

Africa

Canal du commerce extérieur, politiques publiques et spécialisation des PED africains : étude empirique / Giscard Assoumou Ella and Cécile Bastidon. - In: *African Development Review: (2015)*, vol. 27, no. 2, p. 171-184 : graf., tab

Abstract: Les auteurs propose un modèle à deux pays : un pays en développement exportateur de matières premières et importateur de produits finis, et une économie avancée. Les tests individuels réalisés sur 16 pays africains entre 1970 et 2007 montrent que la variation des échanges commerciaux de ces pays suite aux chocs de revenu et de prix internationaux provoque celle de leurs revenus, en fonction de leurs spécialisations et de leurs politiques publiques. Les pays de l'échantillon doivent diversifier leurs économies en produisant les biens et services consommés localement afin de réduire leurs niveaux d'exposition. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12132> (Restricted access)

Africa

Pan-Africanism, knowledge production and the third liberation of Africa / Samuel Oloruntoba. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2015)*, vol. 10, no. 1, p. 7-24

Abstract: Pan-Africanism as an ideological and philosophical force has defined the struggle to ensure the collective realisation of the destiny of the Black race across the Atlantic by political and intellectual leaders of African descent both at home and in the Diaspora. The struggle has passed through several phases such as ending obnoxious trade in human beings, colonialism and re-assertion of African identity and sense of being. The epistemological hegemony of the West on knowledge production in African studies and their Eurocentric view of what constitutes the history of Africa as well as what are the appropriate development strategies for the continent constitute another area of struggle for emancipation. Some have argued that a combination of Western reactionary and intellectual forces has kept Africa in chains of poverty and underdevelopment for decades. A counter argument is that Africa is her own worst enemy. The need for intellectual, socio-economic and political liberation of the continent is compelling. This article argues for a Pan-Africanist approach to the realisation of the third liberation of the continent from the shackles of the global matrix of power, which manifests itself in a perverse form of knowledge production, economic theory and praxis, and a political system, the main objective of which is transnational elite accumulation. The proposition is anchored on two historical experiences, in which the first and second liberation of Africa from slavery and colonialism were achieved due to the Trans-Atlantic cooperation between Africans on the continent and those in the Diaspora. Closely aligned to the instrumentality of Pan-Africanism as a reliable force for propelling the third liberation of Africa is the necessity of privileging indigenous knowledge production over exogenous or imported knowledge. In making a case for the decolonisation of knowledge production and complete liberation of Africa, this article employs Mafeje's Afrocentrism as the theoretical basis of interlocution. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050212> (Restricted access)

Africa

Special issue on 'aid and employment' / Sam Jones ... [et al.] - Oxford : Blackwell, 2015.

Abstract: Arguably, support to growth-enhancing structural change and employment creation is becoming increasingly important, both for donors and recipients of foreign aid. However, these are notoriously complex domains, where data and associated development strategies remain contested. Consequently, this special issue brings together five articles that tackle the questions of how and where foreign aid donors might usefully support a more inclusive or job-friendly pattern of economic growth in Africa. Contributions: Aid, growth and employment in Africa (Sam Jones, John Page, Abebe Shimeles and Finn Tarp); Aid, growth and jobs (Gary Fields); Aid, employment and poverty reduction in Africa (John Page and Abebe Shimeles); Employment effects of multilateral development bank support: the case of the African Development Bank (Anthony Simpasa, Abebe Shimeles and Adeleke O. Salami); Is small beautiful? Small enterprise,

aid and employment in Africa (John Page and Måns Söderbom); Priorities for boosting employment in Sub-Saharan Africa : evidence for Mozambique (Sam Jones and Finn Tarp). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/afdr.v27.S1/issuetoc> (Restricted access)

Africa

Towards a vibrant African languages industry in the era of the African renaissance / Gregory Kamwendo. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 141-152
Abstract: To some people, African languages are insufficiently valued or good for nothing. Such people do not find any economic value in African languages. However, the African renaissance can inject a new lease of life into African languages. The African linguistic renaissance implies uplifting the status and use of African languages. It also means taking African languages into domains where their economic value will rise. This requires a drastic change in how African languages are perceived and treated. This article argues that, as part of the African renaissance, African languages should become income generators or job-creating entities. There is great potential for African languages to attain such economically rewarding status. African languages have slept for so long that they can now be compared to devalued currencies. The article suggests some ways through which a vibrant African languages industry can be developed and sustained. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050220> (Restricted access)

Burkina Faso

Entre rêves de grandeur et pragmatisme : les jeunes en milieu urbain au Burkina Faso / Claudia Roth. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 80-105
Abstract: En dépit de sa croissance économique, le Burkina Faso reste l'un des pays les plus pauvres du monde. Dans les villes, entre 20 et 30% des moins de 30 ans sont sans travail véritablement rémunéré. Beaucoup d'entre eux vivent en situation de contrat entre les générations à l'envers, logés et nourris par leurs parents. Ce climat de précarité constante et d'incertitude quotidienne conduit à des formes spécifiques de fantaisies et d'actions. Les entretiens avec de jeunes hommes et femmes de Bobo-Dioulasso que l'auteur a avoens menés à plusieurs reprises sur trois ans (étude longitudinale) mettent en lumière les conditions qui facilitent l'action en situation d'incertitude quotidienne. Bibliogr., notes, res. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Burkina Faso

L'Islam à la Frontière : le rôle des marabouts dans l'installation et la protection des villages winye (Centre-ouest Burkina Faso) entre le XVIIe et le XIXe siècle / Jean-Pierre Jacob. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 132-154
Abstract: Cet article décrit les recours aux 'marabouts' dans les pratiques d'installation rituelle et de protection de villages animistes en pays winye au Burkina Faso. Il montre que le sens de ces interventions varient entre une période plus ancienne (exemple du village de Kwena, fin XVIIe) marquée par un islam dominé par la prépondérance des sociétés animistes et une période plus récente (exemple du village de Boromo, mi-XIXe siècle), caractérisée par un islam prosélyte et dominateur. Il décrit les pratiques rituelles et les représentations qui constituent le terrain commun qui rend possible les échanges entre musulmans et animistes et propose ce faisant une description approfondie de quelques unes des institutions winye les plus importantes (autel et chefferie de terre). Bibliogr., notes, res. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Côte d'Ivoire

