

**Africa**

*Capital flight from Africa : causes, effects, and policy issues / ed. by S. Ibi Ajayi and Léonce Ndikumana* - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2015.

Abstract: Capital flight imposes heavy economic costs on African economies. In addition, capital flight has important social and political economy implications. The culprits and beneficiaries of capital flight are typically members of the African economic and political elites that are able to take advantage of their socio-economic status to accumulate wealth. This collective work covers economic and institutional aspects of capital flight, as well as domestic and global dimensions. It is organized into four parts. The first part sets the stage by providing a rationale for why we should care about capital flight from African countries. It takes stock of the existing evidence on the nature, causes, and consequences of capital flight, and provides recent data on the magnitude of capital flight from 39 African countries as well as an analysis of the impact of capital flight on economic development in general, and on poverty reduction in particular. The second part presents a technical analysis of the economic dimensions of capital flight. The third part explores the domestic and international institutional environment and its relevance for capital flight and stolen asset recovery. It discusses the role of governance, tax evasion, and secrecy jurisdictions in driving capital flight. The last part of the book offers suggestions for strategies to address the problem of capital flight from African countries. Chapters: Introduction: Scale, causes, and effects of capital flight from Africa (S. Ibi Ajayi and Léonce Ndikumana); Part I. Why care about capital flight? Capital flight from Africa: measurement and drivers (Léonce Ndikumana, James K. Boyce, and Ameth Saloum Ndiaye); Capital flight and economic development in Africa (S. Ibi Ajayi); Capital flight and poverty reduction in Africa (Janvier D. Nkurunziza). Part II. Economic dimensions. Capital flight and flow of funds (Victor Murinde, Chris Shimba Ochieng, and Qingwei Meng); Capital flight and monetary policy in Africa (Hyppolyte Fofack and Léonce Ndikumana); Financial liberalization and capital flight: evidence from the African continent (Niels Hermes and Robert Lensink); Capital flight and the financial system (Isabella Massa); Macroeconomic impact of capital flight in Sub-Saharan Africa (John Weeks); Part III. Institutional dimensions. Natural resources and capital flight: a role for policy? (Rabah Arezki, Gregoire Rota-Graziosi, and Lemma W. Senbet); Governance and illicit financial flows (Melvin D. Ayogu and Folarin Gbadebo-Smith); Tax evasion and capital flight in Africa (Abbi M. Kedir); Capital flight, safe havens, and secrecy jurisdictions (Frank Barry); Illicit financial flows and stolen assets value recovery (Melvin D. Ayogu and Julius Agbor); Capital flight and institutional frameworks to promote transparency (Humphrey P. B. Moshi). Part IV. Conclusion. Strategies for addressing capital flight (James K. Boyce and Léonce Ndikumana). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**Africa**

*Financial inclusion and innovation in Africa / [ed. by Lemma W. Senbet]* - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2015.

Abstract: This supplement of the 'Journal of African Economies' features AERC plenary papers on the theme: Financial Inclusion and Innovation in Africa, presented during the December 2013 biannual research workshop. Africa is growing genuinely but the growth has not been sufficiently inclusive. For some countries, there is coexistence of high growth and rising inequality and/or poverty, posing serious challenges for policy makers. Contributions: Financial inclusion and innovation in Africa: an overview (Thorsten Beck, Lemma Senbet, and Witness Simbanegavi); The role of informal financial services in Africa (Leora Klapper and Dorothe Singer); Cross-border banking and financial deepening : the African experience (Thorsten Beck); Financial innovations and their implications for monetary policy in Kenya (Lydia Ndirangu and Esman Morekwa Nyamongo). [ASC Leiden abstract][http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/suppl\\_1.toc](http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/suppl_1.toc) (Restricted access)

**Africa**

*Global value chains in Africa / Neil Foster-McGregor, Florian Kaulich, Robert Stehrer* - Maastricht : Maastricht Economic and social Research institute on Innovation and Technology (UNUMERIT)

& Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG), 2015.

Abstract: This paper provides evidence on the extent of Global Value Chain GVC participation by Africa as a region and for individual African countries. The authors find that Africa as a whole is heavily involved in GVCs, being more engaged in GVCs than many developing country regions as well as developed countries such as the USA. This overall finding hides the fact that much of Africa's participation in GVCs is in upstream production, with African firms providing primary inputs to firms in countries further down the value chain. The possibility of upgrading within GVCs in Africa is likely to be limited therefore, something which the current analysis suggests. Despite this, the authors observe a great deal of heterogeneity in terms of GVC participation and upgrading across African countries, with a number of African countries participating in GVCs to a relatively large extent. [Book abstract]

<http://pub.maastrichtuniversity.nl/d886c63d-c505-45fc-8549-3ceb7126762a>

### **Africa**

*Performance and social meaning / guest ed.: Liz Gunner* - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2015.

Abstract: The essays in this special issue engage in different ways with the spectrum of expressive practices from both live performance to electronic media focusing on Zimbabwe, South Africa, Ivory Coast and Tanzania. Contributions: Introduction: mapping 'performance and social meaning in Africa' (Liz Gunner); 'Eat squid not fish': poetics, aesthetics, and HIV/AIDS in Tanzania (Kelly M. Askew); Mzee Waziri Omari Nyange: a story of intervention in Tanzanian nation-building with guitar music, sung Swahili poems and healing (Maria Suriano); The question of nationalism in Mzilikazi Khumalo's 'Princess Magogo kaDinuzulu' (2002) (Innocentia J. Mhlambi); Towards a new public space: performance culture in 1980s South Africa (Tom Penfold); Song, identity and the state: Julius Malema's 'Dubul ibhunu' song as catalyst (Liz Gunner); Music at war: reggae musicians as political actors in the Ivorian crisis (Anne Schumann); Risky dialogues: the performative state and the nature of power in a postcolony (Wendy Willems). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjac20/27/3> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

*Public finance : tax and expenditure reforms in Africa / [ed. by Lemma W. Senbet]* - Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2015.

Abstract: This supplement of the 'Journal of African Economies' features AERC plenary papers on the theme: 'Public Finance: Tax and Expenditure Reforms in Africa', presented during the June 2014 biannual research workshop. Africa is growing genuinely but the growth has not been sufficiently inclusive. For some countries, there is coexistence of high growth and rising inequality and/or poverty, posing serious challenges for policy makers. Contributions: Tax and expenditure reforms in Africa: an overview (Ramos E. Mabugu and Witness Simbanegavi); Fiscal reforms and public investment in Africa (Christopher Adam and David Bevan); Tax evasion, the provision of public infrastructure and growth: a general equilibrium approach to two very different countries, Egypt and Mauritius (Andrew Feltenstein, Nour Abdul-Razzak, Jeffrey Condon, and Biplab Kumar Datta); Pro-poor tax policy changes in South Africa: potential and limitations (Ramos E. Mabugu, Ismael Fofana, and Margaret R. Chitiga-Mabugu). [ASC Leiden abstract][http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/suppl\\_2.toc](http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/suppl_2.toc) (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

*The African state in a changing global context : breakdowns and transformations / ed. by István Tarrósy, Loránd Szabó, Göran Hydén* - Berlin : Lit Verlag, 2011.

