



**CODESRIA DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTRE  
CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION ET D'INFORMATION DU CODESRIA  
(CODICE)**

**SUPPORT TO THE VIRTUAL GENDER INSTITUTE  
APPUI A L' INSTITUT VIRTUEL SUR LE GENRE**

**2020 / 2021**

**THEME:**

**Violence against women and girls in Africa's civic spaces**

**La violence faite aux filles et aux femmes dans les espaces civiques en Afrique**

**Bibliography / Bibliographie**

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## Introduction

Every year since 1994, the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) has organized a Gender Institute which brings together researchers for two (2) weeks of concentrated debate, experience-sharing and knowledge-building. Initially aimed at promoting widespread awareness of the concept of gender and its related issues, the institute has subsequently been organized around specific themes designed to strengthen the integration of gender analysis into social science research in Africa and encourage the emergence of a community of researchers versed in the field of gender studies.

The theme chosen for the 2020 / 2021 session of the Gender Institute is “*Violence against Women and Girls in Africa's Civic Spaces*”. The theme for the Institute speaks to growing complexities of violence in general and violence against women and girls in particular as they struggle to overcome barriers to their empowerment. Throughout Africa, campaigns and struggles for women and girl's empowerment have borne some dividends. More girls attend and complete basic education today compared to the situation two to three decades ago. More women are engaging formal and informal civic spaces that were previously a preserve of male counterparts, including in the security sectors.

In this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) has compiled this bibliography from various sources of bibliographic data.

As the 2020 / 2021 session of the Institute on Gender will be conducted virtually, on zoom, the bibliography contains only electronic bibliographic references. Classified alphabetically by author, the selected references are either in French or in English. The documents proposed for reading by the director are also reported.

The Call for application for the Gender Institute is in the annex of this bibliography.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful, and suggestions for its improvement are welcome.

Have a fruitful Institute.

Le CODESRIA organise, depuis 1994, un institut sur le genre qui réunit des chercheurs pendant deux (2) semaines de débats intenses, de partage d'expériences et de construction de savoir. Visant à ses débuts la promotion d'une conscience généralisée du genre dans la communauté de recherche en sciences sociales, l'institut a par la suite été organisé autour de thèmes spécifiques destinés à renforcer l'intégration de l'analyse de genre dans la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique et à favoriser l'émergence d'une communauté de chercheurs dans le domaine des études sur le genre

Le thème choisi pour la session 2020 / 2021 de l'Institut sur le Genre est « *La violence faite aux femmes et aux filles dans les espaces civiques africains* ». Le thème de l'Institut aborde les complexités grandissantes de la violence en général, et de la violence faite aux femmes et aux filles en particulier, dans leur lutte contre les obstacles à leur autonomisation. Partout en Afrique, les campagnes et les luttes pour l'autonomisation des femmes et des jeunes filles ont porté quelques fruits. Aujourd'hui, par rapport à la situation d'il y a deux ou trois décennies, plus de filles commencent et complètent le cycle d'éducation de base. Plus de femmes investissent les espaces civiques formels et informels qui, auparavant, étaient la chasse gardée de leurs homologues masculins, y compris dans les secteurs de la sécurité.

Dans cette perspective, le centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) a élaboré cette bibliographie à partir de différentes sources d'information bibliographique.

Etant donné que la session 2020 / 2021 de l'institut sur le genre se déroulera virtuellement, sur zoom, cette bibliographie ne renferme que des références bibliographiques électroniques. Les références sélectionnées sont classées alphabétiquement par auteur et sont soit en français soit en anglais. Les documents proposés pour lecture par le directeur de l'institut sont également signalés.

L'appel à contributions lancé pour les besoins de l'institut sur le genre est annexé à la présente bibliographie.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie vous sera utile et le CODICE est à l'écoute de toutes suggestions permettant son éventuel enrichissement.

Bon institut.

**1. African Child Policy Forum**

Born to High Risk: Violence Against Girls in Africa

Addis Ababa : African Child Policy Forum, 2006.

**Source :** [https://www.africanchildforum.org/index.php/en/component/com\\_sobipro/Itemid,158/pid,2/sid,126/](https://www.africanchildforum.org/index.php/en/component/com_sobipro/Itemid,158/pid,2/sid,126/);  
<https://app.box.com/s/dclico714m6z5ognu12bk4wqgq1jflt7>

**2. BANGOURA, D. (Recommended)**

Etat et sécurité en Afrique

*Politique africaine*, n °61, mars 1996, pp.39-53

<http://www.politique-africaine.com/numeros/pdf/061039.pdf>

**3. BANGOURA, D. (Recommended)**

État et sécurité : des idéologies sécuritaires à l'insécurité ou l'incapacité de l'État à assurer ses fonctions de défense et de sécurité » in Cahiers du GEMDEV n°24, 1996 - l'État en Afrique : indigénisations et modernités, Programme de recherche ACEA / CODESRIA / GEMDEV pp. 138-143

[https://octaviana.fr/document/FGNC24\\_1](https://octaviana.fr/document/FGNC24_1) ;

**4. BARCIA, Inmaculada (Recommended)**

Weaving Resistance Through Action: Strategies of Women Human Rights Defenders  
Confronting Extractive Industries.

AWID and Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition. 2017.

**Source :** [https://www.awid.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/eng\\_weaving\\_resistance\\_through\\_action-web.pdf](https://www.awid.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/eng_weaving_resistance_through_action-web.pdf)

**1. BARNETT, Jessica Penwell, et al.**

Stigma as social control: gender-based violence stigma, life chances, and moral order in  
Kenya

*Social Problems*, vol. 63, no. 3, 2016, p. 447–462

**Source :** [www.jstor.org/stable/44015390](http://www.jstor.org/stable/44015390).

**2. BASSADIEN, Shahana Rasool ; HOCHFELD, Tessa**

Across the Public/Private Boundary: Contextualising Domestic Violence in South Africa.

*Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity*, no. 66, 2005, pp. 4–15. *JSTOR*,

**Abstract** : In this article we plan to challenge two aspects of the public/private dichotomy based on its relevance in the South African context. Firstly, we question the assumption that women's experiences of violence are private and thus a secret, and secondly we assert that the notion of the 'public' includes social discourses on domestic violence that have not been adequately acknowledged and addressed. These discourses are powerful in determining women's decisions to act (or not) after experiencing domestic violence, and hence are potentially harmful to women. We conclude that the way the theoretical notion of the public vs private is understood fundamentally shapes intellectual and service responses. The result is that service providers, when working with survivors of abuse, are still operating from the base of inappropriate imported theories that neglect to explain domestic violence in convincing, local ways, which means that opportunities for assistance to women and men are lost.

**Source** : [www.jstor.org/stable/4066529](http://www.jstor.org/stable/4066529)

### **3. BAYART, Jean-François (Recommended)**

Chapitre III. La consolidation du pouvoir (1960-1962)

In : *L'État au Cameroun*. sous la direction de Bayart Jean-François. Paris, Presses de Sciences Po, « Références », 1985, p. 83-108.

**Source** : <https://www.cairn.info/l-etat-au-cameroun--9782724605105-page-83.htm>

### **4. BAZELEY, Patricia ; JACKSON, Kristi**

Qualitative-Data-Analysis-with-NVivo\_Chapters-1-and-2.Pdf

In: *Patricia Bazeley, Kristi Jackson - Qualitative Data Analysis with NVivo*, SAGE Publications LTD (2013)

**Source** : [http://download.qsrinternational.com/Document/Website/Qualitative-Data-Analysis-with-NVivo\\_Chapters-1-and-2.pdf](http://download.qsrinternational.com/Document/Website/Qualitative-Data-Analysis-with-NVivo_Chapters-1-and-2.pdf).

### **5. BENNETT, Jane**

Enough Lip Service! Hearing Post-Colonial Experience of Gender-Based Violence.

*Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity*, no. 50, 2001, pp. 88–96.

**Source** : [www.jstor.org/stable/4066410](http://www.jstor.org/stable/4066410)

### **6. BISHOP, K..**

Standing Firm: *Women- and Trans-Led Organisations Respond to Closing Space for Civil Society*.

Mama Cash and Urgent Action Fund, 2017

**Abstract** : Closing space includes actions that curtail democracy and human rights activism, such as efforts to restrict access to foreign funding for organisations working on these issues. To date, efforts to understand the drivers, enablers, and impact of what has become a global trend have not consistently applied a gendered analysis.<sup>3</sup> This report seeks to contribute to the current discourse by addressing this gap. The report is based on fifteen

interviews with activist groups led by women and trans people working from a feminist perspective in six countries where closing space is a pressing reality: China, Egypt, India, Russian Federation, Turkey and Uganda. All activists interviewed are grantee-partners of either Mama Cash or the Urgent Action Fund. Following individual interviews, the activists later came together in a separate convening to review and validate the findings and develop shared analysis and recommendations. As such, the report documents the perspectives and experiences of these women's rights and trans rights activists, and provides examples of the gendered impact of closing space. The report includes activists' recommendations to the funding community on ways to support their organising and counter the closing space trend, and shares lessons and strategies that may be useful to other activist groups facing threats.

[https://www.mamacash.org/media/publications/mc\\_closing\\_space\\_report\\_def.pdf](https://www.mamacash.org/media/publications/mc_closing_space_report_def.pdf)

**7. BOURDIEU, P. (*Recommended*)**

Le langage autorisé. Notes sur l'efficacité du discours rituel

*Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales*, vol.1, n°5-6, novembre 1975, pp. 183-190.

