ARTICLE

More sources of specialized africanity information
subsidies for new and radical epistemologies

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Specialized information sources are artifacts constructed by human beings that organize a series of informational elements about a particular cutout/specialty of everyday existence. These artifacts serve to solve a specific informational demand and, not necessarily, can point out new paths as a result of the act of enforcing these mechanisms. **Objective**: To present a new set of specialized information sources on Africanities, aiming to contribute to increasing knowledge about the existence of these sources by gathering essential information about each one of them, through librarianship parameters. **Method**: The methodological procedures adopted were: a) contact with researchers in the field of Africanities; b) identification of theoretical texts to delimit the concept of Africanities; c) verification of availability of access to sources; d) collection of information to describe the selected information sources; e) grouping, when possible, of sources by subject area; and f) consolidation of results in the form of a source guide. **Results**: 23 sources of information were identified, gathered and described, distributed into five categories. **Conclusion**: It is believed that the list of informational artifacts presented works as a strategic guide to support the strengthening of new and radical epistemologies, based on ethical and welcoming precepts of knowledge erected primarily in counter-hegemonic spaces.

KEYWORDS: Expert information sources - Africa. Guide to information sources - Africanities. Information Science.

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Mais fontes de informação especializada em africanidades
subsídios para novas e radicais epistemologias

RESUMO

Introdução: As fontes de informação especializada são artefatos construídos por seres humanos que agenciam uma série de elementos informacionais sobre determinado recorte / especialidade da existência cotidiana. Esses artefatos se prestam a sanar uma demanda informacional específica e, não obrigatoriamente, podem apontar novos caminhos em virtude do que resultar o ato de compulsar esses mecanismos. **Objetivo**: Apresentar novo conjunto de fontes de informação especializada em africanidades almejando contribuir para ampliar o conhecimento sobre a existência dessas fontes através da reunião de informações essenciais sobre cada uma delas, mediante parâmetros biblioteconômicos. **Método**: Os procedimentos metodológicos adotados foram: a) contato com pesquisadores do campo das africanidades; b) identificação de textos teóricos para delimitação do conceito africanidades; c) verificação da disponibilidade de acesso às fontes; d) recolha de informações para descrição das fontes de informação selecionadas; e) agrupamento, quando possível, das fontes por área temática; e f) consolidação dos

resultados em forma de guia de fontes. **Resultados**: Foram identificadas, reunidas e descritas 23 fontes de informação, distribuídas em cinco categorias. **Conclusão**: Acredita-se que o rol de artefatos informacionais apresentado funciona como um estratégico guia a subsidiar o fortalecimento de epistemologias novas e radicais, fundamentadas em preceitos éticos e acolhedores dos saberes erigidos, prioritariamente, em espaços contra-hegemônicos.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Fontes de informação especializada - África. Guia de fontes de informação - africanidades. Ciência da Informação.

JITA: HP. e-resources.

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1 INTRODUCTION

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[...] "we would not proclaim Africanity if it had not been denied or degraded..."
Archie Mafeje, South African social scientist (2000)

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In August 2019, it was published in the journal PontodeAcesso, of the Institute of Information Science of the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA), specifically in volume 13, number 1, an article that communicated the results of extensive research carried out, in the scope of Librarianship and Information Science, to identify sources of information specialized in africanities[1].

At that time, Brazilian theoreticians who are reference for the understanding of the concept of information sources, such as Paulo da Terra Caldeira (2008), Beatriz Valadares Cendón (2003) and Murilo Bastos da Cunha (2010), among others, provided the substrate for the proposition of what we call specialized information sources. Anchored in part of the reflections of those theorists, we arrived at the following conceptual delimitation:

> Specialized information sources are artifacts built by human beings that bring together a series of informational elements about a certain cut / specialty of everyday existence. These artifacts are designed, at least for this purpose, to meet a specific informational demand and, not necessarily, may point new paths by virtue of what results the act of consulting these mechanisms. (CARVALHO; REZENDE; GOMES, 2019, p. 175).

This conceptualization was thought with the intention of expanding, as much as possible, the incorporation of artifacts of any kind, provided that they were gathered into collections, from the librarianship perspective, fostered by a theme, the africanities. As necessary as it was to delineate what was meant by specialized information sources, was the fact of demarcating, with greater precision, what the notion of African-ness intended to mean. To this end, the article also revisited information shared by Professor Dr. Maria Nazareth Soares Fonseca, a Brazilian scholar of African literature in Portuguese, as well as researchers Valéria Aparecida Algarve (2004) and Paulo César Antonini de Souza (2010), which allowed us to align the following explanation:

> The expression "africanities" would refer to "the way of being, of living, [...] the marks of African culture that [...] are part of their daily lives" (SILVA, 2003, p. 26 cited by SOUZA, 2010, p 149-150). The term wants to translate the cultural multiplicity of the African continent and emphasize the existence of different cultures and not a single culture. The concept "has a cultural dimension of knowledge production and, therefore, political. [... Africanities are based on the culture and history of African people and their descendants" (ALGARVE, 2004, p. 46, 48) and, it could be added, the multiple unfoldings of these manifestations in the production of knowledge in all areas of knowledge. (CARVALHO; REZENDE; GOMES, 2019, p. 178).

The continuity of the research movement undertaken took us to the reflections produced by the Nigerian-British writer, feminist and academic Amina Mama, professor of Ethnic Studies since 2008 at Mills College in Oakland, California, United States. In a chapter entitled "Is it ethical to study Africa? Preliminary considerations on academic research and freedom", which is part of the book Epistemologies of the South, organized by Boaventura de Sousa Santos and Maria Paula Meneses, Mama, while problematizing the challenges of

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[1] The article entitled "Sources of specialized information on African-ness" can be found at
https://periodicos.ufba.br/index.php/revistaici/article/view/30464.

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understanding identity processes, presents an interesting and refined elaboration of the concept of africanities, through the lens of Africans. According to Amina Mama

> Today Africans understand 'Africanity' as something that is multiple, fluid, historically and institutionally constructed according to the various dimensions of difference, and constantly contested and redefined as a result of social processes and struggles. They see themselves as being the product of both 'internal' cultural divisions and dynamics (related to sexual difference, sexuality, class, ethnicity, religion, etc.) and 'external' influences originating from a global cultural space that, notwithstanding the problematic way it constructs Africans, has guaranteed them a cosmopolitan history (MAMA, 2010, p. 622.623).

In the same way we think it is interesting to revisit parts of the article published in 2000 by the South African social scientist, Archie Mafeje, inspired by the 1999 Out of one, many Africas, edited by William Martin and Michael West, in which the meaning embraced by the concept pursued here can be compared, as can be seen below:

> [...] Africanity has emotional force. Its connotations are ontological and therefore exclusivist [...]. Africanity has developed into something greater than a simple social and spiritual state of being. It has become a pervasive ontology that confuses time and space. Rather than being limited to continental Africans, it extends to all descendants of Africans in the diaspora, especially African Americans. [...] his intellectual project is much broader. Among other things, it seeks to garner respectability and recognition for Africans by establishing the true identity of the historical and cultural African. [...] it refers to what is considered to be the essence of Africa, as opposed to the distorted images imposed on the continent by others (i.e. Europeans and Americans). The reference point is the underlying history and culture of contemporary African societies. It is hoped that a genuine understanding of this heritage will enable African intellectuals to develop theories and paradigms that will assist Africans, in general, to counter foreign domination and forge an independent Pan-African identity. In other words, the emphasis on Africanity is the struggle for a second African independence or an African renaissance and has more to do with African metanationalism than with race or skin color. [...] Africanity is the affirmation of an identity that has been denied; it is a Pan-Africanist repulsion to external imposition or refusal to the dictatorship of others. In this sense, it is a political and ideological reflection dedicated to inaugurate an African renaissance. (MAFEJE, 2008, p. 318, 319, 320).