Abstract: This collected volume was compiled with the purpose of shedding light on the changing role of the African state since independence. The editors argue that in the past twenty-five years, the African state was increasingly influenced by external factors such as market liberalization, the emergence of new information technology and growing African migration, and that these influences have become increasingly important in shaping the behaviour of the state and its direction. Contents: Introduction: the African state in a changing global context (Goran Hyden). -- Section One: the new forces at play. New South-South dynamics and the effects on Africa (István

Tarrósy); China's role in Africa: the case of Sudan (Zoltán Vörös); Information and communication technologies in Africa: challenges and opportunities (T.E. Netshitenzhe). -- Section Two: breakdowns and transitions. Externalization of the Somali conflict since 2004 (András Hettyey); Growing radicalization among youth in Somalia (Lilla Schumicky); Maritime piracy, capital and securitization: the case of Somalia (Zoltán Glück); Towards an independent Southern Sudan (Zoltán Illés); The fear of the splitting up of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Loránd Szábo). -- Section Three: new trends within Africa. Understanding nation-building: the case of Ethiopia (Ferenc Dávid Markó); Maghreb turning south: new initiatives and challenges, the case of Morocco (Petra Patty); Betwixt and between custom and modernity: traditional rulers and rural development in southern Africa (Mario Zamponi); African refugees and the challenges to UNHCR (Miklós Tóth); Changing anthropological perspectives on a changing African scene (Hana Horáková); Conclusions (Loránd Szábo, István Tarrósy and Goran Hyden). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Africa**

*Global agro-food trade and standards : challenges for Africa / ed. by Peter Gibbon, Stefano Ponte and Evelyne Lazaro - Basingstoke [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2010.*

Abstract: Standards are replacing tariffs as the main trade barriers facing African agro-food exports. This book examines the challenges and opportunities that new public and private standards present to African countries focusing on food safety, environmental and climate change, and social and labour standards. [Book abstract]

### **Africa**

*Africa beyond the post-colonial : political and socio-cultural identities / ed. by Ola Uduku and Alfred B. Zack-Williams - Aldershot [etc.] : Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2004.*

Abstract: The poor economic performance of some African countries since independence has been a major concern to both African leaders and policy makers. This volume, which draws together contributions from academics based in Africa and its diaspora, situates the continent within its historic and socio-political background: from the 1960s, the decade of independence, through to its development outlook as the new millennium unfolds. It examines a broad range of contemporary issues, from development and culture to linguistics. Contents: African diaspora-African development concerns: an introduction (Alfred B. Zack-Williams with Ola Uduku); Africa and the project of modernity (Alfred B. Zack-Williams); The black intellectual and the pan-African agenda in languages (Kole Omotoso and Ferdinand Dennis); The language of 'Francophonie' and the race of the renaissance: a commonwealth perspective (Ali Mazrui); Communications and governance in Africa (Cecil Blake); Africa and the search for political stability in the New Century (E. Ike Udogu); Benneton vs. Kente: the impact of African culture and design on the world media (Ola Uduku); Reading beyond the post-colonial: a cultural-socio-spatial perspective (Ola Uduku with Alfred B. Zack-Williams). [Book abstract]

### **Angola**

Mutuality from above : urban crisis, the state and the work of 'Comissões de Moradores' in Luanda / António Tomás. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2014)*, vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 175-186

Abstract: This paper discusses the emergence of new regimes of mutuality in the context of a crisis in the built environment of Luanda, Angola. By 1991, Luanda's city centre had suffered years of neglect and talk of an urban crisis abounded. The Angolan government decided that the only way out of the crisis was through the sale of state property. However, privatization did not simply imply a transfer of ownership from the State to former long-term lessees willing to purchase their homes; the process also had a number of unintended consequences. The paper argues that the Angolan government's property privatization process ended up constituting mutuality from above, by forcing residents of apartment blocks into formal associations. It has not prevented buildings in downtown Luanda from further decay and has brought about new sites of property litigation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Arab countries**

*The Arab authoritarian regime between reform and persistence / edited by Henner Fürtig - Newcastle : Cambridge Scholars Publishing (CSP), 2007.*

Abstract: During the last decade most Arab countries have launched reforms. The core question that this book focuses on is whether the proclaimed reforms are rhetorical or real, radical or cosmetic, and whether they lean towards the promotion of democratization or rather foster the authoritarian regimes. It includes case studies from Egypt and Morocco. Contents: Part one: paving the way for democracies or strengthening authoritarianism? Reforms in the Middle East (Martin Beck). -- Part two: case studies. Transformation to persist: political reform in Egypt since 9/11 (Henner Fürtig); Reform without adjustment: the Syrian style of economic opening (Anja Zorob); The Moroccan balancing act: modernising the society while pre-serving the 'makhzan' system (Hanspeter Mattes); Rhetoric vs. reality in Palestine's political development (Marcus Marktanner, Emile Sahliyah, Susan Goedecken). -- Part three: conclusions (Henner Fürtig). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Benin**

Kinship, trust and moral hazard in the motorcycle-taxi market in Togo and Benin / Moussa P. Blimpo. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 173-192 : graf., tab  
Abstract: In the motorcycle-taxi market in most Sub-Saharan African countries, the relation between vehicle owner and driver is characterised by a principal-agent problem with the following features: the owner cannot observe the final output of the driver and therefore cannot condition a wage on it, and higher effort from the driver depreciates the motorcycle. These two features imply that it is in the owner's best interest that the driver exerts as little effort as possible while still leasing the motorcycle from him. The problem with low-effort implementation is that the motorcycle will not generate enough revenue. The author analyses the contractual arrangements between owners and the drivers in this market using survey data from four cities in Togo and Benin. Evidence suggests that the quest for trust through kinship between owner and driver may explain the prevalence of a contract that induces drivers to exert excessive effort, leading to adverse outcomes like traffic accidents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/2/173.abstract> (Restricted access)

### **Burkina Faso**

Household out-of-pocket expenses on health : does disease type matter? / Fleur Wouterse and Mahamadou Tankari. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 254-276  
Abstract: This study uses new household data from Burkina Faso and regression analysis to further the understanding of household behaviour in relation to health care systems. The authors model the household decision-making process regarding health care utilisation in three steps: the perception of illness, choosing a treatment regime and health expenditure. In particular, they explain - at the individual level - the contraction of one of four diseases (malaria, digestive tract problems, respiratory infection and influenza). The authors then explain the choice of a treatment regime - home treatment or treatment at a public health facility - conditional upon the individual contracting a particular disease and estimate a health expenditure function conditional upon an individual contracting a particular disease and on the choice of treatment. Disease type is found to explain both treatment choice and health care expenditure with households more likely to opt for home treatment for influenza and with respiratory infection as the most expensive to treat. The authors also find that treatment at a public health facility implies much higher expenses. Their results also point to a gender bias with health care spending significantly higher for male household members. Further, asset poor households are more likely to opt for home treatment while migrants, as a source of information or even medication, reduce this likelihood. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/2/254.abstract> (Restricted access)

**Democratic Republic of Congo** 2014, *Congo's women warriors* / by Stephanie Lamorre Boulogne-Billancourt : Java Films, (400559374).