Source : [https://www.persee.fr/doc/arss\\_0335-5322\\_1975\\_num\\_1\\_5\\_2488](https://www.persee.fr/doc/arss_0335-5322_1975_num_1_5_2488)

**8. BOWEN, François ; LEVASSEUR, Caroline ; BEAUMONT, Claire ;  
MORISSETTE, Éric ; ST-ARNAUD, Paula**

La violence en milieu scolaire et les défis de l'éducation à la socialisation (chap. 7)

In : Tiré du Rapport québécois sur la violence et la santé- Institut national de santé publique du Québec

Source : <https://www.inspq.qc.ca/book/export/html/11212> ;

[https://www.inspq.qc.ca/sites/default/files/publications/2380\\_chapitre-7.pdf](https://www.inspq.qc.ca/sites/default/files/publications/2380_chapitre-7.pdf)

**9. BOWER, Carol**

The Plight of Women and Children: Advancing South Africa's Least Privileged.

*The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, vol. 652, 2014, pp. 106–126.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/24541719](http://www.jstor.org/stable/24541719).

**10. BRITTON, Hannah**

Organising against Gender Violence in South Africa.

*Journal of Southern African Studies*, vol. 32, no. 1, 2006, pp. 145–163.

**Abstract** : South Africa continues to top international rankings of incidence of reported rape and sexual violence. Rooted in the patriarchies of oppression found in colonialism, apartheid and the Cold War, these deeply ingrained patterns of sexual violence did not end with the transition to democracy. Many fear the level of gender-based violence may be increasing because of a backlash against the constitutionally-enforced gender equality of South

African women. In response, one of the most viable parts of the women's movement in South Africa is the movement to end violence against women. Organisations in this sector have become the primary contract agents for the government, yet many women's groups remain thwarted by the complexities of their new bureaucratic relationship with the government institutions they used to oppose during apartheid. This article examines how organisations concerned with violence against women are redefining their mission, securing effective leadership and utilising new methods of activism. Organisations are fighting to maintain their autonomy rather than become 'technocratic handmaidens' for the new government; they are attempting to engage masculinities within 'feminist' frameworks, and they are witnessing the growing institutionalisation and NGO-isation of the South African women's movement.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/25065071](http://www.jstor.org/stable/25065071)

**11. CHESNEY-LIND, Meda ; CLAVET, Martin**

“Les filles et les gangs : contextes et répercussions pour les femmes.”

*Criminologie*, vol. 48, no. 2, 2015, p. 209–235

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/24582339](http://www.jstor.org/stable/24582339)

**12. CHINYAMA, V. ; MWABE, J.**

Kenya : Dans une école du centre du Kenya, des enfants profondément affectés par la violence sexuelle.

Unicef, 2007

Source : [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/kenya\\_39054.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/kenya_39054.html)

**13. CHINYAMA, V. ; MWABE, J.**

Kenya: Sexual Violence Afflicts the Lives of Children at a School in Central Kenya.

Source : [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/kenya\\_39054.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/kenya_39054.html)

**14. CLAIR, Isabelle (*Recommended*)**

Faire du terrain en féministe

*Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales*, 2016/3 (N° 213), p. 66-83.

Source : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-actes-de-la-recherche-en-sciences-sociales-2016-3-page-66.htm> ;

DOI : 10.3917/arss.213.0066.

**15. COLLIN F., AUBENAS J., BOUCQUEY É., CUVELLIEZ M.-T., PEEMANS-POULLET H. (*Recommended*)**

Féminitude et féminisme.

*Les Cahiers du GRIF*, n°1, 1973. Le féminisme pour quoi faire ? pp. 5-22.

Source : [https://www.persee.fr/doc/grif\\_0770-6081\\_1973\\_num\\_1\\_1\\_882](https://www.persee.fr/doc/grif_0770-6081_1973_num_1_1_882)

**16. COOMBES, T. (*Recommended*)**

Instead Of Shrinking Space, Let's Talk About Humanity's Shared Future.

Open Global Rights. 2020.

Source: <https://www.openglobalrights.org/instead-of-shrinking-space-lets-talk-about-humanitys-shared-future/>

**17. COOMBES, T.**

Parlons de l'avenir commun de l'humanité plutôt que du rétrécissement de l'espace civique

Source : <https://www.openglobalrights.org/instead-of-shrinking-space-lets-talk-about-humanitys-shared-future/?lang=French>

**18. COULIBALY, Mamadou Lamine**

Les victimisations scolaires au Sénégal à l'épreuve de l'analyse de « genre »

*Recherches & éducations* [En ligne], 8 | Juin 2013, document 5, mis en ligne le 15 juillet 2013, consulté le 07 juillet 2021.

Source : <http://journals.openedition.org/rechercheseducations/1564> ;

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/rechercheseducations.1564>

**19. CRENSHAW, Kimberlé (*Recommended*)**

The urgency of intersectionality

Video, 2017

Source: <https://olc.worldbank.org/content/kimberlé-crenshaw-urgency-intersectionality>

**20. DEVERS, Marie ; HENRY, Paule Élise ; HOFMANN, Élisabeth ;  
BENABDALLAH, Halim, eds.**

Les violences de genre en milieu scolaire en Afrique subsaharienne francophone : comprendre leurs impacts sur la scolarisation des filles pour mieux les combattre

République Française : Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et Européennes, 2012.

Ce rapport réalisé dans le cadre de la Triennale de l'éducation et de la formation en Afrique, organisée par l'Association pour le développement de l'éducation en Afrique (ADEA) à Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, du 12 au 17 février 2012.

**Résumé :** Ce rapport s'intéresse à une problématique qu'il est urgent de considérer si l'on souhaite faire respecter l'intégrité des filles et atteindre les objectifs d'Éducation pour tous. Les violences de genre en milieu scolaire – sexuelles, physiques et psychologiques –, frappent les filles dans de nombreux établissements scolaires africains,

comme en attestent de nombreux rapports et témoignages des associations et personnels éducatifs de terrain, et mettent à la fois clairement en jeu la dimension des rapports sociaux entre les hommes et les femmes, mais aussi les inégalités de pouvoir entre les sexes. Combattre les violences basées sur le genre en milieu scolaire comme facteur de déscolarisation des filles figure parmi les plus importants défis que le continent africain doit relever s'il souhaite scolariser tous ses enfants d'ici 2015. Il est urgent de rendre visible et de refuser les violences afin d'offrir de réelles chances de succès aux filles, que ce soit au niveau social, économique ou politique, et de contribuer à faire de l'école une institution qui défend des valeurs d'égalité et de non-violence. Pour vaincre et surmonter le problème de l'invisibilité des violences de genre en milieu scolaire, un immense travail doit être effectué sur la collecte de données...

Source : [http://www.genre-developpement.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Rapport\\_violences\\_genre\\_en\\_milieu\\_scolaire\\_\\_MAEE\\_2012.pdf](http://www.genre-developpement.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Rapport_violences_genre_en_milieu_scolaire__MAEE_2012.pdf)

**21. DEVERS, Marie ; HENRY, Paule Élise ; HOFMANN, Élisabeth ;  
BENABDALLAH, Halim, eds.**

Gender-based violence at school in French-speaking Sub-saharan Africa: understanding its impact on girls' school attendance to combat it more effectively

This report was produced as part of the Triennale on Education and Training in Africa held by the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 12-17 February 2012.

**Abstract** : This report addresses a topic that needs to be urgently considered if girls' integrity is to be respected and the objectives of education for all to be met. Gender-based violence at school – whether sexual, physical or psychological – affects girls in many African schools, as shown by reports and testimonies from grassroots volunteer groups and schoolteachers. It is clearly linked to the dimension of social relations between men and women as well as unequal power between genders. Combating school-related gender-based violence as a factor of girls' poor school attendance is one of the greatest challenges that Africa must face if it is to enrol all its children in school by 2015. It is a matter of urgency to make this violence visible and reject it so as to provide girls with real opportunities for success, whether social, economic or political, and to help make school an institution that defends the values of equality and non-violence. To overcome the problem of the invisibility of school-related gender-based violence, considerable data collecting work needs to be done. Given the inadequacy or absence of mechanisms for observing or monitoring the phenomenon, or appropriate instruments for making school-related gender-based violence visible, it is crucial to collect reliable data rapidly at the national level in each African country. One of the major current challenges is to compile the information already available among various stakeholders (government and civil society) to devise effective public policies that can end those practices and monitor the effectiveness of the measures taken...

Source : [https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Rapport\\_Violences\\_de\\_genre\\_GB\\_bd\\_cle0d9e43.pdf](https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Rapport_Violences_de_genre_GB_bd_cle0d9e43.pdf)

**22. DIFFO, Tchunkam, J. (Recommended).**

Propos liminaire de la coordonnatrice nationale de more women in politics à l'occasion du dîner plaidoyer parlementaire du 30 novembre 2016 dans la salle des banquets de l'Assemblée nationale du Cameroun

**Source :** <http://www.morewomeninpolitics.org/document/propos-liminaire-de-madame-pr-justine-diffo-tchunkam-coordonnatrice-nationale-de-more-women-in-politics-a-loccasion-diner-plaidoyer-parlementaire-30-novembre-2016-salle-banquet/>

**23. ESSOF, S & Feminist Hikers Collective (Recommended)**

Feminism, Power and Liberation – A Conversation, 26 June 2021.

