate and society in Central and South Mali
- 79 2005 Casper W. Erichsen
"The angel of death has descended violently among them" : concentration camps and prisoners-of-war in Namibia, 1904-08
- 80 2006 Getnet Tadele
Bleak prospects: young men, sexuality, and HIV/AIDS in an Ethiopian town
- 81 2006 Samuel O. Owuor
Bridging the urban-rural divide: multi-spatial livelihoods in Nakuru town, Kenya
- 82 2006 Paul Schrijver
Bibliography on Islam in contemporary Sub-Saharan Africa
- 83 2006 Leslie F. Zubieta
The rock art of Mwana wa Chentcherere II rock shelter, Malawi: a site-specific study of girls' initiation rock art
- 84 2006 Sam van der Staak
Trade liberalisation and financial compensation: the BLNS states in the wake of the EU-South African trade and development agreement

- 85 2006 Alfred Lakwo
Microfinance, rural livelihoods, and women's empowerment in Uganda

African Studies Collection (published by ASC)

- 1 2007 Mienke van der Brug
World and experiences of AIDS orphans in north central Namibia
- 2 2007 Robert M. Akoko
"Ask and you shall be given": Pentecostalism and the economic crisis in Cameroon
- 3 2007 Janske van Eijck
Transition towards Jatropha biofuels in Tanzania? An analysis with strategic niche management
- 4 2007 Adalbertus Kamanzi
"Our way": responding to the Dutch aid in the District Rural Development Programme of Bukoba, Tanzania
- 5 2007 Lothar Smith
Tied to migrants: transnational influences on the economy of Accra, Ghana
- 6 2007 Mirjam Kabki
Transnationalism, local development and social security: the functioning of support networks in rural Ghana
- 7 2007 Julie Ndaya
'Prendre le bic': 'Le Combat Spirituel' congolais et les transformations sociales
- 8 2008 Arnold Pannenburg
How to win a football match in Cameroon: an anthropological study of Africa's most popular sport
- 9 2008 Janneke van Gog
Coming back from the bush: gender, youth and reintegration in northern Sierra Leone
- 10 2008 Alice Ojwang
Plantations, power and people: two case studies of restructuring South Africa's forestry sector
- 11 2008 Anika May
Teaching peace, transforming conflict? Exploring participants' perceptions of the impact of informal peace education training in Uganda
- 12 2008 Jon Abbink & André van Dokkum, eds
Dilemmas of development: conflicts of interest and their resolutions in modernizing Africa
- 13 2008 Muna A. Abdalla
Poverty and inequality in urban Sudan. Policies, institutions and governance
- 14 2008 Diana van Dijk
'Beyond their age': coping of children and young people in child-headed households in South Africa
- 15 2009 Anne Kisaka Nangulu
Food security and coping mechanisms in marginal areas: the case of West Pokot, Kenya, 1920-1995
- 16 2009 Alfred Lakwo
Making decentralization work for women in Uganda
- 17 2009 Theophile Djedjebi
Pastoralistes et la ville au Bénin: Livelihoods en questionnement
- 18 2009 Janneke Barten
Families in movement: transformation of the family in urban Mali, with a focus on intercontinental mobility
- 19 2009 Marloes Kraan
Creating space for fishermen's livelihoods: Anlo-Ewe beach seine fishermen's negotiations for livelihood space within multiple governance structures in Ghana
- 20 2009 Jan Hoorweg & Nyawira Muthiga, eds
Advances in coastal ecology: people, processes and ecosystems in Kenya
- 21 2009 Martijn Wienia
Ominous calm. Autochtony and sovereignty in Konkomba/Nanumba violence and peace, Ghana
- 22 2010 Benson A. Mulemi
Coping with cancer and adversity. Hospital ethnography in Kenya
- 23 2010 Christine Böhmig
Ghanaian nurses at a crossroads. Managing expectations on a medical ward