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Although the elaborations presented above probably do not exhaust the discussion around the concept, we consider the contribution that this group of thinkers, from different areas and spaces in the world, offers to face the complexity inherent to the field of meaning that the term "Africanness" carries as a key issue. This challenge had already been pointed out by Henning Melber, German-Namibian political scientist:

> To no surprise, the issues of [...] "Africanity" provoke a wide range of views and convictions. [...] The notion and concepto f "Africanity" brings us back to the early days of Pan-Africanism and *Negritude*, as well as "Afrocentris", and the criticism of such concepts and ideologies from both within and outside the continent. (MELBER, 2001, p. 6).

It remains to be seen, furthermore, when taking up Souleymane Bachir Diagne's perspective that the notion of Africanity is an open question. In the terms of Diagne, a Senegalese philosopher:

> [...] under the title "Conversation: Race and Identity in Africa", [no *CODESRIA BULLETIN*] Archie Mafeje's "Africanity: a Combative Ontology" appears to be the perfect counterpoint to Mbembe's text. Thus, on the one hand, Africanity is thought of as *substance* by Archie Mafeje, who uses the philosophical category of *ontology* to

> define it, while, on the other hand, Achille Mbembe's contention is to de-substantialise it, to say that Africanity is not a pre-constituted self expressed afterwards in writing, but rather is continuously created through the very process of writing. To use an analogy (which is not an identification) with *Negritude* and *Creoleness*, this opposition is reproduced in different terms. And in this debate, the issue of language is known to be central. [...]The notion of Africanity as performed (after the notion of its creation through the poetical experience of language) appears as characteristic of Ngugi wa Thiongo's positions on what authentic self-writing means. Ngugi would agree with Sartre on two essential points. First, he would applaud what Sartre says about Irish nationalism and would draw the conclusion that to be Kikuyu is to think Kikuyu, and that means, above all, to think in Kikuyu. Second, in some ways and on his own terms, he agrees also that identity is less a datum, some preconstituted self, than a dynamic construction. His decision not to write any more fiction except in his own "mother" tongue, Kikuyu, is an effect of his discovering the fact that the literary act is also the construction of a moving identity. (DIAGNE, 2001, p. 19, 22, destaques no original).

As can be seen in the sampling presented above, when thinking about the conceptual category "africanities" one operates in a notably political, afro-centered dimension. One must pay attention to the dynamic character of the notion resulting from its permanent multiplicity, fluidity and coupling to intense social clashes that will unfold in a reflective project/program of broad spectrum. In this sense, this paper postulates the relevance of information professionals, especially librarians, to know informational artifacts about Africanness as familiarity with these tools will allow them to align, in the field of scientific production, to the knowledge that subsidizes the African renaissance and, at the same time, a fight against epistemological domination[2].

These incursions are of great value for the work of searching, identifying and describing sources of information specialized in the theme and, as this is a branch of library science, there is no way not to research and reflect, in depth, about it.

It was with this care that the article published in the UFBA journal analyzed, on that occasion, 19 sources, grouped by area of knowledge coverage, in the following categories: social information and humanities with 9 sources (Africa Resources - Dag Hammarskjold Library; Africa-Wide Information; Portal of Memories of Africa and the East; Slave Voyages - Slave Trade Database; Center for African Studies - Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG); General History of Africa Collection - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); African Online Journals (AJOL); African American Biographical Database (AABD); African Education Research Database); finance, statistics and economic indicators with 4 sources (African Business Guide - Library of Congress; DataBank Africa - The World Bank; Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); Index to South African Periodicals (Sabinet)); sustainable environmental development with 5 sources (The Nordic Africa Institute; The Essential Electronic Agriculture Library (TEEAL); The Mediterranean Ammophiletea Database; African Plant Database; The Northern African Natural

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[2] Moreover, by coming into contact and becoming familiar with such specialized information sources, it is believed to be possible to add to the scope of librarians, in their mediation activity, a negritudinist facet that can greatly contribute to change the view of society in general and part of the academia, in particular, about the people of the African continent. This nuance in the professional posture is a political act and configures a Negritudinist stance, in the terms of the Martiniquan Aimé Césaire. For this theorist, Negritude: "Results from a proactive and combative attitude of the spirit. It is an awakening; an awakening of dignity. It is a rejection, a rejection of oppression. It is a struggle, that is, struggle against inequality. It is also revolt. [...] against what I called European reductionism." (CÉSAIRE, 2010, p. 109-110).

Products Database (NANPDB)) and finally health with 1 source (African Index Medicus Database (AIM)).

Although this was a very reasonable result, we were bothered by the fact that only 4 sources out of the set of 19 analyzed were from African countries, specifically South Africa and Congo. Thus, since mid-2019, we decided to continue the research in search of more sources, with reinforced efforts to identify those managed and maintained by African critical mass, obviously not excluding those that belonged to other spaces of the world.

That said, the present article aims to present a new set of information sources specialized in Africanities, aiming to contribute to broadening the knowledge about the existence of these sources through the gathering of essential information about each of them, through librarianship descriptive parameters. It is believed that the list of informational artifacts that will be presented can work as a strategic guide to support the strengthening of new and radical epistemologies, based on ethical precepts and welcoming of knowledge erected primarily in counter-hegemonic spaces (MAMA, 2010, p. 633).

1.1 Repercussion of the Access Point article in academia and beyond

It seems very providential to us to report, even if briefly, the good reception that the article published in the UFBA journal got, both in the sphere of Librarianship and Information Science and also outside the walls of this community of practice. Unless we better judge, this reverberation, notably for an audience other than that of professionals and researchers in the area of training and development of collections reinforces the urgency of moving the research and description of these sources a permanent action[3].

As soon as the article was published, part of the team from the Biblioo Cultura Informacional site sought out the authors for an interview. The resulting article, entitled "Meet nineteen reliable sources of information about Africa and African-ness", was published on January 27, 2020, and, according to a verification carried out in February 2021, has already been viewed more than 3,800 times and 94 times shared on social networks[4].   This article was reproduced in the blog of the Regional Council of Librarianship of the 8th Region (jurisdiction of the State of São Paulo) and also in the Instagram profiles of "Biblioteconomia para Concurseiros" (Librarianship for Contestants), of "Estante Bibliotecária" (Librarian Bookshelf) and of Ana Patrícia, responsible for the "Estratégia Concurso Biblioteconomia" (Librarianship Contest Strategy).

There was mention of the article, also, on the website maintained by librarian Professor Pedro Andretta, of the Department of Information Science / Librarianship of the Federal University of Rondônia (DEPCI/UNIR), in a post dated November 21, 2019, within the content curation project "Informe-CI", whose goal is to inform information professionals and students about topics related to the field of Information Science[5].