**Source:** <https://feministhikingcollective.org/feminist-hikers-blog/f/feminism-power-and-liberation---conversation-with-shereen-essof>

<https://feministhikingcollective.org/semillas-blog/f/feminism-power-and-liberation---conversation-with-shereen-essof>

**24. FRIED, Susana T.**

Violence against Women

*Health and Human Rights*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2003, pp. 88–111.

**Abstract :** Over the past three decades, women's organizations have created a paradigm shift in understanding and acting to end violence against women. Where gender-based violence was once confined to whispers and silent suffering, it is now part of the public agenda. Women's groups and networks have insisted that violence against women is not only a crime; it is a violation of women's human rights. Rape, for example, is not an "affront to a woman's chastity" but rather a profound violation of her bodily integrity and her right to dignity, security, and freedom from discrimination. This article examines a recent assessment of initiatives to end violence against women that was conducted in 2002 by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and connected to current research, advocacy, and antiviolence organizing.

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Au cours des trois dernières décennies, les organisations féminines ont développé de nouveaux modèles de référence en ce qui concerne à la fois la compréhension de la violence contre les femmes et l'action visant à y mettre fin. Alors que la violence sexiste était naguère confinée à des chuchotements et à des souffrances en silence, elle est maintenant ouvertement à l'ordre du jour. Les groupements et réseaux féminins ont fait clairement comprendre que la violence contre les femmes n'est pas seulement un crime ; c'est aussi une violation des droits humains des femmes. Le viol, par exemple, n'est pas un " affront à la chasteté d'une femme ", mais plutôt une violation profonde de son intégrité corporelle et de son droit à la dignité, la sécurité et la protection contre la discrimination. Cet article examine une évaluation récente des initiatives visant à mettre fin à la violence contre les femmes, qui a été effectuée en 2002 par le Fonds de Développement des Nations Unies pour la Femme (United Nations Development Fund for Women ou UNIFEM) en liaison avec les activités actuelles de recherche, de plaidoyer et d'organisation de la lutte contre la violence.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/4065431](http://www.jstor.org/stable/4065431)

## **25. GEORGE, Erika**

Scared at School: Sexual Violence against Girls in South African Schools.

New York : Human Rights Watch, 2001. 138 p.

**Abstract :** This book documents school-based sexual violence in South Africa and the discriminatory impact on girls' education when the government fails to respond effectively. Eleven chapters include: (1) "Preface"; (2) "Summary" (e.g., the effects of sexual violence on education and South Africa's legal obligations); (3) "Recommendations" (to the government of South Africa, the South African Council of Educators and the Teachers' Unions of South Africa, teachers' training colleges, and the international community); (4) "Background" (e.g., school violence in the apartheid era and attitudes toward violence against girls); (5) "Sexual Violence in Schools" (e.g., sexual violence by teachers, school employees, and students); (6) "Consequences of Gender Violence for Girls' Education and Health"; (7) "The School Response" (e.g., barriers to reporting abuse and inappropriate responses); (8) "The Criminal Justice System" (reform efforts and responses to sex violence in schools); (9) "National and Provincial Government Response" (e.g., legal reforms and guidelines on HIV/AIDS); (10) "South Africa's Obligations under International and National Law"; and (11) Conclusion. Four appendices present Human Rights Watch Report Recommendations (1997 and 1995), student essays, the South African Council for Educators Code of Conduct, and the Dakar World Education for All Forum Framework document. (SM)

Source : <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/safrica/>

## **26. GHANOTAKIS, Elena, et al.**

Stop Prison Rape in South Africa.

*Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity*, no. 74, 2007, pp. 68–80.

**Abstract :** South Africa has some of the highest rates of rape in the world. Activists have drawn attention to the devastating effect this has on women and children. However, insufficient attention has been paid to rape - predominantly of men - in prisons. This article aims to educate gender activists about the phenomenon of prison rape in the context of South Africa. It hopes to make the case that prison rape reflects and reinforces rape culture in South Africa (and elsewhere). In so doing, it aims to galvanise action to prevent prison rape and all forms of rape.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/27739345](http://www.jstor.org/stable/27739345)

## **27. GREENE, Margaret, et al.,**

Le droit d'une fille d'apprendre sans peur : lutter pour mettre fin à la violence basée sur le genre en milieu scolaire.

Plan International, 2013.

**Source :** [http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/HIV-AIDS/pdf/UNGEI\\_UNESCO\\_SRGBV\\_DiscussionPaperFINALFR.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/HIV-AIDS/pdf/UNGEI_UNESCO_SRGBV_DiscussionPaperFINALFR.pdf)

**28. GUILLEMETTE, François (*Recommended*)**

Approches inductives II

*Recherches qualitatives*, Vol. 28(2), 2009

**Source :** [http://www.recherche-qualitative.qc.ca/documents/files/revue/edition\\_reguliere/numero28\(2\)/numero\\_complet\\_28\(2\).pdf](http://www.recherche-qualitative.qc.ca/documents/files/revue/edition_reguliere/numero28(2)/numero_complet_28(2).pdf)

**29. GURUMURTHY, Anita ; MENON, Niveditha**

Violence against women via Cyberspace.

*Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 44, no. 40, 2009, pp. 19–21

**Abstract :** A report on a consultation on women and the use of information technologies that addressed how policy choices need to avoid narratives of fear around new technologies, narratives that can effectively constrain women's freedom to use digital spaces.

**Source :** [www.jstor.org/stable/25663650](http://www.jstor.org/stable/25663650)

**30. HAYES, B.; JOSHI, P. (*Recommended*)**

Rethinking Civic Space in an Age of Intersectional Crises: a Briefing for Funders.

Funders' Initiative for Civil Society (FICS). 2020.

**Source :** <https://global-dialogue.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/FICS-Rethinking-Civic-Space-Report-FINAL.pdf>

**31. HERITIER F. (*Recommended*)**

Le sang du guerrier et le sang des femmes

*Cahiers du GRIF*, n°29 (L'africaine, Sexe et signe), 1984. pp.7-21.

**Source :** [https://www.persee.fr/doc/grif\\_0770-6081\\_1984\\_num\\_29\\_1\\_1629](https://www.persee.fr/doc/grif_0770-6081_1984_num_29_1_1629)

**32. Human Rights Watch**

Scared at School : Sexual Violence against Girls in South-African Schools. New York, HRW, 2001

**Source :** <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/03/01/scared-school>

**33. Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana (*Recommended*)**

Feminist Africa, Volume 2, Issue 1 (Extractivism, Resistance, Alternatives), 2021,

**Source :** [https://feministafrica.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/fa\\_v2\\_issue1\\_full\\_issue\\_Extractivism\\_Resistance\\_Alternatives.pdf](https://feministafrica.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/fa_v2_issue1_full_issue_Extractivism_Resistance_Alternatives.pdf)

**34. JAKOBSEN, Hilde**

What's gendered about gender-based violence ? : an empirically grounded theoretical Exploration from Tanzania.

*Gender and Society*, vol. 28, no. 4, 2014, p. 537–561

**Abstract** : Violence is often considered gendered on the basis that it is violence against women. This assumption is evident both in "gender-based violence" interventions in Africa and in the argument that gender is irrelevant if violence is also perpetrated against men. This article examines the relation of partner violence not to biological sex, but to gender as conceptualized in feminist theory. It theorizes the role of gender as an analytical category in dominant social meanings of "wifebeating" in Tanzania by analyzing arguments for and against wife-beating expressed in 27 focus group discussions in the Arumeru and Kigoma-Vijijini districts. The normative ideal of a "good beating" emerges from these data as one that is supported by dominant social norms and cyclically intertwined with "doing gender." The author shows how the good beating supports, and is in turn supported by, norms that hold people accountable to their sex category. These hegemonic gender norms prescribe the performance of masculinity and femininity, power relations of inequality, and concrete material exploitation of women's agricultural and domestic labor. The study has implications for policy and practice in interventions against violence, and suggests untapped potential in theoretically informed feminist research for understanding local power relations in the Global South.

**Source** : [www.jstor.org/stable/43669907](http://www.jstor.org/stable/43669907)

**35. Just Associates (JASS) & The Fund for Global Human Rights.**

The Power of Public Narratives. 2019

**Source**: [https://justassociates.org/sites/justassociates.org/files/the\\_power\\_of\\_public\\_narratives.pdf](https://justassociates.org/sites/justassociates.org/files/the_power_of_public_narratives.pdf)

**36. Just Associates (JASS)**

Defending Rights in Hostile Contexts: Understanding and Confronting the Crackdown Against Activists and Democratic Space in Southern Africa. December 2019.

**Source** :

[https://www.justassociates.org/sites/justassociates.org/files/defending\\_rights\\_in\\_hostile\\_contexts\\_insights\\_from\\_southern\\_africa.pdf](https://www.justassociates.org/sites/justassociates.org/files/defending_rights_in_hostile_contexts_insights_from_southern_africa.pdf)

**37. JONES, L. et al.**

Prevalence and Risk of Violence against Children with Disabilities: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Observational Studies

The Lancet. 2012.

**Source** : [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(12\)60692-8/abstract](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(12)60692-8/abstract)

**38. KRANTZ, Gunilla ; GARCIA-MORENO, Claudia.**

Violence against Women.

*Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health (1979-)*, vol. 59, no. 10, 2005, p. 818–821.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/25570854](http://www.jstor.org/stable/25570854)

**39. LEACH, Fiona ; HUMPHREYS, Sara.**

Gender Violence in Schools: Taking the 'Girls-as-Victims' Discourse Forward

*Gender and Development*, vol. 15, no. 1, 2007, pp. 51-65.