Abstract: There hasn't been peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo for 20 years, the army and the various militias are locked in a constant battle over the country's precious mineral resources. The fighters on both sides have been profiled often but this documentary looks at a group often thought of as merely victims of the war: women. On both sides there are female combatants. Some are fighting for what they believe in, others because they have nowhere else

to go and nothing to lose. Many of these women have never seen peace, they joined to replace fathers lost in battle and never looked back. Others have left a militia but are unable to return home so the army seems like the next best option. Who are these women and what motivates them? We meet those on both side to hear their stories. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

### **Ethiopia**

Large-scale land acquisitions in Ethiopia : implications for agricultural transformation and livelihood security / Maru Shete and Marcel Rutten. - In: *Africa's land rush : rural livelihoods and agrarian change / ed.by Ruth Hall, Ian Scoones & Dzodzi Tsikata.*- Oxford : James Currey: (2015), p. 65-82 : krt., graf., tab

Abstract: Land, the state and politics are intimately interlinked in the political economy of Ethiopia and land has been central to the political debates between the ruling government and opposition political parties. The country has received a lot of media attention and criticism for the rush to transfer huge tracts of farmland to foreign and domestic capital. This chapter explores the unfolding of two major land deals, both investments by the Indian company Karuturi Agro Products plc. Karuturi Agro Products plc is the Ethiopian operating name of the Bangalore-based cut-flower company owned by Sai Ramakrishna Karuturi. It operates in two Ethiopian states, Oromia and Gambela, and one case study from each is presented. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Indian Ocean islands**

*The political economy of Indian Ocean maritime Africa / Dennis Rumley ; foreword by K.V. Bhagirath* - New Delhi : Pentagon Press, 2015.

Abstract: This book is the outcome of a conference held in Nairobi in 2014, that was jointly organised by the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and the Indian Ocean Research Group (IORG), involving academics, diplomats, politicians, bureaucrats, business people, NGOs and others, brought together to discuss Indian Ocean maritime Africa's changing geo-economic and geopolitical linkages to other Indian Ocean Rim states. Important issues addressed are the region's internal and external trade, investment and aid relationships and cooperation in the areas of maritime security and education and innovation. Contents: Introduction (Dennis Rumley); The Indian Ocean region: the evolving context and rising significance of Indian Ocean maritime Africa (Christian Bouchard and William Crumplin); Infrastructure and influence: China's presence on the coast of East Africa (Ross Anthony); Revisiting alternative futures in the Indian Ocean nexus: CHIMEA vs Great Power rivalry (Francis A. Kornegay, Jr.); Africa and contested constructions of the Indian Ocean region (Timothy Doyle and Dennis Rumley); African countries' trade and investment with Indian Ocean Rim states (Saman Kelegama and Dharshani Premaratne); Trade and investment relations in the IORA area: the case of India-Tanzania trade and investment flows (Honest Prosper Ngowi); The geopolitics of official development assistance in Indian Ocean Africa: an Australian perspective (Dennis Rumley); The Indian Ocean region and opportunities for global South-African development (Siphamandla Zondi); Law of the sea: maritime security enforcement and jurisdictional issues for the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) member states (Bimal N. Patel); Myriad maritime threats and multilateral approaches: the Indian Ocean and East Africa (Vijay Sakhuja); Maritime security and its impact on trade in the IORA region (Nancy Karigithu); Silences on maritime security in existing regional security architecture: the case of East African and Indian Ocean waters (Paul Wambua); A virtual open university for the real transformation of regional cooperation and trade: lessons learned from the Pan-African E-Network Project (K.S. Sukon); Africa's economic relations with the Indian Ocean rim: a systems of innovation approach (Mario Scerri); Conclusion: towards an agenda for stronger Africa-Indian Ocean linkages (Dennis Rumley). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Kenya**

Devolution is only for development : decentralization and elite vulnerability on the Kenyan coast / Ngala Chome. - In: *Critical African studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 299-316

Abstract: On the Kenya coast, it was widely hoped that devolution would address strict political functions - historical injustices and communal narratives of marginalization. However, newly elected county governors are finding themselves constrained in addressing this role due to

ongoing operational logics of local governance and the limitation of the role of county governors by the central government to 'less political' and 'quieter' functions of development. Based on field interviews, official reports, newspaper sources, and electoral data, this article advances a series of interrelated arguments. Firstly, to avoid political contestation from below, the central government frames devolution in technocratic (as opposed to political) terms of development. Secondly, county governments contest official de-politicization due to ongoing logics of patronage politics - where local county leaders have to show that they are able to protect local interests in terms of both immediate assistance and communal narratives of injustice. Thirdly - related to preceding arguments - county governors and executives find themselves vulnerable within incompatible expectations, differing from common analyses of decentralization across Africa that emphasize on 'elite capture' or re-centralization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/21681392.2015.1075750> (Restricted access)

### **Kenya**

Strategies for prevention and intervention of drug abuse among students in secondary schools in Kenya / Petro Marais and Redempta Maithya. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 193-210 : tab

Abstract: Drug abuse is becoming an increasing problem among students in Kenya. The major cause for concern is that a high proportion of the Kenyan youth in secondary schools are involved in drugs (NACADA 2012). As a result, these young people eventually become addicted, posing a threat to their own health and safety. This study sought to establish the current trend of drug abuse among students in Kenyan secondary schools. The aim was to analyse the strategies used to address the problem and propose prevention and intervention measures. This article reports on the findings of the study which was carried out in Machakos County in Kenya. The study, being descriptive in nature, adopted a field survey approach to collect both quantitative and qualitative data using structured questionnaires and interviews. The sample population consisted of students, teachers and parents from selected secondary schools in Machakos County, Kenya. Some of the major findings of the study showed that drug abuse is widespread among students, regardless of gender, and that there is a strong relationship between drug abuse and family members using/abusing drugs, as well as the easy availability of drugs to students. The findings also emphasise key challenges in addressing the drug abuse problem among students. The study makes a number of recommendations for developing strategies for drug abuse prevention and intervention. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1107978> (Restricted access)

### **Kenya**

*Six case studies of local participation in Kenya : lessons from Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP), the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), and Water Action Groups (WAGs) / completed by a team composed of Jonathan Rose and Annette Omolo, under the guidance of Christopher Finch - Nairobi : World Bank, 2013.*

Abstract: Kenya's new Constitution mandates a new era of public participation in government, particularly in the 47 new County Governments. Despite the limited participation in decisions regarding the vast majority of government spending, Kenya has a significant history with direct participation in government, as this has been a feature in several of the government's devolved funds such as the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans (LASDAP). The objective of this report is to provide lessons and draw on best practices from previous Kenyan experiences with participation in local government, with a focus on how to effectively implement public participation. The research therefore seeks to prompt dialogue, ideas and action among stakeholders to follow through on the strong mandate provided by the Constitution, both at the national and the county level. The report completes six case studies of direct public participation in local government, where cases were selected for their reputation of strong participation. Two of the case studies looked at the operation of the Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans (LASDAP), which required citizen participation as part of the decentralized Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF). Two of the case studies examined citizen engagement in the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) process, through which

Members of Parliament spend discretionary funds in their local constituencies. Finally, two case studies looked at how citizens were engaged in overseeing the provision of water services through Water Action Groups (WAGs), consisting of individuals appointed by the water authority to report citizen complaints and monitor responses by the Water Service Providers (WSPs).

