



Collective work in homage to Prof. Badini/Kinda Fatoumata Call for contributions

Context

Africa has made significant progress in recent years in implementing global and regional commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment. According to the African Union Commission, gender equality and women's empowerment have been recognized as priority objectives in Africa's emerging structural transformation and sustainable development discourses and scenarios (AUC, 2015). Gender is an acute issue in development processes and it is increasingly recognized that there can be no development without a gender perspective (M. Lansky, 2001).

A broader understanding of gender incorporates all differential categories leading to social inequalities. The gender here refers to social categories (feminine and masculine) and not to sexual categories (men and women). It implies a knowledge on the sexual difference and reflects a power which is also a way of ordering the world, inseparable from the social organization of the sexual difference. It is the same for the complementarities and oppositions between the genders which can be transformed, evolve, and become part of social change. It is an essentially dynamic concept that makes it possible to question the apparent immutability of social roles and to envisage the end of the universal subordination of women (J. Bisilliat, 2000, p. 23).

Socially constructed, social roles and stereotypes concerning the feminine and masculine are often institutionalized, integrated into identities and cultures, conveyed by the family, education and institutions. They are characterized, throughout the world, by inequalities that are overwhelmingly to the detriment of women. In particular, men are dominant in terms of power and decision-making at the political and economic levels. However, "one is born male or female, but what one becomes cannot in any way be referred to this birthright. The persistence of the codes through time should not make illusion and strengthen the hypothesis of a natural

foundation. This historical continuity can only be explained by conformism and the well-honed technics of social reproduction that the elites have mastered" (B. Levet, 2014, pp.79-80).

While significant progress has been made over the past several decades, women's political, economic, social and cultural rights and autonomy remain restricted in many countries. Concern for gender equality is more or less recent. Access to public space, to decent work, to equal pay, to responsibilities, to elective mandates is more difficult for women than for men. They assume domestic, informal and social work that is not counted in the national wealth. It is in this sense that the present call for contributions is initiated in order to collect scientific reflections on the following theme: "Gender, society and development in Africa". This collective work, which is intended to be multidisciplinary, encourages collaboration between researchers from different fields, whether humanities, social sciences, natural, technical or technological... Proposals are expected in French or English.

The various contributors (theoretical, methodological and empirical) will ensure that their contributions fall within one of the following thematic areas:

Axis 1: Gender, access to natural resources, innovation in Africa

This axis highlights social inequalities in the face of development issues, particularly through technological, agricultural, environmental and societal innovations. How do social actors attempt to shape their living environments in order to bring about changes that lead to social progress? It is a question of questioning what is done, by whom, how and to change what. How do gender roles modify the inclusion of gender in development initiatives and how do social actors appropriate innovations? The gender challenges that limit the full inclusion of all citizens regardless of sex will be highlighted. Contributions analyzing women's access to natural resources will also be of particular interest. Urban and rural land tenure is in this perspective an encouraged subject of reflection.

Axis 2: cities, education, health and gender in Africa

Analyzing issues of education and health from a gender perspective makes it possible to question the traditional role attributed to women and its dynamics in cities. Urban issues are diverse and range from the supply of resources to households to security in households and institutions. In the city, we are increasingly witnessing a deconstruction of jobs. The gender issue raises the need to question the functions of maternal assistance and especially the consideration of men in childcare, education and health issues. It is no longer an absolute truth that women are the ones who stay at home. How do they look after the health and education of their children? In wage-earning households, what internal negotiations are made to ensure the

"chore of children"? How do households reconcile work, professional demands and childcare? In this axis, the various issues of city, education and health are examined.

Axis 3: Gender and (in)security in Africa

This axis would like to question the consideration of gender in questions of security or insecurity. It is a question of identifying, from a gender perspective, in what sense men and women implement actions that are sensitive to security or insecurity. Social representations conceive of women as tender, maternal and peaceful. What changes have occurred in these roles with the context of insecurity? How have these roles evolved? Are women nowadays actors or victims of terrorism?

Axis 4: Gender, politics, women's social movements in Africa

Social changes occur as a result of demands, upheavals in the social order, etc. Women have always been important actors in social movements. In this sense, should we affirm that women's social movements are autonomous in Africa? Have these social movements ever existed? for what purposes? led by which leaders? it is also a question of questioning the participation of women in the various major struggles that African countries have known. If women participate in the animation of the life of the States, what is their place on the political level? What are the bottlenecks to the equality of the political representation and the political blooming of women in Africa?

Axis 5: Methodologies, epistemologies and uses of gender in the research and public policy landscape in Africa

It is important here to question the place that research in Africa reserves for the question of gender. This axis is not limited to highlighting sexual differences and academic paths, but will also attempt to question the funding of research in Africa. How is gender questioned? What does it refer to and what oppositions should be noted between the uses of technicians and the uses of researchers? what are the reciprocal influences of the different uses? what methodologies do African researchers use in gender research? The proposed contributions may question and criticize the derivatives of gender: gender-based violence, positive masculinity, financial inclusion of women, etc.

Through this axis, a particular emphasis will be given to the comments of Pr Badini-Kinda's work; her contribution to the scientific advancement of gender research in Africa and research in general. What are the approaches around which she builds her research? What is the content of her work and what epistemological use can we make of it? How can we use her pedagogy as a basis for human university teaching?

Methods of submission of proposals

The scientific committee is looking for original contributions that have a clear interest for science. The proposals must include the following elements

- name and surname(s), e-mail address and telephone number(s) of the author(s) ;
- professional status, rank and institution of the author(s);
- Summary of the contribution: 2 pages maximum in French or English with 5 key words.
- Writing standards: 1.5 line spacing; Font: Times new roman; Size: 12

Abstracts indicating the context, research question, methodology and preliminary or advanced results are due no later than December 15, 2022 at the following addresses:

fideleyisso@gmail.com; moubassire.sigue@yahoo.fr and copy compeve@yahoo.fr; claudvale@yahoo.com; fkindabadini@gmail.com;

Timeline:

Abstract submission: **December 15, 2022**

Return of abstract proposals: **February 15, 2023**

Submission of article proposals: **April 30, 2023**

Return of the articles : **Juin 30, 2023**

Consideration of comments by authors: **Juillet 30, 2023**

Publication date : **Septembre 30, 2023**

Contribution: 50.000fr CFA.

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