



ANSA CONFERENCE 2021 PROGRAM

**10 Years of ANSA -
Past, Present and Future
as a Network between Africa and Germany**

20 - 22 August 2021
Bielefeld, Germany

Sponsored by / mit freundlicher Unterstützung des

DAAD



Grußwort des ANSA-Vorstandes

Liebe ANSAs,
Liebe Konferenz-Teilnehmenden,

Mit dieser Konferenz feiern wir „10 Jahre ANSA“, aber eigentlich beginnt unsere Geschichte schon früher: Im Jahr 2009 wurden erstmals ehemalige deutsche DAAD Stipendiat*innen, die in Afrika studiert, geforscht oder gearbeitet haben, vom DAAD Referat für Subsahara Afrika zur Vernetzung eingeladen. Schnell haben die Teilnehmer*innen entschieden, dass bei den nächsten Treffen unbedingt afrikanische Stipendiat*innen dabei sein sollen. Im Herbst 2011 wurde dann formell das „Alumni Netzwerk Subsahara Afrika“, kurz als ANSA e.V. bezeichnet, gegründet. Seitdem hat der Verein regelmäßig interdisziplinäre Konferenzen organisiert, bei denen Akademiker zusammenkommen, die sonst nicht unbedingt aufeinandertreffen würden – aus allen Disziplinen von den Geistes- bis zu den Naturwissenschaften. Das verbindende Element: Erfahrungen in Afrika und Deutschland – gefördert durch den DAAD bzw. PROMOS.

Gemeinsam wurden Ideen und Projektgruppen geboren, Magazine, Fotoausstellungen, Regionaltreffen und mehr. Dabei gab es stets eine Mischung aus Kontinuität und Wandel. Manche treibende Kräfte blieben, andere wechselten schnell. Manche Themen waren kurzlebig, andere tauchten immer wieder auf, wie die Frage nach Nachhaltigkeit oder nach Fairness im Verhältnis der Kontinente. Die Abkürzung ANSA (und die Bezeichnung „ANSAs“ für unsere Mitglieder) blieb erhalten, doch das historisch geerbte „Subsahara“ im Namen wurde abgelegt und so heißt der Verein nun „Afrika Netzwerk für Studierende und Alumni“. Damit wird unser Fokus auf den gesamten Kontinent klarer – und dass wir sowohl Alumni als auch Studierende hier in Deutschland vernetzen.

Wir drücken alle die Daumen, dass wir unsere Konferenz wie geplant vor Ort in Bielefeld abhalten können. Dafür achten wir natürlich auch wieder besonders auf Hygiene – und haben uns deshalb auch entschieden das beliebte Team Cooking dieses Jahr nochmal „auf Eis zu legen“. Möglichkeiten für Austausch und Erweiterung des eigenen Horizontes bietet unsere Konferenz trotzdem reichlich. Wir möchten uns ganz herzlich bei allen im Konferenz Orga-Team bedanken, aber natürlich auch bei allen anderen Arbeitsgruppen von Media & Live Streaming, Networking, ANSA Insights bis zur ANSA Photo Exhibition. Sie alle – und dazu einige engagierte Einzel-ANSAs – haben etwas zur Konferenz beigetragen und/oder zum Rückblick auf unsere gemeinsamen 10 Jahre als ANSAs. Wie auch die Tätigkeit im Vorstand ist all dieses ehrenamtlich. Abschließend danken wir natürlich auch dem DAAD für die jahrelange finanzielle Unterstützung unserer Veranstaltungen.



Und zum Schluss noch ein persönlicher Kommentar: Für unsere Vorstandsvorsitzende Alex war es nicht leicht, sich zwischen der ANSA-Konferenz in Bielefeld und der Hochzeit ihrer besten Freundin zu entscheiden. Deshalb wird sie bei der diesjährigen Konferenz leider nicht persönlich dabei sein. Trotz allem konnte ANSA seit dem Beginn der Vorbereitungen für unsere Jubiläums-Konferenz auf ihr Engagement setzen. Ihre Ideen und ihre Stärken hat sie eingebracht und ist so in Gedanken dabei. Herzlichen Dank, liebe Alex.

Euch allen wünschen wir nun noch viel Spaß und freuen uns mit euch auf die nächste ANSA-Dekade!