[Book abstract]

<http://hdl.handle.net/10986/17556>

### **Lesotho**

The prevalence of bullying at high schools in Lesotho : perspectives of teachers and students / Paseka Andrew Mosia. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 161-179 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article explores the concept of bullying through the eyes of teachers and students. Although teachers are very important in monitoring and controlling students' behaviour, they can also unwittingly reinforce aggression by the manner in which they react to students who are either perpetrators or victims of aggression. Similarly, students may 'enable' bullying by not reporting every incident they experience or by failing to be assertive. The study used the qualitative approach to collect and analyse data. Questionnaires were used for teachers and students to find out how participants individually and collectively view and deal with bullying in their respective schools. Quantitative data from questionnaires was first analysed using the SPSS descriptive (i.e. simple frequency counts expressed in percentages) methods before being interpreted qualitatively, while responses to an open-ended question from teachers were analysed qualitatively. The findings of the study indicate that verbal bullying is the most common type of bullying. Teachers are mostly reactive and not proactive in dealing with students' ill-behaviour. Bullying happens mostly in classrooms where teachers are supposed to be in total control. Some incidences of bullying are not readily reported by students. Most schools have regulations that control students' unbecoming behaviour in general and teachers punish incidents of bullying as they see it fit. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1107971> (Restricted access)

**Madagascar** 2009, *Hazo Mena, les hommes du bois rouge* / Federico Varrasso Paris : Laterit, (399374280).

Abstract: Chaque hiver, les travailleurs saisonniers de Madagascar laissent familles et rizières derrière eux à la recherche d'un maigre salaire dans les plantations d'eucalyptus. Le film raconte l'histoire de trois jeunes bûcherons de la côte ouest de Madagascar. Porté par les sons et le rythme de leur travail, par leurs mots et leurs chants, le film nous invite à une réflexion sur ces artisans au savoir-faire extraordinaire, en fait des ouvriers exploités. Depuis l'abattage à la hache des troncs rouges d'eucalyptus, la découpe des planches à la scie manuelle, jusqu'à sa livraison en aval du fleuve, à Mananjary, aux portes de la ville, nous pénétrons au cur d'une filière économique de subsistance. [Résumé extrait de la dvd-video]

### **Malawi**

Diaspora, domicile and debate : a preliminary artistic and cultural search for a Malawi identity from pre-colonial times to 2014 / John Lwanda. - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2014), vol. 67, no. 1, p. 16-45 : foto

Abstract: The paper traces representations and contestations of colonial and postcolonial Malawian identities through artistic and cultural discourses. The author argues that the relevant identities were produced in several phases: first by pre-colonial dynamics; second by the colonizing process producing an economic migrant population; third, by the post-independence Cabinet Crisis of 1964 and Dr Banda's dictatorship producing marginalized exiled dissidents and, by association, a marginalized Malawi Diaspora. The final phase was the post-1994 largely economic migration, which was facilitated by globalization and the freedom of movement. The author contends that a significant section of domiciled elite, as opposed to rural Malawians, consider that 'Malawians' in the sense of citizenship rights, are only those residing in Malawi. Most Diaspora Malawians, however, consider themselves Malawian but face marginalization through distance, through the denial of their Malawi political and cultural rights, as well as others questioning their Malawian identity. The denial of rights, with aspects traceable to the colonial

period, became more focused with the end of the Federation (the attainment of independence). Dr Banda used it as a way of excluding troublesome political elements. This pattern of marginalizing Diaspora Malawians has persisted despite economic ties and the 'unity of purpose' between domiciled and Diaspora opposition elements during the 1991-1994 transition to multiparty rule. Political, poetic, linguistic, musical, artistic, and other cultural discourses are used to define and perpetuate the marginalization. Even though they are former long-term exiles, Dr Banda and Dr Mutharika recruited cultural discourses to marginalize external opponents. Paradoxically, any Diaspora Malawian who distinguishes themselves in the arts, business, sport, or other activities abroad is accorded 'Malawian-ness.' The most significant relationship between domiciled and Diaspora Malawians remains economic as well as intellectual. Malawians in the Diaspora remit significant amount of financial and intellectual resources and those residing in Malawi control all access to citizenship rights. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Malawi**

Repositioning the Shire Valley Project : a retrospective (part 2) / Marc Welsh. - In: *The Society of Malawi Journal*: (2014), vol. 67, no. 1, p. 46-56 : foto's

Abstract: In this paper, the author continues his consideration of the role of the Shire Valley Project (SVP) in the history of Malawi. The SVP emerged in the 1940s as a major integrated development scheme of the colonial government of Nyasaland. It sought to combine the twin objectives of regulating the level of Lake Nyasa with the control of waters flowing through the Shire Valley for use as a source of hydro-electricity and waters for irrigation. With the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953 the scheme became embroiled in on-going power politics between the Federal government, the Nyasaland territorial government and the Nyasaland African Congress. The behaviour of the lake and the weight attached by all actors to this project as a basis for the economic development of Nyasaland led to the Nkula Falls HEP element of the SVP becoming a key geopolitical pivot point upon which President Banda and the MCP were able to lever Nyasaland out of the Federation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Niger**

Social representations and uses of technologies of African high-school students / Thierry Karsenti and Achille Kouawo. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 294-308 : ill., tab

Abstract: This article examines social representations of information and communications technologies (ICT) in high school students in Niamey, Niger, and explores whether these representations are determined by training in and regular use of ICT. A sample of 50 students attending two lycées was studied. Only one lycée offered computer courses. The results of semi-directed interviews show that whether or not they took computer courses, the students developed social representations of ICT. These representations were associated with favourable attitudes toward computer and Internet use at school. The chi-square test hypothesis shows that students' social representations of ICT were not determined by training in ICT. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1108009> (Restricted access)

### **Nigeria**

*Africa's land rush : rural livelihoods and agrarian change* / ed. by Ruth Hall, Ian Scoones, Dzodzi Tsikata - Woodbridge : James Currey Ltd, 2015.

