

Bayreuth International Graduate School of African Studies

BIGSAS Colloquium in the Knowledge Lab of the Africa Multiple Cluster of Excellence

Thursday, 3 November 2022, 4–6pm / presented in S58 (RWI) & online via Zoom

03:50 pm	Opening of the virtual conference room
04:00 – 04:10 pm	Opening address by the Dean of BIGSAS, Prof. Dr. Andrea Behrends
04:10 – 04:45 pm	<p>Godelive Batano Kusimwa</p> <p><i>„Child labour in cobalt artisanal mining zone of Kolwezi, DRC“</i></p> <p>Introduced by Prof. Dr. Martin Doevenspeck</p> <p>Discussant: Prof. Dr. Jana Hönke</p>
04:55 – 05:30 pm	<p>Usman Ahmad</p> <p><i>“Unfaithful Translation Decisions to Reflect Cultural Sensitivity in the Hausa Translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights”</i></p> <p>Introduced by PD. Dr. Eric Anchimbe</p> <p>Discussant: Monika Rohmer</p>

Participation in Person:

The Colloquium will take place in the Seminar Room S58 (RW I Building) on the campus.

Participation via Zoom:

<https://uni-bayreuth.zoom.us/j/68396130569?pwd=K250OG9IS3F3OXVrdUFBL2UzUIFSZz09>

Meeting ID: 683 9613 0569 / Passcode: 897688

Godelive Batano Kusimwa – Child labour in cobalt artisanal mining zone of Kolwezi, DRC

The transition to green energy in the North requires the extraction of mineral resources in the South. One critical resource is cobalt ore, which is used in the manufacture of lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles and cellphones. As consumer demand for these products increases, so does the need for cobalt. The DRC is the largest producer of cobalt from mines accounting for 120,000 tons in 2021. With 30% of Congolese mineral exports, the share of artisanal mining in total production is of great importance. The sector at the upstream of the value chain provides livelihoods to hundreds of thousands of miners and their families.

Several reports from human rights organizations attest that children are working in hazardous conditions in the south of the country even if child labour in the mines is classified in the category of worst form of child labour by the International Labour Organization.

In this talk I will briefly present the general research questions of my PhD project and a short review of the first article.

My case study is Kolwezi, in the Lualaba province. This region, known as the world's cobalt capital, has experienced several changes related to the cobalt boom. I analyse child labour through the lenses of critical modern slavery, socialization, and labour precarity. This allows me to move beyond a narrow work-free child labour argument to account for the complexity of child participation in artisanal mining in developing country context. The study draws on semi-structured interviews, observation, and focus group discussions with different stakeholders in Kolwezi. Underscoring previous investigations, preliminary findings underline the role of poverty in children's involvement in artisanal mining.

Usman Ahmad - Unfaithful Translation Decisions to Reflect Cultural Sensitivity in the Hausa Translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

This presentation is part of Ph.D. research Project, A Study of English-Hausa Translation of Legal Documents. It examines the translation decisions in solving problems where the source text contradicts the target's linguistics, religious or cultural norms in English-Hausa translations. It analyzes the Hausa translation of the 30 articles Universal Declaration of Human Rights Document and identifies how the socio-cultural settings in Northern Nigeria influence the translator's decisions when translating. The paper adopts Nord's (2005) Text-oriented Translation Analysis as its analytical framework. The paper argues that the English-Hausa translator of the UN's declaration of human rights has many reasons to add, omit or change something from the source text when it is contrary to the common perception of the target audience. These reasons include pleasing the readers to achieve the aim of translating the document into different languages, as it can only be achieved when the document is accepted and disseminated. The translator's life and integrity could be endangered when the work contradicts the Hausa people's shared beliefs.