**Der
Andreas, Alex, Eduardo, Temitope, Yvonne**

ANSA-Vorstand

Welcoming Note by the ANSA Board

Dear ANSAs,
Dear Conference Participants,

With this conference, we celebrate “10 years of ANSA”, but in reality, our story has started even earlier: In 2009, for the first time, former Germans DAAD scholarship holders who studied, researched, or worked in Africa were invited to network by the DAAD Department for Sub-Saharan Africa. The participants rapidly decided that African scholarship holders should also be present at the next meeting. In autumn 2011, the “Alumni Netzwerk Subsahara Afrika”, or ANSA e.V., was formally founded. Since then, the Association has regularly organized interdisciplinary conferences in which academics and other professionals come together, who would otherwise not necessarily meet – from all disciplines ranging from social to natural sciences. The connecting element: experiences in Africa and Germany – funded by the DAAD or PROMOS.

Together, ideas and project groups were born, magazines, photo exhibitions, regional meetings and more took place. There was always a mixture of continuity and exchange. Some driving forces remained; others quickly changed. Some topics were short-lived, others kept cropping up, like the question of sustainability or fairness in relation to the continents. The abbreviation ANSA (and the name “ANSAs” for our members) was retained, but the historically inherited “Sub-Saharan” in the name was dropped, and the association is now called “Afrika Netzwerk für Studierende und Alumni”. This way our focus on the whole continent became clearer – as well as the fact that we connect both, alumni and scholarship holders, here in Germany.



We keep our fingers crossed that our conference can take place in-person in Bielefeld as planned. To that end, we take hygiene measures especially serious again – and have thus decided to put a hold on our popular Team Cooking for another year. There will be plenty of chances to expand one’s horizon and to interact and exchange ideas. We would like to extend our thanks to all of you active in the Conference Orga Team, as well as everyone in the other working groups from Media & Live Streaming, Networking, and ANSA Insights to the ANSA Photo Exhibition. They all – as well as some active individual ANSAs – have contributed to the conference and/or to our “looking back” at our joint 10 years as ANSAs. All of this work is done voluntarily, without payment. Concluding, we would also like to express our thankfulness to the DAAD for its continued financial support of our events.

And finally, a personal note: For our chairperson of the board, Alex, it was not easy to choose between the ANSA conference in Bielefeld and the wedding of her best friend. That is why, unfortunately, she will not be able to participate in person at this year’s conference. Despite this, ANSA has counted on her commitment since the beginning of the preparations of our anniversary conference. We deeply feel her strengths and ideas taking part in our conference. Thank you, dear Alex.

And now, we wish all of you a lot of fun and are looking forward to the next decade of ANSA!

The ANSA Board
Andreas, Alex, Eduardo, Temitope, Yvonne



Thematic Focus of the Conference

“10 Years of ANSA:

Past, Present and Future as a Network between Africa and Germany”

Our Association intends to continue to serve as a link between Germans and Africans in the multiple dimensions of cooperation. To this end, with this year's conference, ANSA intends to look back on its 10 years of participation in sociocultural, economic, and political relations between Africa and Germany, and from new projections in the present, look forward to a future of greater solidarity and fraternity between both peoples.

As part of this Anniversary Conference, we want to look back on a decade of ANSA history, see where we are currently and outline where we can go. At the same time, we want the topic of “past, present and future” to be understood as a Framework theme for our interdisciplinary contributions by ANSA members and other DAAD / PROMOS alumni / scholarship holders. Our questions for participant contributions, whether for humanities scholars, social or natural scientists, or even practitioners, are:

- Past: What has changed in your (scientific or professional) field in the last 10 years?
- Present: Where is the field located in the current reality of life for people in Africa and Germany?
- Future: How can we generate new ideas and actions to better serve the interaction between Africa and Germany?

Together we want to learn from the past, shape the present within our radius of action together, to contribute to a future worth living in. The keynote speaker are experts who will help to combine these three perspectives in a meaningful way. Through networking sessions, we want to initiate many small and large collaborations to take full advantage of the interdisciplinary nature of ANSA.

General information

Address Haus Neuland
Senner Hellweg 493
33689 Bielefeld



Getting there Please book your trains to Oerlinghausen: Bahnhof Oerlinghausen. There will be frequent shuttles from the station to Haus Neuland between 12:40 and 15:10.

