



Swiss Society for African Studies
Société suisse d'études africaines
Schweizerische Gesellschaft
für Afrikastudien

Thèses africanistes en cours ou récemment soutenues dans les universités suisses

Laufende und kürzlich abgeschlossene Dissertationsprojekte an Schweizer Universitäten

Ongoing and recently completed PhD projects at Swiss universities

**Journées suisses d'études africaines
Schweizerische Tage der Afrika-Forschung
Swiss Researching Africa Days
28–29 October 2022**

Table of Contents

- 1.) OST / SwissTPH Nurses' Perceptions of Pain Management among Somali Pastoralists: "It is difficult for us to treat their A qualitative multi-center study**

Eleonore Baum (OST/Swiss TPH)

- 2.) (D)écrire l'Afrique et l'Europe : Géographie littéraire et migration dans l'écriture de Ken Bugul, Fatou Diome et Aminata Sow Fall**

Rafaela de Oliveira da Silva (Universität Bern)

- 3.) To Challenge an Empire. The "Jeunes Sénégalais" in a global perspective**

Philipp Horn (Universität Bern)

- 4.) The Bittersweet Taste of 'Miracle Growth': A political economy analysis of poverty, labour, and economic growth in the coffee heartlands of Laos and Rwanda**

Patrick Illien (Universität Bern)

- 5.) The Ecologic Footprint of Different Coffee Value Chains in Brazil and the Democratic Republic Congo**

Braida Thom (ETH Zürich)

Nurses' perceptions of pain management among Somali pastoralists: "It is difficult for us to treat their pain"

A qualitative multi-center study

Eleonore BAUM^{1,2,3}, Sied ABDI⁴, Peter van EEUWIJK^{2,3,5}, Nicole PROBST-HENSCH^{2,3}, Jakob ZINSSTAG^{2,3}, Birgit VOSELER¹

¹Institute of Applied Nursing Science, Eastern Switzerland University of Applied Sciences (OST), St.Gallen, Switzerland; ²Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Allschwil, Switzerland; ³University of Basel, Switzerland; ⁴Jigjiga University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ethiopia; ⁵Institute of Social Anthropology, University of Basel, Switzerland

Background

Pain is one of the most neglected areas of care in sub-Saharan Africa [1]. According to research in other African regions, the prevalence of untreated pain in pastoralist communities is high. However, pain management has scarcely been studied in marginalized populations of sub-Saharan Africa, especially within Ethiopia [5,10]. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study investigating pain management in the Somali Regional State (SRS).

Aim

The present study aims to gain first insights into nurses' perceptions of pain management among Somali pastoralists in Eastern Ethiopia. This study is part of a larger research program addressing pain management in the SRS. The program follows a transdisciplinary approach involving health professionals as well as members of the pastoralist community [9].