Risks and opportunities : securing futures in Côte d'Ivoire's violent crisis and beyond / Katharina Heitz Tokpa. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 20-39
Abstract: This article examines how people who do not live in so-called risk societies deal with risks and insecurities prevalent in their daily lives. Along the life trajectories of two men in Cote d'Ivoire's violent crisis, the article analyses the subjects' various ways of securing their futures in a war context with a focus on physical and economic insecurities. Both men happened to have worked in a car repair shop on the eve of the war: one of them joined the rebellion and went into

combat; the other managed to get by with multiple strategies, such as small businesses, associational life and by linking up with powerful actors. Even if risk avoidance strategies are employed, risk avoidance does not seem to be the predominant preoccupation in the case-studies examined. The findings rather suggest that risks are consciously taken to seek opportunities in the first place. Hence, a conceptual lens that focuses exclusively on risks seems insufficient to explain the actors' deliberations and paths taken. Therefore, the author proposes to adopt a complementary perspective that includes opportunity seeking rather than solely risk avoidance. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Ethiopia

A stand-alone, blended or restructured indigenisation approach to curriculum? : a critical perspective / Degefu Yishak and Mishack Gumbo. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 60-82 : fig

Abstract: Attempts to come up with a relevant curriculum that responds to the African context, in general, and to Ethiopia, in particular, have been unsuccessful. The indigenisation approach has been applied in curriculum development and studies as a strategy for rehabilitating the knowledge base and perspectives of the neglected peoples in order to make their curricula relevant.

Originally, the indigenisation approach involved a process of modifying a transplanted Western model to make it relevant to the importing country's political and socio-cultural context. Now, it has transformed into an authentication or cultural validation approach that seeks authentic roots in the local system to construct a domestic model in the light of the social, cultural, political and economic characteristics and needs of a particular country. The problem addressed in this article is the lack of curriculum relevance to the Ethiopian socio-cultural and structural context which is hampering the country's renaissance and development. This article employs a critical perspective to investigate the problem. A standalone indigenisation approach, which calls for rooting the curriculum in indigenous foundations and theories, as well as in principles and ideas derived from the culture, all followed by a blending approach which allows an intercultural dialogue, is suggested as being feasible. The authors argue that this approach is an alternative that can contribute towards ensuring the relevance of curriculum and the success of the African renaissance and development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050215> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Assessing indicators of currency crisis in Ethiopia : signals approach / Kelbesa Megersa and Danny Cassimon. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 315-330 : graf., tab

Abstract: Currency crises, generally defined as rapid depreciations of a local currency or loss of foreign exchange reserves, are common incidents in modern monetary systems. Due to their repeated occurrence and severity, they have earned wide coverage by both theoretical and empirical literature. However, unlike advanced and emerging economies, currency crises in low-income countries have not received due attention. This paper uses the signals approach developed by Kaminsky et al. (Kaminsky, G., S. Lizondo and C. Reinhart (1998), 'Leading Indicators of Currency Crises', International Monetary Fund Staff Papers, Vol. 45, pp. 148.) and assesses currency crisis in Ethiopia over the time frame January 1970 to December 2008. Using the Exchange Market Pressure Index (EMPI), the authors identify three currency crisis episodes that coincide with the liberalization following the fall of Ethiopian socialism, the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict, and the zenith of the global financial crisis. The timing shows the importance of both local and international dynamics. More macroeconomic indicators picked up the first crisis in a 24-month signalling window, compared to the latter two. Three categories of indicators were used: current account, capital account and domestic financial sector. None of the capital account indicators were significant based on the noise-to-signal ratio rule. One possible explanation for this might be the weak integration of the Ethiopian economy with global capital markets. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12148> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

In and out of Ethiopia : migrations, diasporas and contemporary Ethiopia / Giulia Bonacci ... [et

al.] - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2015.

Abstract: Ethiopia hosts migrants and produces migrants; it hosts diasporas and produces diasporas. It is precisely at that interface between Ethiopia and its diasporas, within and without, that this special issue of 'African Diaspora' is situated. Each of the papers offers an insight into a particular relationship that gives shape to the interface between Ethiopia and its diasporas. The concomitant pull and push factors related to the dispersal, the various significances accorded to homeland and host land, the interplay between identity and representations, and the simultaneous dynamics of solidarity and exclusion illustrated by the empirical material illustrate the relationality at the core of diasporas. Contributions: Introduction: in and out of Ethiopia : migrations, diasporas and contemporary Ethiopia (Giulia Bonacci); Immigrants and kings: foreignness in Ethiopia, through the eye of Armenian diaspora (Boris Adjemian); Mapping the boundaries of otherness: naming Caribbean settlers in Ethiopia (Giulia Bonacci); L'Éthiopie des Congolais, Burundais et Rwandais réfugiés (Émeline Charpentier); The Ethiopian and Eritrean evangelical diaspora of Montreal: music, identity and ambivalence (Hugo Ferran); Ethiopian and Eritrean immigrants in Britain: refugee organising, transnational connections and identity, 1950-2009 (John R. Campbell and Solomon Afework). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ethiopia

Microfinance institutions in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda : loan outreach to the poor and the quest for financial viability / Gashaw Tsegaye Ayele. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 117-129 : graf., tab

Abstract: Microfinance institutions' (MFIs') loan service outreach to the poor (depth) and the ensuing institutional viability concern is an unsettled issue in the literature. Can MFIs increase the depth of their outreach whilst achieving financial viability (viability)? Answering this question is exceedingly relevant to countries that opt for right policies towards financial inclusion. In their microfinance operations, Kenya and Uganda ranked first and second in Africa; fifth and eighth in the world, respectively; and Ethiopia is an emerging MFI destination. Yet, the loan outreach in these countries falls short of the uncontested huge demand. The study introduces an approach that disintegrates the overall effect of depth on viability into direct and indirect effects.

