



African Studies Center  
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

# ASC-TUFS 5<sup>th</sup> Anniversary International Symposium

## Programme

**Date:**

November 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021

**Venue:**

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

**Jointly organized by**

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

# Day 1 (Wednesday, November 3, 2021)

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

Doors Open

12:00 - 12:05 pm (JST) Opening Remarks

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

12:05 - 2:00 pm (JST)

3:05 - 5:00 am (GMT)

## Session 1: Young Scholars' Networking Session

Group 1

Chair and Comment: **Shinichi Takeuchi** (TUFS, Japan / IDE-JETRO, Japan)

**David Gore** (TUFS, Japan / Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)

Silencing the Guns?: An Analysis of the Response by the African Union to Conflict in South Sudan

**Hienzo Florence-Audrey Kouame** (Nagoya University, Japan)

The Implementation of Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict States: What are the Implications for National Reconciliation and Sustainable Peace in Cote d'Ivoire?

**Wusu Conteh** (TUFS, Japan)

Examining the Effectiveness of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative on Revenue Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Sector of Sierra Leone

**Wakiko Ohira** (The University of Tokyo, Japan)

Institutional Transformation of Traditional Authority: The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and Museveni's Regime

Group 2

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

**Asmao Diallo** (Doshisha University, Japan)

Improved Access to Land and Financial Resources and Its Effect on Women Socio-economic Conditions in Mali

**Tamahi Kato** (Kyoto University, Japan)

Women's Empowerment through Small-scale Mixed Porridge Flour Processing in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania

**Rehema Karata** (Nagoya University, Japan)

Input Subsidies and Women Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Tanzania

**Stephen Chitengi Sakapaji**

An Integrated Assessment of Community Ecological Based Adaptation (CEBA) Options in Agriculture for Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience Building and Sustainability in Developing Countries 'A Comparative Case Study of Central and Southern Zambia and Southern Bangladesh'

Group 3

Chair and Comment: **Eustadius Francis Magezi** (Tohoku University, Japan)

**Jean-Baptiste M.B. Sanfo** (The University of Shiga Prefecture, Japan)

Language of Instruction in Anglophone and Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa: How Effective is Bilingual Medium of Instruction in Closing the Learning Achievements Gap?

**Dorthea Nanghali Etuwete Shiningayamwe** (TUFS, Japan)

An Analysis on the Performance and Functioning of the Education Sector Policy for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in Namibian Schools: A Special Assessment on the Preventative Measures

**Mujidat Adefolake Adeniyi** (Nagoya University, Japan)

Labour Market Penalty for Teenage Pregnancy: Evidence from Nigeria

**Hebatalla Omar** (Nagoya University, Japan)

Relationship between the Actual Situation of Female Circumcision Problem and Western Universalism: The Case of Egypt

**Rebecca Babirye** (Sophia University, Japan)

Negotiating African Students' Religious Identity and Formation while in Japanese Higher Education Institutions



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

**Jean Fidele Sie** (Nagoya University, Japan)

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

**Murungi Elizabeth Mwebesa** (Osaka University, Japan)

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

**Yanyin Zi** (Rikkyo University, Japan)

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

**Achille Gildas Ndong Ntouteume** (TUFS, Japan)

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

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

5:00 - 5:10 am (GMT)

2:10 - 4:10 pm (JST)

5:10 - 7:10 am (GMT)

## Session 2: Considering Africa - Japan Relationship for TICAD VIII

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

**Adekeye Adebajo** (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Motoki Takahashi** (Kyoto University, Japan)

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session

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

7:10 - 7:20 am (GMT)

4:20 - 6:20 pm (JST)

7:20 - 9:20 am (GMT)

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

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

**Yumi Nakayama** (TUFS, Japan)

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

**Isao Murahashi** (TUFS, Japan)

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

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

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

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

**Eria Olowo Onyango** (Makerere University, Uganda)

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session

## Day 2 (Saturday, November 6, 2021)

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

Doors Open

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

### Session 4: Africa in the Market Economy

**Kazue Demachi** (TUFS, Japan)

The African Sovereign Debt: Where Has the Money Gone?

**Makiko Sakai** (TUFS, Japan)

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

**Christian Samen Otchia** (Nagoya University, Japan)

Mobile Money and Structural Transformation: Evidence from Tanzania

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

**Simplice Asongu** (African Governance and Development Institute, Cameroon)

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session

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

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

### Session 5: Ecology and Socio-politics in Contemporary Africa

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

**Hitomi Kirikoshi** (Kokushikan University, Japan)

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

**Takanori Oishi** (TUFS, Japan)

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

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

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

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

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

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session

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

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

### Session 6: Religious Plurality in Contemporary African Societies

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

**Marloes Janson** (SOAS University of London, United Kingdom)

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

**Ran Muratsu** (TUFS, Japan)

Affective Healings: Pentecostal Charismatic Church and Religious Plurality in Benin

**Yasuo Matsunami** (Meiji Gakuin University, Japan)

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

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

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

Respond to the Comments and Q & A Session



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

Adekeye Adebajo

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

### **Abstract**

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

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

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

Shinichi Takeuchi

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

### **Abstract**

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

**Keywords:** Japan, peace, policy, TICAD



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

Kweku Ampiah

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

### **Abstract**

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

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

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

Yumi Nakayama

African Studies Center - Tokyo University for Foreign Studies, Japan

### **Abstract**

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

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



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

Isao Murahashi

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

### **Abstract**

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

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

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

Frank Ahimbisibwe

Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda

### Abstract

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

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



## The African Sovereign Debt: Where Has the Money Gone?

Kazue Demachi

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

### Abstract

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

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

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

Makiko Sakai

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

### **Abstract**

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

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



## **Mobile Money and Structural Transformation: Evidence from Tanzania**

Christian S. Otchia

Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Japan

### **Abstract**

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

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

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

Hitomi Kirikoshi

Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Kokushikan University, Japan

### **Abstract**

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

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



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

Takanori Oishi

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

### **Abstract**

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

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

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

Evariste Fongnzossie

Advanced Teacher's Training College for Technical Education,

University of Douala, Cameroon

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

### **Abstract**

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

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



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

Marloes Janson

SOAS University of London, United Kingdom

### **Abstract**

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

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

## **Affective Healings: Pentecostal Charismatic Church and Religious Plurality in Benin**

Ran Muratsu

African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

### **Abstract**

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

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



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

Yasuo Matsunami

Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Meijigakuin University, Japan

### Abstract

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

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

## Biography

(in alphabetical order)

### **Adebajo, Adekeye**

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

### **Ahimbisibwe, Frank**

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

### **Ampiah, Kweku**

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

### **Demachi, Kazue**

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

### **Fongnzossie, Evariste**

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



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

### **Janson, Marloes**

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

### **Kirikoshi, Hitomi**

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

### **Matsunami, Yasuo**

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

### **Murahashi, Isao**

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

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

**Muratsu, Ran**

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

**Nakayama, Yumi**

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

## Oishi, Takanori

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

## Otchia, Christian Samen

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



**Sakai, Makiko**

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

**Takeuchi, Shinichi**

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