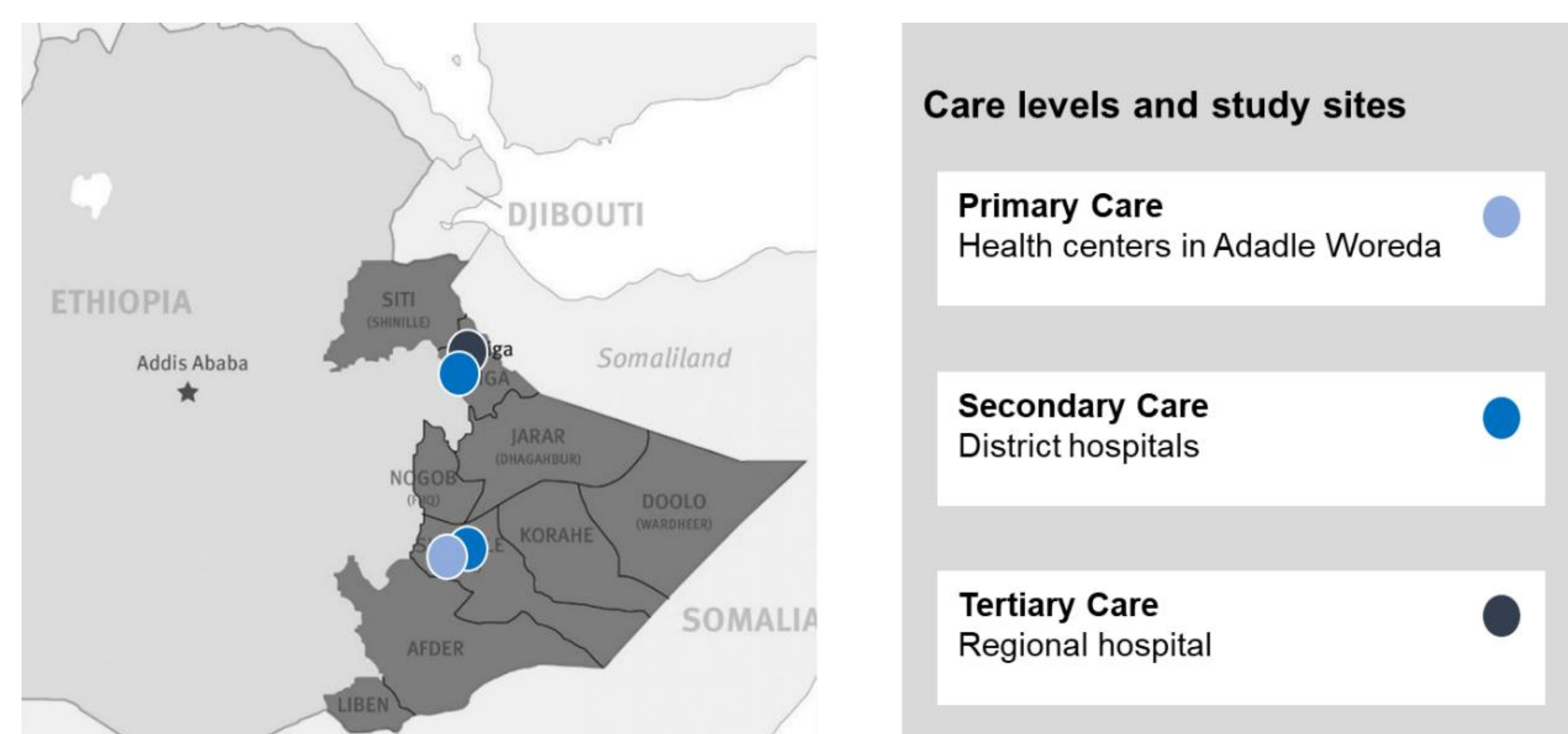
Methodology

Design

The overall research project follows as an exploratory sequential mixed method design [3]. In this initial qualitative study, we conducted semi-structured interviews based on the coding paradigm proposed by Corbin and Strauss [2].

Sampling and data collection

We conducted semi-structured interviews among 17 health professionals (mainly nurses) with experience in treating Somali pastoralists with pain. The data collection took place from 10/2019-01/2021 in primary, secondary and tertiary care. We interviewed health professionals from three hospitals and two health centers, located in more urban and more rural regions.



We recruited participants on wards where patients received pain treatment. To gain rich data, we first conducted semi-structured interviews with purposively selected nurses caring for patients with severe pain in hospital care [4]. In addition, the selection entailed an element of theoretical sampling [2]. For instance, as our research and analysis proceeded, we also recruited two physicians [6].

Data analysis

Interview transcripts and memos were transcribed, translated and analysed with the support of MAXQDA 2022 software. In the process of data analysis and constant comparison, we developed a conceptual model on the perceived pain management among pastoralists [2,7]. The reporting of this study adhered to the COREQ research guideline [8].

Contact

Eleonore Baum, Institute of Applied Nursing Science, Eastern Switzerland University of Applied Sciences (OST), St.Gallen, Switzerland, eleonore.baum@ost.ch

Funding

This project is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Eastern Switzerland University of Applied Sciences (OST) and the Swiss School of Public Health (SSPH+).

Findings

Participants

The majority were general nurses, followed by head nurses and two medical doctors. Participants were aged between 19-54 years, with an average age of 27 years. The majority of belonged to the Somali ethnic group and were Muslim. Most participants had four or more years of experience in the clinical setting. Both genders were nearly evenly distributed, with 9 male and 8 female participants

Qualitative data

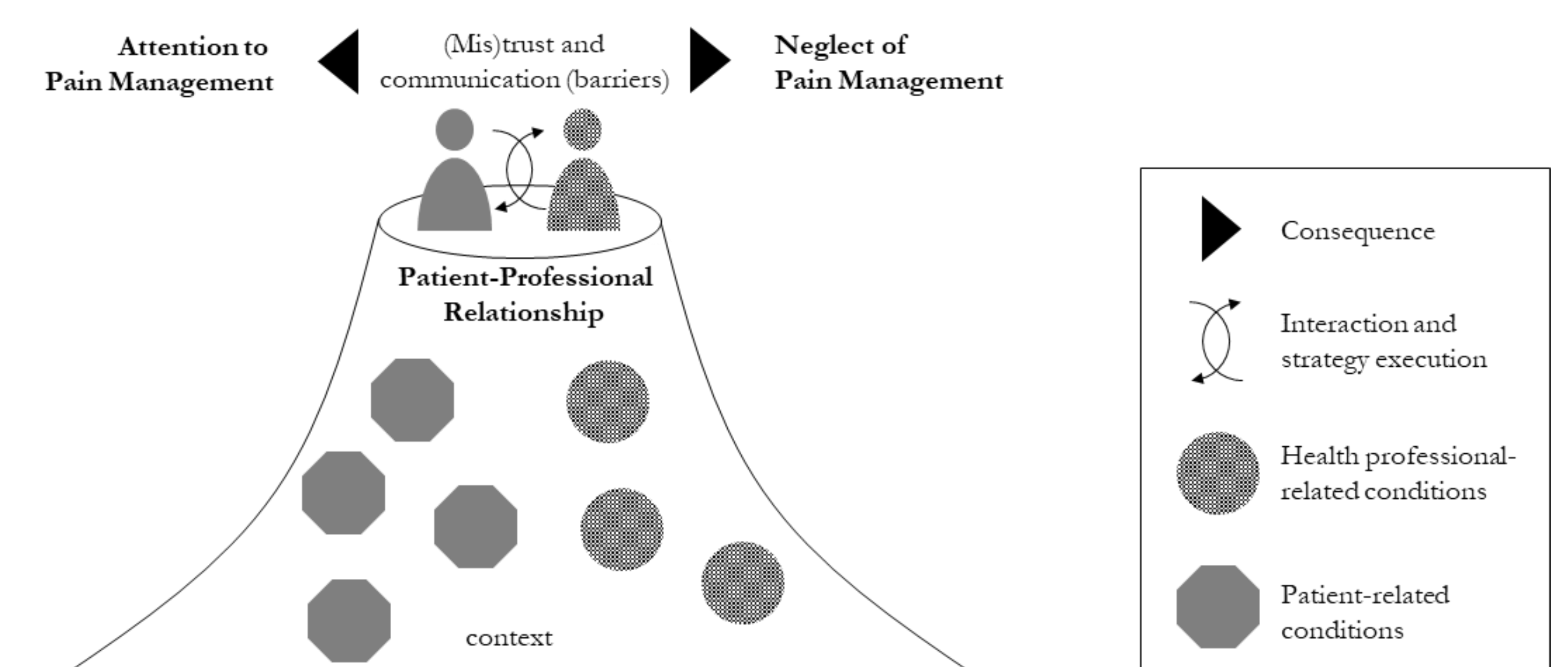
The following quotes from nurses provide an insight into the qualitative data:

"Due to the severity of their pain, they don't tell us the exact site. They say that they have generalized body pain. So it is difficult for us to treat their pain and also to rule out what kind of pain they feel. They have severe pain but they do not define it properly. So we are treating it as mild or moderate pain." (female, nurse, secondary care)

"If you ask a mother about her pain and how she feels, it is difficult for her to answer. [...] This is because they feel ashamed. It is a tradition. Men can say everything but for women it's hard. I think it's because of the culture." (male, nurse, tertiary care)

Conceptual model

'Patient-professional relationship' was the core category we identified. This category was closely linked with issues of '(mis)trust' and 'communication (barriers)'. 'Patient-related conditions' (e.g., underreporting of pain, care preferences/beliefs) and 'health professional-related' conditions' (e.g., insufficient training, (under)exposure to local culture) had an influence on the core category. Contextual factors proved to be relevant as well, such as age or gender. Health professionals' lack of culturally sensitive strategies resulted in the neglect of pain-related care for Somali pastoralists.



Relevance and conclusion

Since pastoralist patients are largely unacquainted with formal health care, it is necessary to reach them with pastoralist-specific and culturally acceptable pain management strategies. A concerted effort in building trusting relationships between nurses and their patients proves to be essential. The findings allow for an initial understanding of health professionals' perceptions and may guide the adjustment of training of nurses caring for this population.

Literature

- [1] Carlledge P, Harding R, Sebuyira LM & Higginson IJ (2004) Prevalence, severity, duration and measurement of pain in sub-Saharan Africa. *Palliative medicine* 18, 737-738.
- [2] Corbin JM & Strauss AL (2008) *Basics of qualitative research. Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory*, 3rd ed, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- [3] Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2018). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research* (Third edition). Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore, Washington DC, Melbourne: Sage.
- [4] Foley G, Timonen V, Conlon C & O'Dare CE (2021) Interviewing as a vehicle for theoretical sampling in grounded theory. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 20, 160940692098095.
- [5] Geromssa GN, Helleso R & Sjetne IS (2019) Hospitalized patients' pain experience before and after the introduction of a nurse-based pain management programme: a separate sample pre and post study. *BMC nursing* 18, 40.
- [6] Morse JM & Clark L (2019) The nuances of grounded theory sampling and the pivotal role of theoretical sampling. In *The SAGE Handbook of Current Developments in Grounded Theory* (Bryant A & Charmaz K eds.), London: SAGE Publications Ltd, 145-166.
- [7] Strauss AL & Corbin JM (1990) *Basics of qualitative research. Grounded theory procedures and techniques*, 3rd edn. CA: Sage.
- [8] Tong A, Sainsbury P & Craig J (2007) Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ): a 32-item checklist for interviews and focus groups. *International journal for quality in health care : journal of the International Society for Quality in Health Care* 19, 349-357.
- [9] Wiesmann U, Stöckli B & Lys J-A (2018) *A Guide for Transboundary Research Partnerships. 7 Questions*, 3rd edn. Swiss Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing, Bern, Switzerland.
- [10] Zeleke S, Kassaw A & Eshetie Y (2021) Non-pharmacological pain management practice and barriers among nurses working in Debre Tabor Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, Ethiopia. *PLoS one* 16, e0253086.

(D)ÉCRIRE L'AFRIQUE ET L'EUROPE

Géographie littéraire et migration dans l'écriture de Ken Bugul, Fatou Diome et Aminata Sow Fall

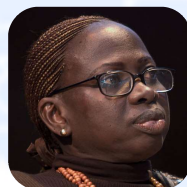
Rafaela de Oliveira – Universität Bern

Définition du sujet

Cette recherche s'insère dans le contexte des études transaréales et d'une approche interdisciplinaire entre la géographie et la littérature. Elle vise à étudier d'une part la relation des personnages migrants avec les espaces des différentes aires géographiques et culturelles à travers lesquels ils transitent et d'autre part, le rapport de ces espaces au façonnement identitaire des sujets migrants.

Méthodologie

Nous adoptons des approches géocentrées qui contribuent à une pensée spatiale des récits. Nos analyses sont fondées sur des théories de différents domaines des sciences sociales, à savoir, les études littéraires, la géographie, la sociologie, les études transaréales et l'anthropologie.



Ken Bugul



Aminata Sow Fall



Fatou Diome



Notre argumentation est construite sur la base de différentes sous-problématiques qui abordent les principales questions qui portent sur la relation des personnages à l'espace. Ainsi, nous nous intéressons à l'influence de la crise écologique sur les migrations et à l'engagement des autrices dans la question environnementale.

En proposant une réflexion sur la condition intersectionnelle des personnages, nous analysons les différents types de mouvements migratoires réalisés et nous penchons sur le rapport entre les non-lieux et les idiomes dans leur intégration dans le pays d'accueil. Nous nous intéressons enfin aux types de frontières spatiales et sociales auxquelles les personnages font face et au rôle que ces dernières peuvent jouer dans le façonnement identitaire des sujets.

Objectifs

Notre but est de favoriser la compréhension des enjeux intra- et extradiégétiques des relations entre le sujet et l'espace, et d'apporter une nouvelle perspective aux études de l'espace fictionnel (réalisées dans le domaine de la géographie littéraire et des études transaréales) grâce à la mise en avant de l'écriture migrante et à l'utilisation des œuvres francophones d'Afrique comme objet de recherche.

