

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PROMOTING LANGUAGES, LEVERAGING CULTURES

INVOLVING PEOPLE

2nd Congress of the POCLANDE International network
(People, Cultures, Languages and Development)



27, 28 and 29 October 2021
Kenyatta University, Nairobi (Kenya)

Organisation

Richard M. WAFULA (Kenyatta University, Nairobi)
Vincent OTABA WERE (Kenyatta University, Nairobi)
Jean-Philippe ZOUOGBO (Université de Paris)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

Due to health-related issues, the Congress will be held under a hybrid and multimodal (face-to-face/virtual) arrangement. Registration will be required in both cases (see registration modalities).

2. EXTENSION OF THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS

14th March 2021

3. NEW REGISTRATION MODALITIES

Registration fees remain the same for participants attending the conference in person (see below, "Registration"). For online participants, the registration fee is 30 USD



RATIONALE

POCLANDE (People, Cultures, Languages and Development) network was founded in 2018 with the aim of bringing the correlation between language, culture and development into focus. It seeks to provide a framework for reflection and action for researchers, experts and practitioners, specialists in language studies or other disciplines, who are closely interested in the role of languages/cultures and the involvement of people in the implementation and realization of sustainable development goals. The focus of the POCLANDE network is on a range of thematic areas that emphasize the role of language and culture as drivers of societal development in its broad sense.

In recent times, the notion of sustainable development has gained ground in different aspects of life. This is due to the fact that people are at the heart of sustainable development goals, which, in turn, are a core component of policy decisions by countries, NGOs, international organizations, etc. Sustainable development has since become an integral part of the discourse by most stakeholders in the area of development. It therefore ranks high on policy agendas in spite of the disconnect between proclamations and the reality on the ground.

Moreover, there is a multitude of definitions of this concept, in fact more than 200¹. According to the *Association Adéquations*, an organization working in the area of sustainable development, human rights, international solidarity and cultural diversity, "the aim of sustainable development is to promote, through collective action and over time, economic, social and environmental development centred on the interests, potential and needs of current populations, starting with the most disadvantaged. Sustainable development means not only steadfast (lasting) development, but also development that safeguards life and stability in the long term."² There is evidence that collective work is an important aspect of development, especially for the benefit of the most vulnerable populations. According to the Brundtland Report (1989: 51), sustainable development is "a mode of development that meets the needs of the present time without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"³. The goal is to satisfy the needs and aspirations of populations. These needs are politically, culturally, socially, and economically defined. However, as many

¹ Pearce, A. et Walrath, L. (2000), *Definitions of Sustainability from Literature*, SFI Resources, Technical Report, Georgia Tech.

² <http://www.adequations.org/spip.php?article569>

³ Commission mondiale sur l'environnement et le développement (1989), *Notre avenir à tous*, Éditions du Fleuve.

researchers have demonstrated⁴, the achievement of these goals in many parts of the world is often hampered by linguistic, cultural and even conceptual barriers. Stakeholders and environments in these different parts of the world are diverse. Moreover, motivations, actions, history, expectations and capacities for action do not always match the proposed models.

Since languages and cultures are inseparable from societies, it would seem legitimate to consider them as a pool of resources for sustainable development. The question then arises as to how academicians, researchers and field practitioners can mobilize linguistic and cultural resources to improve people's living conditions. How then can linguistic and cultural barriers be removed in order to contribute to sustainable development, knowing that cultural and linguistic diversity makes it possible to be as close as possible to the people at the community level since local languages and cultures are carriers of relevant knowledge? This debate on languages, cultures and the role of populations as drivers of development is a crucial factor in improving the living conditions of the people themselves. The issues brought about by sustainable development should, so to speak, be analyzed not only in political, economic and social terms but also in sociolinguistic and cultural terms.

It is against this background that the 2nd Congress of the POCLANDE International Network invites researchers, experts and practitioners to innovatively reflect on ways and means of promoting languages⁵, leveraging cultures and involving populations in order to fast track the achievement of sustainable development goals.

Participants are therefore invited to submit abstracts for papers on thematic issues in the area of sustainable development with a focus on one of the components of the congress' central theme.

- ❖ *How to promote languages.*
- ❖ *Why and how to leverage cultures.*
- ❖ *Modalities and actions through which people should be involved.*

THEMATIC AREAS

In order to build on the discussion points above, participants are invited to choose key areas of sustainable development⁶ based on the following thematic areas:

⁴ Bearth, T. (2008), « Language as a key to understanding development from a local perspective: a case study from Ivory Coast », In: Tourneux H. (dir), *Langues, cultures et développement en Afrique*, Paris, Editions Karthala, p. 35-116.

Djité P. (2008), *The sociolinguistics of Development*, Bristol, Multilingual matters.

Tourneux H. (dir.) (2008), *Langues, cultures et développement en Afrique*, Paris, Editions Karthala.

Tourneux H. (2011), *La transmission des savoirs en Afrique*, Paris, Editions Karthala.

