

Africa

Africa's urban revolution / ed. by Susan Parnell and Edgar Pieterse - London [etc.] : Zed Books, 2014.

Abstract: Since 2008, the African Centre for Cities (ACC) in Cape Town, South Africa, has facilitated a series of dialogues and research exchanges. This collective volume provides insights into key issues demographic, cultural, political, technical, environmental and economic - of African urbanization (AU). Issues addressed: the AU revolution (Edgar Pieterse and Susan Parnell); conflict and post-war transition in African cities (Jo Beall and Tom Goodfellow); sub-Saharan AU and environmental change (Susan Parnell and Ruwani Walawege); linking AU and economic revival (Ivan Turok); AU, religion and social life (Carole Rakodi); feeding African cities (Jonathan Crush and Bruce Frayne); transport pressures and AU: practices, policies, perspectives (Gordon Pirie); AU, decentralization and institutional reconfiguration (Warren Smit and Edgar Pieterse); AU and the challenge of urban planning law reform (Stephen Berrisford); the education and research imperatives of urban planning professionals (James Duminy, Nancy Odendaal and Vanessa Watson); an agenda for tackling AU (Edgar Pieterse); infrastructure, real economies and social transformation: assembling the components for regional urban development in Africa (AbdouMaliq Simone); national urbanization and urban strategies: necessary but absent policy instruments in Africa (Susan Parnell and David Simon); urbanization as a global historical process: evidence from sub-Saharan Africa (Sean Fox); networks to foster sustainable AU (Thomas Melin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Conflict-sensitive adaptation to climate change in Africa / Urmilla Bob, Salomé Bronkhorst (eds.) - Berlin : BWV, Berliner Wissenschafts-Verlag, 2014.

Abstract: In preparation for the 2011 United Nations Climate Change Conference, the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) in Durban held an expert seminar on conflict-sensitive climate change adaptation (CCCA). Headings: 1. Conceptual and theoretical considerations for conflict-sensitive climate change adaptation in Africa; 2. Coasts, oceans and forests; 3. Drought, mobility and migration; and 4. Policies and tools for conflict-sensitive climate change adaptation. The papers deal with the following subjects: CCCA in Africa (Urmilla Bob, Salomé Bronkhorst and Simone Sala); human rights (Jennifer Clare Mohamed-Katerere); engaging the corporate sector (Jonanathan A. Kolieb and Ellycia R. Harrould-Kolieb); coastal resource management (Fathima Ahmed, Edwin C. Perry and Urmilla Bob); marine and coastal resources (Ellycia R. Harrould-Kolieb and Jonanathan A. Kolieb); CCCA in forest conservation in Uganda (Angella Nabwowe and Nokukhanya Mncwabe); climate, vulnerability and conflict (Nina von Uexkull); food policy, civil war and drought (Curtis Bell, Patrick Keys and Rebecca Stossmeister); livelihoods, migration and conflict in the Sahel (Dennis Hamro-Drotz); hurdles for pastoralism as CCCA in Southern Kordofan, Sudan (Salomé Bronkhorst); climate change and pastoral conflict in north-western Kenya (Janpeter Schilling, Moses Akuno, Jürgen Scheffran and Thomas Weinzierl); CCCA in the water sector (Dennis Tänzler and Lukas Ruettinger); participatory mechanisms and computational innovations to monitor climate change (Steve Chan et al.); a toolbox for mediating climate change-induced conflicts (Simone Sala, Josie Lianne Kaye and Alex Grzybowski) [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Indigenous peoples in Africa : contestations, empowerment and group rights / ed. by Ridwan Laher and Korir Sing'Oei - Pretoria [etc.] : Africa Institute South Africa [etc.], 2014.

Abstract: The volume assembles original contributions of contemporary thinkers on African indigenous rights, indigeneity, gender advocacy, environmental conservation and transitional justice, against the backdrop of the Endorois case in Kenya. In a landmark decision adopted by the African Union on 2 February 2010, the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) declared the expulsion of Endorois from their ancestral lands in the 1970s illegal. The discussion begins by framing indigenous rights and claims to indigeneity as found in the Endorois

decision and its related socio-political history. Chapters: indigenous as equals under the African Charter: the Endorois community versus Kenya (Cynthia Morel); historical development of indigenous identification and rights in Africa (Felix Ndahinda); the impact of dominant environment policies on indigenous peoples in Africa (Melakou Tegegn); gender and indigenous peoples' rights (Soyata Maiga); constitutional reform and minority exclusion: the case of the Bajuni and Lamu county (Paul Goldsmith); advocacy for indigenous peoples' rights in Africa: dynamics, methods and mechanisms (George Mukundi Wachira and Tuuli Karjala); transitional justice and indigenous peoples in Africa (Laura A. Young); indigenous peoples and a framework for confrontation and redress (Ridwan Laher). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

La justice spatiale et la ville : regards du Sud / dir. par P. Gervais-Lambony ... [et al.] - Paris : Karthala, 2014.

