
Discussion published by Martina Biondi on Monday, February 14, 2022

**Deadline:** 2\(^{nd}\) March 2022

**Venue:** Urbino (Italy) 29\(^{th}\) June - 1st July 2022

**Conference:** [ASAI](https://asai.org) (Italian Association for African Studies) *Third millennium Africas in the global world. Challenges, reconfigurations, and opportunities*

**Panel's convenors:**

- Anna Baldinetti - Full professor in History of Africa, University of Perugia
- Martina Biondi – PhD candidate in History of Africa, University of Perugia

The panel aims to investigate the establishment of Arab African and trans-African solidarity networks from a historical perspective. Since 1950s, the Cold War imposed a world polarization and posed a serious a global nuclear threat. Some African countries rejected this global framework. They joint the Non-Aligned Movement and the Afro-Asian solidarity movement aiming to reconfigure the geopolitical system (Prashad, 2007; Westad, 2017). Notably, Egypt played a crucial role in shaping the Non-Aligned Movement and drawing the projects of international solidarity’s formation. Cairo hosted the Afro-Asian People’s Solidarity Organization (Abou-El-Fadl, 2019) and became a fervent intellectual and political center of solidarity initiatives. Activists, translators, and delegates of the several conferences held in Cairo were committed to renewing the international political agenda, promoting ideals of transcontinental solidarity, pacifism, and cooperation among independent nations (McGregor and Hearman, 2017). The analysis of Arab African and trans-African international trajectories and solidarity practices, promoted by state and non-state actors, can contribute to a better understanding of African response to the Cold War’s and anticolonial challenges. Therefore, the panel is open to contributions that pay attention to hitherto underinvestigated issues related to
the Arab-African solidarity networks. The panel encourages submissions that analyze:

- Cooperation among Arab and African States’ and transnational organizations’ in promoting meetings during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.

- Networks of non-state actors (trade unions, women’s movements, social movements).


- Political agendas and practices developed by Arab African and Afro-Asian solidarity networks.

Individual submissions can be sent to us:

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