Espace(s) et mobilité(s)

Les écritures de Ken Bugul, Fatou Diome et Aminata Sow Fall rendent compte des mouvements migratoires réalisés par des personnages sénégalais qui, ayant des motivations les plus diverses, quittent leur pays natal en direction de l'Europe. La représentation spatiale dans les récits nous permet d'observer la façon dont les espaces en question sont vécus et imaginés par les personnages: dans le pays natal, l'imaginaire de l'Europe «terre promise» et les conséquences de la crise environnementale sont des facteurs qui contribuent au départ des jeunes africains. Dans le pays d'accueil, les frontières sociales qui s'érigent au moment du contact avec l'Autre ont un impact direct dans la (non-)adaptation et dans la (non-)intégration de ces sujets. Si leur constante mobilité constitue une des stratégies d'appropriation de l'espace étranger, elle ne garantit pas un retour effectif au pays natal, ce qui est le fondement de plusieurs questionnements identitaires chez les sujets migrants.

Œuvres du corpus

- *Le Baobab fou* (2009) [1984], Ken Bugul
- *Cendres et braises* (1994), Ken Bugul
- *Riwan ou le Chemin de sable* (1999), Ken Bugul
- *Le Trio bleu* (2022), Ken Bugul
- *La Préférence nationale* (2001), Fatou Diome
- *Le Ventre de l'Atlantique* (2003), Fatou Diome
- *Celles qui attendent* (2010), Fatou Diome
- *Impossible de grandir* (2013), Fatou Diome
- *L'appel des arènes* (2015) [1982], Aminata Sow Fall
- *Douceurs du bercail* (1998), Aminata Sow Fall

TO CHALLENGE AN EMPIRE

THE 'JEUNES SÉNÉGALAIS' IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

SUPERVISOR:
PROF. DR. CHRISTOF DEJUNG

ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the 20th century, a group of young West African intellectuals formed a political movement in the coastal towns of Senegal (Ndar/Saint-Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, Gorée), called the 'Jeunes Sénégalais'. Between 1912 and 1918 the movement challenged the colonial authorities for further political participation and claimed legal equality of the Senegalese population with the citizens of the metropole. In their struggle, the activists sought to form personal and ideological alliance with political movements all over the world and integrated a network of global connections of different forms and ranges: in the Four Communes, the 'Jeunes Sénégalais' read and distributed the writings and speeches of African-American, British, and African-Caribbean civil rights activists. Within their ranks, Senegalese and Afro-Caribbean intellectuals, French journalists, and West African activists from Mali to Gabon worked side by side. The movement became a crossroad for activists and ideas from different parts of the world, where a collision of ideas and actors of colonial peripheries released new political energies.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS / METHODS

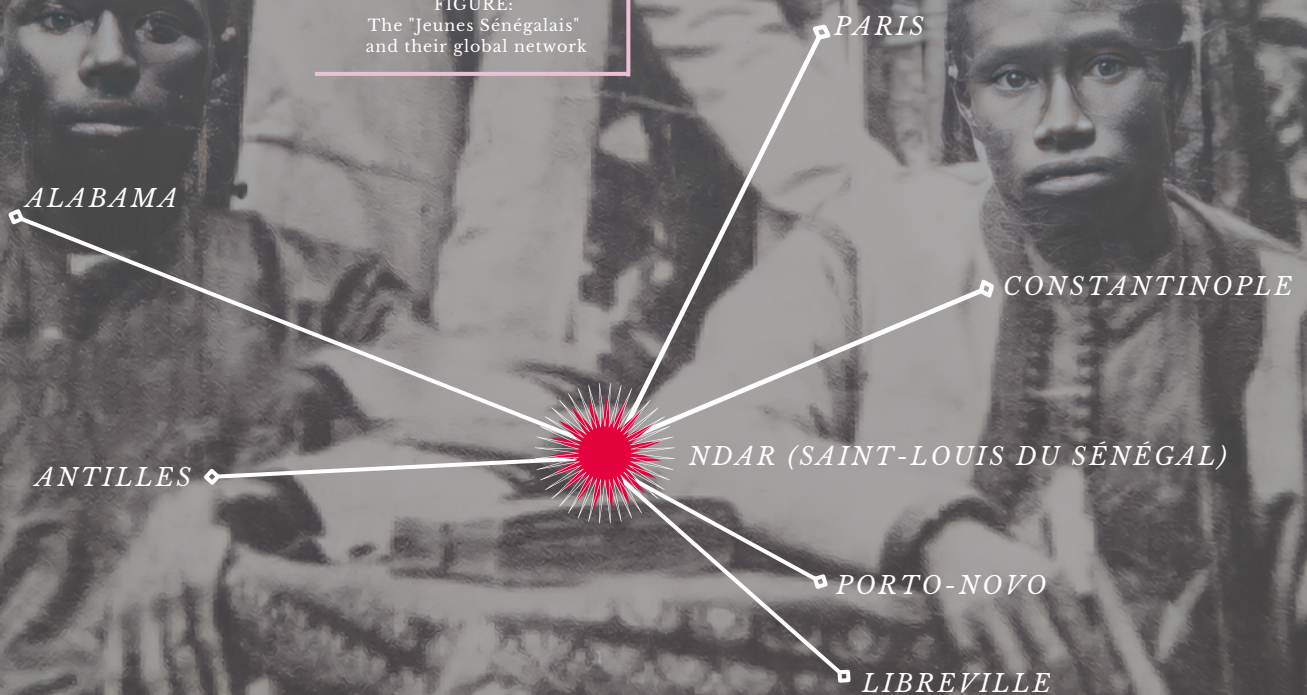
The 'Jeunes Sénégalais' formed one of the first 'modern' political movements on the African continent - their candidate, Blaise Diagne, became the first Black African member of a European parliament. Despite their pioneering position, the activists and their political milieu currently represent a noticeable research gap. The PhD-project intends a micro-historical analysis of the movement from a global-historical perspective. The focus is on the exchanges and connections of the 'Jeunes Sénégalais' with civil rights activists and political groups in other parts of the world:

What role did these global links play for the movement's political struggle between 1900 and 1920?