Hausman-Taylor and Generalized Structural Equation Models are employed on unbalanced panel dataset of 31 MFIs (2003-12) drawn from the three countries. The result implied a direct-positive effect and an indirect-negative effect running from depth to viability. Under contained operational-expenses-per-loan-portfolio, depth could be pro-viability. Debt-to-Equity-Ratio relate inversely with viability whereas 'real-yield' relates directly. The paper concludes that support to MFIs should be aligned to ensure efficiency through reduced operational costs and thereby complementary depth-viability nexus can prevail. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12128> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Price transmission asymmetry in spatial grain markets in Ethiopia / Kifle Wondemu. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 106-116 : tab

Abstract: Acknowledging the link between competitive and efficient spatial agricultural markets and farm productivity, the government of Ethiopia has implemented various market enhancing policy and institutional measures. The effectiveness of these measures to achieve their policy goals, among others, depends on the degree of symmetry prices transmit across spatial markets as well as on the efficiency of spatial arbitrage. The author tested the presence of asymmetric price adjustment in the spatial grain markets in Ethiopia. The result provided clear evidence of asymmetric price adjustment for teff crops, but not for maize. For teff crops, prices adjust quickly to shocks that increase price than shocks that reduce prices. The analysis on the efficiency of the grain markets also showed that the spatial markets are characterized by a significant level of inefficiency. Although further research is necessary to establish the real causes for the observed asymmetric price transmission and market inefficiency, the finding suggests that departure from perfectly competitive settings are partly to be blamed for the recent food crops price hikes. In addition to their undesirable redistributive consequences, price transmission asymmetry and inefficiency are expected to entail efficiency loss. Future empirical work in this area should strive to explain the underlying reasons for the observed asymmetric price transmission and market

inefficiency. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12127> (Restricted access)

Ghana

Executive compensation, ownership structure and loan quality of banks in Ghana / Gifty Adjei-Mensah, Mohammed Amidu, and Joshua Yindenaba Abor. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 331-341 : tab

Abstract: This paper analyses the effects of executive compensation and ownership structure on loan quality of banks. The study uses a panel data on 26 Ghanaian banks over the period, 2003-2011. Using a dynamic panel model, estimations are made using the Generalized Method of Moments. The results show that management is efficient when director shareholding is very prominent in banks. Institutional ownership and public listing of banks also have a significantly negative relationship with non-performing loans, while lag of non-performing loans, equity ratio, exchange rate depreciation and increases in net interest margins are seen to have a negative effect on loan quality. Executive compensation had no significant effect on loan monitoring.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12151> (Restricted access)

Ghana

The demand for public health care and the progressivity of health care services in Ghana / Mawuli Gaddah, Alistair Munro, and Peter Quartey. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 79-91 : graf., tab

Abstract: This paper examines the choice of health care and progressivity of health care services in Ghana. Using a combination of benefit incidence analysis and a discrete choice model and data from the Ghana Living Standards Survey, the results give clear evidence of progressivity with consistent ordering: postnatal and prenatal services are the most progressive, followed by clinic visits, and then hospital visits. Child health care services are more progressive than adult. Own price and income elasticities are higher for public health care than private health care and for adults than children. Poorer households are substantially more price responsive than wealthy ones, implying that fee increases for public health care will impact negatively on equity in health care. Simulations show the importance of opportunity costs in health care decisions and suggest that reforms that focus only on out-of-pocket expenses will have a limited ability to extend public health care to all potential users. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12125> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Analyzing capital management and profitability in Kenyan industrial firms / James Ndirangu Kungu and Zakayo Onyiego. - In: *The Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 67-76 : tab

Abstract: This study looked at eight manufacturing companies listed on the Nairobi Securities Exchange for five years from 2006-2010. The purpose of the study was to determine the effects of working capital management components on profitability in the manufacturing industry in Kenya. The results show that there exists a direct relationship between profitability and liquidity in the manufacturing companies in Kenya. A negative relationship exists between average correlation period and cash conversion cycle ($r=-0.308$ and $r=-0.343$ respectively) and profitability while average payment period and inventory turnover ($r=0.513$ and $r=0.188$) in days showed a positive relationship with profitability. Independent variables explained only 31.7% of the profitability in the investigated manufacturing companies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Niger

Social differentiation of risk : perceptions of the future in drought-prone Central Niger / Clare Oxyby. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 106-129 : krt

Abstract: A snapshot of two Tuareg-dominated 'communes rurales' in the pastoral-agricultural transition zones of Maradi and Tahoua regions, Central Niger, shows that, despite the openly shared 'inevitable natural hazard' drought discourse, risk-taking action in response to drought-related dangers is sharply polarized according to social position. On the one hand the

dominant Tuareg minority perceive drought not only as danger for their herds but also as opportunity to increase their political following through the channelling of drought relief benefits to their supporters. On the other hand, the majority of commune households, living on the brink of economic viability, cultivate social links with the dominant families in order to secure access to water, land and humanitarian aid; and household members are forced into more and more frequent and distant out-migration. Certain leaders, well-informed about national land policy and practice, focus their efforts for a better future on the consolidation of community land rights through the promotion of certain sedentarization and land privatization initiatives; however the resulting increased land pressure in key locations may unwittingly expose inhabitants to even worse drought-linked crises in the future. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

How relevant is the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) for tests of market efficiency on the Nigerian stock exchange? / Oghenovo A. Obrimah, Jacob Alabi, and Blessing Ugo-Harry. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 262-273 : graf., tab

Abstract: The authors find an asset pricing model which consists of the market portfolio, the market skewness or co-skewness factors, and portfolio idiosyncratic volatility factor best explains portfolio risk-return trade-offs on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE), indicating this model is appropriate for studies of semi-strong form efficiency of the Nigerian Stock Market. The authors' finding that an asset pricing model which consists of the market portfolio alone tends to consistently understate portfolio risk indicates this conventional one-factor specification of the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) is inappropriate for tests of the efficiency of the Nigerian Stock Market. With respect to the effects of non-synchronous trading of stocks on portfolio risk-return trade-offs, while the presence of non-synchronous trading induces greater diversification benefits for investors, the authors find it simultaneously results in a higher price for market risk; that is, higher levels of risk aversion. The findings demonstrate preference for market skewness or co-skewness can be a risk mitigating response to anticipated adverse effects of changes in the risk of the market portfolio on portfolio returns. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12145> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Insurance and economic growth nexus in Nigeria : asymmetric non-linear relationship under heterogenous agents / D.O. Olayungbo. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 248-261 : graf., tab