Abstract: The case studies in this book explore the processes through which land deals are being made; the implications for agrarian structure, rural livelihoods and food security; and the historical context of changing land uses, revealing that these land grabs may resonate with, even resurrect, forms of large-scale production associated with the colonial and early independence eras. The book depicts the striking diversity of deals and dealers: white Zimbabwean farmers in northern Nigeria, Dutch and American joint ventures in Ghana, an Indian agricultural company in Ethiopia's hinterland, European investors in Kenya's drylands and a Canadian biofuel company on its coast, South African sugar agribusiness in Tanzania's southern growth corridor, in Malawi's "Greenbelt" and in southern Mozambique, and white South African farmers venturing onto former state farms in the Congo. Contents: Introduction: the contexts and consequences of Africa's land rush (Ruth

Hall, Ian Scoones and Dzodzi Tsikata); State, land and agricultural commercialisation in Kwara State, Nigeria (Joseph A. Ariyo and Michael Mortimore); Recent transnational land deals and the local agrarian economy in Ghana (Joseph Awetori Yaro and Dzodzi Tsikata); Large-scale land acquisitions in Ethiopia: implications for agricultural transformation and livelihood security (Maru Shete and Marcel Rutten); Land deals and pastoralist livelihoods in Laikipia County, Kenya (John Letai); Land deals in the Tana Delta, Kenya (Abdirizak Arale Nunow); The state and foreign capital in agricultural commercialisation: the case of Tanzania's Kilombero sugar company (Emmanuel Sulle and Rebecca Smalley); Trapped between the Farm Input Subsidy Programme and Green Belt Initiative: Malawi's contemporary agrarian political economy (Blessings Chinsinga and Michael Chasukwa); Agrarian struggles in Mozambique: insights from sugarcane plantations (Gaynor Paradza and Emmanuel Sulle); South African commercial farmers in the Congo (Ruth Hall, Ward Anseeuw and Gaynor Paradza). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **Nigeria**

*Oil, environment and resource conflicts in Nigeria / ed. by Augustine Ikelegbe - Zürich [etc.] : Lit Verlag, 2013.*

Abstract: This book presents a critical analysis of how oil and gas exploitation, with its huge negative impacts on environment, development, and human security, has led to civil agitation, state repression, violent conflicts, and insecurity within the Niger Delta in Nigeria. Analyzing public policy and corporate social responsibility practices, the book interrogates the conflicts' communal and regional dimensions in terms of causality, dynamics, and interventions. It also presents strategies and mechanisms for resolving the diverse dimensions of the resource conflicts. Chapters are based on presentations from the mid term International Round Table Conference on "Public policy, oil and conflict" at the Centre for Population and Development, Benin City, Nigeria (year unknown). Contents: The resource and environmental conflicts in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria: an overview (Augustine Ikelegbe).-- Section I Oil, environment and sustainable development. The impact of gas flaring on rainwater quality in Erhoriike, Delta State (Odjugo, P.A.O.); The effects of oil exploration on the primary economy of the Niger Delta (Onovughe O. Ikelegbe); Ecological crisis and health care delivery in the Niger Delta region: towards a GIS-based risk assessment approach (Amos Abu); The ecology-security nexus: oil, environmental pollution, communal unrests and national security in Nigeria (Iyabo Olojede, Banji Fajonyomi & Ighodalo Akhakpe). -- Section II State, oil and conflict. Oil, state policy and conflict in the Niger Delta (Orji Nkwachukwu); Public policy and the Niger Delta question: the case of interventionist development agencies (A.A. Agagu); The resource curse : oil, communal agitation and state repression in the Niger Delta (Augustine Ikelegbe); Oil, youths and urban governance: the case of Warri (Anthony I. Ogbemi-Ifediora). -- Section III Crisis of social responsibility. The crisis in relations: multinational oil companies and host communities in the Niger Delta (Augustine Ikelegbe); The nexus of corporate irresponsibility and state failure in Nigeria: an analytical framework (Remi Medupin); Oil and the politics of corporate social responsibility in the Niger Delta (Dauda S. Garuba). -- Section IV Oil, conflict and national security. Conceptions of Third World security and the management of the emerging threats in the Niger Delta (Christopher Isike); Implications of the Niger Delta conflict for national security in Nigeria (Audu, Gambo). -- Section V The challenges: charting the way forward. Environmental diseconomies and management strategies in the Nigerian petroleum industry: the need to evolve sustainable partnerships with host communities (Christopher O. Orubu, A. Yodele Odusola, and William Ehwareme); The roles of non-farm employment and rural development in the resolution of the Niger Delta crisis (Okojie, E.I. & Ailemen, M.I.); The case for preventive mechanism as a strategy for resolving communal and ethnic conflicts in the Niger Delta (A.S. Akpotor & J.U. Azelama); Towards understanding and resolving environmental conflicts through research: an assessment of the Niger Delta Environmental Survey (B.A. Chokor). [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **Northeast Africa**

*State and societal challenges in the Horn of Africa: conflict and processes of state formation, reconfiguration and disintegration / Alexandra Magnólia Dias (ed.) - Lisbon : Center of African Studies (CEA) ISCTE-IUL, University Institute of Lisbon, 2013.*

Abstract: Since the end of the colonial period, the Horn of Africa (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti,

Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan) has been affected by a large number of inter-state and civil wars. The key research question of this book is how to relate the process of state formation to war and armed conflict in the region. State and society relations are paramount to understanding the divergent outcomes in the relationship between state-making and war-making in the region. Bearing these elements in mind an analysis of the relationship between conflict and the state-formation process seems to confirm the 'law of limited return'. Up to a certain extent, war-making can lead to state-making and/or creation and reconfiguration, but relapse into conflict may lead to the opposite outcome, thereby contributing to weakening and ultimately disintegration of the state. Introduction: understanding conflict and processes of state formation, reconfiguration and disintegration in the Horn of Africa (Alexandra Magnólia Dias); From beleaguered fortresses to belligerent cities (Manuel João Ramos); The security issues behind intervention in Somalia (2006-2009) (Elsa González Aimé); Security stakes and challenges in the Horn of Africa (Patrick Ferras); African peace and security architecture (APSA) subsidiarity and the Horn of Africa: the intergovernmental authority on development (IGAD) (Ricardo Real P. de Sousa); Somalia as a market for private military and security companies: definitions, agents and services (Pedro Bargecunha); International intervention and engagement in Somalia (2006-2013): yet another external state reconstruction project? (Alexandra Magnólia Dias); The legacy of power sharing in Kenya: literature challenges and research agenda's invisibilities (Alexandre de Sousa Carvalho); Still caught in the middle: Nuba political struggle and failure of Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan (Aleksi Ylönen); Resource-based conflict in South Sudan and Gambella (Ethiopia); when water, land and oil mix with politics (Ana Elisa Cascão). [ASC Leiden abstract] <http://hdl.handle.net/10071/5061>

**Senegal** 2012, *The other in me = L'autre en moi : a documentary film / film by Fatou Kandé Senghor* [S.l.] : Waru Studio, (398521247).