Abstract: La portée de cet ouvrage collectif est de montrer que la compréhension des interactions entre espace et société est indispensable à celle des injustices sociales en ville et donc à la réflexion appliquée sur les politiques territoriales visant à réduire les injustices. L'injustice sociale se traduit dans l'espace ; réciproquement l'organisation de l'espace est productrice d'injustice sociale. Alors, la justice spatiale signifie une approche spatiale de la justice sociale entendue dans ses différentes dimensions. Cette approche est appliquée ici à des villes africaines tout en adoptant un regard sur les questions urbaines depuis les Suds. L'ouvrage a été dirigé par Philippe Gervais-Lambony, Claire Bénit-Gbaffou, Alain Musset, Jean-Luc Piermay, et Sabine Planel. Ont également contribué à cet ouvrage : Cyprien Coffi Aholou, Wafae Belarbi, Honoré Kodjo Biakouye, François Bost, Chloé Buire, Bernard Calas, Monica Coralli, Alain Dubresson, Karine Ginisty, Pauline Guinard, Aziz Iraki, Sylvie Jaglin, Quentin Mercurol, Marianne Morange, Gabriel Kwami Nyassogbo, Sophie Oldfield, Sam Owuor, Pascale Philifert, Aurélie Quentin, Amandine Spire, Jean-Fabien Steck, Jeanne Vivet. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Sociétés en mutation dans l'Afrique contemporaine : dynamiques locales, dynamiques globales / sous la dir. de Régine Tchicaya-Oboa, Abel Kouvouama et Jean-Pierre Missié ; avant-propos de David Lawson - Paris : Karthala, 2014.

Abstract: Des sociologues et anthropologues se sont réunis à Congo-Brazzaville en 2010 pour présenter des contributions sur le positionnement de la sociologie dans les sociétés africaines, toutes en mouvement et inscrites dans le processus de mondialisation des rapports politiques et socio-économiques. Les mutations ont été analysées dans des approches comparées et des regards croisés, au niveau local et au niveau global. Les questions centrales qui traversent les différentes contributions se déclinent à travers plusieurs questions : quel éclairage scientifique le chercheur en sciences sociales et humaines peut-il apporter à la compréhension des mutations des sociétés contemporaines ? Quelles sont les réponses données par les institutions et les acteurs nationaux et internationaux (l'État, les individus, la société civile, les ONG nationales et internationales) à ces mutations ? Quelle posture peut adopter la sociologie face aux questions scientifiques, pédagogiques, et face à la demande sociale ? Sont ainsi abordés des sujets comme: l'idée d'Afrique dans l'histoire; les mutations politiques; les crises socio-politiques; la santé de reproduction; la médecine traditionnelle; la place de l'économie informelle; les stratégies des migrants ouest-africains et la création d'entreprises; les églises de 'réveil'; gouvernance et État; et, formes et figures de la violence de l'imaginaire en Afrique centrale. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Continuities and departures : women's religious and spiritual leadership / guest ed.: Maheshvari Naidu and Nina Hoel - Pretoria : University of Cape Town, 2013.

Abstract: This special issue is dedicated to exploring the continuities and departures of women's theorizing, theologizing, and philosophizing with respect to women's religious and spiritual leadership. The papers included in this special issue are reflective of some of the poignant critiques raised by controversial foremothers - which continue, to various extents, to inform ongoing debates on women's religious and spiritual leadership. The most obvious enduring

critique is that of patriarchy's refusal to recognize women as equal religious subjects. This special issue is a tribute to those women who have had the tenacity to challenge hegemonic orthopraxis in both theory and action, within institutional, clerical, and ecclesiastical structures, and in their vital, routine, everyday religious encounters. These women have in turn contributed to a substantive and liberatory feminism. The papers confront the critical question of women's exclusion from overt leadership roles within mainstream/malestream religions (such as Judaism, the Christian Churches, Islam, Hinduism) by calling for theoretical and empirical contributions to such interrogations. Contributors: Azila Talit Reisenberger; Nina Hoel; Maheshvari Naidu; Eliza Getman and Sarojini Nadar; Mary E. Hunt; Elaine Nogueira-Godsey; Robyn Henderson-Espinoza. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Postgraduates producing knowledge / [contr. by David Chidester ... et al.] - Pretoria : University of Cape Town, 2013.

Abstract: The articles in this special issue arose out of an ongoing experiment in knowledge production in a postgraduate course on theory and method in the study of religion in the Department of Religious Studies at the University of Cape Town. Contents: Postgraduates producing knowledge (David Chidester); From 'threads' to threats : religion, the public sphere, and why scholars need to keep an eye on online 'posts' (Gerda von Benecke); Sacred spaces in virtual places : locating religion in the financial market (Beate Kerlis); Surfing the shifting boundary between sacred and profane : confluence, dwelling, and the crossing (Joseph Weinberg); Exploring South African girlhoods : the self-identifications of young Muslim female learners in post-apartheid South African high schools (Nafisa Patel); Sacred uncertainty : hope, fear, and the quest for transcendence (Jennifer Woodhull). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