Abstract: This paper examines the asymmetric non-linear relationship between insurance and economic growth in Nigeria between 1976 and 2010. Prior studies have examined the direction of causality between insurance and economic growth with mixed conclusions in the insurance-growth literature. Moreover, the majority of these studies assumed symmetric causal relationships by concentrating mainly on testing the supply-leading and demand-following hypothesis. This paper, therefore, contributes to the literature by examining the asymmetric causality test between insurance and economic growth in Nigeria. After the cointegration, the asymmetry causality and the asymmetric impulse responses show a robust significant relationship between high gross domestic product (GDP) and low insurance in the long run. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12144> (Restricted access)

Senegal

Sending money or purchasing provisions? : Senegalese migrants' attempts to negotiate a space for autonomy in long-distance family relations / Melissa Blanchard. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 40-59

Abstract: Sending remittances is one of the strongest bonds tying together families dispersed by migration. For migrants supporting the family left behind is a moral duty, a sign of their social affiliation and the gauge of their belonging to a network of kinship and exchange. As time goes by, though, some of them perceive the demands of their original families as excessive. They have

thus developed different strategies to come to terms with the problem of control over the use of remittances. Building on fieldwork in Dakar, the author considers an original case of reorganization of remittance sending, put in place through the establishment of a website offering migrants the opportunity to purchase at a distance provisions they want delivered to their families in Senegal. This case study highlights the tensions that surround the practices of support within families that live in transnational spaces and shows how migration can encourage migrants to reorganize such relations, renegotiating their obligations of solidarity. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and in French. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

African renaissance and negotiation of Yoruba identity in the diaspora : a case study of Nigerian students in Cape Town / Felix Banda and Idowu Adetomokun. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 83-101

Abstract: Drawing on poststructuralist discourse analysis and Hall's (1990) notion of diaspora cultural identities, this article explores the discontinuation and maintenance of Yoruba identity options by students at three Western Cape Province universities. Interviews and observations data are used to consider how different forms of representations and cultural practices associated with Yoruba in Nigeria lead to equally fragmented and hybrid lifestyles and identity options in the Diaspora due to the changed socio-cultural conditions. The argument shows the ruptures and fragmentation of Yoruba cultural elements as students try to fit into the South African socio-cultural contexts while trying to live 'home' life away from home. It also shows cultural appropriation by local South Africans who claim Nigerian [Yoruba] affiliation through wearing Yoruba attire and partaking in Nigerian [Yoruba] cuisine. The authors argue that identities are produced across national and ethnic boundaries not only through language choices, but also through dress, food and other semiotic resources, and that to promote the ideals of an African renaissance, there is need to recognise that Africa is a consequence of not just similarities, but more so of various critical points of profound difference and discontinuity. The article concludes that African renaissance entails embracing shared African cultural heritage and differences as the norm; and transnational competition, interdependency and interconnectedness are critical ingredients for the technological and socio- economic development of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050217> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Hearted efforts by the Mogogelo community to protect traditional sites by means of public participation forums: a review report / Charles Ntui and Isaac Rampedi. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 153-169 : ill., tab

Abstract: Traditional values, especially those regarding ancestral graves, crafts, beliefs, songs, dances and languages, are part of Africa's oldest heritage. These existed prior to knowledge of sustainable development or any legal framework to enforce conservation. Development was, in the past, community-centred without constraints to these antiquities. Current legislation acknowledges the necessity of stakeholders' consent, that is, the consent of community residents. This was the case with the development of a photovoltaic solar energy project in the Mogogelo community in the North West province in South Africa, where environmental practitioners were required as legislated to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Among these specialist studies was the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). This article is based on the interest shown by the community and the standoff that arose over the allocation of the project site and the conservation of traditional values. Using a public participation process as a social forum, this report highlights the degree of traditional knowledge and legislative awareness within the community about its right to protect heritage resources. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050221> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Issues of race, ethnicity, socio-economic position and spatial acknowledgement in South Africa : how spatial access and expression still perpetuate notions of difference, separation and