**Abstract** : This paper draws attention to the gendered nature of violence in schools. Recent recognition that schools can be violent places has tended to ignore the fact that many such acts originate in unequal and antagonistic gender relations, which are tolerated and 'normalised' by everyday school structures and processes. After examining some key concepts and definitions, we provide a brief overview of the scope and various manifestations of gender violence in schools, noting that most research to date has focused on girls as victims of gender violence within a heterosexual context and ignores other forms such as homophobic and girl-on-girl violence. We then move on to look at a few interventions designed to address gender violence in schools in the developing world and end by highlighting the need for more research and improved understanding of the problem and how it can be addressed.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/20461181](http://www.jstor.org/stable/20461181)

**40. MAARSDORP, L & MYENI, T. (Recommended)**

Threats and murder won't stop South Africa's environmental activists. Open Democracy;

2021

Source : <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/5050/threats-and-murder-wont-stop-south-africas-environmental-activists/>

**41. MANNE, L et al. (Recommended)**

Fuelling injustice: Women's rights and Australian Coal Mining in Africa.

ActionAid Australia, 2018, 24 p.

**Abstract** : The purpose of this report is to identify for the first time the scale of Australian companies' coal interests in Africa and the potential carbon liability this represents, and to examine some of the potential climate impacts and implications for women's rights and sustainable development across the continent. It also points to an alternative vision of sustainable development that has been developed by women's organisations in Africa, and makes recommendations to the Australian Government and policy-makers

Source : <https://actionaid.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Fuelling-injustice-Womens-rights-and-Australian-coal-mining-in-Africa.pdf>

**42. MEINCK, Franziska, et al.**

Physical, Emotional and Sexual Adolescent Abuse Victimization in South Africa: Prevalence, Incidence, Perpetrators and Locations.

*Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* (1979-), vol. 70, no. 9, 2016, pp. 910–916,

**Abstract** : Background: Physical, emotional and sexual abuse of children is a major problem in South Africa, with severe negative outcomes for survivors. To date, no known studies have used data directly obtained from community-based samples of children to investigate prevalence, incidence, locations and perpetrators of child abuse victimisation. This study aims to investigate prevalence and incidence, perpetrators, and locations of child abuse victimisation in South Africa using a multicomunity sample. Methods: 3515 children aged 10-17 years (56.6% female) were interviewed from all households in randomly selected census enumeration areas in two South African provinces. Child self-report questionnaires were completed at baseline and at 1-year follow-up (96.7% retention). Results: Prevalence was 56.3% for lifetime physical abuse (18.2% past-year incidence), 35.5% for lifetime emotional abuse (12.1% incidence) and 9% for lifetime sexual abuse (5.3% incidence). 68.9% of children reported any type of lifetime victimisation and 27.1% reported lifetime multiple abuse victimisation. Main perpetrators of abuse were reported: for physical abuse, primary caregivers and teachers; for emotional abuse, primary caregivers and relatives; and for sexual abuse, girlfriend/boyfriends or other peers. Conclusions: This is the first study assessing current self-reported child abuse through a large, communitybased sample in South Africa. Findings of high rates of physical, emotional and sexual abuse demonstrate the need for targeted and effective interventions to prevent incidence and re-victimisation.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/44018503](http://www.jstor.org/stable/44018503)

**43. MILLER, V et al. (Recommended)**

Making Change Happen 3: Power - Concepts for Re-visioning Power for Justice, Equality and Peace.

Just Associates (JASS), 2006

**Abstract** : The latest in the series examines the complexities and opportunities for understanding, constructing and transforming power. It looks at concepts and current dilemmas for social justice activists & groups. Building on these concepts and analysis, a second companion piece will focus on empowerment and action strategies for movement building. Over the last 15 years, people and organizations concerned about social justice, equality and development have increasingly turned to policy advocacy and campaigning to promote change. Despite the promise of these approaches for advancing people- and planet-centered agendas in public policy, many activists find themselves holding the line against further rollbacks of important economic, environmental, racial justice and gender equality gains, and searching for more effective ways to engage and transform power. This search is leading to deeper inquiries about the nature of change and power, inquiries that revisit past history and approaches, while tapping new energy, ideas and opportunities for revitalizing social movements and change strategies.

Source : [https://www.justassociates.org/sites/justassociates.org/files/mch3\\_2011\\_final\\_0.pdf](https://www.justassociates.org/sites/justassociates.org/files/mch3_2011_final_0.pdf)

**44. MINDZIE E. H. (Recommended).**

Femme et sécurité

In : *Femme et Sécurité en zone CEMAC et en RDC*, Fondation Friedrich Erbert, PUA, 2009, pp. 73-84.

Source : <https://agencecamerounpresse.com/politique/institutionnel/grand-dialogue-national-le-groupement-des-femmes-d-affaires-du-cameroun-disposé-à-contribuer-au-retour-de-la-paix.html>

#### **45. MITCHELL, Claudia, et al.**

Addressing Sexual Violence in South Africa: 'Gender Activism in the Making (Chap. 19)

In : *What Politics?: Youth and Political Engagement in Africa*, edited by Elina Oinas et al., Leiden; Boston : Brill, 2018, pp. 317-336. (Youth in a Globalizing World ; vol.6)

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/10.1163/j.ctvbqs5zx.25](http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1163/j.ctvbqs5zx.25)

#### **46. MONQID, Safaa**

Violence against women in public spaces : the case of Morocco

*Égypte/Monde arabe*, Troisième série, 9 | 2012, mis en ligne le 31 décembre 2012, consulté le 07 juillet 2021.

**Abstract** : The purpose of this communication is to study violence against women in public spaces. Indeed, although we usually put the most emphasis on violence perpetrated in the private home, the fact remains that violence in the streets is as important and serious, in that it constitutes an obstacle to the mobility of women. Thus, the question of insecurity experienced by women in and outside of urban security in general is the real question. Our study is based on the results of field- work carried out among women in Rabat (Morocco). We will treat the different forms of violence against women in public spaces (physical, sexual, psychological); its perception by women, the consequences on their physical and mental health and on their family and social life. The analysis will include their responses to such violence, such as strategies of acceptance and resignation (due to the internalization of gender norms, for fear of reprisals, the judgements of others, etc.); strategies to circumvent, developed by women in order to cope (like the invisibility provided by the garment); or mobilizations, which are a form of resistance and denunciation of these acts of violence in order to break the silence around violence against women.

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Cette communication se propose d'étudier les violences faites aux femmes dans les espaces publics. En effet, si on met le plus souvent l'accent sur les violences perpétrées dans l'espace privé domestique, il n'en reste pas moins que les violences subies dans la rue sont aussi importantes et graves et qu'elles constituent un véritable frein à la mobilité des femmes. Ainsi, se pose la question de l'insécurité vécue par les femmes au dehors et de la sécurité urbaine de façon générale. Notre étude s'appuie sur les résultats d'enquêtes de terrain menées auprès des femmes à Rabat (Maroc). Nous traiterons des différentes formes de violences subies par les femmes dans l'espace public (physiques, sexuelles, psychologiques), de la perception qu'elles en ont, des conséquences sur leur santé physique et mentale et sur leur vie familiale et sociale. L'analyse portera sur les facteurs socio-culturels, qui poussent à ces violences, et également sur les réactions des femmes face à ces violences : comme les stratégies d'acceptation et de résignation – à cause de l'intériorisation des normes sexuées, par peur de représailles, du jugement d'autrui...;

les stratégies de contournement développées par les femmes pour y faire face, comme l'invisibilité par le vêtement; ou encore les mobilisations qui sont une forme de résistance et de dénonciation de ces actes de violence.

Source : <http://journals.openedition.org/ema/3011> ; DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/ema.3011>

**47. MORSE, J. M., BARRETT, M., MAYAN, M., OLSON, K., & SPIERS, J.**  
*(Recommended)*

Verification strategies for establishing reliability and validity in qualitative research.

*International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 1 (2), Article 2, Spring 2002

**Abstract:** The rejection of reliability and validity in qualitative inquiry in the 1980s has resulted in an interesting shift for “ensuring rigor” from the investigator’s actions during the course of the research, to the reader or consumer of qualitative inquiry. The emphasis on strategies that are implemented during the research process has been replaced by strategies for evaluating trustworthiness and utility that are implemented once a study is completed. In this article, we argue that reliability and validity remain appropriate concepts for attaining rigor in qualitative research. We argue that qualitative researchers should reclaim responsibility for reliability and validity by implementing verification strategies integral and self-correcting during the conduct of inquiry itself. This ensures the attainment of rigor using strategies inherent within each qualitative design, and moves the responsibility for incorporating and maintaining reliability and validity from external reviewers’ judgements to the investigators themselves. Finally, we make a plea for a return to terminology for ensuring rigor that is used by mainstream science.

Source : [https://sites.ualberta.ca/~iiqm/backissues/1\\_2Final/pdf/morseetal.pdf](https://sites.ualberta.ca/~iiqm/backissues/1_2Final/pdf/morseetal.pdf).

<https://doi.org/10.1177/160940690200100202>. Retrieved on 11 July 2021

**48. NDENGUE, R. (Recommended)**

Mobilisations féminines au Cameroun français dans les années 1940-1950 : l’ordre du genre et l’ordre colonial fissurés.