- 24 2010 Anneke van der Niet
Bodies in action. Culture and body skills in post-conflict Sierra Leone
- 25 2010 Grace Akello
Wartime children's suffering and quests for therapy in northern Uganda
- 26 2010 Mirjam de Bruijn & Daniela Merolla, eds
Researching Africa. Explorations of everyday African encounters
- 27 2010 Miranda Poeze
In search of greener pastures? Boat-migrants from Senegal to the Canary Islands
- 28 2010 Carolien Jacobs
Plurality of religion, plurality of justice. Exploring the role of religion in disputing processes in Gorongosa, Central Mozambique
- 29 2010 Henry A. Mollel
Participation for local development. The reality of decentralisation in Tanzania

Occasional publications (published by ASC)

- 2004 Erik van den Bergh & Tiny Kraan
Koekemakranke: die pad van Vernie February (1938-2002)
- 2008 *Kleurrijk Afrika. Veelzijdig onderzoek*

Annex 6: Editorships and memberships of boards, committees etc., 2004-2010

A) Editorships

Journals

- African Affairs (A)
- African Diaspora (C)
- African Environmental Review (C)
- Africa Security Review (C)
- African Sociological Review (C)
- Afrika Spectrum (B)
- Annales d’Ethiopie (D)
- APAD Bulletin (C)
- Botswana Notes and Records (C)
- Cadernos de Estudos Africanos (D)
- Cambridge Journal of Economics (B)
- Caribbean Journal of Philosophy (C)
- Culture and Dialogue (C)
- Ethiopian Journal for the Social Sciences and Humanities (C)
- Ethnos (C)
- Focaal (C)
- International Review of Social History (B)
- Islam et Sociétés au Sud du Sahara (C)
- Islamic Africa (C)
- Journal of Contemporary African Studies (C)
- Journal of Modern African Studies (A)
- Journal of Religion in Africa (C)
- Lusotopie (C)
- Northeast African Studies (D)
- Politique Africaine (C)
- Quest: An African Journal of Philosophy (C)
- Religion and Society (C)
- Studies of Religion in Africa (C)
- Vice Versa (E)
- Zuidelijk Afrika Magazine (D/E)

Book series

- AEGIS Series (Brill – B)
- African Voices for African History (Brill – B)
- Encyclopedia on Social and Political Movements (Blackwell – A)
- KIT Landenreeks (KIT Publishers – D/E)
- Langaa-ASC Series (Langaa – C)
- Lemboni Trust Publishers (D)
- Netherlands Yearbook International Cooperation (vGorcum – C)
- New Encyclopedia of Africa (Scribner – B)
- SAVUSA Series (Brill – B), 2x
- Sources of African History (Brill – B)

B) Memberships

- AEGIS Board
- APAD Board
- CERES, Scientific Director

- Consortium for Development Partners (CDP)
- German Research Council, board priority programme
- KNAW, committee Cooperation with Science Academics in Africa
- KNAW/NWO, programme committee Agriculture beyond Food
- LASDEL (Niamey), Board
- NWO programme on Water
- NWO/DGIS, CoCoon Board
- NWO/WOTRO, Board
- NWO/WOTRO, jury Integrated Programmes (3x)
- NWO/WOTRO, jury Open Competition (3x)
- NWO/WOTRO, programme committee Global Food Systems
- NWO/WOTRO, Steering Committee priority theme
- NWO/WOTRO, MaGW Steering Committee
- NWO/WOTRO, VIDI Commission
- Prince Claus Chair, Curatorium

