



American Council of Learned Societies

African Humanities Program in Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda 2009-2010

List of Residential Sites for the African Humanities Program

The following institutions have agreements with the African Humanities Program to accommodate residencies for all or part of an AHP fellowship period. Typical residencies are 4-6 months. Applicants wishing to arrange a residency should complete the form on residential stipends included in the application packet. The applicant should specify a research/writing site, indicate the proposed dates and tenure of residence at the site, estimate travel expenses to and from the site, and provide a rationale for choosing the specific site.

1. The International Institute for Advanced Studies of Cultures, Institutions, and Economic Enterprise (IIAS) in Adenta (near Accra), Ghana.

The International Institute for the Advanced Study of Cultures, Institutions and Economic Enterprise (IIAS) has been established to pursue multi-disciplinary research into African cultures, institutions (legal, social, cultural, political, economic, health), enterprise and everyday life as a platform for institutional reform and the creation of more supple structures to meet new challenges. IIAS is organized around seven core fellows with established careers in history, economics, traditional governance, gender and policy studies, cultural and literary studies, law, social psychology and health. Its offices at Adenta, close to the University of Ghana campus, enable close relations with the University of Ghana, although IIAS is autonomous. The Institute will affiliate scholars from outside of Ghana in the category of visiting fellows, who might work independently or collaboratively with the Institute's core fellows. See www.interias.com for more details.

2. The West African Research Center (WARC) in Dakar, Senegal

WARC is a center for African scholarly exchange that encourages research primarily but not exclusively on West Africa. WARC promotes scholarly research by providing visiting researchers with a research library and computer facilities, as well as a forum for sharing ideas and research findings. Although the substantive focus of most research at WARC concerns West Africa, WARC welcomes scholars from other parts of Africa to take up residence for writing on topics related to any African subject. WARC residents have the opportunity to discuss their work with colleagues from other countries and other regions of Africa. See www.warc-croa.org for more details.

3. The Centre of Humanities Research (CHR) of the University of the Western Cape in Cape Town, South Africa

The Centre of Humanities Research strives to develop unifying and interdisciplinary themes in the humanities that will enable a renewal of its study in Africa. The CHR enables a scholarly environment for discussion and debate of this overarching theme through weekly seminar

series, graduate fellowship discussions, reading groups and peer reviewed publications. The leading fellowship research platform of the CHR is the Programme on the Study of the Humanities in Africa (PSHA). The PSHA brings together masters, doctoral, postdoctoral fellows and faculty into a discussion on constructing new directions in humanities research. In addition to the PSHA the centre hosts the Investigation of Multilingual Practices and Cities in Transition, colloquia on War and the Everyday in Africa, the African Programme in Museums and Heritage Studies (taught and convened by the History Department). The Centre has also hosted several international exchanges with the Interdisciplinary Centre for the Study of Global Change at the University of Minnesota and the Human Sciences Research Council's Democracy and Governance programme. The CHR houses the impressive AMAC and Community Arts Project collection consisting of more than three thousand works of art and is the home of the acclaimed journal *Kronos: Journal of Southern African Histories*. The CHR plans a bold and exciting programme going forward. It aims to build new research platforms in the humanities and a conducive environment for post graduate and faculty research initiatives. See http://www.uwc.ac.za/index.php?module=cms&action=showfulltext&id=gen11Srv7Nme54_2333_1210050419&parent=gen11Srv7Nme54_5363_1210050418&menustate=chr for more details.

4. The Makerere Institute of Social Research in Kampala, Uganda

The Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR), formerly the East African Institute of Social Research (EAISR), was established in 1948 with a mandate to coordinate planning of research on a regional basis, organize comparative studies of relevant problems, provide teaching materials for the regional universities and operate as a research centre for both regional and international scholars. MISR operates as one of the main research arms for the nation's leading University, conducting multidisciplinary research for both academic and policy purposes and also operates as a conduit for enhancing the research capacity of the University. Over the years, MISR has built for itself a reputation as a centre of excellence in multi-disciplinary research, attracting both local and international scholars. MISR aims to serve as a centre of interdisciplinary research relating to social problems in Africa and, through the initiation, facilitation, and dissemination of research, to work toward a cultural theory of development. In addition, MISR provides publication services for research works conducted under its auspices. See <http://misr.mak.ac.ug/index.html> for more details.