*Le Mouvement Social*, 255(2), 2016, p. 71-85.

**Résumé :** Durant la décennie qui suit la Seconde Guerre mondiale, le Cameroun sous tutelle française, comme tous les territoires de l’Empire colonial français, connaît une effervescence sociale et politique. Celle-ci se traduit par des mobilisations de Camerounaises et une montée en puissance de revendications nationalistes, face à l’insuffisance des réformes politiques et sociales mises en place. Cet article examine la manière dont, en s’inscrivant dans un paysage politique majoritairement masculin, des Camerounaises essayent de faire entendre leur voix en s’organisant pour défendre leurs intérêts. L’analyse des ressorts sur lesquels reposent les mobilisations féminines au Cameroun, met en évidence la dualité qui régit la présence des femmes sur la scène publique dans le contexte colonial. Dans une certaine mesure, leur démarche se situe dans un prolongement de l’imaginaire social dominant, mettant en avant des valeurs domestiques pour justifier une intervention des femmes sur la scène politique. Mais les mobilisations féminines visent également la défense d’un agenda propre aux femmes, ainsi que l’émergence d’un nouvel imaginaire social régi par l’égalité des sexes.

Source : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-le-mouvement-social-2016-2-page-71.htm>; doi:10.3917/lms.255.0071

**49. NDINGA-KANGA, M. (Recommended)**

In Defence of Humanity: Women Human Rights Defenders and the Struggle against Silencing. Civicus 2019.

**Abstract** : In recent years, combined with existing threats, the rise of right-wing and nationalist populism across the world has led to an increasing number of governments implementing repressive measures against the space for civil society (civic space), particularly affecting women human rights defenders (WHRDs). The increasingly restricted space for WHRDs presents an urgent threat, not only to women-led organisations, but to all efforts campaigning for women's rights, gender equality and the rights of all people. In spite of these restrictions, WHRDs have campaigned boldly in the face of mounting opposition: movements such as #MeToo #MenAreTrash, #FreeSaudiWomen, #NiUnaMenos, #NotYourAsianSideKick and #AbortoLegalYa show how countless women are working to advance systemic change for equality and justice. More WHRDs across the world are working collectively to challenge structural injustices and promote the realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Their power has been in the collective, despite constant attempts at silencing them. Furthermore, there have been WHRDs recognized for their invaluable contributions to opening civic space and protecting human rights in India, Poland, and Ireland. In the United States, WHRDs have won awards for the environmental activism, and in Iraq for their work in calling for greater accountability for sexual violence during war time.

[http://www.civicus.org/documents/WHRD\\_PolicyBrief.pdf](http://www.civicus.org/documents/WHRD_PolicyBrief.pdf)

**50. ODIMEGWU, Clifford, et al.**

Gender-Based Violence as a New Proximate Determinant of Fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Southern African Journal of Demography*, Vol. 16, no. 1, 2015, pp. 87-121.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/soutafrijourdemo.16.1.87](http://www.jstor.org/stable/soutafrijourdemo.16.1.87)

**51. OKECHUKWU, O. (Recommended)**

Women Activists' Resistance to Global Threat of Closing Civil Society Space. Urgent Action Fund Africa. 2017.

Source: <https://www.uaf-africa.org/women-activists-resistance-to-global-threat-of-closing-civil-society-space/>

**52. OUTWATER, Anne, et al.**

Women in South Africa: Intentional Violence and HIV/AIDS: Intersections and Prevention. *Journal of Black Studies*, vol. 35, no. 4, 2005, pp. 135–154.

**Abstract** : South Africa is experiencing the turbulent aftermath of apartheid and the ravages of HIV/ AIDS. Levels of violence are extremely high. In South Africa, violence has become normative and, to a large extent, accepted rather than challenged. Unusual for sub-Saharan Africa, there is a strong national research institute and rigorous

data-based scientific literature describing the situation. Much of the research has focused on violence against women. This article reviews the intersection of HIV/AIDS and violence in the lives of women in South Africa. The evidence for the need for positive change is solid. The potential for positive change in South Africa is also very strong. There are suggestions that an African renaissance based on the principle of ubuntu has already begun on national, community, family, and individual levels. If so, it can lead the way to a society with decreased levels of violence and decreased levels of HIV transmission.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/40027215](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40027215)

### **53. PERRY, Edwin C. ; JAGGERNATH, Jyoti**

Violence against Women, Vulnerabilities and Disempowerment: Multiple and Interrelated Impacts on Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in South Africa.

*Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity*, vol. 26, no. 1 (91), 2012, pp. 20–32

**Abstract** : Several studies show that Violence Against Women (VAW) and acts or threats of VAW are pervasive in South African society. They instil fear and insecurity into the lives of females and hinder their development and achievement of socio-economic and political equality. Furthermore, research reveals that one of the main risk factors in relation to violence in society is being female. This Article critically examines the impacts of VAW on South Africa's efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It contributes to the existing body of knowledge on VAW and the MDGs in two ways. Firstly, the effects of VAW are examined in relation to all eight MDGs. Additionally, the Article examines the interrelationships between various impacts: integrating consideration of vulnerability and empowerment (power dynamics). The ability of women to cope with and challenge VAW is central to attaining the MDGs. The Article illustrates that VAW impacts on all aspects of women's lives and, therefore, all components of the MDGs. It is therefore imperative that the cross-cutting nature of VAW be addressed, including in the relevant policies, plans and strategies that are aimed at realising the MDGs.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/23287228](http://www.jstor.org/stable/23287228)

### **54. PIRES, Alvaro (*Recommended*)**

Echantillonnage et recherche qualitative : Essai théorique et méthodologique, (1997), 88 p. Collection « Les sciences sociales contemporaines »

Source :

[http://classiques.uqac.ca/contemporains/pires\\_alvaro/echantillonnage\\_recherche\\_qualitative/echantillonnage.html](http://classiques.uqac.ca/contemporains/pires_alvaro/echantillonnage_recherche_qualitative/echantillonnage.html) ;

[http://classiques.uqac.ca/contemporains/pires\\_alvaro/echantillonnage\\_recherche\\_qualitative/echantillon\\_recherche\\_qual.pdf](http://classiques.uqac.ca/contemporains/pires_alvaro/echantillonnage_recherche_qualitative/echantillon_recherche_qual.pdf)

### **55. Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung (*Recommended*)**

2020. Xolobeni - *The right to say no*.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q8p1VXDgLkY>

**56. SCHULMAN, Barbara.**

The Unsettling Subject of Violence in Women's Lives: Encouraging Notes from the Classroom Front.

*Women's Studies Quarterly*, vol. 27, no. 1/2, 1999, pp. 167–184.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/40003410](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40003410).

**57. SECK, Sara & SIMONS, Penelope (Recommended)**

Resource Extraction and the Human Rights of Women and Girls.

*Canadian Journal of Women and the Law*, Vol. 31, 2019, p. i-vii.

**Abstract** : The relationship between women and resource extraction is complex and multifaceted. Women may work within the extractive industry or in jobs that support or service the industry. They may be part of a community affected by resource extraction and suffer differentiated impacts to those of men, which are either linked to, among other things, their gender roles within the community, their intersectional vulnerability to violence, or as activists and leaders resisting resource extraction. Their roles and identities in their communities may change due to resource extraction, and they may suffer inequalities in relation to accessing the benefits of extractive projects.<sup>1</sup> Large-scale mining and oil and gas development has historically been highly gendered and deeply masculine. While there are an increasing number of women working within these industries, whether as executives, employees, lawyers, or business partners, globally, women remain under-represented.<sup>2</sup> In large-scale resource extraction, women are more likely to find work in “human resources, communication, accounting [and] finance” rather than as managers and, as a result, have trouble advancing to executive roles.<sup>3</sup> Even as it becomes more common for women to be directly engaged in industrial mining, there is a need to address structural issues so as to ensure gender equality and a safe and discrimination-free workplace.

Source : DOI:10.3138/cjwl.31.1.01a ;

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332204208\\_Resource\\_Extraction\\_and\\_the\\_Human\\_Rights\\_of\\_Women\\_and\\_Girls](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332204208_Resource_Extraction_and_the_Human_Rights_of_Women_and_Girls) ;

**58. SONNE, Wang (Recommended)**

Cameroun : Pourquoi Les Noms Des Grandes Figures Historiques Des Années 1950 Sont-Ils Tabous Dans La Bouche Du Président Paul Biya? ”

*Africa Development / Afrique et développement*, Vol. 22, no. 2, 1997, pp. 131–149.

**Abstract** : Humans are at the beginning and at the end of any past event. Quoting a historical fact while leaving aside its authors or heroes is of no interest. The different speeches President Biya pronounced in the chief towns of the provinces of Cameroon from August to October 1991 are the best illustrations of that. He never mentioned the names of the figures who were involved in the last fifty years of Cameroon's history. Be that in ignorance of history or a voluntary omission; such attitudes apart from the Head of Cameroon State are both instructive enough to deserve a sustained historical study. The author takes his stand on three points: referring to Cameroonian historical figures, the context of the provincial

tour and its concrete objective, and the historical nature of the present power. His main finding was the following: to remain as long as possible in power, heirs of the outlaw regime would evade any past event susceptible of concurring them.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/24484504](http://www.jstor.org/stable/24484504) Accessed 10 Aug. 2021

### **59. Southern Africa Litigation Centre.**

Reflecting on the Closing of Civic Spaces and its Impact on Marginalised Groups in Southern Africa.