Please make sure you provide us with your approximate arrival time at “Bahnhof Oerlinghausen” through this form:

<https://forms.gle/eVKqXR94mN3aWNe19>

until Sunday, 8 August 2021. In the same form, you also indicate your departure time for the last day of the conference.

Arrival Friday afternoon

Arrival times are from 1PM on Friday, 20 August. We will have some activities on Friday afternoon, organized to get together and meet without following a strict program. This is to get to know each other before sitting in conference rooms together, and we invite everyone to be there as early as possible!

There will be no lunch on Friday, so please make sure to arrange your own. There will be coffee around 3pm and the official program will then start with a city tour at 4pm.

A Note on Covid



Due to the currently low infection rates, we are planning to hold the conference in person. However, we ask all participants to follow some rules to keep us all safe. All participants are required to be either fully vaccinated or recovered, or to provide a negative antigen quick test result from within the past 24 hours before arrival at the venue. This is a requirement by the venue. **Anyone who cannot provide a valid certificate of vaccination, recovery or a negative test will not be allowed to check in.**

If tested positive, participants must not travel to the event. In case of a positive test, please inform us immediately and try to cancel your train tickets.

In the shared spaces of the venue everyone is asked to wear a medical face mask covering mouth and nose. Inside the conference rooms you may take it off only when seated. The only exception are speakers, who can take their masks off when presenting and keeping a safe distance between themselves and the audience. We will do our best to keep the rooms ventilated. Finally, we ask everyone to keep our group self-contained. That is, please do not meet friends and family in the area or go out in Bielefeld just before or during the conference.

In case infection rates rise to critically high values before the conference, we will not meet locally, and hold the conference digitally instead.



Conference Program

Friday, 20 August 2021

From 1:00 pm	Arrival and registration at accommodation Afternoon activities - getting together, games, discussions
2:30 pm - 3:45 pm	Coffee
3:55 pm	Departure by bus for tour
4:00 pm - 6:30 pm	Guided walking tour through Bielefeld
6:30 pm - 7:00 pm	Networking
7:00 pm	Dinner
8:30 pm	Evening program

Saturday, 21 August 2021

from 7:30 am	Breakfast
8:50 am	Arrive in main conference room & take seats
9:00 am	Start & Welcome: Looking back at 10 years of ANSA
9:25 am	Welcome Note by Heidi Wedel, DAAD Alumni Department (remote)
9:45 am	Keynote by Carla Dietzel , ANSA Founding Member & Former Board Member
10:15 am	Coffee break
10:30 am	Keynote: How living in Europe taught me to write about Africa by Edith Kimani , Kenyan Journalist for <i>Deutsche Welle</i>
11:15 am	Announcements & handing out of Corona tests
11:45 am	Lunch & Covid-19 testing with antigen quick tests
1:00 pm	Energizer
1:15 pm	Keynote: Role of the African Diaspora in the German investment strategy in Africa: Challenges and opportunities by Clément Klutse , Founder of the <i>Night of African Entrepreneurs</i> and Togo-German politician



2:00 pm	Panel Discussion
3:00 pm	Coffee Break
3:15 pm	World café for ANSA Working groups
4:00 pm	Participants input - Slot 1 (parallel) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Labor Market Participation of African Women Refugees and Immigrants in Germany by Salsawit Kassaye2) #FeesMustFall - Students, Smartphones and Social Media: Digital Agency and the rise of a new generation on South Africas Post-Apartheid campuses by Matthias Fritz José Schulze3) (Ir)Relevance of Peace? Peace in the context of the conflict-displacement nexus by Nadine Segadlo
5:00 pm	Coffee break
5:15 pm	Participants input - Slot 2 (parallel) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Indian-South African networks in past and present South Africa by Julia Koch2) Epistemology and social change in postcolonial Africa by Osee N'tcha3) Community tourism: using the past to generate strategies for a sustainable future by Maria Hetzer
6:15 pm	Closing remarks
6:30 pm	End of conference part 1
7:00 pm	African dinner
8:30 pm	Evening program



Sunday, 22 August 2021

From 7:30 am	Breakfast & Check-out from the rooms
9:00 am	Announcements
9:15 am	Members assembly (including motions) Board election
~ 11:30 am	Coffee Break & Counting of Results
12:00 pm	Announcing results of election & motions Wrap up / networking
1:00 pm	Lunch
2:00 pm	What is ahead for ANSA? Closing remarks
3:00 pm	Optional: Gatherings of Working Groups (ANSA Insights, Conference, Media & Live-streaming, Networking) Optional: Gathering of new ANSA board
4:00 pm	End of the conference and departure

Departure

Please book your trains back home from Oerlinghausen: Bahnhof Oerlinghausen. There will be frequent shuttles from Haus Neuland to the station between 14:35 and 16:05.