uncertainty amongst the South African coloured population / Wendy Isaacs-Martin. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 120-140 : graf., tab
Abstract: While the Native Land Act [Act 27 of 1913] and the Native Trust and Land Act [Act 18 of 1936] dispossessed black South Africans of their land physically, the insidious Group Areas Act [Act 41 of 1950] and the Population Registration Act [Act 30 of 1950] reified perceptions of race and ethnicity in the context of phenotype, culture, language and even religion. Although these Acts were repealed, the legacy remains part of the South African psyche still. Such perceptions are evident in the Coloured communities where the Population Registration Act classified and defined the group as a singular unit while the Group Areas Act segregated and confined them, and restricted their association within the group almost exclusively. This meant that education, access to information, socialising, and religious assembly and to a limited extent employment were restricted mostly to these designated segregated areas. Limited interaction between various legislated groups, even within the Coloured group itself reinforced the socio-economic racial hierarchy and the prejudices linked to economics. The combination of these Acts created an 'us' versus 'them' hostility further (re)enforcing notions of separateness and difference. The article seeks to examine social and racial interpretation (based on income and spatial realities) of the Coloured population in the Eastern Cape and how the group perceives its primary identity and allegiance in terms of ethnicity or national identity as salient in the current socio-political environment. The objectives are first to assert that legislated segregation created rigid jingoist structures of ethnic and racial identities that will take longer to dismantle than the Acts of separation had and secondly that national identity can be salient amongst a minority group irrespective of socio-economic position. The conclusion highlights that the social and identity Acts, spatial acts, regarded once as a legislated absolute, reduced the Coloured communities specifically, to regard themselves as different yet the same, inferior and superior, marginalised yet included, but that this is not incompatible with nation building. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050219> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Of fire and rejuvenation: in search of the 'post' in 'post-apartheid' / Sopelekae Maithufi. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 170-180
Abstract: In the novels 'Scatter the ashes and go' (2002) and *Rumours* (2013), Mongane Wally Serote depicts post-apartheid through a leitmotif central to which the soldier of the African National Congress military wing, 'Umkhonto We Sizwe', is ostensibly caught in an interrupted odyssey. In 'Scatter the ashes and go', this soldier has returned from exile in various Southern African countries to a South Africa that is on the threshold of the post-apartheid era. By contrast, in 'Rumours', the soldier, having arrived from exile in 1990, then goes away to Mali in search of a solution for his post-traumatic stress disorder. The article imputes these disruptions on to the failure to 'properly' mourn the victims of apartheid's extra-judicial killing squads, and goes on to note that, as a result of Serote's attention to the subsequent angst, post-apartheid appears as a continuum of trauma. The discussion then proceeds to posit that the resolutions to these diversions are hinted at in these novels' elaborate motifs of fire, and proposes that the depictions of this pattern recall how Batswana suture the spiritual, psychological and social fractures consequent upon death - especially the death that occurs unnaturally, and upon the breadwinner's return home from a long absence. The bulk of the exploration pays attention to the nuances of this symbol of fire, recognising it as an integral component of a social rite populated by a dynamic interplay between poetry and music. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050225> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The end of politics by the youth? : higher education, youth identity and recession of political participation by South Africa's 'born-frees': the case of undergraduate students at a public university / Acheamong Amoateng. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 102-119 : tab
Abstract: The aim of the study is to examine the effects of political socialisation by the family and significant others on the political participation by South Africa's born-frees using a sample of

undergraduate students at a public university in a metropolitan area. Overall, political participation is relatively low among the born-frees even though political awareness is very high. Political socialisation in the form of discussion of politics with parents, other relatives and peers is found to be an important predictor of youth participation in political activities. The youth of mothers with school leaving certificates or undergraduate education are more likely to be politically engaged compared to those of mothers with either no education or postgraduate education. Finally, older youth are more likely than younger ones to be politically engaged. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050218> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Youth unemployment duration and competing exit states : what hides behind long spells of black youth unemployment in South Africa? / Zaakirah Ismail and Umakrishnan Kollamparambil. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 301-314 : tab

Abstract: The paper examines the role of personal characteristics in not only determining the unemployment duration but also the probability of unemployment terminating with transitions into wage-employment, self-employment or higher education. Formulated within the survival analysis framework using the Labour Market Entry Survey, this study provides the first empirical evidence on black youth unemployment duration in South Africa. The results of the analysis indicate non-monotonic duration dependence with other individual, household and locational covariates exerting very different impacts on the state-specific exit rates from unemployment for both young men and women. The scarring impact evident in negative duration dependence and gender-specific findings point to the need for more informed policy formulation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12150> (Restricted access)

South Africa exchange rates

Testing PPP for the South African rand/US dollar real exchange rate at different data frequencies / Guglielmo Maria Caporale and Luis A. Gil-Alana. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 161-170 : graf., tab

Abstract: This paper tests the PPP hypothesis for the South African rand/US dollar real exchange rate using a fractional integration framework. The results suggest that the real exchange rate of the South African rand with respect to the US dollar is a highly dependent variable with an order of integration very close to 1. This finding is not affected by the data frequency considered (daily, weekly or monthly). Also, there appears to be a single break in December 2001 (possibly corresponding to a change in the monetary policy framework), with the unit root null being rejected in favour of $d > 1$ for the periods before the break, but not afterwards. Thus, our results strongly reject the PPP hypothesis for the South African rand/US dollar rate across data frequencies, since shocks are found to affect the exchange rate forever. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12131> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

A spatial, non-parametric analysis of the determinants of food insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa / Maria Sassi. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 92-105 : graf., krt., tab

Abstract: This paper investigates the determinants of food insecurity at the macro-level in cross-sectional data for a sample of 40 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and considers the most basic causes of undernourishment, including food availability, access to food and its utilization. The empirical analysis is based on a spatial, non-parametric technique that allows global and local explanatory variables to be distinguished from one another. The results provide useful information for reconsidering food security policies and programmes that extend beyond the prevailing perspective of food availability and suggest possible directions for regional and sub-regional approaches to the food crisis in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12126> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Financial globalization and economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa : evidence from panel cointegration tests / Tajudeen Egbetunde and Anthony Enisan Akinlo. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 187-198 : tab

Abstract: This paper examines the long-run relationship between financial globalization and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa using panel unit root tests, panel cointegration tests and panel multivariate ECM. The study finds that the variables are stationary at first difference - I(1). Also, the results reveal that all the variables are cointegrated, that is, they are related in the long run. The results of the ECT test within the framework of panel multivariate ECM confirm the cointegration tests. The paper concludes that there is a long-run relationship between financial globalization and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. The paper argues that sub-Saharan African economies will benefit from the era of financial globalization in the long run in as much as the governments promote and encourage sound macroeconomic policies and strong institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12140> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Foreign ownership and labour in Sub-Saharan African firms / Neil Foster-McGregor, Anders Isaksson, and Florian Kaulich. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 130-144 : graf., tab

Abstract: The authors examine whether foreign-owned firms pay higher wages and have higher employment than domestically owned firms using survey data from 19 sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. The results indicate that foreign-owned firms pay higher average wages than domestically owned firms, with the wage premium found to be higher for white-collar workers. The authors find little evidence of a positive employment effect of foreign ownership, though the evidence suggests a positive employment effect of Chinese ownership on workers in manufacturing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12129> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Hétérogénéité des effets de l'aide sur la croissance économique en Afrique subsaharienne : évidences comparatives entre pays stables et pays en post conflit / Douzounet Mallaye and Urbain Thierry Yogo. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 216-229 : graf., tab