Johannesburg, South Africa? SALC Report 2018

Source : <https://www.southernafricalitigationcentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/SALC-Closing-Civic-Spaces-Report-FINAL-lo-res.pdf>

### **60. SOW, Fatou (Recommended)**

La globalisation en Afrique : les femmes, l'État et le marché

In : Sow Fatou et Ndèye SoKhna Gueye, Genre et dynamiques socio-économiques et politiques en Afrique, CODESRIA, 2017, pp. 1-22

Source : [https://codesria.org/IMG/pdf/1-Fatou\\_Sow.pdf](https://codesria.org/IMG/pdf/1-Fatou_Sow.pdf)

### **61. TERRETTA, Meredith (Recommended)**

Cameroonian nationalists go global: from forest 'maquis' to a pan-african accra."

*The Journal of African History*, vol. 51, no. 2, 2010, pp. 189–212.

**Abstract** : This article reassesses the political alternatives imagined by African nationalists in the 'first wave' of Africa's decolonization through the lens of Cameroonian nationalism. After the proscription of Cameroon's popular nationalist movement, the Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC), in the mid-1950s, thousands of Cameroonian nationalists went into exile, most to Accra, where they gained the support of Kwame Nkrumah's Pan-African Bureau for African Affairs. The UPC's external support fed Cameroon's internal maquis (as UPC members called the underground resistance camps within the territories), rooted in culturally particular conceptions of freedom and sovereignty. With such deeply local and broadly international foundations, the political future that Cameroonian nationalists envisaged seemed achievable: even after the Cameroon territories' official independence, UPC nationalists kept fighting. But, by the mid-1960s, postcolonial states prioritized territorial sovereignty over 'African unity' and Ghana's support of the UPC became unsustainable, leading to the movement's disintegration.

Source : [www.jstor.org/stable/40985070](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40985070). Accessed 10 Aug. 2021.

### **62. Tricontinental: Institute for Social Research.**

The Fate of Xolobeni Would Be The Fate Of Us All.

Working Document no.2. 2019

**Abstract** : Xolobeni is a rural village in South Africa's Eastern Cape. If there were no titanium underneath the village and its land, the name Xolobeni would not be known to many people outside the Wild Coast region. And yet, there is titanium, and there is therefore the obligatory multinational mining corporation (the Australia-based firm Mineral Commodities). Because the land is so precious to the people, and because they see themselves as the stewards of the land, they formed the Amadiba Crisis Committee (ACC) to defend their right to land and to the place. This is theirs, not only by right of property but also because they know that the mining company will eventually destroy the land and further endanger the planet. All of the major themes of our times resonate in the struggle waged by the ACC against not only the Australian mining firm, but also against a government that takes a position with the firm rather than with the people: climate catastrophe, the annihilation of culture, out of control corporations, a compromised State, and the destruction of land and community.

**Source**: [https://thetricontinental.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/190928\\_Working-Document-2\\_EN\\_Web-1.pdf](https://thetricontinental.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/190928_Working-Document-2_EN_Web-1.pdf)

### **63. ULDAM, J. ; VESTERGAARD, A. (*Recommended*)**

Introduction: Social Media and Civic Engagement.

In: *Uldam J., Vestergaard A. (eds) Civic Engagement and Social Media*. London : Palgrave Macmillan, 2015, pp.1-20

**Abstract** : Social media have been praised for their potential for facilitating civic engagement. At a time when one of the most difficult problems facing democracy in the Western hemisphere is the decline in citizens' participation in politics (Dahlgren, 2009), this potential has been vested with hopes that social media can help reinvigorate extra-parliamentarian political participation — i.e. participation beyond the rights and obligations of liberal citizenship (e.g. voting) — and thus strengthen democratic accountability at national and international levels (e.g. Castells, 2013; Van Laer & Van Aelst, 2010). These accounts have highlighted new possibilities for bottom-up, self-organizing participation such as direct democracy and for bypassing mass media gatekeepers and taking action to address issues directly. At the same time, sceptics have pointed to challenges social media pose to extra-parliamentarian political participation. These accounts have highlighted the dominance of commercial interests, individualization, non-committal participation — or 'clicktivism' — and security and censorship (e.g. Dahlgren, 2013; Gladwell, 2010; Juris, 2012; Uldam, 2014).

**Source** : [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781137434166\\_1](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781137434166_1) ; Doi : 10.1057/9781137434166\_1

### **64. UNESCO**

La violence basée sur le genre en milieu scolaire (VBGMS)

Document de travail UNGEI – UNESCO Novembre 2013

**Source** : [http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/HIV-AIDS/pdf/UNGEI\\_UNESCO\\_SRGBV\\_DiscussionPaperFINALFR.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/HIV-AIDS/pdf/UNGEI_UNESCO_SRGBV_DiscussionPaperFINALFR.pdf)

## **65. UNESCO**

Good policy and practice in HIV and health education : booklet 8 : education sector responses to homophobic bullying

Paris, UNESCO, 2012

Source : <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002164/216493e.pdf>

## **66. VALASEK, K. (Recommended)**

Place du genre dans la réforme du secteur de la sécurité.

DCAF, OSCEBIDDH, UN-INSTRAW2008

Source: [https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/GSToolkit\\_Tool-1%20FR%20FINAL\\_1.pdf](https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/GSToolkit_Tool-1%20FR%20FINAL_1.pdf)

## **67. WALKER-SAID, Charlotte (Recommended)**

Fabrique du genre et sens national dans les organisations de jeunesse chrétienne au Cameroun (années 1940-1950) »

*Le Mouvement Social*, 2016/2 (n° 255), p. 119-135.

**Résumé** : Alors que la littérature scientifique relative à l’Afrique à la fin de l’Empire a tendance à se concentrer sur l’évolution des notions de citoyenneté et des revendications d’inclusion politique nationale dans les années d’après-guerre, le dynamisme et la large influence des Églises chrétiennes dans les territoires africains de la France, surtout au Cameroun, démontrent que les Africains ont aussi exprimé des solidarités avec des communautés situées tant au-dessus qu’au-dessous de l’État-nation. L’histoire du syndicalisme et de l’anticolonialisme politique en Afrique a jusqu’ici négligé les apports de la religion à la fabrication du sens national dans les dernières décennies de l’ère coloniale, et son point de vue a-religieux a échoué à percevoir la façon dont la religion a servi de médiation entre les coûts et les opportunités de la modernité politique et de la souveraineté nationale, sous-tendant de façon cruciale une vie culturelle foisonnante qui donna forme à différentes politiques de masse à la fin de l’Empire. Cet article démontre comment les Africaines au sein des Églises catholique et protestantes au Cameroun ont offert l’image d’une continuité sociale et culturelle dans une période de troubles économiques et politiques, et ont rendu lisible une plate-forme alternative d’expression des droits de l’Homme et de la libération nationale fondée sur celle des partis politiques anticolonialistes. Ce faisant, des Africaines pratiquantes, laïques ou consacrées, ont trouvé leur place dans le cours révolutionnaire du nationalisme en prônant la vision conservatrice d’une société éduquée et pieuse, garante de progrès moral et social, et de décolonisation spirituelle en plus de liberté politique.

Source : <https://www.cairn.info/revue-le-mouvement-social1-2016-2-page-119.htm>

DOI : 10.3917/lms.255.0119.

## **68. WIBLE, Brent**

Making Schools Safe for Girls: Combating Gender-Based Violence in Benin

Academy for Educational Development, 2004. 24 p.

**Abstract** : Gender-based violence is a global problem that causes more poor health and death than a host of other physical and psychological maladies combined, but it is only slowly being addressed by national public health policies and actions. Even more difficult to bring to the forefront is the issue of gender-based violence and sexual harassment in the one arena generally considered safe: the school. Both boys and girls are victims, but groping, bullying, verbal abuse, and rape are most often suffered by girls and young women. Benin provides an interesting case study of developments in girls' education during the last decade and a half. Historically, Benin has had one of the largest educational gender gaps in the world, and Beninese girls face a number of obstacles and abuses in the classroom. Gender-based violence and sexual harassment in particular negatively impact the performance and retention of girls who do enroll and dissuade some parents from sending their daughters to school at all. Widespread teacher-student abuse has had a systemic impact on the school environment. This study focuses on teacher-student harassment, both because of the impact it has on schools and because Beninese students identified teachers as most often responsible for the harassment they experience in the school environment. Two large provincial towns and their surroundings in the Mono/Couffo region of southwestern Benin were identified for this case study, which consisted mainly of community workshops and utilized Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) techniques to (1) Identify the problems at school that girls find most troubling; (2) Articulate female students' perspectives on gender-based violence, discovering who perpetrates it, its frequency, and how it typically occurs; and (3) Explore the factors that contribute to abusive behavior in the school environment and consider possible strategies to address this problem.