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[3] The unusual character worked in this research led to the invitation to one of the authors to join the scientific program of the XXI National Seminar on University Libraries, scheduled to take place in December 2021, in "conversation circle" in the thematic axis "Innovation" with the title "The university library and africanities: reflections on non-hegemonic sources of information". The XXI SNBU is chaired by the librarian-director of the Library System of the Federal University of Goiás, Maria de Souza Lima Santos and provides all the information about the event on the website www.snbu2020.com.br.

[4] The report can be accessed at https://biblioo.info/conheca-dezenove-fontes-de-informacao-seguras-sobre-africa-e-africanidades/.

[5] According to the Brazilian professor and researcher Andretta (2020) "Informe-CI is an initiative to integrate digital platforms and social networks for the mediation of information, in the form of curated content, in favor of the (in)training of librarians and also archivists and museologists. This project seeks to bring new knowledge and

We have also identified rebroadcasting in the following vehicles: the FaceBook profile of "Quilombo Intelectual", which shares scientific information on issues of the black population, LGBTQI+, indigenous people and human rights, under the responsibility of the librarian and doctoral student in Information Science in the Graduate Program in Information Science at the School of Information Science of UFMG, the Brazilian Franciéle Carneiro Garcês da Silva[6] ; on the FaceBook profile of the "Comissão Pró-Índio de São Paulo", a non-governmental organization, with more than 30 years of existence, which fights to guarantee territorial, cultural and political rights to Indians and quilombolas[7] ; on the FaceBook profile of "Papo de Preta - Black Woman's Health and Well-Being", a channel created to talk about topics of interest to black women[8]; on the Twitter profile of "Combate Racismo", a collective that fights for the reduction of social and environmental injustices directed to ethnical groups and communities made vulnerable because of their race, origin or color[9].

Some portals, websites and blogs also reported or echoed the work, such as "Notícia Preta", whose mission is to report news through an antiracist and non-violent perspective of information, after interviewing the authors, published, on February 02, 2020, an article entitled "Brazilian researchers provide collection with nineteen sources of reliable information on Africa and African-ness[10]" ; Geledés", a space that celebrates contributions "from Africans, blacks and/or afro-descendants, in the most varied forms of cultural expressions" (OLIVEIRA, 2021), replicated the article on the site Biblioo Cultura Informacional and received, among the comments at the foot of the article, that of Professor Dr. Petronilha Beatriz Gonçalves. Petronilha Beatriz Gonçalves e Silva[11]; the portal "Other Words", which seeks to rescue and reinvent journalism also reproduced the Biblioo[12] article; the same was done by the news portal " To the Current [13]" and the site of the "Projeto Saúde Pop Rua". Finally, the blog "Navigating the frontiers of thought", under the responsibility of Professor Dr. José de Sousa Miguel Lopes, Mozambican, linked to the master's degree in Education of the University of the State of Minas Gerais, whose vehicle intends to establish dialogues and confrontations with the common place, also made notes on the article[14].

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experiences to information professionals, through the dissemination of selected daily reports to keep them well informed about news, articles and current publications related to Information Science, with national and international coverage. In this expectation, the name itself: "Informe-CI", plays with the meaning and sounds of "Informe-se" and at the same time, with the idea of communication "Informe" and the acronym of Information Science". Accessed at https://www.pedroandretta.info/index/?page_id=3585.

[6] Access from https://www.facebook.com/quilombointelectual/about.

[7] Access from https://www.facebook.com/cpisp/.

[8] Access from https://www.facebook.com/canalpapodepreta/.

[9] Access from https://twitter.com/combateracismo.

[10]Access the text of the report at https://noticiapreta.com.br/pesquisadores-brasileiros-fornecem-acervo-com-dezenove-fontes-de-informacao-seguras-sobre-africa-e-africanidades/

[11]Access the text of the report and comments at https://www.geledes.org.br/conheca-dezenove-fontes-de-informacao-seguras-sobre-africa-e-africanidades/.

[12] Acess from https://outraspalavras.net/outrasmidias/guia-para-aprender-e-pesquisar-africanidades/.

[13]Acess from https://aocorrente.com/31/01/2020/guia-para-aprender-e-pesquisar-africanidades/.

[14] Acess from: http://navegacoesnasfronteirasdopensamento.blogspot.com/2020/01/fontes-de-informacao-especializada-em.html

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Strategy for data search, collection and treatment

The route adopted for the search and data collection went through the following steps: a) contact with researchers in the field of africanities from different parts of the world who made indications of artifacts that were later framed as sources of specialized information in this work; b) identification of possible sources through reading theoretical texts of africanists, regardless of the academic field to which they are linked. As an illustration, we highlight the chapter written by Professor Amina Mana (2010), already mentioned in the introductory part of this work; c) verification of the availability of access to sources of information, primarily through the Internet; d) collection of information to fill out the set of labels defined for the description of each source; e) grouping, when possible, of information sources by main thematic area covered; and finally, f) consolidation of the results in the form of a guide of sources of specialized information on African studies.

2.2 Criteria for the identification and description of information sources

As already explained in the first part of this paper, the research movement and the results that will be presented in the next section can be read as a new effort to find more specialized information sources on africanities, in the perspective proposed since the publication, in 2019, in PontodeAcesso of UFBA. The set of sources of this last publication was obtained in a research period that began in mid 2019 and extended until February 2021. This justifies the fact that we use, once again, the framework constructed from Cendón (2003), as seen below:

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Table 1. Criteria for identification and description of information sources

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Name of the information source	Source identification, source name.
2 - Identification of the responsible person or producer	Data from the responsible person; name and contact address.
3 - Content	Brief description of the source content including its scope and coverage.
4 - Acquisition	Name and address of the institution that provides the source (which may or may not be the same as the producer).
5 - Start of production	Date of the start of production of the source in electronic form.
6 - Availability Form	Means of making the source available.
7 - Number of records	Number of records at the source (for example: number of bibliographic records registered).
8 - Topical coverage	Type of information/subject contained in the source.
9 - Geographical coverage	Location of coverage.
10 - Coverage time	Period covered by the source contents. Possible types are: Start Date and End Date: indicates that the source contains dated documents in the interval.
11 - Update frequency	Frequency with which the source data is updated.
12 - Related Services	Services provided by the producing organization from the source, such as information from other sources/bases or other types of publications.
13 - Other remarks	Additional data on the source provided by the producer or obtained from the Internet.
14 - Date of data collection	Date on which the source information was obtained.

Source: adapted from Cendón (2003) and presented in Carvalho, Rezende, and Gomes (2019, p. 181-182).

3 GUIDE TO SPECIALIZED INFORMATION SOURCES ON AFRICANITIES

The information sources collected were organized into five categories named: 1) Information Sources in Gender Studies; 2) Information Sources in Afro-Brazilian Literature and Black Epistemologies; 3) Information Sources in Agricultural Sciences; 4) Information Sources in Culture, History, Memory, and Philosophy; and 5) Information Sources in Social Sciences.