Annex 7: Links with Dutch society, 2008-2010

The list below concerns activities with/for all kinds of institutions in The Netherlands with a non-academic character. This information is derived from the annual overview of activities of all researchers at the ASC. It covers only the period 2008-2010 because before 2008 the annual overview did not cover these kinds of activities. But even for these three years, the list is not complete, partly because some researchers still used the old forms in 2008 and 2009 and partly because not all researchers did systematically (keep) records of these activities.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- advice to Directorate Environment and Energy (DME)
- advice to Directorate Environment and Water (DMW)
- advice to Directorate Africa (DAF)
- advice to Directorate Africa (DAF)
- advice to IOB
- Africa Congress (2008), several presenters, discussants, chair persons
- ambassadors conference (annually), several times
- ASC-MinBuZa study days
- conference 'Elections' (2009), co-organisation
- 'diner pensant' with minister Koenders
- discussant 'Mushtaq Khan'
- Islam conference
- Islam research programme
- Knowledge Network on Society, Climate and Energy, chair person
- lecture for DAF/WRA/ABIW
- lecture for development officers of Dutch embassies in Africa
- lecture for MinBuZa diplomats
- meetings with new embassy staff to be stationed in Africa
- presentation of research findings at RNE Kigali
- research programme 'Tracking Development'
- research programme 'IS Academy The State in Africa'
- research programme 'IS Academy Land Governance'
- research programme 'Consortium for Development Partners' (with CODESRIA, Dakar)
- presentation on IMF Year Report Africa
- technical expert Economic Development and Regional Integration, three times
- training Dutch diplomats, RNE Nairobi

Advisory work

- Algemene Inlichtingen- en Veiligheidsdienst (AIVD; 'General Intelligence and Security Service')
- Business in Development (BID)
- Bureau Beëdigde Tolken en Vertalers (BTV – 'Bureau Sworn Interpreters and Translators')
- Bureau Beleidsvorming Ontwikkelingslanden ('Bureau Policy Development Developing Countries')
- Catholic Church
- Clingendael/HCSS
- CNV International
- Coffee Coalition
- CORDAID (co-financing organisation), several times
- COS / Fair Tourism
- cultural programme in Amsterdam
- Hendrik Kraemer Institute, two times
- HIVOS (co-financing organisation)
- HIVOS/Agriterra/Triodos-Facet
- ICCO (co-financing organisation), several times

- IKV Pax Christi
- International Church Plants
- International Court of Justice (expert witness), two times
- Kerk in Actie ('Church in Action')
- Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen (KIT – 'Royal Tropical Institute')
- Lawyers (asylum requests), two times
- Maastricht Forensic Institute
- Media in Development
- Militaire Inlichtingen Dienst ('Military Intelligence Service')
- Ministry of Defense
- One World
- PLAN Netherlands
- Police (national, regional, local), at least six times
- PriceWaterhouseCoopers
- Prins Claus Fund
- Raad voor Milieu en Natuuronderzoek ('Council for Environment and Nature Research')
- Radio Netherlands World Service
- SINTAN (Tanzania support group)
- Stichting Lobade
- Stichting Woord en Daad
- Stichting Zora (film)
- Support Group Army Command
- tour operator
- Trade Union
- Unesco Netherlands
- UNPO (Non-represented Nations and Peoples Organisation)
- Visual Teach TTE
- Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland ('Refugees Work Netherlands' – asylum requests), at least four times
- WEMOS
- Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid ('Scientific Council for Government Policy')

Lectures, presentations, panel discussions, etc.

- Abortusvereniging
- Both Ends
- CMC/PSO
- COS Nederland
- End of Ramadan celebration, Amsterdam
- Evert Vermeer Stichting (annual 'Africa day'), several each year
- Exhibitions and films, at least ten times
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
- Hendrik Kraemer Institute, at least two times
- HIVOS
- 'Hoogtij', multicultural festival, Amsterdam
- HOVO, afd. Tilburg
- Humanitas/Blinn (conference)
- IIAV/Nationaal Archief
- Maison Descartes
- Nederlands Genootschap voor Internationale Zaken, afd. Utrecht
- Nederlands Jeugd Instituut
- Nederlandse Orde van Belastingadviseurs
- Nederlandse Protestantenvond
- NIMD (Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy)
- Oxfam/Novib, several times
- Platform Health Insurance for the Poor, at least three times
- Probus
- Public debates (De Balie, Felix Meritis, Theater de Roestbak), at least eight times
- Radar
- Rietveld Academy for Figurative Arts
- Rotary Clubs, at least five times

- Schools, at least four times
- Science Café (Deventer), at least two times
- Scientific Informal Forum
- Senter Novem
- Studentenvereniging O.S. (Leiden)
- Unesco Netherlands
- Vrouwen met een Academische Opleiding (Wassenaar)
- WorldMun (Young U.N.)
- Young O.S.