Tourneux H. (2015), « Pour une linguistique du développement ». In: S. Bald, Batic Gian Claudio. Symposium on West African Languages. Mar 2014, University of Naples « L'Orientale », 2015. 163-176.

Agresti G. (2019), « La linguistique du développement social. De la théorie au terrain et retour », In : Boudet M. (dir.), *Les langues-cultures, moteurs de démocratie et de développement*, Vulaines-sur-Seine, Editions du Croquant, p. 209-220.

Métangmo-Tatou L. (2019), *Pour une linguistique du développement. Essai d'épistémologie sur l'émergence d'un nouveau paradigme en sciences du langage*. Québec, Éditions Sciences et Bien commun.

Zouogbo J.-Ph. (2019), « Mieux communiquer pour une plus efficacité de l'aide au développement en Afrique subsaharienne francophone », In : Boudet M. (dir.), *Les langues-cultures, moteurs de démocratie et de développement*, Vulaines-sur-Seine, Editions du Croquant, p. 225-240.

⁵ Tourneux (2008 : 8).

⁶ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/objectifs-de-developpement-durable/>

- Linguistics and Communication: communication for development, technical communication, specialized discourse, language development and planning, mobilization of language and cognitive resources.
- Sociolinguistic and policy aspects: language perceptions, actions on language status
- Translation-Adaptation-Interpretation: challenges and innovations
- Local languages, minority languages: strengthening these languages, conceptual enrichment, teaching and transmission of knowledge
- Sharing of experiences and/or innovative approaches for the benefit of populations
- Anthropological and cultural dimensions of sustainable development
- Linguistic diversity: *barrier* (obstacle) to sustainable development or *lever* (protection) of sustainable development?



- Economic costs and benefits of language use in business sectors: audiovisual, language industry, the power of languages on the Internet, etc.

The POCLANDE International Network is committed to establishing a link between its scientific event and the sociolinguistic and cultural developments in the host country. For this reason, the Nairobi congress will be marked by some special events.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Round table on linguistic rights**, with the participation of officials who have recently contributed to the amendment of Kenyan legislation to make Swahili an official language.
- **Linguistic and Cultural Fair**, with the presentation of local initiatives and products by Kenyan communities that illustrate the contribution of language and culture to sustainable development.
- **Cultural event (Half day) and excursion**

SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS

Abstracts for papers should be half a page long, in either English or French. They should include: the title of the paper, the surname(s), first name(s), host institution(s) and e-mail address of the author(s), followed by five keywords and a few essential bibliographic references.

Abstracts should be sent to the following addresses:

poclande@gmail.com

were.vincent@ku.ac.ke

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

All information regarding hotels and other details will be communicated at a later date.

Registration fees (excluding dinner) ⁷

- University lecturers/professors, researchers and experts : 100 USD
- PhD candidates : 80 USD
- Members of the POCLANDE International Network: 50 USD
- Online participants: USD 30

Payment methods

- Bank transfer
- Transfert Western Union or Money Gram in the name of *Vincent Were*
- Cash payment on arrival⁸

⁷ This fee covers the congress bag, coffee/tea breaks, lunches and publication of the congress proceedings. The congress dinner is not included and will be paid for separately.

⁸ In this case, the fees will be increased by 20%.

Organization Committee

Richard WAFULA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Grace BUNYI – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Milcah CHOKAH – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Leonard CHACHA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Eunice NYAMASYO – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Peter WEKESA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Pacifica OKEMWA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Dismas NKEZABERA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Hillary MULAMA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Vincent WERE – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Jean-Philippe ZOUOGBO – Université de Paris
(France)

Scientific Committee

Giovanni AGRESTI – Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

Thomas BEARTH – University of Zurich (Switzerland)

Grace BUNYI – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Alfred BUREGEYA – University of Nairobi (Kenya)

Leonard CHACHA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Milcah CHOKAH – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Paulin G. DJITE – (Côte d’Ivoire and Australie)

Amélie HIEN – Université Laurentienne (Canada)

Isidore KAZADI – Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (Kenya)

Aimée-Danielle LEZOU KOFFI – Université Felix Houphouët-Boigny (Côte d’Ivoire)

Françoise LE LIÈVRE – University of Galatasaray (Turkey)

Dismas NKEZABERA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Eunice NYAMASYO – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Akin ODEBUNMI – University of Ibadan (Nigeria)/University of Freiburg (Germany)

Palakyém Stephen MOUZOU – Université de Kara (Togo)

Jacques SILUE SASSONGO – Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny (Côte d’Ivoire)

Henry TOURNEUX – CNRS (France)

Richard WAFULA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Vincent WERE – Kenyatta University (Kenya) Dismas

NKEZABERA – Kenyatta University (Kenya)

Karen FERREIRA-MEYERS – University of Eswatini (Eswatini)

Jean-Philippe ZOUOGBO – Université de Paris (France)

Timelines

4th January 2021: Second call for abstracts

15th February 2021: **Third call for papers**

14th March 2021: Deadline for submission of abstracts

15th April 2021: Notification to authors

1st May 2021: Opening of registration

1st September 2021: End of registration