Which structures, traditions and contingencies of transatlantic cooperation become palpable and explainable through the group's activism?

Why did this transatlantic connectivity emerge around 1900 and which social substratum enabled and carried its formation?

FIGURE:
The "Jeunes Sénégalais"
and their global network



FINDINGS - DISCUSSION

The focus on the 'Jeunes Sénégalais' allows the uncovering of a transatlantic transfer network whose strands converged within the movement at the beginning of the 20th century and became transformative for multiple political struggles from Saint-Louis to Libreville. Around 1900, Atlantic cities functioned as hinge joints for activists of a French-speaking, highly politicized version of Paul Gilroy's Black Atlantic. These actors shared social characteristics that facilitated their encounter: age, education, profession, lifestyle, and a common experience of discrimination on the basis of race. Their transatlantic dialogue produced new practices of agency and socio-political institutions as well as a common language of political change. I argue that the social substratum of the francophone version of the Black Atlantic can be described by the concept of the 'Afropean middle class'. A key characteristic of this social formation was the blending of European, Caribbean and West-African cultural elements and the claim for an intercultural position that was not foreseen in the colonial order.

SOURCES AND LITERATURE

ARCHIVES

Archives Nationales du Sénégal (ANS)
Archives Nationales (France) (ANF)
Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)
Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire
Cheikh Anta Diop (IFAN)
Bibliothèque de documentation
internationale contemporaine

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appiah, *Cosmopolitanism*, 2006
Gilroy, *The Black Atlantic*, 1996
Gueye, *Itinéraire Africain*, 1964
Goebel, *Anti-imperial*, 2015
Héléon, *French Caribbeans*, 2011
Cheikh Anta Diop (IFAN)
Ousseynou, *Dakar*, 2017
Sène, *la Presse Sénégalaise*, 2017
Pitts, *Afropean*, 2019
Táiwò, *Decolonisation*, 2022
Thiam, *La révolution de 1914*, 2014
Dejung; Motadel; Osterhammel,
Global Bourgeoisie, 2019.

The Bittersweet Taste of 'Miracle Growth'

A political economy analysis of poverty, labour, and economic growth in the coffee heartlands of Laos and Rwanda

By Patrick Illien

Stories of 'Miracle Growth'

- Average GDP per capita growth rates of about 5% from 1999 to 2019
- Coffee at the heart of the story: huge potential for poverty reduction but also increasing social differentiation and growing land pressures

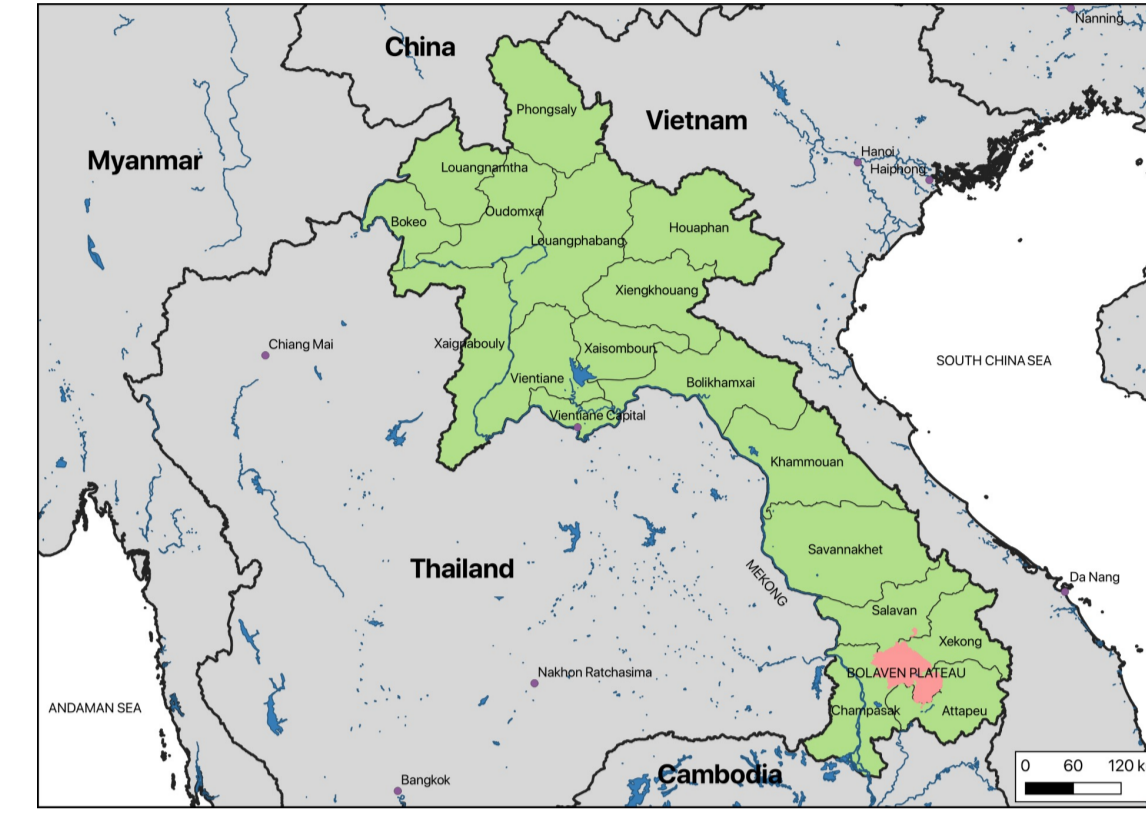
Goal

- Investigate the local manifestations of these 'miracle' growth episodes in the main coffee-producing areas of Laos and Rwanda
- Examine the under-researched role of agricultural employment as a mediator between growth and poverty



