

EDITOR'S NOTE

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The Brazilian Journal of African Studies (BJAS), in its fourth year of publication, addresses in this issue political, economic, social, security and academic issues in various African countries. These issues are analyzed in cautious studies, such as the peculiar Eritrean case that seeks to understand the particularities of domestic and global politics. Then, the recent political events in South Africa are analyzed, noting also the socioeconomic conflicts. Still on South Africa, follows the analysis of the recent history of the country and its regional relations in the context of the Cold War with emphasis on migratory flows to the South African epicenter.

The challenges of the young Angolan state are analyzed from the point of view of academic education. Such challenges bring to light the difficulties and political obstacles to the consolidation of autonomy in the process of building an organic intellectual category, such as the Agostinho Neto University, the oldest higher education institution in the country.

The dilemma between the exploitation of natural resources for the country's development and the consequent need to relocate the people living on these lands is analyzed in the case study dealing with resettlement in Cateme, Mozambique. This issue also discusses the notions of border and Luso-Africanity from a historiographical analysis of Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau.

The construction of Brazilian foreign policy for the African continent, from Vargas until the end of the Military Regime, is analyzed next. Then, we discuss the socioeconomic challenges of one of the continent's largest economies - Nigeria. The flight of well-qualified professionals to Europe due to recent economic instability, as well as the migration crisis to neighboring countries, reveal the crisis affecting the West African region, the Sahel and Sahara countries.

However, the recent social configuration of a democratized Nigeria is also assessed, without disregarding the problems that impact the country - as well as the balkanization of the conflict against Boko Haram, formation of autonomous militias and vigilante paramilitary groups, which are under the command of antagonistic political forces, are latent problems in the current Nigerian conjuncture.

Finally, an analysis is presented of the growing threat of land bandits in the northwest of the country, whose success is associated with lack of governance in the region. Thus, the Brazilian Journal of African Studies provides a comprehensive and in-depth overview of the current African reality.

The BJAS publishes a bilingual electronic and printed version (Portuguese and English). Thus, we expect the contribution of colleagues from Brazil and abroad, with whom we intend to establish links for the deepening of knowledge and the construction of a vision of the South on the African continent and relations with them.

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