Abstract: La présente étude fournit l'évidence de l'efficacité de l'aide en faisant usage d'un échantillon de 34 pays d'Afrique sub-saharienne sur la période 1990-2010. Après prise en compte de l'endogénéité de l'aide, les résultats de l'estimation révèlent que l'aide a un effet positif sur la croissance uniquement lorsque l'estimation est contrôlée du niveau de la gouvernance. La dynamique comparative quant à elle montre que la gouvernance et l'éducation sont les principaux canaux de transmission de l'aide à la croissance en environnement stable. En revanche, en environnement de post conflit, l'aide affecte la croissance via l'investissement en capital public (infrastructure). Enfin, l'approche de décomposition d'Oaxaca-Blinder montre que l'écart en termes de montants d'aide reçus n'explique pas les différences de croissance observées entre pays stables et pays en situation de post conflit. Sur la base de ces résultats, les implications de politiques économiques sont discutées en conclusion. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12142> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

The role of renewable energy consumption and trade : Environmental Kuznets Curve analysis for Sub-Saharan Africa countries / Mehdi Ben Jebli, Slim Ben Youssef, and Ilhan Ozturk. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 288-300 : graf., tab

Abstract: Based on the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis, this paper uses panel cointegration techniques to investigate the short- and long-run relationship between CO2 emissions, gross domestic product (GDP), renewable energy consumption and international trade for a panel of 24 sub-Saharan Africa countries over the period 1980-2010. Short-run Granger

causality results reveal that there is a bidirectional causality between emissions and economic growth; bidirectional causality between emissions and real exports; unidirectional causality from real imports to emissions; and unidirectional causality runs from trade (exports or imports) to renewable energy consumption. There is an indirect short-run causality running from emissions to renewable energy and an indirect short-run causality from GDP to renewable energy. In the long-run, the error correction term is statistically significant for emissions, renewable energy consumption and trade. The long-run estimates suggest that the inverted U-shaped EKC hypothesis is not supported for these countries; exports have a positive impact on CO2 emissions, whereas imports have a negative impact on CO2 emissions. As a policy recommendation, sub-Saharan Africa countries should expand their trade exchanges particularly with developed countries and try to maximize their benefit from technology transfer occurring when importing capital goods as this may increase their renewable energy consumption and reduce CO2 emissions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12147> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

The impact of China on the donor landscape in African fragile states / Richard Schiere. - In: *IDS Bulletin*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 46-56

Abstract: This article analyses the impact of China on the donor landscape in African fragile states. This is undertaken by first discussing the global trends of South-South collaboration as part of the broader post-Busan development debate, and secondly, the specific role of China in four African fragile states, which are respectively Liberia, Angola, Mali and Sudan. The article has two main findings. Firstly, China provides additional development opportunities but is not applying the same development cooperation model as traditional Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors. This fragmentation of global development cooperation modalities requires capacity to coordinate donors by aid-recipient countries. Secondly, as China's economic interests grow in Africa, it is also expanding its support for regional stability by participating in UN peacekeeping operations. One of the key conditions for China's participation, however, is a clear mandate by an African regional organisation such as the African Union and Regional Economic Communities. This approach ensures that China maintains its principles of respecting national sovereignty and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and Chinese. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1759-5436.12092> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Fight against corruption in Tanzania : the positives and challenges / Ramadhani Marijani. - In: *The Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 132-144

Abstract: Combating and overcoming corruption in public service is one of the most important challenges facing 21st century public services in most countries. Tanzania is not an exception. This article is about the successes and challenges pertaining to Tanzania's efforts in combating the malaise of corruption in its public service. The article is based on a review of existing literature and is thus theoretical. It examines the nature of corruption in Tanzania's public service, and re-visits the measures that have been put in place to fight corruption. The article then looks at the success attained and challenges faced in the fight against corruption. It concludes that corruption cannot be completely defeated, but efforts to minimize it are possible if there is the necessary political will and commitment. However, the article suggests that any measure to combat corruption must take a holistic and unified approach and it must be implemented parallel at all levels of government based on the principles of legality, transparency, political neutrality, morality and psychological convincing. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tanzania

Managing elections in Africa : the case of the 2010 general elections in Tanzania / Gelase R. Mutahaba and Audax B. Kweyamba. - In: *The Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 1-17

Abstract: This article assesses the management of the 2010 general elections in Tanzania. The assessment specifically dwells on four dimensions namely the independence and impartiality of

the National Electoral Commission (NEC), logistics and resources capacity, new managerial inventions for improving elections management, and the role and performance of both the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) and the office of Registrar of Political Parties (RPP) in managing the elections. Overall, the article demonstrates that the 2010 elections were better managed in comparison to the first three multiparty elections held in 1995, 2000 and 2005. In spite of the overall impressive performance, the article shows that there are a number of limitations. These include: contentious legal and institutional framework, questionable independence of the NEC, absence of permanent NEC permanent staff at regional and lower levels, and logistics and infrastructure capacity limitations. The article identifies issues and areas that need further research and intervention in the context of the noted constraints in managing future elections in Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

Togo

Confiage, domesticité et apprentissage à Lomé à la veille de l'indépendance / Marc Pilon, Kodjo Ségniagbéto. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 212-247 : graf., tab
Abstract: L'article se propose de documenter la situation des personnes âgées de 5 à 19 ans, déclarées comme résidant sans parents ou comme domestiques dans la capitale togolaise, Lomé, à la veille de l'indépendance. Il est basé sur une analyse inédite des données originales du recensement urbain du Togo de 1958-59, complétée par des entretiens menés avec des personnes ayant ou non été confiées ou placées comme domestiques à la fin des années 1950 ou au début des années 1960. Les résultats révèlent l'ancienneté et l'ampleur de la migration des enfants (dont environ 80% viennent essentiellement du sud-est du Togo), dans laquelle les femmes, et particulièrement les commençantes, jouent un rôle majeur. Les filles sont plus nombreuses à connaître confiage et domesticité, notamment dans leur jeune âge; l'analyse statistique et les entretiens révèlent une sorte de porosité entre ces deux statuts. La mise en apprentissage peut survenir aux âges plus élevés et concerne surtout les garçons. Bibliogr., notes, res. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Togo