Methodology

- Household surveys: n=714 in Laos; n=233 in Rwanda
- Over 100 qualitative interviews (semi-structured interviews, life histories and focus group discussions)
- Extensive fieldwork and ethnographic methods



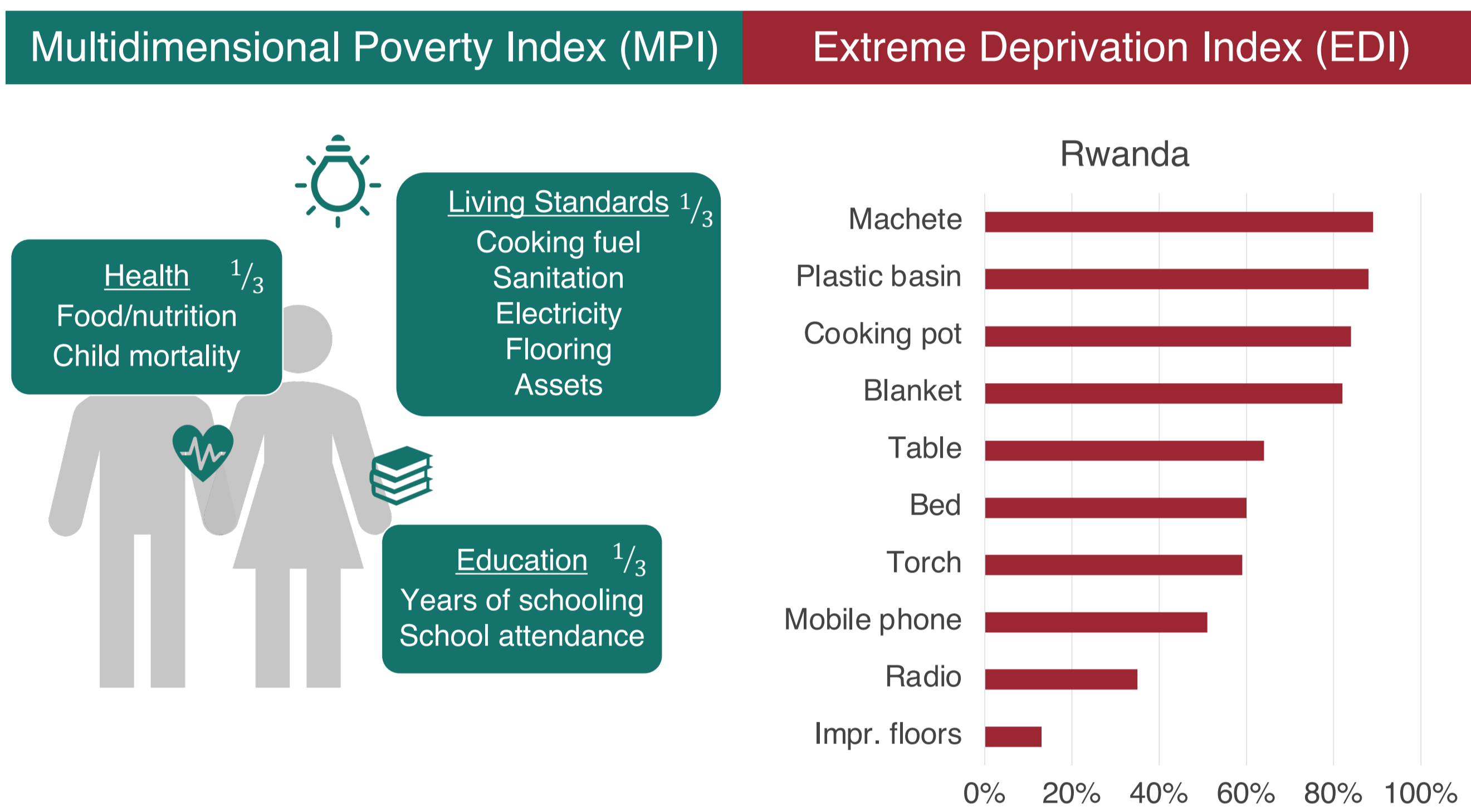
The Bolaven Plateau in Laos



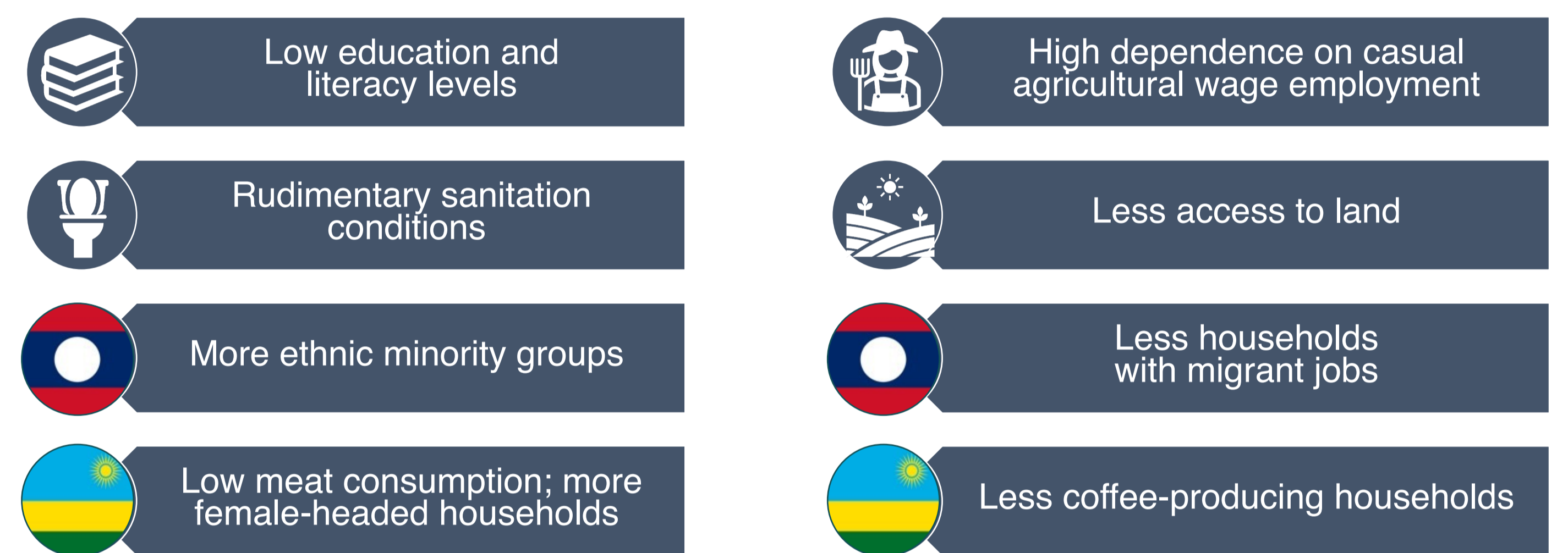
Nyamasheke district in Rwanda

Result 1

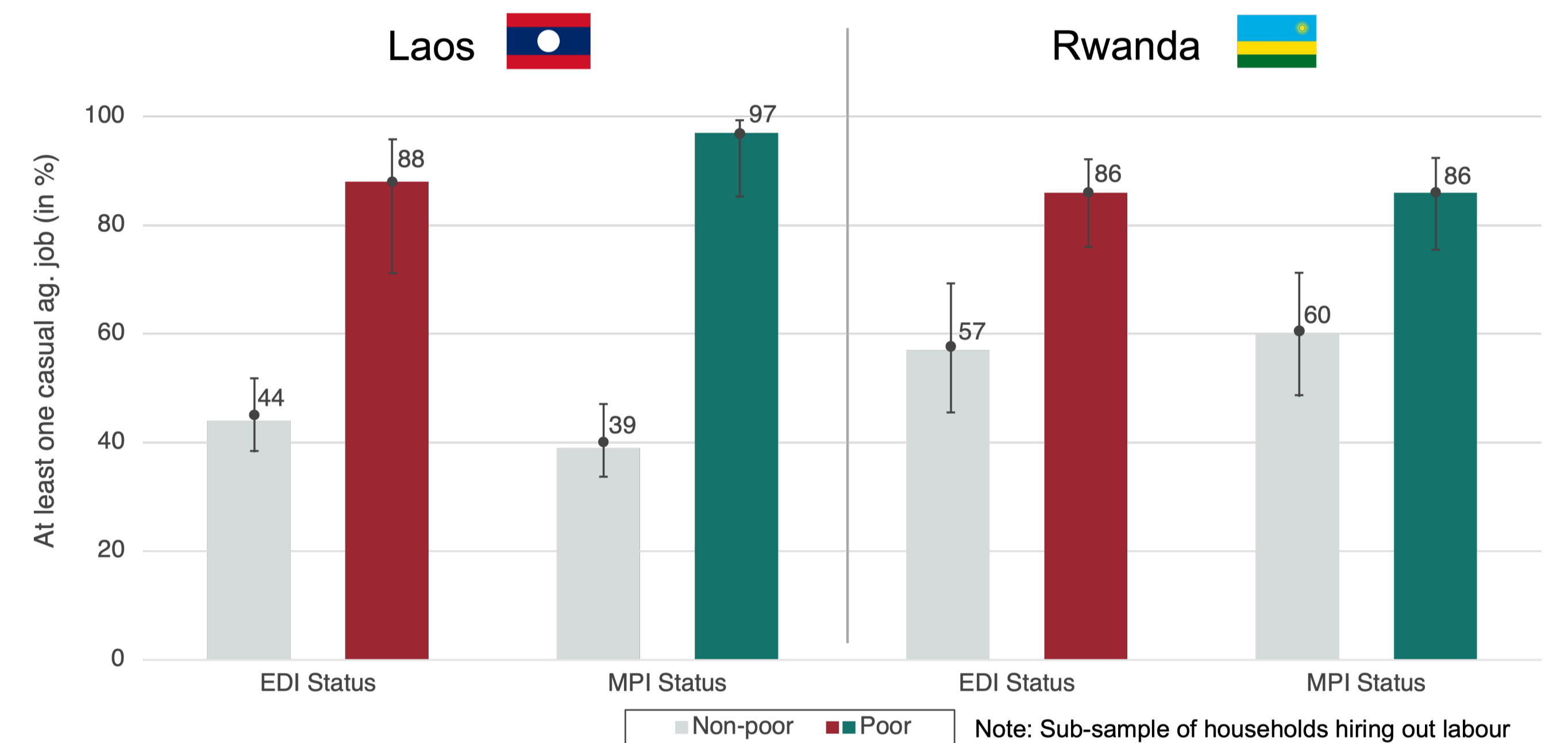
Validating a new tool for measuring non-monetary poverty in rural areas



Poverty profile of research sites



The importance of casual agricultural wage employment for the poorest households



- *Non-monetary poverty measures* useful in rural contexts marked by informal markets, irregular employment and limited monetization
- First study to compare Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) with Extreme Deprivation Index (EDI)
- EDI provides a *practical, reliable and context-relevant* way of identifying households with extremely low standards of living in rural high deprivation areas
- Data on consumer goods easy to collect, verify and analyze => EDI useful tool for development projects with limited resources

Result 2

A labour-centred perspective to improve development interventions

- *Employment neglect* and myth of undifferentiated smallholder family farmers
- Focus on land alone misleading, particularly in land-poor Rwanda
- Understanding *drivers, functions and power relations* underlying different work arrangements key to account for complex livelihood patchworks
- Interventions focusing on coffee farmers leave out households that are too poor to grow coffee

		Time horizon	
		Short term: absolute surplus extraction	Long term: internalization of risk
Commodity relations	Production of use value	Work paid in kind	Nyiragabana (sharecropping)
	Production of exchange value	Work paid in cash	Kuragiza (cattle-sharing)

Policy Implications & Publications



- Illien, Patrick, Helena Pérez Niño, and Sabin Bieri. 2022. 'Agrarian Class Relations in Rwanda: A Labour-Centred Perspective'. *The Journal of Peasant Studies* (49)6: 1181-1206.
- Illien, Patrick, Eliud Birachi, Maliphone Douangphachanh, Saithong Phommavong, Christoph Bader, and Sabin Bieri. 2022. 'Measuring Non-Monetary Poverty in the Coffee Heartlands of Laos and Rwanda: Comparing MPI and EDI Frameworks'. *Journal of Development Effectiveness*.