Memberships/chairs of boards, teams, committees, etc.

- Both Ends
- DPRN
- ETC Foundation
- Free Voice
- HIP Platform
- ICCO/Woord en Daad/Prisma
- International Development Publishers/The Broker
- Netherlands Harambee Foundation for Health in West Pokot
- NIMD (Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy)
- SNV
- 'Stedenband' Leiden–Buffalo City, South Africa
- Tropenbos
- World Connectors
- WSWB/NVB (libraries)
- Zimbabwe Watch

Partners in research projects

- Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Bilthoven
- Vereniging Nederlandse Gemeenten (VNG)

Annex 8: Visiting fellows, 2004-2010

2004

Dr Isaie Dougnon, Mali (AiA)
Dr Saibou Issa, Cameroon (CPI)
Dr Samuel Kariuki, Kenya (CPI)
Dr Augustine Ikelegbe, Nigeria (CPI)
Prof. Barasa Wangila, Kenya (EEE)
Nakar Djindil, Chad (EEE)
Anchunying, China (EEE)
Yang Lihua, China

2005

Sanya Osha, Nigeria (AiA)
Prof. Michael Bourdillon, Zimbabwe (AiA)
Dr Solomon Mulugeta, Ethiopia (EEE)
Dr Shirley Brooks, South Africa (EEE)

2006

Dr Adewale Adebani, Nigeria (AiA)
Lwazi Lushaba, South Africa (CPI)
Robert Mbe Akoko, Cameroon (CPI)
Dr Tabona Shoko, Zimbabwe (AiA)
Dr Chima Korie, Nigeria (CPI)
Lansana Gberie, Sierra Leone (CPI)
Dr Umar Habila Dadem Danfulani, Nigeria (CPI)

2007

Dr Paul Nchoji Nkwi, Cameroon (SMPC)
Prof. Dr Thierno Mouctar Bah, Guinea-Conakry (SMPC)
Martin Marani, Kenya (EEE)
Dr Shirley Brooks, South Africa (EEE)
Ousmanou Adama, Cameroon (C&T)
Dr Samuel O. Owuor, Kenya (EEE)
Dr Sabelo Ndlovu, Zimbabwe (SMPC)

2008

Dr Alfred Lakwo, Uganda (EEE)
Dr Khalil Alio, Chad (C&T)
Fatima Diallo, Senegal (C&T)
Dr Moses N. Mwangi, Kenya (EEE)
Dr Victor Igreja, Mozambique (C&T)
Dr Lovemore Togarasei, Zimbabwe (C&T)
Dr Basile Ndjio, Cameroon (SMPC)
Dr Getie Gelaye, Ethiopia (SMPC)
Jeremiah O. Arowosegbe, Nigeria (SMPC)
Dr Zekeria Ould Ahmed Salem Denna, Mauretania (SMPC)

2009

Dr David Enweremadu, Nigeria (SMPC)
Dr Neil Parsons, Botswana (C&T)
Dr Moses N. Mwangi, Kenya (EEE)
Dr Samia Satti Osman Mohamed Nour, Sudan (C&T)
Dr Kassahun Berhanu, Ethiopia (SMPC)
Dr Etanislav Ngodi, Congo Brazzaville (SMPC)
Dr Samuel O. Owuor, Kenya (EEE)

2010

Dr Tangie Finchingong, Cameroon (C&T)
Dr Chibuike Uche, Nigeria (SMPC)
Dr Abdoulaye Niang, Senegal (C&T)
Dr Samuel O. Owuor, Kenya (EEE)
Dr Adalbertus Kamanzi, Tanzania (EEE)
Dr Eliakim Sibanda, Zimbabwe (SMPC)
Issa Younoussi, Niger (SMPC)
Dr Ayobami Ojebode, Nigeria (SMPC)
Dr Elisabeth Yaoudam, Cameroon (C&T)
Dr Hassan Juma Ndzovu, Kenya (SMPC)