3.1 Category 01 - Information Sources in Gender Studies

In category 01, 03 sources containing information about Genderized Studies were found. These are sources that show the struggle of African and Afro-Brazilian women for their rights and empowerment within science, as well as the development of social policies and the confrontation of machismo and other forms of violence in these regions.

Table 2. Centre for Women Studies and Intervention - CWSI

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Centre for Women Studies and Intervention - CWSI
2-Identification of the responsible	Abigail Moy - president
3 - Content	It is an independent, non-profit institution dedicated to policy research and the democratization of women's space for equal rights.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: namati@namati.org
5 - Beginning of production	Unidentified.
6 - Availability Form	Available at: https://namati.org/
7 - Number of records	Varied. Composed of various publications and a collection present in the library. The projects developed by the institution are publicized.
8 - Topical cover	Genderized studies.
9 - Geographical coverage	Nigeria, Mozambique, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Myanmar, India, and the United States.
10 - Coverage time	Unidentified.
11 - Update frequency	Frequently updated. It was last updated in 2021.
12 - Related Services	Library, historical publications of women's struggles and their achievements.
13 - Other remarks	Present on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc. Website in English. It is also concerned with the environmental cause and sustainability. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	February 10, 2021

Source: Research data.

At the Centre for Women Studies and Intervention (CWSI), based in Abuja, Nigeria, social work is carried out in partnership with several other African countries, such as Mozambique, Kenya, and Sierra Leone, with the aim of promoting women's empowerment.

Table 3. Women's & Gender Studies Research Network - WGSRN

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Women's & Gender Studies Research Network - WGSR

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2 - Identification of the responsible	Michael C. Jensen – president
3 - Content	Focus on creating tools that improve the workflow and productivity of Black female researchers.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Party: 1239 University Ave, Floor 2 Rochester, NY 14607. Office Phone: 212 448 2500. Office Fax: 212 448 2593
5 - Start of production	1996.
6 - Availability Form	Available at: https://www.ssrn.com/index.cfm/en/wgsrn/
7 - Number of records	It has a large number of articles on women's and gender issues, as well as books and other documents that make up the library.
8 - Topical coverage	Genderized studies.
9 - Geographical coverage	New York and the African continent.
10 - Coverage time	Active for 25 years.
11 - Update frequency	Frequently updated. It was last updated in 2021.
12 - Related Services	Its library makes available several other fields of knowledge such as: archeology, arts, accounting, science, sustainability, etc.
13 - Other remarks	Site in English. The page offers users the possibility to select articles and organize them in the "my library" tab. It has an advanced search service and presents the 10,000 most relevant and outstanding articles. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	February 10, 2021.

Source: Research data.

The Women's & Gender Studies Research Network - WGSRN is seen in this paper as a source of information dedicated to creating tools that enhance the workflow and productivity of Black women researchers. The themes are varied and focus on reflections on gender and also on the struggle for equal rights for African women.

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Table 4. Biography of African Women - UFRGS

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Biography of African Women - UFRGS
2-Identification of the responsible	José Rivair Macedo; Thuila Farias Ferreira - General Coordination
3 - Content	The work is the result of a scientific initiation project developed by undergraduate and graduate students, registered in CNPq, at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: proj.mulheresafricanas@gmail.com
5 - Start of production	2018.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://www.ufrgs.br/africanas/
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous. Composed of historical documents and current productions by African women authors.
8 - Topical coverage	Gendered studies.
9 - Geographic coverage	Africa and the Diaspora. Reports essential data related to the lives of 552 women born on African territory and in the diaspora.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 4 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last update was in 2021.
12 - Related services	It makes available, in Portuguese, a mechanism to search by key words, geographic location, African genesis, among other possibilities. It also provides an alphabetical index and a list of the main references that supported the creation of the collection.
13 - Other observations	Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	10th February 2021.

Source: Research data.

The Biography of African Women - UFRGS results from the creation of a scientific initiation project, with the purpose of making visible information about the life of the largest possible number of women born on the African continent, at different times, in order to offer teaching and research subsidies about the history of these African women at all levels of education, in Portuguese.

3.2 Category 02 - Information Sources on Afro-Brazilian Literature and Black Epistemologies

In category 02, 05 sources containing information on Afro-Brazilian Literature and Black Epistemologies were found, built to highlight and enhance the visibility of the knowledge elaborated by black researchers and, also, by writers from the black diaspora, especially Afro-Brazilians.

Table 5. Literafro - NEIA - UFMG

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Literafro - NEIA - UFMG - Afro-Brazilian Literature Portal
2 - Identification of the responsible	Eduardo de Assis Duarte - Coordinator
3 - Content	Literary production by Afro-Brazilians, dissemination of texts about these authors, their works and texts by critics (TANUS, 2018, p. 99).
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: Núcleo de Estudos Interdisciplinares da Alteridade - NEIA. Faculty of Arts, UFMG, room 3045. Antônio Carlos, 6627, Campus Pampulha. 31270-901 Belo Horizonte - MG. Phone: (31) 3409-6069 E-mail: literafro@letras.ufmg.br
5 - Beginning of production	2001
6 - Form of availability	Available at: http://www.letras.ufmg.br/literafro
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous. Composed of books, theoretical-conceptual and literary criticism articles, reviews and events which discuss and work with the theme of African and Afro-Brazilianities.
8 - Topical coverage	Afro-Brazilian literature.
9 - Geographic coverage	Brazil and countries of the black diaspora.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 20 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Its last update was in 2021.
12 - Related services	It also makes available publications aimed at children and teenagers. In addition to critical and conceptual articles, interviews with authors, list of links related to the scope of the work.
13 - Other observations	In Portuguese. It is present in the social media Facebook, Twitter, Youtube and presents a show on TV Universitária da UFMG. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	February 15, 2021.

Source: Research data.

Literafro - NEIA - UFMG is the result of the inter-institutional research group Afrodescendências na Literatura Brasileira, established in 2001 and based at the Núcleo de Estudos Interdisciplinares da Alteridade (NEIA), at the School of Letters, UFMG. The site is very complete in terms of architecture and organization. In December 2020, a new tab was added to the Literafro Portal, called "LiterÁfricas", under the responsibility of the Grupo de

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Estudos Estéticas Diaspóricas (GEED), coordinated by researcher Maria Nazareth Soares Fonseca[15].

Table 6. Intellectual Quilombo

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Quilombo Intellectual - Facebook page
2 - Identification of the responsible	Intellectual property, brand and concept by Franciéle Carneiro Garcês da Silva.
3 - Content	Provides scientific information (articles, theses, dissertations, books) with the themes of black population, LGBTQI+, indigenous and human rights.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: quilombointelectual@gmail.com
5 - Beginning of production	2018.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://www.facebook.com/quilombointelectual/?ref=page_internal
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous
8 - Topical coverage	Black Epistemologies.
9 - Geographic coverage	Brazil and countries of the black diaspora.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 03 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last update was in February 2021.
12 - Related services	Publications about events, lives and materials related to the intellectual production on africanities.
13 - Other observations	It has a diversity of information, as well as dissemination of lectures and lives that can also be followed on the Youtube channel and Instagram. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	15th of February 2021.

Source: Research data.