Supported by:



Janggen-Pöhn-Stiftung



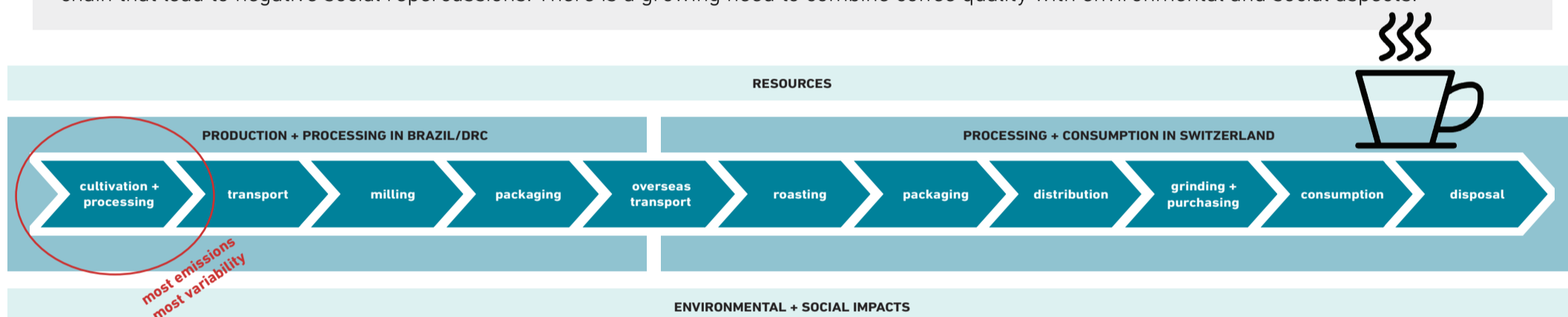
Contact: patrick.illien@unibe.ch

Environmental and social footprints of coffee from Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo

Braida Thom¹, Réussite Bugale Malembaka¹, Marie Sigrist¹, Johanna Jacobi¹
¹Agroecological Transitions, ETH Zurich

1 Introduction

Coffee is one of the most traded commodities worldwide. As in many other global food value chains, coffee is produced in tropical countries and mainly consumed in the minority world, mostly in the European Union and the United States of America. While coffee provides income for millions of producing families, it also has a high environmental footprint and maintains inequalities along the value chain that lead to negative social repercussions. There is a growing need to combine coffee quality with environmental and social aspects.

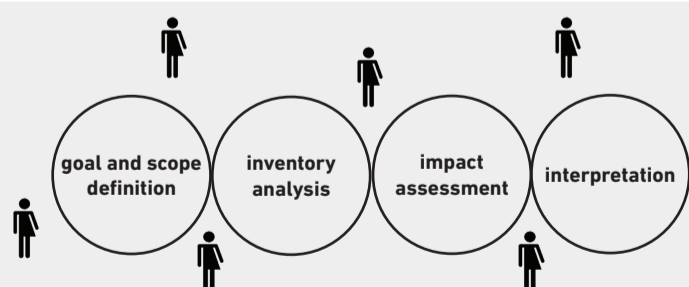


2 Hypothesis & Research Questions

Governance matters: More deliberation and self-organization within coffee value chains lead to smaller environmental and social footprints.

- How can diversity and participation in coffee value chains lead to smaller environmental and social footprints and implementation of more agroecological principles?
- What does environmental and social sustainability mean for different actors in the value chain?
- How does the value chain actors' perception of environmental and social sustainability differ from definitions in literature?

3 Participatory Environmental & Social Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



The environmental footprint will be calculated using the python-based open-source framework Brightway2 with primary data and data from the Ecoinvent database; and the social LCA will be assessed using the guidelines of the Life Cycle Initiative. The system boundaries and indicators will be selected based on literature combined with a participatory approach involving all actors of the value chain.

4 Case Studies

	Brazil		Democratic Republic of Congo
diversity of organizational forms		labels	
organic		fairtrade	
direct trade		(youth-) inclusive	
feminist		cooperatives	
companies		participatory guarantee systems	
		landless movement	

References

1. Coffee | FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/commodities/coffee/en/> (2021).
2. Austin, K. Coffee exports as ecological, social, and physical unequal exchange: A cross-national investigation of the java trade. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* 53, 155–180 (2012).
3. Andrade, H. J. et al. The carbon footprint of coffee production chains in Tolima, Colombia. in *Sustainable agroecosystems in climate change mitigation* 53–66 (Wageningen Academic Publishers, 2014).
4. Life Cycle Initiative. *Guidelines for Social Life Cycle Assessment of Products and Organizations 2020*. (2020).
5. Jolliet, O., Saadé-Sbeih, M., Shaked, S., Jolliet, A. & Crettaz, P. *Environmental life cycle assessment*. (Taylor & Francis, 2016).
6. Jouini, M. et al. A framework for coupling a participatory approach and life cycle assessment for public decision-making in rural territory management. *Science of The Total Environment* 655, 1017–1027 (2019).