Abstract: Senegalese artist Fatou Kandé Senghor immerses in a journey down memory lane. She engages in a dialogue with her husband Etienne and his twin brother Leopold about identity, belonging, connecting and ties through the concept of Négritude developed in the 1930s by poet and president Léopold Sédar Senghor. As they unfold their thoughts and words, Fatou reveals a perfect metaphor with the lives of Etienne and Léopold Senghor, also grandsons of Léopold Sédar Senghor. Léopold and Etienne are twin brothers. They were born in Dakar in Senegal. They moved to the USA when they were seven years old. Etienne came back to Africa 18 years ago, Leopold has been coming back to Africa regularly in the past 5 years. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

**Sierra Leone** 2014, *Sierra Leone : a culture of silence / by Raouf J. Jacob* Boulogne-Billancourt : Java Films, (400602415).

Abstract: Thirteen years after a vicious civil war forced him to flee his childhood home of Sierra Leone, the director of this film returns to find meaning in a place once forsaken by the rest of the world. Travelling across the country, he explores the sensitive environmental, social and cultural issues that, even today, remain taboo. He tries to weasel his way into land controlled by mining giant Koidu Holdings when discussing the dark sides of the diamond trade; he follows former child soldier Kabba Williams when recounting the attempts of the 'Lost boys' generation to reenter society; he gains exclusive access to the secret Bondo society, where young girls experience what they call their "secret pain" and goes to speeches where activist Rugiatu Neneh Turay rallies women who oppose female genital mutilation. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

### **South Africa**

Barriers associated with the use of English in the teaching of technology in grade 9 at some schools in Eastern Cape Province / Moses Makgato. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 180-192

Abstract: English is the language of learning and teaching in most schools in South Africa. The ability of teachers and students to understand and communicate with each other in English contributes to better performance in Science and Technology subjects. This article explores the challenges posed by the use of English in the teaching and learning of Technology at schools in

Eastern Cape. The study was undertaken in order to gauge the commonness of problems related to the use of English. The sample for the questionnaire comprised 57 teachers who taught Technology at different schools in the district. Semi-structured interviews were also conducted with five subject specialists in Technology. The findings revealed that the use of English militates against effective learning and teaching of Technology. In order to enhance the communication skills of students, it is recommended that teachers increase dialogue in English by means of small-group discussion, exploratory talk and argumentation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1107972> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Cultivating responsibility and humanity in public schools through democratic citizenship education / Yusef Waghid. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 253-265

Abstract: After more than a decade of democratic citizenship education in public schools in South Africa, the Department of Basic Education (DoBE) has still not produced sufficiently plausible ways for how democracy and citizenship ought to be taught in classrooms. The author argues that the recent 'practical guide' on how to cultivate 'responsibility and humanity' in public schools is, firstly, an acknowledgement that democratic citizenship education has not as yet been adequately realised in schools; secondly, that the 'practical guide' itself does not adequately address the conceptual slippages regarding democratic citizenship education since the release of the Manifesto on Values, Education and Democracy, and thirdly, that an amended version of responsibility and humanity is required in order to enhance their cultivation in public schools. The thrust of this article involves a conceptual analysis of democratic citizenship education, how the concept has theoretically unfolded in policy texts, and how the concept can contribute to building and enhancing responsibility and humanity in public schools. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1108003> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Impact of teachers beliefs on mathematics education / Anass Bayaga, Newman Wadesango, and Ongayi Vongai Wadesango. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 280-293 : tab

Abstract: The objective of the current study was to analyse the impact of teachers' personal theory and beliefs (PTB) towards Mathematics teaching. A total of 183 respondents were involved in this study, using the stratified random sampling method with Cronbach's alpha of 0.87. Due to the objective of the research and the hypothesis, it was positioned within the positivist paradigm following a survey design, concentrating on Bachelor of Education and Postgraduate Certificate Education students, with a quantitative approach. The instrument of data collection was a structured questionnaire schedule. All selected respondents (using a questionnaire) were students of University of Fort Hare, enrolled in either the Bachelor of Education (BEd) or Postgraduate Certificate of Education (PGCE) programme. Using analysis of variance (ANOVA), the results revealed that there was no significant effect of age and race on learning of Mathematics amongst BEds and PGCEs candidates. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1108008> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Implementing the National Development Plan? : lessons from co-ordinating grand economic policies in South Africa / Vinothan Naidoo and Annelie Maré. - In: *Politikon*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 407-427 : tab

Abstract: The formulation of grand economic policy strategies to promote growth, job creation, and industrial development has been a regular feature in South Africa's democratic transformation. The National Development Plan (NDP) is the latest in a line of such strategies dating back to the Reconstruction and Development Programme in 1994. While the creation of these strategies at various points in the country's transition has been indicative of the state's commitment to economic progress, implementing this commitment has been severely tested by the locus of authority, cohesion among and capacity of state institutions. In this paper, the authors critically examine the institutional arrangements behind the implementation of grand economic

policy strategies in South Africa, observe how these produced variable implementation effectiveness across these initiatives, and consider the lessons for the implementation of the NDP. The authors will specifically focus on how 'co-ordination' was configured through the institutional arrangements, and look at how this shaped implementation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2015.1104466> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Reflective journaling : a tool for teacher professional development / Lorna M. Dreyer. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 331-344

Abstract: This qualitative study explores the introduction of postgraduate education students to reflective journaling as a tool for professional development. Students were purposefully selected to keep a weekly journal in which they reflected in and on the activities (methodologies, techniques, strategies) they engaged in while executing a workplace assignment. Empirical results from the study demonstrate that while the students initially expressed reluctance and resistance to journaling, they subsequently became aware of the benefits of being consciously reflective; both for their own professional development and for the learners they taught. This outcome highlights the role of higher education institutions in the preparation of prospective teachers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1108011> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

*Special issue : Consumption, media and culture in South Africa: perspectives on freedom and the public / [ed. by Mehita Iqani & Bridget Kenny]* - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2015.

Abstract: In November 2012, the newly established Critical Research in Consumer Culture (CRiCC) network hosted a two-day symposium at the University of the Witwatersrand titled 'Consumer Practices, Media and Landscapes in South Africa: Empirical and Theoretical Perspectives'. The symposium examined and critically questioned the so-called rise of consumerism in South Africa after the demise of apartheid. This special issue emerges from that symposium and the ongoing seminars of the CRiCC network, but also further develops this work to make an argument for the importance of 'critical consumption studies' as a pressing field of research in South Africa. Contributions: Critical consumption studies in South Africa: roots and routes (Editorial by Mehita Iqani, Bridget Kenny); Chewing on Japan: consumption, diplomacy and Kenny Kunene's 'nyotaimori' scandal (Cobus van Staden); Agency and affordability: being black and 'middle class' in South Africa in 1989 (Mehita Iqani); Sartorial excess in Mary Sibande's 'Sophie' (Mary Corrigan); Queer skin, straight masks: same-sex weddings and the discursive construction of identities and affects on a South African website (Tommaso M. Milani, Brandon Wolff); The promise of happiness: desire, attachment and freedom in post/apartheid South Africa (Danai Mupotsa); Retail, the service worker and the polity: attaching labour and consumption (Bridget Kenny); Contradictions in consumer credit: innovations in South African super-exploitation (Patrick Bond); Trading in freedom: rethinking conspicuous consumption in post-apartheid political economy (Ulrike Kistner). [ASC Leiden abstract]  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcrc20/29/2> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Teacher educators professional journeys: pedagogical and systemic issues affecting role perceptions / Martin Braund. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 309-330 : tab  
Abstract: Teacher educators in many countries share similar concerns as they aspire to improve education for learners and stimulate interest in further study and careers. The roles and professional development of school teachers have been researched, but little attention has been given to teacher educators. Using a small-scale, illuminative study in England and South Africa, this paper examines pedagogical implications of progression from classroom teacher to teacher educator-tutor. Systemic issues include attitudes to personal scholarship in moving to high stakes academic environments requiring research. In both countries, there were issues of student teachers' subject knowledge and their capacity to translate knowledge for learners. South African teacher educators were concerned about student teachers' lack of appreciation of the integrity of