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The Intellectual Quilombo gathers and disseminates theses, dissertations, course completion papers, as well as lives, documentaries and lectures aiming to provide information about the black population, LGBTQI+, indigenous and human rights, on its FaceBook page. It is a very relevant and strategic source of information for the action of freeing "subjects from the bonds of colonial thought, from the moment it highlights the black-Afrodiasporic thought and combats the epistemicide promoted in the intellectual academic environment" (SILVA; GARCEZ; ALMEIDA, 2020, p. 399). An electronic site is being finalized and can be accessed at www.facebook.com/quilombointelectual.

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[15] "In 2020, the GEED took over the LiterÁfricas tab in the Literafro portal managed by the Núcleo de Estudos Interdisciplinares da Alteridade (NEIA), of FALE/UFMG. In this new site, GEED will be responsible for posting texts about African literatures in Portuguese, in particular, and about other literatures from the African continent, as well as about works by Afro-Brazilian authors from different countries, without interfering with the objectives of Literafro, which is responsible for publishing critical texts about Afro-Brazilian literature. Due to the strong bond of GEED with the literatures of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe, we have decided to post, starting in 2021, in the Literafricas Tab/Section, more general texts about the history of African literatures written in Portuguese, as well as specific articles about authors from those countries. There will also be posted critical texts written by GEED members, already published in national and foreign journals on the themes and issues discussed by the researchers. With the purpose of offering online texts that help students and researchers of African literatures in Portuguese language, as well as literatures from the African continent written in English and French, the LiterÁfricas tab will seek to produce and disseminate research that express the seriousness and enthusiasm that foster the various activities of GEED throughout its trajectory" (FONSECA; ALVES; CARVALHO, 2021). To learn more about the first decade of GEED's work see (FONSECA, 2020) and also (ALVES; CARVALHO, 2020).

Table 7. IdentidÁfrica - Virtual Library of African and related Literature

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	IdentidÁfrica - Virtual Library of African and related Literature
2 - Identification of the responsible	Renata Miranda dos Santos - Coordinator
3 - Content	Didactic literary support material focused on African and related themes, with free downloads for teachers, students and interested parties.
4 - Acquisition	Data from the Person in Charge: has a "chat" type contact form.
5 - Beginning of production	2010.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://rmirandas.wixsite.com/identidafrica
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous.
8 - Topical coverage	Black Epistemologies and African Cultures.
9 - Geographic coverage	Brazil and African Portuguese, French and Spanish speaking countries, as well as other spaces of the black diaspora.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 11 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Its last update was in 2021.
12 - Related services	The library indexes the Òkòtóna journal, which presents in its articles various themes related to the strengthening of African cultures.
13 - Other observations	The site has a significant diversity of works, books, information, images and documentaries. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	February 15, 2021.

Source: Research data.

IdentidÁfrica makes available various information and documents in its collection, covering aspects of African cultures ranging from studies on food, arts, female empowerment, culture, etc. It has partnerships with African and European countries.

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Table 8. Brazilian Association of Black Researchers - ABPN

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Brazilian Association of Black Researchers - ABPN
2 - Identification of the responsible	Cleber Santos Viera and Silvani Valentim
3 - Content	Provides informational tools to support the fight against racism, prejudice, and racial discrimination.
4 - Acquisition	Data from the Responsible: Whatsapp: (34) 92000-8172 E-mail: contatoabpn@gmail.com
5 - Production start	2000
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://www.abpn.org.br/
7 - Number of records	It has several documents, including the annals of all editions of the National Congress of Black Researchers.
8 - Topical coverage	Black Epistemologies.
9 - Geographic coverage	Brazil, Latin America and other peoples of the Black Diaspora.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 21 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Its last update was in 2021.
12 - Related services	Presents information on racism, culture, African Diaspora, black women empowerment, LGBTQ+ struggles, etc. The ABPN publishes the ABPN Magazine.
13 - Other observations	The site has a great diversity of documents, annals, ABPN Magazine, and videos. It provides a wealth of information about the National Network of Nuclei of Afro-Brazilian Studies (CONEABS). Free access.

14 - Date of data collection	February 15, 2021.

Source: Research data.

The Brazilian Association of Black Researchers - ABPN, here understood as a source of specialized information, aims at the development of academic-scientific research and/or related spaces, carried out primarily by Black researchers, on themes of direct interest to Black populations in Brazil and all other themes pertinent to the construction and expansion of human knowledge.

Table 9. Ethnic and Racial Education

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Ethnic-Racial Education
2 - Identification of the responsible	Germano de Oliveira Menezes and Natalino da Silva de Oliveira
3 - Content	Subsidies to discuss and fight racism demonstrating methodological possibilities to promote a re-education for ethno-racial relations both in the basic disciplines and in the technical area of the integrated high school courses of the Federal Institute of the Southeast of Minas Gerais.
4 - Acquisition	Data from the Responsible: E-mail: germanomenezes@yahoo.com.br
5 - Production start	2020.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://www.educacaoetnicoracial.com.br/
7 - Number of records	Diverse.
8 - Topical coverage	History and daily life. Strong multidisciplinary character.
9 - Geographic coverage	Brazil and spaces of the African Diaspora.
10 - Time of coverage	01 year old.
11 - Frequency of updates	Its last update was in 2020.
12 - Related services	It aims to collaborate with the fulfillment of the Law 10.639/03 that includes in the teaching network the presence of the theme Afro-Brazilian and African History and Culture.
13 - Other observations	Free access. It allows the collaboration of those interested in acting as partners in the role of collaborating teacher.
14 - Date of data collection	February 17, 2021.

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Source: Research data.

The source Ethnic-Racial Education is the result of the professional master's degree in Vocational and Technological Education of Germano de Oliveira Menezes (2020), developed under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Natalino da Silva de Oliveira, who aimed to verify which education for ethnic-racial relations is promoted in technical courses of the IF Southeastern MG, explaining the look of history teachers, as well as conducting content analysis of the Pedagogical Projects of Courses (PPCs) of two units of that institution. It works as a repository of digital content, providing teaching material that assists in the development of new pedagogical practices that allow the promotion of an education for ethnic-racial relations and, therefore, bring information about the African and Afro-Brazilian history and culture.

3.3 Category 03 - Sources of Information in Agricultural Sciences

In category 03, 02 sources containing information about Agricultural Sciences were identified. These sources provide knowledge for agricultural development and related areas.

RDBCI
Revista Digital de Biblioteconomia e Ciência da Informação
Digital Journal of Library and Information Science

Table 10. Sam Moyo African Institute of Agrarian Studies – SMAIAS

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Sam Moyo African Institute of Agrarian Studies - SMAIAS
2-Identification of the responsible	Dr. Walter Chambati - Executive Director
3 - Content	Informed and relevant debate on land and agrarian policy issues in Africa.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Person: E-mail: research@aiastrust.org (242) 795751
5 - Production start	2002
6 - Form of availability	Available at: http://aiastrust.org/research-training/
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous. Composed of miscellaneous publications such as articles, books, bulletins, monographs and research in progress.
8 - Topical coverage	Agricultural Sciences.
9 - Geographic coverage	Zimbabwe and other areas of the African continent.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 19 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	The site offers long term courses and training for the public who work and/or have interest in the agrarian field.
13 - Other observations	The Institute has partnerships with South African agrarian research centers. Site in English. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	February 16, 202.