Des pierres pour travailler le fer : les outils lithiques des forgerons bassar du Nord-Togo: II. La recherche des pierres : techniques, rites, et représentations symboliques / Stéphan Dugast. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 156-211
Abstract: Bien qu'au cur d'une région connue pour le volume de sa production de fer avant la période coloniale (l'une des plus importantes du continent), et disposant par conséquent de ce matériau en abondance, les forgerons bassar du Togo ont opté pour un outillage fait pour l'essentiel d'instruments de pierre. L'acquisition de ces outils, prélevés dans la nature avant d'être à peine transformés, pose notamment la question de leur transfert de l'espace sauvage de la brousse à l'espace humanisé de l'atelier. En suivant de près les forgerons dans cette entreprise et en partageant leurs préoccupations a ce sujet, on découvre la composition d'une partie du monde de la brousse et les caractéristiques principales de certaines des entités qui l'habitent. Est également dévoilée la sophistication des démarches rituelles requises pour réaliser ce transfert d'un espace à l'autre, sachant que l'atelier est un lieu d'autant plus fortement humanisé que, dans l'éthique des forgerons, il est voué de façon exclusive à l'action technique, pensée comme antinomique des forces surnaturelles qui animent le monde de la brousse. Bibliogr., notes, res. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Tunisia

Impact des transferts de fonds sur le taux de change réel effectif en Tunisie / Khaled Chnaina and Farid Makhoulf. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 145-160
Abstract: Les transferts de fonds des migrants tunisiens constituent une source de devises non négligeable. Ils ont augmenté d'une manière rapide notamment la dernière décennie. Ils peuvent également engendrer le phénomène de syndrome hollandais. Le but de ce travail est d'étudier l'impact des transferts sur taux de change réel effectif. En estimant des relations de co-intégration avec ruptures structurelles par l'intermédiaire de la méthode de Johansen et al. (Johansen, S., R. Mosconi and B. Nielsen (2000), 'Cointegration Analysis in the Presence of Structural Breaks in the Deterministic Trend', *Econometrics Journal*, Vol. 3, pp. 21649) et Saikkonen et Lütkepohl

(Saikkonen, P. and H. Lütkepohl (2000), : 'Testing for the Cointegrating Rank of a VAR Process with Structural Shifts', *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, Vol. 18, pp. 451-64) et Saikkonen et al. (Saikkonen, P., H. Lütkepohl and C. Trenkler (2004), 'Break Date Estimation and Cointegration Testing in VAR Processes with Level Shift'); les auteurs ont trouvé qu'une augmentation de 1% de ratio des transferts de fonds sur PIB provoque une appréciation de taux de change réel d'équilibre de 0,39%. Ce qui confirme l'hypothèse de syndrome hollandais dans l'économie tunisienne. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12130> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Admission policy of students with disability in Uganda : is it a hoax? / Maria Kaguhangire-Barifaijo and Gerald K. Karyeija. - In: *The Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 104-117 : ill

Abstract: This article discusses the inequalities disabled students grapple with in higher education in terms of access and participation. This comes in the wake of Uganda's 2005 government policy that granted 64 slots in public universities to persons with disabilities. This is also supported by numerous laws that have attempted to guard against discrimination of (prospective) disabled students in accessing university education. The article first appreciates the government's efforts and also critiques its failure to vigorously investigate challenges faced by students at a lower level to be able to address issues of equity and equality. It also challenges the government's reluctance to make follow-ups to address challenges faced by these students in their participation. The author concludes that, though a brilliant idea, sufficient research was not carried out to address access and participation challenges of students with disabilities. The article recommends that for such a policy, workable monitoring and evaluation plans are in place to address the numerous equity challenges. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Advancing the role of citizen participation for good governance and sustainable livelihoods in selected African countries / Isioma Uregu Ile and Betty Mubangizi. - In: *The Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 18-35 : ill

Abstract: This paper examines citizen participation in governance and resource management in South Africa and Uganda. The authors argue that citizen participation remains in the policy papers and at best at local electoral processes. The paper highlights the successes and failures of citizen participation in the selected countries. It asserts that decentralisation in the two case studies has provided citizens with invited and invented spaces to carve their destiny through participation. The authors argue that citizens should be encouraged to participate and that government should not mask participation to benefit the elite but all citizens. The authors offer recommendations and lessons that could help governments to improve citizen participation for sustainable governance and resource management. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Leasing competence, structure and performance of SMEs in Uganda / Joseph Kampumure, Nkote Nabeta and Arthur Sserwanga. - In: *The Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 36-45 : tab

Abstract: This study examines leasing competence, lease structure and perceived performance among SMEs in Uganda. The authors analyzed the current utilization of lease financing by SMEs as an alternative financing source for their business activities especially where the leasing competences of SME managers have been enhanced. They found that lease reviews are usually done after a long period. Furthermore, there was a significant positive relationship between leasing competence and lease structure and perceived performance while the lease structure was the most significant predictor of SME performance. The authors conclude that the performance of the lessee depends very much on the competence of the SME managers and the lease structure and thus recommend continued enhancement of the competence of SME managers manage the leased assets effectively. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Prenatal care and childbirth weight in Uganda and Tanzania / Edward Bbaale and Faisal Buyinza. - In: *The Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 46-66 : graf., tab

Abstract: About 20 million (17%) children, 95% of which are in less developed countries, are born with low birth weight. Prenatal care is widely accepted as a channel for reducing the hazard of delivering preterm or a low birth weight baby. This study set out to investigate the relationship between prenatal care components and childbirth weight for children born in the five years preceding the survey in Uganda and Tanzania. The key explanatory variables included prenatal visits, prenatal care delay, tetanus immunization, and prenatal care content. The findings reveal that the average childbirth weight is 3,4 kg in Uganda and 3,2 kg in Tanzania. The average number of prenatal care visits is 3.7 and 4.1 for Uganda and Tanzania, respectively. On average, women in the two countries initiate first prenatal visits at about 5 months of pregnancy. On average, Tanzanian women outperformed Ugandan counterparts in the utilization of antenatal care content. Quantitative findings reveal that tetanus immunization, antenatal visits, antenatal care delay, and antenatal care content are significantly associated with childbirth weight. The authors argue that mass dissemination of health information would close knowledge gaps existing amongst prospective mothers concerning the importance of prenatal visits, timing and content. They see a need to standardize the health information disseminated to women across regions and locations in order to ensure that all receive the same reproductive knowledge. Establishment of village outreach clinics with qualified staff would help to attract the hard-to-reach women. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Service delivery : the clash between elected and appointed public officials / Micheal Kiwanuka. - In: *The Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2012), vol. 4, no. 1, p. 77-87 : ill