conceptual understanding and sequencing of topic content. Implications for the professional development of teacher educators and their role identities are considered. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1108010> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Teacher professional development programmes in MST for developing contexts / Angela James ... [et al.]. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 145-160 : tab  
Abstract: Since 1994, the democratic South African government has introduced change in all spheres of South African life in a bid to address some challenges such as the redundant, racialised curriculum, the poor results achieved by learners in Grade 12, and the fact that few black matriculants were entering science based careers. A key feature of these poor results was the large group of teachers who were inadequately 'trained' during the apartheid era: trained, that is, to teach for subservience and not for critical thinking. Current actions to address this crisis are being undertaken in a collaborative relationship between the Department of Education and Higher Education Institutions. Current initiatives in the professional development of Mathematics, Science and Technology teachers at a South African university are explored. The purpose of this article is to explore the challenges of designing an MST professional development programme in a developing context. The discussion is elaborated with reference to MST programmes run by one particular university. The rationale, foundational principles, model of delivery, programme structure and assessment for the specialisations within the teacher professional development programmes at the university are described. The discussion foregrounds the role of teachers as professionals, the role of context and of content knowledge, as well as the role of pedagogic content knowledge in the professional development of teachers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1107970> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

The integration of pedagogical aspects in environmental management systems in selected South African primary schools / Alex Kanyimba, Barry Richter, and Schalk Raath. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 232-252 : ill., tab  
Abstract: Environmental management systems implemented in schools are regarded by many as a mechanism for the integration of environmental matters in all the operational functions of the school. The links, however, between environmental management and curriculum practice have not been adequately addressed in the literature. This article reports on the results of a project aimed at integrating pedagogical aspects in environmental management systems in 60 primary schools in four provinces of the Republic of South Africa over a period of two years. A baseline survey and post-baseline surveys assessed the integration of pedagogical aspects in environmental management systems. The data were evaluated with the aid of Cohen's effects sizes. The results show that primary schools in this case study had succeeded in developing environmental management structures as part of the overall school management system. The pedagogical aspects, however, were not successfully synchronised with the environmental management systems. The study identified an unrealised potential to link environmental management systems to curriculum practice and suggests opening a two-way conversation between environmental management systems and actual delivery of instructional content. It is suggested that existing learning connections that are present in neighbourhoods, such as outdoor classrooms, be harnessed to assist in the development of values and attitudes of teachers and learners. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1107999> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Towards a meaningful curriculum implementation in South African schools : senior phase teachers' experiences / Matshidiso Joyce Taole. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 266-279 : tab  
Abstract: Different sectors of society register complaints about schooling in South Africa. Given that curriculum reform has such a poor record of implementation in the country, there is clearly a

need for research that identifies factors that hinder or facilitate curriculum implementation in South African schools and identifies strategies to address the challenges. A descriptive survey method was used in seeking the experiences of senior phase teachers in the implementation of the curriculum. Participants were identified through random sampling. Data was collected through questionnaires and interviews. Support and resources remain central to the curriculum implementation process. In addition, lack of parental involvement, unavailability of follow-up visits from subject specialists and school leadership were cited as some of the factors that affect the implementation of the curriculum. The study advocates pre-implementation training and a concerted effort from all stakeholders to ensure successful curriculum implementation. There should be recognition by the Department of Education that teachers need time to learn about and accept new policy reforms; they need space to explore, and resources to carry out their duties diligently. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1108005> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

An "Indian commons" in Durban? : limits to mutuality, or the city to come / Sharad Chari. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 149-159 : krt  
Abstract: This paper explores the ways in which memories of Black South Africans in Durban, identified by racial discourse and often by themselves as Indian and Coloured, reach back to early twentieth century processes of dispossession and occupation. Through historical and ethnographic research in (formerly Coloured) Wentworth and (formerly Indian) Merebank in South Durban, the author shows how some people from Merebank imagine their past and present in relation to a still-recognisable and creolized 'Indian commons' forged a century back, while their neighbours in Wentworth recall constant change and dislocation. These distinct modes of reckoning with the past, with questions of land and landscape, and with practices of racialized mutuality, point to the limits of a subaltern 'Indian commons' but also to the possibility of a different mutuality. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **South Africa**

Instant mutuality : the development of Maboneng in inner-city Johannesburg / Alice Nevin. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 187-201 : krt  
Abstract: In the context of strategies of urban renewal and gentrification in Johannesburg in a time of rapid urbanization, the question of how urban renewal and gentrification affect people and their everyday lives must be considered. At present there are numerous locations in Johannesburg where spatial change is taking place, mainly in the inner city. This paper examines the urban renewal taking place in an area in the eastern part of the Johannesburg CBD, the newly named and 'rejuvenated' Maboneng Precinct as the author's field site. The paper discusses the limits of gentrification by considering the work of the 'island' in thinking about the Maboneng Precinct as a place where stark differences and contrasts are created, even as the space is more shared, more 'mutual.' The discussion illuminates the contemporary state of mutuality, of living together in a South African city. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **South Africa**

Murder and the city / Kelly Gillespie. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 203-212  
Abstract: Henri Lefebvre's 'The Urban Revolution' makes a claim for the importance of seeing the whole urban form in our analyses of cities. He argues that we too often get trapped into a view of the urban that prioritizes 'fragments' of the city to the detriment of their critical understanding in terms of the whole urban condition. This essay takes the technique of the 'murder rate' as one such fragmentary reading of the urban, a technique which has the potential to see the city as a whole, but which most often works reductively to particularise violent neighbourhoods for correction and intervention. Taking the city of Cape Town in South Africa as its example, the essay argues that for murder to be properly understood, the murder rate should be the starting point of accounting for the distribution of violence across the whole city, including the histories of the production of that distribution, and not as a way to pathologise the township as a place of particular and specific violence. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **South Africa**

The infrastructural passions of urban mutuality / Christine Hentschel. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 161-173 : ill