Source: Research data.

The Sam Moyo African Institute of Agrarian Studies (SMAIAS) provides relevant and rigorous analysis supported by empirical research into the different dimensions of social issues of food production. Noteworthy is the investment in a research movement that leads to the formulation of ways to address landowner conflicts. It also covers the areas of environment, climate change, health and well-being, natural sciences, politics and governance, and social sciences and humanities.

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Table 11. African Academy of Science - AAS

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	African Academy of Sciences - AAS
2-Identification of the responsible	Aderemi Kuku - President
3 - Content	Provides publications related to Africa's technological, scientific and political innovation policies.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: aas@aasciences.org +254 20 240 5150
5 - Production start	1985.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: http://www.aasciences.org/
7 - Number of records	Varied. Composed of documents and projects aimed at the development of food science production.
8 - Topical coverage	Agricultural Sciences.
9 - Geographic coverage	Kenya and other countries of the African continent.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 36 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Its last update was in 2021.
12 - Related services	Features an academic journal focused on agricultural development on the continent.
13 - Other observations	Site in English language. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	16 February 2021.

Source: Research data.

The African Academy of Science - AAS puts into perspective the improvement and development of soil for food production on the African continent, through intense preparation and dissemination of publications on this topic.

3.4 Category 04 - Information Sources on Culture, History, Memory, and Philosophy

In category 04, 05 sources containing knowledge production in the areas of Culture, History, Memory, and Philosophy were grouped.   Of distinct nature and geographic belonging, the informational artifacts presented below are linked to the Brazilian states of Bahia and São Paulo, and also to Ghana, an African nation and the United States.

Table 12. Afro-Digital Museum of African and Afro-Brazilian Memory

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Afro-Digital Museum of African and Afro-Brazilian Memory
2-Identification of the responsible	Prof. Dr. Livio Sansone; Profa. Dra. Jamile Borges - Coordination
3 - Content	Copying documents through the internet, gathering in a single digital document collection, the archival funds related to Afro-Brazilian studies, firstly, Afro-Brazilian, and African studies today dispersed in various institutions and private collections, in Brazil and abroad.
4 - Acquisition	Data Responsible: afrodigital@ufba.br /55 71 3283 - 5509
5 - Production start	2016.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://museuafrodigital.ufba.br/
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous. Composed of copies of documents that are part of the historical context relating to African and Afro-Brazilian studies.
8 - Topical coverage	History of Africa and the black diaspora.
9 - Geographic coverage	Bahia - Brazil and spaces of the black diaspora.
10 - Coverage time	Active for 5 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	It also has a contemporary collection. Provides historical publications, photographs, exhibitions, events. Free access.
13 - Other observations	Has a partnership with the Federal University of Bahia. The exhibitions can be checked on the site through explanatory videos.
14 - Date of data collection	17 February 2021.

Source: Research data.

The Afro-Digital Museum of African and Afro-Brazilian Memory is a source of information with the purpose of making available copies of documents gathered in a digital collection, preserving and conserving African and Afro-Brazilian history, promoting recognition of the importance of this cultural heritage. It has a partnership with UFBA and makes available subjects related to the publication of African and Afro-Brazilian memory and history.

Table 13. African Newspapers

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	African Newspapers
2 - Identification of the responsible	Francis Alba - General Coordinator

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3 - Content	This is the second collection module of the World Newspaper Archive, produced by CRL in partnership with Readex, a division of NewsBank. This collection provides access to over 40 fully searchable African newspaper titles.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: E-mail: wna@crl.edu
5 - Production start	1949.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://www.readex.com/products
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous.
8 - Topical coverage	History and daily life from different parts of the African continent.
9 - Geographic coverage	Titles from Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 72 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	It has a collection of documents with various timeframes and historical facets.
13 - Other observations	Site in English. It is present on Youtube, Facebook and Twitter. Access by subscription.
14 - Date of data collection	17 February 2021.

Source: Research data.

African Newspapers is an information source that aims to bring together and provide access to various newspaper titles that bring aspects of the history and memory of several African countries in a digital collection. These are important and carefully selected collections of primary sources with the theme of Africanness. It is possible to view some newspaper clippings without being a subscriber, however, to have contact with all the documentation requires payment.

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Table 14. University of Ghana Institute of African Studies

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	University of Ghana - Institute of African Studies
2 - Identification of the responsible	Professor Dzodzi Tsikata - Director
3 - Content	Documents, articles, historical archives, cultural and historical information.
4 - Acquisition	Phone: + 233-302-213850/+233-303-213820/ E-mail: iasgen@ug.edu.gh
5 - Production start	1961.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://ias.ug.edu.gh/content/about-ias
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous.
8 - Topical coverage	Philosophy and history of Ghana and other spaces of interlocution.
9 - Geographic coverage	Ghana.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 60 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	Publishes the Contemporary Journal of African Studies (CJAS).
13 - Other observations	The site has a tab/tab focused on women's issues in Africa. Site in English. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	17 February 2021.

Source: Research data.

The Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana, considered here as a source of information under the responsibility of the University of Ghana, gathers and provides access, free of charge, to a vast set of historical documents, including issues related to the African territory, as well as to the territory and society of that country and its relations with other African spaces and the rest of the world.

Table 15. African Philosophy - UNB

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	African Philosophy - UNB
2 - Identification of the responsible	Prof. Wanderson Flor do Nascimento - University of Brasília
3 - Content	Provides access to collaborations between African Studies and Philosophy Teaching.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: wandersonflor@hotmail.com
5 - Production start	2015.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://filosofia-africana.weebly.com/
7 - Number of records	It has more than 150 African documents dealing with themes of Africa, the African diaspora, as well as videos with lectures and dialogues on africanities.
8 - Topical coverage	Philosophy.
9 - Geographic coverage	Africa and Diaspora Studies.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 06 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Updated frequently. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	Presents information on politics, economics, and cultural empowerment.
13 - Other observations	The site is registered through the GEPERGES research group at CNPq. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	17 February, 2021.

Source: Research data.

The source Filosofia Africana - UNB aims to provide access to texts by African philosophers, in addition to reflections on African philosophy generated elsewhere in the world, and is of great value in deconstructing illusions about the non-existence of this field of knowledge on the African continent.

Table 16. Brazilian Association of African Studies - AbeAfrica

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Brazilian Association of African Studies - AbeÁfrica
2 - Identification of the responsible	Carlos Francisco da Silva Jr.
3 - Content	Information on events of interest in the area covered, Magazine, useful links, list of affiliates.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: abeafrica1@gmail.com
5 - Production start	2014.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://www.abeafrica.com/
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous. Composed of documents and articles.
8 - Topical coverage	Philosophy, history and diaspora studies. Multidisciplinary nature.
9 - Geographic coverage	Africa and African Diaspora Studies.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 07 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Updated frequently. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	Publisher of Abe-África Magazine.

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13 - Other observations	Present on social media Facebook, Instagram and Youtube. Free access. Open to all scholars on the African continent, from any academic disciplines and/or professional interests.
14 - Date of data collection	February 17, 2021.

Source: Research data.