Please note that the time indicated in the form for drop-off is when the shuttle would leave Haus Neuland, so please be in front of the hostel with your luggage 10 minutes before the time indicated in this form:

<https://forms.gle/eVKqXR94mN3aWNe19>

Note: it is the same form as that where you submitted your arrival time. Please submit until Sunday, 8 August 2021.

Please note that there is no ticket machine at Bahnhof Oerlinghausen, so train tickets need to be bought in advance or online.



Keynote Abstracts

Looking back at 10 years of ANSA

by **Carla Dietzel**, Founding member of ANSA, Member of the ANSA board for many years

Looking back at ten years of ANSA means looking back at 10 years of people talking and exchanging, at ten years of content and relations, at ANSA internal and external developments. I will look back at how we put content into the aim of "knowledge transfer between Germany and Africa" as it is written in our statute: in conferences on topics like climate change, sustainability, economics, education, development. And maybe more importantly I will look back at how we filled the goals of "promoting international relations" - also set in our statute - with life: through team cooking and "helping hands" we have created a space in which we can get to know each other, not only as scholars and professionals. But as people with creative ideas and enthusiasm for exchange. One can call it networking. We call it ANSA.

How living in Europe taught me to write about Africa

by **Edith Kimani**, Kenyan journalist for *Deutsche Welle*

It is easy to make the assumption that just because one comes from a particular region, they know all there is to know about the place. This was one of the many lessons that Berlin presented me when I relocated there for work. As a born and raised Kenyan, working for a German news station, I have come to understand the importance of nuance and context. I will be presenting some of the key lessons I have picked up working out of both continents. I will also make suggestions on how we can be more responsible consumers and teaching you how to spot ethical story telling from exploitative and misleading narratives.

Role of the African Diaspora in the German investment strategy in Africa: Challenges and opportunities

by **Clément Klutse**, Founder of *The Night of African Entrepreneurs* and *Klutse Management Consulting* and member of the district parliament Hamburg-Nord

Africa is still in the grip of the COVID and economic emergency. From a German point of view, developments on the African continent are a question of fate for

Europe. Overcoming poverty by investing to create prosperity while at the same time

preserving the natural foundations of life, is the objective that Germany wants to promote in partnership with African countries.

Meanwhile in Germany, around every fifth entrepreneur has a migration background. Over half of the newly emerging companies in Germany are founded by people with a migration background, of which 2% are from people of African origin.

Diaspora Africans can play a vital role in supporting German businesses in Africa, navigating them through informal trade barriers and also having an impact in lowering business costs between their country of origin and Germany.

The presentation will focus on strengthening the skills of the African diaspora:

- Raising awareness of the African diaspora for economic development
- cooperation
- Business Management
- Business ethics
- Use their comparative advantages and knowledge of the location
- Contribute to intercultural competence

Participant Input Abstracts

The labour market participation of refugee African women in Germany

by **Salsawit Kassaye**, African German Information Center, former University of Erfurt

The number of asylum seeker and refugee women has increased over the past years in Germany. However, the labour market integration of female refugees and asylum seekers is very low compared to male refugees and other immigrants. Particularly African women asylum seekers and refugees labour market participation is very limited. The aim of this study is to investigate the major bottleneck that holds back female asylum seekers and refugees from integration into the labour market in Germany. The findings revealed that, refugee and asylum seeker women

have overall limited chance to work and to invest in human capital. Even though the German government designed several projects to help refugee women to integrate into the labour

market, their participation is still very low. This is mainly because refugee women have multiple responsibilities at home and don't have the time to work in the public sphere. In addition, the patriarchal social structures in the refugee origin country and the traditional gender role given to women prevent them to integrate in the labour market. Furthermore, refugee women's low educational background, limited working experience and lack of German language skills are among the barriers that prevent them from integration. It is recommended that providing a counseling service, short-term job training and German language training bears a high return in terms of improving the labour market participation of asylum seeker and refugee women. In addition, the integration policies, programs and the labor market integrations measures should be gender sensitivity.

