



Language

Ajayi, Titilope, [#MeToo, Africa and the politics of transnational activism](#) [1], 2018

Debates of the reasons why the Western #MeToo campaign didn't spread as much in the African continent as it did in the US, UK, France, India and China. The article also briefly outlines the various campaigns that have evolved instead, such as #EndRapeCulture in South Africa; #MyDressisMyChoice in Uganda and Kenya; #BeingfemaleinNigeria. Other protests includes #Nopiwouma ('I will not shut up') and #Doyna ('That's enough') in Senegal

See also <http://theconversation.com/metoo-isnt-big-in-africa-but-women-have-launched-their-own-versions-112328> [2]

Anyang' Nyong'o, Peter, [Popular Struggles for Democracy](#) [3], ed. [Anyang' Nyong'o, Peter](#) [4], London, Zed Books, 1987, pp. 288

Contributors provide case studies of Morocco, Uganda, People's Republic of Congo, South Africa, Ghana, Liberia, Kenya and Swaziland.

Dulani, Boniface, [Democracy Movements as Bulwarks against Presidential Usurpation of Power: Lessons from the Third-Term Bids in Malawi, Namibia, Uganda and Zambia](#) [5], Stichproben, no. 20, 2011, pp. 115-139

Franceschet, Susan ; Krook, Mona Lena ; Tan, Netina, [The Palgrave Handbook of Women's Political Rights](#) [6], ed. [Ennaji, Moha](#) [7], [Sadiqi, Fatima](#) [8], [Vintges, Karen](#) [9], London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2019, pp. 784

Covers women's political rights across all major regions of the world, focusing both on women's right to vote and women's right to run for political office. The countries explored are Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, South Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States, Uganda, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.

Gifford, Paul, [African Christianity: Its Public Role](#) [10], London, C. Hurst, 1998, pp. 368

Christian Churches have been important in quite a few African movements. This book analyses different churches – Catholic, Protestant (mainstream), Evangelical, Pentecostal and Independent – and their beliefs, and also assesses their role in the emerging of civil society. Case studies of four countries: Ghana, Uganda, Zambia and Cameroon.

Muzee, Hannah ; Endeley, Joyce B. Mbongo, ["Sister Robert, sister John": Enhancing women's voices and gendered membership of the Uganda Women Parliamentary Association](#) [11], Agenda, Vol. 33, no. 2, 2019, pp. 22-31

This article focuses primarily on the Ugandan Women's Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) as a key part of the wider women's movement in Uganda. It considers how women members of parliament were able to give more prominence to women's concerns in policy debates, but also how they were strengthened, when pressing for gender-sensitive laws and policies, by women's collective backing. The findings also show that success in achieving laws such as Domestic Violence Act and Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation was due to collaborating with male legislators, some of whom joined UWOPA.



Tripp, Aili Mari, [Women and Politics in Uganda](#) [12], Kampala and Wisconsin, James Currey, Fountain Publishers and the University of Wisconsin Press, 2000, pp. 336

Tripp, Aili Mari, [African Women's Movements: Transforming Political Landscapes. Changing Political Landscapes](#) [13], Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2009, pp. 280

Focuses on Cameroon, Uganda and Mozambique within wider African context.

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