**Source** : <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED486321.pdf>

**ANNEXES : Announcement / Annonce**

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**2020 / 2021 Gender Institute**

**Theme: Violence against Women and Girls in Africa's Civic Spaces.**

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**Call for Applications**

**Application Deadlines:**

- **Director: 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020**
- **Resource Persons: 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020**
- **Laureates: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020**
- **Date for the Institute: June 15-26, 2020**
- **Venue: Monrovia, Liberia**

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, CODESRIA invites proposal submissions from African academics and researchers to participate in the 2020 Session of the Gender Institute that will take place in Monrovia, Liberia from June 15-26, 2020. *A limited number of non-African academics and researchers from within and outside the continent who will submit proposals and qualify will be selected to attend if they can fund the cost of their participation.*

The theme chosen for the 2020 session of the Gender Institute is “*Violence against Women and Girls in Africa's Civic Spaces*”. The theme for the Institute speaks to growing complexities of violence in general and violence against women and girls in particular as they struggle to overcome barriers to their empowerment. Throughout Africa, campaigns and struggles for women and girl's empowerment have borne some dividends. More girls attend and complete basic education today compared to the situation two to three decades ago. More women are engaging formal and informal civic spaces that were previously a preserve of male counterparts, including in the security sectors. Interventions from robust civil society have pushed governments to legislate in favour of better and inclusive gender policies to safeguard the rights of women and girls. But the gains so far achieved are being curtailed by persistence of older forms of violence and by new forms of violence against women and girls.

In the past, research, policy engagements and civil society advocacy have focused mainly on three forms of violence and developed tools to mitigate the effects of such forms of violence on women and girls. Most of these have focused on overt forms of violence with an emphasis on physical abuse and attacks. These include domestic violence, sexual assault on girls and women especially in situations of distress and various forms of sexual abuse on the girl child. This focus leaves the unintended impression that violence affects mostly women and girls in “marginal” circumstances. While this is broadly true, the situation is a lot more complex. Women and girls experience violence not as a singular incident, but in multiple forms either occurring simultaneously or at different

stages over their life. The consequences however cumulate and often result in longer term physical and psychological trauma.

The second complexity are the various forms of overt violence that women and girls are subjected to even within spaces that are thought to be safe. This includes the violence young girls face within schools either from their teachers in the form of sexual assault or body shaming due to their physiological development or the sex for grades harassment patterns in a variety of universities across the continent that make learning environments uncomfortable for young women. Evidence of sexual harassment that has emerged recently from reputable bodies such as UNAIDS, International Planned Parenthood Federation, the African Union Commission and even within civil society organizations add to this complexity. Even ICT, a tool relevant for the empowerment of women and girls has been turned into a platform to disseminate harmful, sexist, misogynistic and violent online content against women and girls in ways that undermine their dignity. Gender-based cyberviolence is emerging as a prevalent form of violence affecting women across all spaces. While there has been some progress in signaling the dangers of gendered cyberviolence, concerted efforts are needed to examine, understand and respond to the issue from a rights-based perspective. More studies on the issue are needed in ways that will holistically take stock of women's experiences of violence when navigating online spaces. Such studies will help design conceptual frames that would inform understanding of sexism, misogyny and gender-based violence online in order to mitigate its effects and establish knowledge gaps in the subject that need to be addressed. Violence against women and girls facilitated by or through communication technology remains elusive to detect and the regime of safeguards required to protect women and girls has hardly been developed across the continent. Matters are worsened if the various forms of overt and covert violence are mediated through religion, culture and tradition that combine with new forms of gender biases to engender more complex phenomenon.

In selecting this theme, the intention is to enrich existing data and evidence that speak to an increasingly complexity challenge of violence against women and girls in a context of civic engagement that claims to have achieved much in gender empowerment. The aim is facilitate the development of tools by different actors, including civil society organizations, that anticipate and respond in ways that protect the human dignity of women and girls in the different development spaces. Applicants are particularly encouraged to engage with emerging forms and increasing complexity of violence, including forms of epistemic violence that have become normalized in spaces that are thought safe for women and girls. Proposals that are theoretically grounded and seek to contribute to designing new tools to anticipate situations before violence occurs and/or seek to mitigate long-term effects of violence on women and girls are encouraged. Further, it is expected that proposal will show that women and girls might experience violence differently and that this is another level of complexity requiring nuanced tools to address the challenge.

Candidates submitting proposals for consideration as resource persons and laureates are thus encouraged to interrogate the various emerging trends and especially focus on deepening the level of theoretical and empirical data available to gauge the magnitude and complexity involved in violence against women and girls.

## **Organization**

The activities of all CODESRIA Institutes center on presentations by African researchers, Resource Persons, and participants whose applications for participation have been successful. The sessions are led by a Director who, with the support of Resource Persons, ensures that the Laureates are exposed to a wide range of research material and policy thinking. Each Laureate is required to prepare a research paper to be presented during the Institute. The revised version of such a paper will undergo a peer review for publication by CODESRIA. The CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) will provide participants with a comprehensive bibliography on the theme of the Institute. The Institute will be held in both English and French through simultaneous interpretation.

## **Eligibility and Selection**

### **Director**

The Director for the Institute should be a senior academic who is expected to provide intellectual leadership of the Institute. The Director should also have proven expertise and intellectual depth and originality of thinking on the theme of the Institute as evidenced from the record of research and publications. As part of the process, those wishing to be considered as Director should provide a 15-page proposal broadly reflecting on the theme of the institute and a course outline covering ten days and indicating the main topics to be covered with laureates during the institute.

Applicants for the position of Director should submit:

- an application letter;
- a proposal, not more than 15 pages in length, indicating the course outline and showing in what ways the course would be original and responsive to the needs of prospective laureates, specifically focusing on the issues to be covered from the point of view of concepts and methodology, a critical review of the literature, and the range of issues arising from the theme of the Institute;
- a detailed and up-to-date curriculum vitae; and
- three writing samples relevant to the theme.

The Director will (co) edit the revised versions of the papers presented by the Resource Persons and the Laureates with a view to submitting them to CODESRIA for publication.

### **Resource Persons**

Lectures to be delivered at the Institute are intended to offer laureates an opportunity to advance their reflections on the theme of the institute and on their own research topics. Resource Persons are, therefore, senior scholars or scholars in their mid-career who have published extensively on the theme, and who have a significant contribution to make to the debates on it. They will be expected to produce lecture materials which serve as think pieces that stimulate laureates to engage in discussion and debate around the lectures and the general body of literature available on the theme. They should also contribute to the comprehensive bibliography developed by CODICE.

Once selected, resource persons must:

## *La violence faite aux filles et aux femmes dans les espaces civiques en Afrique*

- submit a copy of their lectures for reproduction and distribution to participants not later than one week before the date of the lecture;
- deliver their lectures, participate in debates and comment on the research proposals of the laureates;
- review and submit the revised version of their research papers for consideration for publication by CODESRIA not later than two months following their presentation.

Applications for the position of resource person should include:

- an application letter;
- two writing samples relevant to the theme of the session;
- a curriculum vitae; and
- a proposal, not more than five (5) pages in length, outlining the issues to be covered in their proposed lecture.

### **Laureates**

Applicants should be African researchers who have completed their university and /or professional training, with a proven capacity to carry out research on the theme of the Institute. Intellectuals active in the policy process and/or in social movements/civic organizations are also encouraged to apply. The number of places offered by CODESRIA at each session of the institutes is limited to fifteen (15) fellowships. Non-African scholars who can raise funds for their participation may also apply for a limited number of places.

Applications for Laureates should include:

- an application letter;
- a letter indicating institutional or organizational affiliation;
- a curriculum vitae;
- a research proposal, including a descriptive analysis of the work the applicant intends to undertake, an outline of the theoretical interest of the topic chosen by the applicant, and the relationship of the topic to the problematic and concerns of the theme of the Institute; and
- two reference letters from scholars and/or researchers known for their competence and expertise in the candidate's research area (geographic and disciplinary), including their names, addresses and telephone, e-mail, fax numbers.

An independent committee composed of outstanding scholars of gender will select the candidates to be admitted to the institute.

All applications (for Director, Resource persons and laureates) should be submitted electronically via the link <https://codesria.org/submission/>

**Institut sur le Genre 2020 / 2021**

**Theme: La violence faite aux filles et aux femmes dans les espaces civiques en Afrique**

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**Appel à candidatures**

**Dates limites d'inscription :**

- **Directeur: 31 mars 2020**
- **Personnes-ressources : 31 mars 2020**
- **Lauréats : 30 avril 2020**
- **Date de l'Institut : 15-26 juin 2020**
- **Lieu : Monrovia, Libéria**

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) invite les candidatures d'universitaires et chercheurs africains à participer à la session 2020 de l'Institut sur le genre qui se tiendra du 15 au 26 juin 2020 à Monrovia (Libéria). *Un nombre limité d'universitaires et de chercheurs non africains de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur du continent soumettant des propositions qui seront sélectionnées seront autorisés à participer à l'Institut s'ils sont en mesure de financer le coût de leur participation.*

Le thème choisi pour la session 2020 de l'Institut sur le Genre est « *La violence faite aux femmes et aux filles dans les espaces civiques africains* ». Le thème de l'Institut aborde les complexités grandissantes de la violence en général, et de la violence faite aux femmes et aux filles en particulier, dans leur lutte contre les obstacles à leur autonomisation. Partout en Afrique, les campagnes et les luttes pour l'autonomisation des femmes et des jeunes filles ont porté quelques fruits. Aujourd'hui, par rapport à la situation d'il y a deux ou trois décennies, plus de filles commencent et complètent le cycle d'éducation de base. Plus de femmes investissent les espaces civiques formels et informels qui, auparavant, étaient la chasse gardée de leurs homologues masculins, y compris dans les secteurs de la sécurité. Les interventions de sociétés civiles fortes ont poussé les gouvernements à adopter des lois en faveur de politiques de genre meilleures et plus inclusives pour protéger les droits des femmes et des filles. Mais les progrès réalisés jusqu'à présent sont entravés par la persistance de formes plus anciennes de violence, et d'autres nouvelles, contre les femmes et les filles.