#FeesMustFall

Students, Smartphones and Social Media: Digital Agency and the rise of a new generation on South Africa's Post-Apartheid campuses

by **Matthias Fritz José Schulze**

„We have been called the lost generation, but tomorrow we will show them“. My interlocutors excitement proved to be right: what started initially as a small protest on the 12th of October 2015 against planned fee increments at the University of The Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, turned into a nationwide youth led movement against economic exclusion in South Africa's inherited system of tertiary education. The young leaders of South Africa's largest campus protests since 1976 voicefully addressed unresolved questions of „institutional and personal racism“ (Maxwele 2016) and fought for the substantiation of their constitutional rights and unfulfilled promises of the Post-Apartheid-State, mainly: equality. Social Media played a pivotal role in the success of the #FeesMustFall campaign and proved once again their indispensable function as an amplifier of social movements. Spearheaded by Wits students and vocal activists, the Twitter hashtag #FeesMustFall rapidly turned into a flexibly applicable slogan of the entire campaign, dominated the traffic on Twitter and mobilised ten thousands of students. The campaign reached its climax on the 23rd of October 2015 when approximately 20.000 students from all over South Africa voiced their demands for free quality education at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. Drawing from my ethnographic fieldwork during the #FeesMustFall campaign, I argue that South Africa's student protests represent the attempt to reclaim South Africa's suspended future of an equal society by challenging the grim continuities of the past in the present.

(Ir)Relevance of Peace? Peace in the context of the conflict-displacement nexus

by **Nadine Segadlo**, University of Osnabrück

What do we know about 'peace' when it comes to conflict-induced displacement? This presentation explores the role(s) peace play and the meanings ascribed to peace in Forced Migration Studies. It shows that a large majority of research literature available reflects how conflicts contribute to displacement, what risks of violence affect displaced people, and how they cope with respective dangers. However, this focus on risks overshadows meanings attributed to peace, which is in fact insufficiently addressed and explored in studies about the conflict-displacement nexus. If mentioned, peace is noted as a necessity for displaced people to return to places of origin, as 'peace education' provided by humanitarian agencies, or displaced people being framed as potential 'destabilisers' for peace processes. Such neglect exists not only in Forced Migration Studies but also in Peace and Conflict Studies. Although a large body of scholarship has arisen in Peace and Conflict Studies also investigating actors' contributions to peace processes, displaced people have not yet been attended to here either. Hence, the review reveals that research about peace in general and displaced people's understandings of and practices for peace in particular are widely lacking.

This presentation is based on a semi-systematic review of research about violent conflict and displacement published between 1980 and 2020, which is currently reviewed for publication in the *Refugee Survey Quarterly*. The review was conducted together with Ulrike Krause as part of the research project "*Women, Forced Migration – and Peace? Peacebuilding Practices of Women in Refugee Camps*" carried out at Osnabrück University and funded by the German Foundation for Peace Research.

Indian-South African networks in past and present South Africa

by **Julia Koch**, University of Göttingen, former University of Münster

From 1860-1911 the British had set up a scheme of 'indentured labour', sending approximately 150 000 people as workers to South Africa, mainly to engage in the cane sugar production of what is today the province of KwaZulu-Natal. An uncountable number of traders, teachers and priests followed, often using well established Indian Ocean (or AfriAsian Sea) networks. With the unification of South Africa after the so-called Anglo-Boer wars in 1910 and the subsequent establishment of white minority rule, the presence of people of Indian origin increasingly featured as a "problem" for policy makers and post-

empire nation building efforts. Only after a hundred years, in 1961, when South Africa became a republic, the "Indian" population was granted citizenship rights.

My presentation is based on ethnographic field research I conducted between 2008 and 2017 in Gujarat/India and in several areas of South Africa. I 'followed' people whose migration trajectories connected globally. After the end of Apartheid, when migration to South Africa became possible again, a new thread of Indian-South African relations was spun across the Afrasian Sea. I looked at the several layers of connectedness and the idioms of belonging – to South Africa, to India, to the Islamic Sunna and to the social unit of 'caste', many of my interlocutors adhered to.