The source Associação Brasileira de Estudos Africanos - AbeÁfrica (Brazilian Association of African Studies) evidences the growth of the field of work and of African and Afro-Brazilian studies in aspects related to public policies and social movements for the affirmation of the identity and historical values of the afrodescendant population in Brazil, its relations with the African continent and the struggle against racism and other forms of discrimination.

3.5 Category 05 - Sources of Information on Social Sciences

In category 05, we grouped 08 sources containing information on Social Sciences, provided by research groups, public policy makers, and related areas.

Table 17. Forum for Social Studies - FSS

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Forum for Social Studies - FSS
2 - Identification of the responsible	Dr. Alula Pankhurs - President
3 - Content	Ongoing and completed research in the field of political science and public policy for development.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Person: PO Box 25864 Code 1000/Addis/ Ababa, Ethiopia/ Tel (+251) -11-1545605 / 06/ E-mail: fss@ethionet.et
5 - Production start	1998.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://www.fssethiopia.org/index.php/about-us/
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous. Composed of miscellaneous publications and collections present in the library.
8 - Topical coverage	Political Science.
9 - Geographic coverage	Ethiopia.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 23 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequent. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	The site has a library, articles, and courses.
13 - Other observations	It is present on radio and broadcast TV in Ethiopia. The site is in Amharic language and in English. Features videos and documentaries. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	February 19, 2021.

Source: Research data.

The Forum for Social Studies - FSS is an independent, non-profit institution dedicated to social research for the development and democratization of the local political space. The bilingual nature of the contents: Amharic and English.

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Table 18 - INEP's Archive/Library - Guinea-Bissau

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Archive/Library of INEP - Guinea-Bissau.
2 - Identification of the responsible	João Paulo Pinto Có.
3 - Content	Aims to promote studies and research in the field of social and natural sciences related to the country's development problems and for the valorization of local human resources.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: inep.dg.bissau@gmail.com Telephone: (245) 3 25 11 25
5 - Production start	1984.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: http://inep.gw
7 - Number of records	Has information in various media, such as documents and articles.
8 - Topical coverage	Social sciences, history, literature, geography and related areas.
9 - Geographic coverage	Guinea-Bissau.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 37 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Updates frequently. Its last update was in 2021.
12 - Related services	Presents information for addressing the economic and political development problems of Guinea-Bissau. It provides, in electronic format, access to some publications edited by the publisher at INEP, such as, for example, the periodical Soronda.
13 - Other observations	The site has a documental diversity that involves partnerships, projects, files, images, etc. Site in Portuguese language. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	19 February 2021.

Source: Research data.

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The Archive/Library of INEP - Guinea-Bissau fulfills the function of being the Guinean National Library. The Institute presents a very diverse set of documentary information. It is worth noting that the Institute, at its headquarters in Bissau, "on the upper floor of the Library [maintains] a section of the collection dedicated to gathering, treating, preserving, and franchising access to publications of the most varied typologies, which take as a substrate of reflection facets of what could be called 'Guineanities'" (CARVALHO, 2019, p. 162).

Table 19. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa – CODESRIA

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa - CODESRIA
2 - Identification of the responsible	Isabel Casimiro (President) - Rokhaya Fall (Vice-President).
3 - Content	Focuses primarily on social science research in Africa.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Party: Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop X Canal IV/BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal/Telephone: (221) 33 825 98 22/Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89
5 - Production start	1973.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://www.codesria.org/spip.php?lang=en
7 - Number of records	It has a variety of documents consisting of articles, proceedings, projects and a very vast collection on social sciences.
8 - Topical coverage	Social Sciences.
9 - Geographic coverage	Senegal, African countries and European countries that are Codesria partners, such as: Holland, Denmark, Ghana, South Africa, Mozambique, etc.

RDBCI
Revista Digital de Biblioteconomia e Ciência da Informação
Digital Journal of Library and Information Science

10 - Time of coverage	Active for 48 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last update was in 2021.
12 - Related services	Free access. Provides an extensive list of monographic publications in full text, including a catalog of theses and dissertations.
13 - Other observations	Site in English.
14 - Date of data collection	19 February 2021.

Source: Research data.

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa - CODESRIA is a source with a user-friendly interface in terms of architecture and layout, and has as its main objective social science research in Africa. It is recognized not only as the pioneering African social research organization, but also as the leading non-governmental center for social knowledge production on the continent.

Table 20. Southern East African Social Science Research Organization - OSSREA

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Southern East African Social Science Research Organization - OSSREA
2 - Identification of the responsible	Professor Kiano Lukcson - President
3 - Content	Information related to the social development of the Southern African and Southern East African regions.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: E-mail: info@ossrea.net
5 - Production start	Website: www.ossrea.net/Tel: + 251-1-11239484/Fax: + 251-1-11223921
6 - Form of availability	1980.
7 - Number of records	Available at: https://www.ossrea.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=456&Itemid=771
8 - Topical coverage	Miscellaneous. Composed of documents and articles.
9 - Geographic coverage	Social Sciences.
10 - Time of coverage	Southern Africa and Southern East Africa region.
11 - Frequency of updates	Active for 40 years.
12 - Related services	Frequently updated. Last updated in 2021.
13 - Other observations	The site provides proceedings of events, books, articles, videos, and the ongoing and past projects in each region.
14 - Date of data collection	OSSREA not only engages in interdisciplinary research, but also provides research grants to junior and senior scholars based in the region. Website in English. Free access.

Source: Research data.

The Southern East African Social Science Research Organization - OSSREA is a source of information that makes available a range of materials such as articles, proceedings of events, lectures, and the projects that have taken place or are active and running. The institution aims at research and capacity building for its members and is supported by donors, whose mission is to promote dialogue and interaction between researchers and policy makers in East and Southern Africa with a view to their development.

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Table 21. Angolan Political Science Association AACP

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Angolan Association of Political Science - AACP
2 - Identification of the responsible	Cândido Oliveira Martins - President
3 - Content	Social political and humanistic studies of Angola.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: info@plataforma9.com
5 - Production start	1996.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://plataforma9.com/congressos/evento-da-associacao-angolana-de-ciencia-politica.htm
7 - Number of records	Varied. Provides proceedings of scientific events and congresses related to social political studies and humanities.
8 - Topical coverage	Political Science.
9 - Geographic coverage	Africa, Asia, Latin and North America.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 25 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last update was in 2021.
12 - Related services	It has a partnership with the Brazilian Journal of Presence Studies and a link with a U.S. scholarship agency.
13 - Other observations	Free access. Site in Portuguese. The page has a high number of accesses from users from various continents such as: Africa, Asia, Latin America and North America.
14 - Date of data collection	19 February 2021.

Source: Research data.

The Angolan Association of Political Science - AACP is, in this work, considered an information source that disseminates social and humanistic political works and studies of Angola.

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Table 22. United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau – UNIOGBIS

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau - UNIOGBIS
2-Identification of the responsible	Rosine Sori-Coulibaly- Secretary General
3 - Content	Studies focused on research on peace and human rights in Guinea-Bissau.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Data: E-mail: alhinho@un.org/Escritório: +390831059000/Ext: 193 6124/Cel: +245 6136045
5 - Production start	2006.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://uniogbis.unmissions.org/en
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous.
8 - Topical coverage	Social Sciences.
9 - Geographic coverage	Guinea-Bissau.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 21 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	Provides videos, documentaries, photos, etc.
13 - Other observations	Site in English. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	19 February 2021.