Abstract: The article suggests an 'infrastructural' approach to mutuality in the city. What organizes mutuality is less a matter of the common urban horizon or the grown community than of 'enabling conditions' (Calhoun) we would call infrastructures: their makeup shapes how urbanites live together, share, partake, cooperate or make deals. Concretely, the article looks at three infrastructural experiments in Durban, South Africa, in recent years, all intervening into a crisis of urban insecurity: first, the Priority Zone in downtown Durban with its passion for clean urban surfaces and with its imaginary of being itself an infrastructural creature; second, the commercial and traffic hub of Warwick Junction with its slow infrastructure of building trust, ownership and responsibility; and, third, the less place-bound instant infrastructures organizing the sharing of safety-relevant information between responsible urbanites on their way through the city. The author argues that an infrastructural inquiry into mutuality of the urban necessitates a curiosity for those infrastructures that seem chaotic, lagging, in crisis, or messy and it needs to grasp the city 'at large'. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Subsaharan Africa**

Climate change and economic growth in Africa : an econometric analysis / Babatunde O. Abidoye and Ayodele F. Odusola. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 277-301 : graf., tab

Abstract: The economic landscape of most African countries depends essentially on the dynamics of climate change. Key sectors driving their economic performance and livelihoods such as agriculture, forestry, energy, tourism, coastal and water resources are highly vulnerable to climate change. This article examines the empirical linkage between economic growth and climate change in Africa. Using annual data for 34 countries from 1961 to 2009, the authors find a negative impact of climate change on economic growth. The results show that a 1°C increase in temperature reduces gross domestic product (GDP) growth by 0.67 percentage point. Evidence from sensitivity analysis shows the two largest economies in the Sub-Saharan Africa (Nigeria and South Africa) play a significant role in ameliorating the negative economic impact of climate change in the region. In addition to impact on Africa, this article provides estimates of the impact of climate change on GDP growth of these 34 countries, which can be valuable in appraising national adaptation plans. The authors do not find evidence that average long-run temperature changes affect long-run economic growth as measured by 5 year averages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/2/277.abstract> (Restricted access)

### **Tanzania**

Inter-temporal and spatial price dispersion patterns and the well-being of maize producers in southern Tanzania / Bjorn Van Campenhout, Els Lecoutere, and Ben D'Exelle. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 230-253 : graf. tab

Abstract: The authors revisit a methodology to gauge the short-term effect of price changes on smallholder farmer's welfare that is popular amongst policy makers and academia. Realising that farmers face substantial seasonal price volatility over the course of an agricultural year, the authors pay particular attention to the timing of sales and purchases. In addition they depart from the implicit assumption that all farmers scattered across rural areas face the same prices when interacting with markets. Using maize marketing during the 2007-2008 agricultural season in a sample of smallholders in Tanzania as an illustration, the authors find that especially poor farmers face greater losses than what a standard analysis would suggest. They also relate their methodology to factors that are likely to affect potential benefits or costs from inter-temporal and spatial price dispersion, such as means of transport, access to price information and credit. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/2/230.abstract> (Restricted access)

### **Tanzania**

Rural policies, price change and poverty in Tanzania : an agricultural household model-based

assessment / Luca Tiberti and Marco Tiberti. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2015), vol. 24, no. 2, p. 193-229 : graf., tab

Abstract: Exogenous shocks to farmers' consumption, production and labour market decisions are rarely considered accurately. For farm households, under labour market imperfections, such decisions are often interlinked. This calls for non-separable agricultural household models. According to this framework, second-order (or behavioural) effects include a direct (i.e., supply or demand reactions due to an exogenous shock) and an indirect (i.e., supply or demand adjustments to the endogenous variations in the shadow wage generated by the exogenous shock) component. Under large price changes or following structural interventions, such as those concerning land redistribution or mechanisation practices, neglecting such second-order effects on consumption and production can bias the final impact on household welfare. The main objective of this study is thus to develop a robust and comprehensive tool to evaluate the effect on household welfare of different agricultural policies in Tanzania and food price changes. A two-stage estimation strategy is adopted: the shadow price of labour is first estimated and then used to estimate production and demand systems as well as labour market functions. These models are subsequently used to simulate the effect on household welfare of a hypothetical 40% increase in the price of cereals and other crops and a hypothetical 10% increase in the hectares of arable land and in the use of ox-ploughs. The results are finally compared with the case in which a separable model is adopted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/24/2/193.abstract> (Restricted access)

### **Tanzania**

Practising pan-Africanism : an anthropological perspective on exile-host relations at Kongwa, Tanzania / Christian A. Williams. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 223-238

Abstract: This paper explores exile-host relations at Kongwa, where southern Africa's first guerrilla soldiers lived alongside villagers in rural, central Tanzania between 1964 and 1978. Drawing from the author's previous research on SWAPO's exile camps, recent publications about the ANC in exile and fieldwork conducted at Kongwa, the paper argues that Kongwa became a 'pan-African community' in which inhabitants originating from eastern and southern African countries developed complex and meaningful relationships across national borders. Nevertheless, this community was vulnerable to the narrow interests of national elites and the frameworks of national histories, which have undermined subsequent recognition of the international relations which formed at Kongwa. In highlighting these points, the paper identifies tensions inherent to Pan-Africanism as discourse and practice and models an ethnographic approach to studying southern Africa's liberation struggles and their aftermath. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Uganda**

Traditional Acholi mechanisms for reintegrating Ugandan child abductees / Eric Awich Ochen. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 37, nos. 3-4, p. 239-251

Abstract: Using a mainly qualitative approach, this paper analyses the presence, significance and efficacy of traditional mechanisms for the protection of children from conflicts and other adverse situations. Contemporary child protection debates seem to put emphasis on the western construction of childhood and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child as instruments of child protection. Taking a traditional-modernistic approach this paper argues that in many cases African communities practised and developed very strong and elaborate mechanisms for the observance and preservation of the welfare of children. It examines some of the enduring socio-cultural practices among the Acholi tribe in northern Uganda and their implications for the rehabilitation, resettlement and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict in the region. Findings suggest that there is strong potential for utilizing traditional systems and practices to address rehabilitation and reintegration dynamics among children and young people, but complementary initiatives also need to be implemented to enhance the efficacy and, in some cases, adaptability of these institutions. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

## **West Africa**

*Architectures of belonging : inhabiting worlds in rural West Africa / ed. by Ann Cassiman - Antwerp : BAI Publishers, 2011.*

Abstract: This book reflects on the meanings of housing in West-Africa. It analyses vernacular architectural traditions and the related ideas and worldviews grounding these building traditions. Contributions: Preface (George Intsiful); Foreword (Labelle Prussin); Introduction: culture and dwelling (Ann Cassiman); Bodies of belonging: an ethnography of the Kasena house (Ann Cassiman); Concepts of home among the Kasena (Albert Kanlisi Awedoba); 4. Reading and writing space: Bisa architecture in Burkina Faso (Andreas Dafinger); Mossi Houses: places for meetings and movements (Sabine Luning); Sedentarisation and the transformation of the pastoral Fulani homestead in northern Ghana (Steve Tonah); Self-contained: glamorous houses and modes of personhood in Ghanaian video movies (Birgit Meyer); Architecture and ethnography: explorations in the process of producing 'aesthetic places' (Hans Peter Hahn); The commodification and touristification of architectural pride: a case from northern Ghana (Ann Cassiman). Afterword (Bart De Moor and Philip Heylen). [ASC Leiden abstract]