Epistemologie und sozialer Wandel im postkolonialen Afrika: Zu einer retrospektiv- und prospektiv-kritischen Auseinandersetzung by **Osee N'tcha**, University of Osnabrück

Ein lineares Durchfliegen der Weltgeschichte in der Kolonialen und postkolonialen Zeit weist auf, dass die „Mission Civilisatrice“ des kolonialen Projekts grundsätzlich und inhaltlich nicht von dem postkolonialen Entwicklungspolitischen Unternehmen divergiert.

Dies führte viele DenkerInnen und Denker Lateinamerikas und Afrikas die Entwicklungsprojekte als neokolonialistische Tools, die damals kolonisierten Länder in sozio-ökonomischer Unterlegenheit beizubehalten und die schon vorhandene Überlegenheit des Westens zu perpetuieren zu lassen.

Dieser Vortrag setzt sich zum Ziel, die Erkenntnistheorie und den sozialen Wandel (im afrikanischen Raum) hinsichtlich der westlichen Präsenz herauszuarbeiten. Auf den postkolonialen Reflexionen des Philologen V-Y Mudimbe beruht diese Auseinandersetzung. Mudimbe geht davon aus, dass es den derzeitigen SozialwissenschaftlerInnen Afrikas obliegt, die "colonial library" infrage zu stellen, um einen authentischen erkenntnistheoretischen Diskurs auf die Beine stellen zu können. Analog zu der lateinamerikanischen Decolonial Turn (wo eine Dekolonialität der Erkenntnis erfordert wird) plädiert Mudimbe für eine Suche nach einem afrikanischen epistemologischen Paradigma, damit der epistemologischen Entfremdung entgangen werden kann.

Andere prominenten Denker wie Amselle, Ki-Zerbo, Appiah usw. werden nicht außer Acht gelassen, zumal ihre lehrreichen Überlegungen dazu beitragen, das dekoloniale Projekt mit Hoffnung anzusprechen.

Folgende Fragen werden eingegangen:



Welche Rolle spielte damals die europäische erkenntnistheoretische Produktion im sowohl politischen als im sozial-ökonomischen Milieu in Afrika? Welchen Einfluss hat heute die euro-amerikanische Entwicklungspolitik (in den verschiedenen Bereichen: Ökonomie, Wissenschaft usw...) generell im politisch-sozialen Feld entkolonialisierter Länder? Was wäre perspektiverweise und prospektiverweise eine ideale Kooperation Nord-Süd bzw. Deutschland-Afrika, ohne dass sie mit einer immerhin gewissen kulturellen Überlegenheit des Einen über den Anderen befleckt wird? Welchen Beitrag können heute Initiativen wie ANSA dazu leisten?

Community tourism: using the past to generate strategies for a sustainable future

by **Maria Hetzer**

The anthropology of tourism has shown that tourism has served many different purposes in the past. In this session, we will discuss strategies of community tourism to operationalise the concept of sustainability. This entails an analysis of the stakeholders involved in the business both human and non-human and their radically diverse opportunities to influence the design of the tourism encounter and its industry. Global tourism infrastructures and economic imbalances; the agency of international NGOs, local government and political administration; the needs of local tourism businesses as well as individual tourist decisions all come into play to form a complex paradigm for more sustainable perspectives on tourism.

On the one hand, the tourism discourse emphasises greener modes of travel, such as avoiding short time fly-in travel or mass tourism, and thus conceptualises sustainability as impact of slow modes of environmental tourism. On the other hand, the images that are produced and utilised to sell and consume the tourist experience are of major importance. Offering a unique glimpse on local people, history and culture, community tourism may seem unambiguous in this respect. However, it tends to intensify local resource conflicts, reinforce political inequalities and ethnic hegemonies. For example, colonial heritage as an asset to design the tourist experience leads to a failing appreciation of the diversity of contemporary local life and history.

Together, we will outline how the concept of sustainability in tourism helps to address the many issues contemporary societies face in the context of resource conflicts intensified by climate change. The input is based primarily on data collected during research carried out in Tanzania on local conflicts relating to heritage tourism. In addition, my findings from a current analysis of future modes of Berlin tourism after Covid will steer us towards Western European developments in tourism and their viability in African contexts.