Abstract: Developing countries, especially in Africa, have in the last two decades enhanced decentralization as an administrative-political reform strategy believed to accelerate effective public service delivery and thus salvage the states' credibility. Uganda has since 1993, been implementing an ambitious devolution form of decentralization through which planning and decision-making power, administrative authority, and a sizable amount of resources were evolved to local governments. One of the biggest challenges of Uganda's decentralization system is the conflicting interface between the elected and appointed public officials in local governments. This paper adopts a documentary review approach to explore the interface between the elected and appointed officials in local governments in Uganda. It then analyses the implications of this conflicting interaction for service delivery in local governments of Uganda. The paper concludes that this conflicting interface threatens service delivery by suffocating public participation, undermining accountability, eroding public trust and, consequently, defeating the whole essence of decentralization. The paper recommends that the interface be strengthened through operationalizing the legal and institutional structures and the nurturing of centre-periphery relationships. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

West Africa

Monetary policy under uncertainty in WAEMU : parsimonious model and central bank preferences / N'Yilimon Nantob. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 230-247 : graf., tab

Abstract: This paper looks at the implications of monetary policy uncertainty in the WAEMU area over the period 1975-2010. Under uncertainty on the transmission mechanisms, the monetary policy must be cautious according to the 'Brainard conservatism principle'. Using the linear quadratic stochastic control approach by introduction the variance covariance matrix of the estimated parameters in the optimal control theory the results through the optimal monetary policy rule yield that the policy-makers are always very cautious when they have an inflation and output gap stabilization objective. However, when they are concerned to smooth interest rate, their behavior becomes distinctly more aggressive. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12143> (Restricted access)

West Africa

What drives foreign direct investments into West Africa? : an empirical investigation / John C. Anyanwu and Nadege D. Yameogo. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 3, p. 199-215 : graf., tab

Abstract: This paper analyzed drivers of foreign direct investments (FDI) to West Africa using a panel dataset from 1970 to 2010. OLS and GMM techniques are used for the estimations. The main results indicate that there is a U-shaped relationship between economic development and FDI inflows to West Africa. In summary: (i) The quadratic element of real per capita GDP, domestic investment, trade openness, first year lag of FDI, natural resources (oil and metals) endowment and exports, and monetary integration have positive and significant effect on FDI inflows to West Africa; and (ii) there is a negative relationship between FDI inflows to the sub-region and loan component of ODA, economic growth, level of economic development (real GDP per capita), life expectancy, and domestic credit to the private sector. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12141> (Restricted access)

Zambia

The Zambian copperbelt : the need for international regulation / Nazreen Shaik-Peremanov. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 47-59

Abstract: Natural resources in Africa have increasingly become a cause for concern. Not only do natural resources and the extractive industry need to be wary of conflicts which arise from their production processes, but the need for regulation becomes crucial. As one of the biggest producers of copper in the world, Zambia announced its decision to suspend the renewal of copper mining licences, and so the need for regulation of the industry became more important. Consequently, there is a need to examine the immediate effect of copper mining. Ultimately, the need to examine the possibility of regulating the copper industry which may have lessons in other extractive industries is proactively equally important. Thus, this article discusses the Zambian Copperbelt, copper mining in and its impact for Zambia as a case study to illustrate the need for an international regulatory framework. Finally, the article examines best practices which have been utilised in the diamond industry in the hopes of using these best practices in the copper mining industry. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050214> (Restricted access)

Zambia

Making businesses in the open : coping with economic and institutional risk and insecurity in the Kafue Flats, Zambia / Tobias Haller. - In: *Journal des africanistes*: (2014), t. 84, fasc. 1, p. 60-79

Abstract: This paper deals with the difference between risk and insecurity from an anthropological perspective using a critical New Institutional approach. Risk refers to the ability to reduce undesirable outcomes, based on a range of information actors have on possible outcomes; insecurity refers to the lack of this information. With regard to the neo-liberal setting of a resource rich area in Zambia, Central Africa, local actors, men and women, face risk and insecurity in market constellations between rural and urban areas. They attempt to cope with risk using technical means and diversification of livelihood strategies. But as common-pool resources have been transformed from common property institutions to open access, also leading to unpredictability of competitors and partners in 'free' markets, actors rely on magic options to reduce insecurity and transform it into risk-assessing strategies as an adaptation to modern times. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and in French. [Journal abstract]

Zimbabwe

Rethinking African sexualities in the context of HIV and AIDS : the life and death discourse of 'modernised polygamy' in Sue Nyathi's *The polygamist* / Tendai Mangena. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2015), vol. 10, no. 1, p. 181-190

Abstract: This article is a study of Sue Nyathi's novel 'The polygamist' as a cultural production dealing with African 'modern polygamy' in the context of HIV and AIDS. What is termed modern polygamy in this article is a practice where men have several 'wives' but not in the African traditional sense, especially within the Shona culture, but in the sense of what is popularised as a

'small house' phenomenon. Nyathi's novel is discussed within the following frameworks corresponding to the three distinct parts of the article. In the first part of the discussion, the dichotomy between economic / social status and modern polygamy is explored. The second part of the discussion is a gendered perspective of modern polygamy and particularly highlights gender constructions in Nyathi's representation of modern polygamy. In the last section, multiple sexual relations and HIV and AIDS are discussed. Significantly, the article demonstrates that imaginative literature is a cultural site that can help us understand human behaviour and HIV and AIDS; particularly in what in religious terms would be referred to as 'old testament' polygamy that poses a danger to health and the social fabric in its new form in modern Zimbabwean society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1050226> (Restricted access)