Par le passé, la recherche, les engagements politiques et le plaidoyer de la société civile ont porté principalement sur trois formes de violence, et développé des outils pour atténuer les effets de ces formes de violence sur les femmes et les filles. La plupart d'entre elles concernait les formes manifestes de violence et mettait l'accent sur la maltraitance et les attaques physiques. Il s'agit notamment de la violence domestique, des agressions sexuelles sur les filles et les femmes, en particulier dans les situations de détresse, et diverses formes d'abus sexuels sur les filles. Cette attention donne l'impression inattendue que la violence affecte principalement les femmes et les filles dans des circonstances « marginales ». Bien que cela soit globalement vrai, la situation est beaucoup plus complexe. Pour

les femmes et les filles, la violence ne se résume pas à un événement unique, mais elle prend de multiples formes se produisant simultanément ou à différentes étapes de la vie. Cependant, les conséquences s'agrègent, et souvent créent des traumatismes physiques et psychologiques à long terme.

La deuxième complexité est constituée des diverses formes ouvertes de violence dont sont victimes les femmes et les filles, même dans des espaces considérés comme sûrs. Cela inclut la violence à laquelle font face les jeunes filles à l'école ; de la part de leurs enseignants sous la forme d'agressions sexuelles ou d'humiliations pour leur développement physique ; les schémas de harcèlement et de sexe pour des notes dans diverses universités à travers le continent qui rendent les environnements d'apprentissage désagréables pour les jeunes femmes. Les preuves de harcèlement sexuel mises au jour récemment par des organismes de renom tels que ONUSIDA, la Fédération internationale pour la planification familiale, la Commission de l'Union africaine et même au sein d'organisations de la société civile ajoutent à cette complexité. Même les TIC, outil pertinent pour l'autonomisation des femmes et des filles, ont été transformées en une plateforme de diffusion en ligne de contenus nuisibles, sexistes, misogynes et violents contre les femmes et les filles, et d'une manière qui porte atteinte à leur dignité. La cyber-violence fondée sur le sexe devient une forme de violence répandue qui affecte les femmes dans tous les espaces. Des progrès ont été réalisés dans le signalement des dangers de la cyber-violence sexiste, mais des efforts concertés sont nécessaires pour étudier, comprendre et répondre à la question dans une perspective fondée sur le droit. D'autres études sur le sujet sont nécessaires pour un bilan holistique des expériences de violence faite aux femmes lorsqu'elles se rendent sur les espaces en ligne. Ces études aideront à développer des cadres conceptuels qui éclaireront la compréhension du sexisme, de la misogynie et de la violence sexiste en ligne afin d'en atténuer les effets, et de combler les lacunes dans les connaissances sur la question qui doivent être traitées. La violence faite aux femmes et aux filles, facilitée à travers les technologies de communications, reste difficile à détecter, et le régime de garanties requis pour protéger les femmes et les filles n'a pas été mis en place à travers le continent. Les questions s'aggravent si les diverses formes, ouvertes ou cachées, de violence sont pensées par la religion, la culture et la tradition qui s'associent à de nouvelles formes de préjugés sexistes pour engendrer des phénomènes plus complexes.

En choisissant ce thème, l'intention est d'enrichir les données et les preuves existantes qui abordent le défi de plus en plus complexe de la violence faite aux femmes et aux filles dans un contexte d'engagement civique qui se targue d'avoir accompli beaucoup pour l'autonomisation des femmes. L'objectif est de faciliter le développement d'outils par des acteurs différents, y compris les organisations de la société civile, qui anticipent et agissent de manière à protéger la dignité humaine des femmes et des filles dans les différents espaces de développement. Les candidats sont particulièrement encouragés à aborder les nouvelles formes et la complexité grandissante de la violence, y compris les formes de violence épistémique qui se sont normalisées dans des espaces considérés comme sûrs pour les femmes et les filles. Sont encouragées les propositions théoriquement fondées et qui contribuent à la conception de nouveaux outils qui anticipent les situations avant la survenance de la violence et/ou qui atténuent les effets à long terme de la violence sur les femmes et les filles. En outre, la proposition de recherche devrait montrer que les femmes et les filles pourraient subir la violence différemment, et qu'il s'agirait d'un autre niveau de complexité nécessitant des outils nuancés.

Les candidatures de personnes-ressources et de lauréats sont donc encouragées à interroger les différentes tendances émergentes et à insister, en particulier, sur l'approfondissement des données théoriques et empiriques disponibles afin d'évaluer l'ampleur et la complexité de la violence faite aux femmes et aux filles.

### **Organisation**

Les activités de tous les instituts du CODESRIA sont organisées autour des présentations de chercheurs africains, des personnes-ressources et les participants dont les candidatures ont été sélectionnées. Les sessions sont dirigées par un Directeur qui, avec l'aide des personnes-ressources, veille que les lauréats sont exposés à un large éventail de documents de recherche et de pensée politique. Chaque lauréat est tenu de préparer un document de recherche qui sera présenté au cours de l'Institut. La version révisée de ce document de recherche sera soumise à l'évaluation par les pairs pour éventuelle publication par le CODESRIA. Le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) mettra à la disposition des participants une bibliographie exhaustive sur le thème de l'Institut. L'Institut se tiendra en anglais et en français grâce à l'interprétation simultanée.

### **Éligibilité et sélection**

#### **Le Directeur**

Le Directeur de l'Institut devra être un universitaire senior et apporter le leadership scientifique de l'Institut. Le Directeur devra également avoir une expertise prouvée, une profondeur intellectuelle et une réflexion originale sur le thème de l'Institut telles que démontrées par ses recherches et publications. Dans le cadre du processus de candidature, les personnes intéressées devront fournir une proposition de 15 pages abordant généralement le thème de l'Institut et un plan de cours sur dix jours indiquant les principaux sujets à couvrir avec les lauréats de l'Institut. Les candidatures au poste de directeur sont composées comme suit :

- une lettre de candidature ;
- une proposition d'au plus 15 pages, contenant le plan du cours et expliquant en quoi le cours est original et adapté aux besoins des futurs lauréats, en mettant spécifiquement l'accent sur les questions conceptuelles et méthodologiques à traiter, un examen critique de la littérature et de l'éventail des questions soulevées par le thème de l'Institut ;
- un curriculum vitae détaillé et à jour ; et
- trois échantillons d'écrits en rapport avec le thème de l'Institut.

Le Directeur coéditera les versions révisées des articles présentés par les personnes-ressources et les lauréats avec pour objectif de les soumettre au CODESRIA pour publication.

#### **Personnes-ressources**

Les cours dispensés par les personnes-ressources pendant la session auront pour objectif d'offrir aux lauréats l'opportunité de faire évoluer leurs réflexions sur le thème de l'Institut et sur leur propre recherche. Les personnes-ressources doivent donc être des chercheurs seniors ou à mi-carrière ayant largement publié sur le thème de l'Institut, et ayant une importante contribution à apporter aux débats. Ils devront produire des supports de cours qui serviront de sujets de réflexion et inciteront les lauréats à participer aux discussions et aux débats autour des

conférences et de la littérature générale disponible sur le thème. Ils contribueront également à la bibliographie exhaustive développée par le CODICE.

Une fois sélectionnées, les personnes-ressources devront :

- soumettre une copie de leurs exposés pour reproduction et distribution aux participants au plus tard une semaine avant la date de début du cours ;
- leurs cours, participer aux débats et commenter les propositions de recherche des lauréats;
- et soumettre une version révisée de leurs documents de recherche pour évaluation par le CODESRIA aux fins de publication au plus tard deux mois après leur présentation.

Les candidatures de personne-ressource comprendront :

- une lettre de candidature ;
- deux échantillons d'écriture en rapport avec le thème de la session ;
- un curriculum vitae ; et
- une proposition d'au plus cinq (5) pages, décrivant les questions traitées par l'exposé proposé.

### **Lauréats**

Les candidats doivent être des chercheurs africains ayant terminé leur formation universitaire et/ou professionnelle et ayant une capacité prouvée de mener des recherches sur le thème de l'Institut. Les candidatures d'intellectuels impliqués dans le processus politique et/ou dans les mouvements sociaux/organisations civiques sont également encouragées. Le nombre de places offertes par chaque session des instituts du CODESRIA est limité à quinze (15). Les chercheurs non africains en mesure de réunir les fonds nécessaires à leur participation peuvent également candidater pour un nombre limité de places.

Les candidatures de lauréats comprendront :

- une lettre de candidature ;
- une lettre indiquant leur affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle ;
- un curriculum vitae ;
- une proposition de recherche, comprenant une analyse descriptive du travail entrepris par le candidat, un aperçu de l'intérêt théorique du sujet choisi par le candidat, ainsi que le lien entre ce sujet et la problématique et les préoccupations du thème de l'Institut; et
- deux lettres de référence provenant d'universitaires et/ou de chercheurs reconnus pour leur compétence et leur expertise dans le domaine (géographique et disciplinaire) de recherche du candidat, avec leurs noms, adresses et numéros de téléphone, de courriel.

Un comité indépendant composé d'universitaires dans le domaine du genre sélectionnera les candidats qui seront admis à l'Institut.

Tous les éléments des candidatures (de directeur, personnes ressources et lauréats) devront être postés sur la plateforme de soumission à l'adresse <https://codesria.org/submission/?lang=fr>