Source: Research data.

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau - UNIOGBIS is an independent, non-profit institution focused on maximizing the individual and collective impact of UN actions, focusing on activities necessary for peacebuilding. It has some thematic subdivisions: (1) Political Affairs Section; (2) Rule of Law and Security Institutions Section; (3) Human Rights and Gender Section and, which also represents the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and, finally, (4) Public Unit Information Unit.

Table 23 . African Political Science Association – APSA – JSTOR

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	African Political Science Association - APSA - JSTOR
2 - Identification of the responsible	William G. Bowen - President
3 - Content	The study and application of political science in and about Africa.
4 - Acquisition	Contact: Heidi McGregor/VP, Communications (212)-358-6406/ heidi.mcgregor@ithaka.org
5 - Production start	1973.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://www.jstor.org/?refreqid=pub-view%3A3afd48bc95e8eb663fd771cdffbcf5e2
7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous. Comprising miscellaneous publications such as articles, books, newsletters, monographs, and research in progress.
8 - Topical coverage	Political Science.
9 - Geographic coverage	Tanzania.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 48 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Updated frequently. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	Site has simple search, advanced search, and subject search windows. Features historical collections such as books and newspaper clippings from the country on political science.
13 - Other observations	Present on social media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Youtube and Linkedin. Site in English. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	February 19, 2021.

Source: Research data.

The African Political Science Association - APSA - JSTOR is a pan-African organization of scholars whose goal is to promote the study and application of political science in and about Africa. It is open to "scholars" of African descent specializing in political science, public policy and related disciplines. It welcomes students and admits scholars of non-African descent and institutions as associate and corporate members respectively.

Table 24. Center for Basic Research - CBR

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
1 - Database name	Center for Basic Research - CBR
2 - Identification of the responsible	Kingline Press - Coordinator
3 - Content	Is a leading independent research center in Uganda, established in 1987 as an educational trust and subsequently registered in 1988 as an NGO.
4 - Acquisition	Responsible Party: +256704-342987/Cbr.uganda@gmail.com
5 - Production start	1987.
6 - Form of availability	Available at: https://cbr.ug/2020/07/31/collaborations/

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7 - Number of records	Miscellaneous. Comprises miscellaneous publications and collections held in the library.
8 - Topical coverage	Social Sciences.
9 - Geographic coverage	Uganda and Senegal.
10 - Time of coverage	Active for 34 years.
11 - Frequency of updates	Frequently updated. Last updated in 2021.
12 - Related services	Site has library, articles and books.
13 - Other observations	Present on social media such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter. Site in English. CBR maintains partnership with CODESRIA and OSSREA. Free access.
14 - Date of data collection	February 19, 2021.

Source: Research data.

The Center for Basic Research - CBR is a prominent institute in Uganda, established in 1987 as an educational trust and later registered in 1988 as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). Fellows at the center research various topics in the following areas: social and labor movements and democratic struggles; civil society and governance. The whole of this intellectual production available on the website allows its framing, in the present work, as a source of specialized information.

4 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The development of this work made it possible to meet the proposed goal of presenting a new set/guide of sources of information specialized in Africanities, in addition, it continued the research started in 2019 that resulted in the organization of the first guide presenting sources of information specialized in Africanities, which had a relevant and satisfactory repercussion both in the sphere of Librarianship and Information Science, and outside the walls of this community.

From this new Guide of Specialized Information Sources on Africanities, described in this work, diversified and relevant African information sources were organized and displayed for students, researchers, specialists and the general public. Therefore, in category 01 - **Sources of Information in Gender Studies the sources (**Centre for Women Studies and Intervention - CWSI, Women's & Gender Studies Research Network - WGSR, and Biography of African Women - UFRGS) were presented. In category 02 - **Information Sources on Afro-Brazilian Literature and Black Epistemologies,** the sources found were (Literafro - NEIA - UFMG, Quilombo Intelectual, IdentidÁfrica, Ethnic and Racial Education, and the Brazilian Association of Black Researchers - ABPN). In category 03 - **Sources of Information on Agricultural Sciences,** the Sam Moyo African Institute of Grarian Studies - SMAIAS and the African Academy of Science - AAS were identified. In category 04 - **Information Sources in Culture, History, Memory and Philosophy** the sources (Museu Afro-Digital da Memória Africana e Afro-Brasileira, African Newspapers, Institute of African Studies of the University of Ghana and Filosofia Africana - UNB) were presented. In category 05 - Information Sources in Social Sciences the sources described were (Forum for Social Studies - FSS, Archive/Library of INEP - Guinea-Bissau, Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa - CODESRIA, Southern East African Social Science Research Organization - OSSREA, Angolan Political Science Association - AACP, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau - UNIOGBIS, African Political Science Association - APSA - JSTOR and Center for Basic Research - CBR).

At first, we had a total of 27 possible sources of information specialized in African studies obtained during the survey stage; however, during the methodological process of searching and

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describing the data, 23 sources were analyzed, which were later organized and described in this work. The others were not included because their electronic addresses were unavailable in several attempts to access them. This happened, for example, with the Feminist Studies Network; the Association of African Universities; the Center for Advanced Social Studies in Port Harcout, etc.

It is necessary to register that this new set of sources presents artifacts built and maintained by the following countries of the African continent: Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Ghana, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Angola, Tanzania, Uganda, and South Africa. In addition to Brazilian and American sources. Despite the difficulties in locating this material, which requires a detailed research view through paths not so widespread in the academic space and in the literature of Information Science, it was a good strategy to investigate the reflections published by Africanists. By reading texts produced by this diasporic intellectuality, it was possible to compare clues that led to the identification of several of the 23 sources presented here. It is believed that perseverance in this direction will result in the expansion of the set and, to this end, the work of librarians, with a negritudinist bias in their research movement, will be of great value.

Finally, this informational apparatus on specialized sources of information on Africanities, presented in guides I, of 2019, and now, in this second guide, of 2021, aims to function as a mechanism of visibility, strengthening and counter-hegemonic[16] epistemological resistance, by endorsing the access of researchers, teachers, students and others interested in informational content that promotes the construction of new and radical knowledge.

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[16] In proposing this guide, we articulate a possible alignment to what was problematized by Cláudio Alves Furtado, Cape Verdean sociologist, professor at UFBA, in a 2020 article, from which the following passage is extracted: [...] "the knowledge of Africa, in a new socio-historical and political context, gains dynamism outside and inside the continent. It can no longer be said that it is necessary to know in order to dominate, but rather to know in order to better inform political and investment decisions. Mutatis mutandis, it is change to stay! We can, however, in this process, find fissures and interstices in the knowledge production system that indicate interests not linked to the hegemonic system. Contestations, first in the United States of America, and later in Brazil, to the theoretical paradigms that formed the basis of studies on the African Diasporas and the search for the construction of a new paradigm that may form the basis of Afro-American and Afro-Brazilian studies have made possible new looks, new studies and research on Africa and its multiple diasporic communities, not only in the Americas, but also in Europe and Asia" (FURTADO, 2020, p. 20).

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