"Anthroparchives": archives de la tradition orale, un patrimoine informationnel délaissé... / Narcisse Ekongolo Makake. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop, Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 199-223

Abstract: Cette communication présente un essai de définition des archives de la tradition orale ayant pour but de contribuer au développement d'un cadre théorique nécessaire à l'étude de nouveaux types de documents outre le document traditionnel (papier, microforme) aux fins de les analyser pour statuer sur leur authenticité. Elle propose donc de mettre en orchestre un ensemble de concepts pertinents susceptibles d'être mobilisés pour poser la problématique des archives de la tradition orale. Il s'agit au fond d'une tentative de conceptualisation visant à définir les principaux fondements épistémologiques qui sous-tendent le concept même d'archives de la tradition orale. En effet, sont abordés tour à tour la question des conditions requises pour pouvoir parler de l'existence d'archives de la tradition orale et les principaux traits caractérisant ces archives, sans oublier les jalons d'une réflexion pour l'élaboration d'une cartographie de ces documents. La suivante définition de l'anthroparchive a été proposée: "un ensemble de trace mnésiques, reçues et restituées oralement par une personne initiée au savoir des maîtres de la parole". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

Africa

Lafemme du Bilad-Al-Sudan dans l'imaginaire arabe médiéval / Aissatou Kane Lô. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop, Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 107-129 : krt

Abstract: Le premier objectif de cette étude était d'analyser l'image que les Arabes, à travers leurs textes, se faisaient de la femme du Bilad al Sudan. Le deuxième objectif était de faire une critique d'ensemble des écrits arabes. L'espace géographique du Bilad al Sudan, terme arabe qui signifie dans son acception générale pays des noirs, occupe tout le territoire compris entre la marge méridionale du Sahara au nord et la lisière forestière à la limite de l'embouchure du fleuve Niger. Les Arabes ont, dans une large mesure, fait connaître cette partie de l'Afrique noire médiévale. L'exercice était d'autant plus tentant qu'une observation minutieuse des sources arabes permet de suivre les femmes comme acteurs sociaux, dans une longue durée qui

remonte au début du IXe siècle. Ces femmes sont noires, donc vecteurs de préjugés liés au mythe hamitique. Contrairement à la femme arabe (cantonnée dans son harem), la femme du Bilad al Sudan était au cur des activités de tous les jours. La femme africaine avait, historiquement, beaucoup plus de liberté et jouait un rôle politique décisif avant l'adoption des conceptions patrilinéaires introduites par l'Islam et la colonisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ethiopia

"God speak to us" : performing power and authority in Salale, Ethiopia / Assefa Tefera Dibaba. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 287-302

Abstract: In the present study the author examines Salale Oromo traditional legal performances as narratives of resistance against domination. Through the three 'theopolitical' counter-discourses identified in this study, that is, guma (blood feud), 'araara' (peace-making), and 'waadaa' (covenant), the interaction between 'theos' (god) and 'politics' is apparent. Hence, the oath 'God speak to us' expresses a belief that 'nagaa' (peace) is a presupposed will of God that humanity is privileged and obliged to guard. The study concludes that such oppositional traditional practices constitute the Salale cultural resistance against the mainstream culture and offer more hope for challenging the dominant social discourse and constructing a strong sense of 'Oromummaa', that is, 'Oromoness'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2014.901165> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Religious, political and cultural influences on the first Ethiopian playwright, Teklehawariat Teklemariam and his play "Fabula: Yawreoch Commedia" / Lealem Berhanu Terega and Mahlet Solomon. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 276-286

Abstract: This article analyses the first African literary play written in the Amharic language (1920/21 EC) "Fabulla: Yawreoch Commedia" (Fable: The Comedy of Animals) and the biography of the playwright Teklehawariat Teklemariam. Since Teklehawariat Teklemariam was born in Ethiopia, but at the age of 11 left for Russia to spend 15 years of his youth being educated among the Russian aristocrats, this article sets out to reveal the socio-cultural identity of the playwright as well as what European and Ethiopian cultural elements the playwright merged to craft his new hybrid theatre form. By doing so the article examines the evolution of Ethiopian theatre and the essential elements of which it is made up. To this end the authors comprehensively follow the course of the playwright's life, the dominant religious, political, and cultural views that shaped his personality, and his views and beliefs about Ethiopian and European cultures. This article contributes to a better understanding of the formation and characteristics of Ethiopian theatre as well as the Ethiopian understanding of European cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2014.920703> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

The life and times of Lij Iyasu of Ethiopia : new insights / ed. by Éloi Ficquet and Wolbert G.C. Smidt - Zürich : Lit Verlag, 2014.

Abstract: An international workshop on Lij Iyasu's politics and life took place at Wollo University in Desé, Ethiopia, in November 2009. One hundred years ago, from 1910 to 1916 the young prince Lij Iyasu (1897 - 1936) assumed power as the uncrowned emperor of Ethiopia. He was overthrown by an alliance of oligarchs led by the future emperor Hayle Sillasé. During the past two decades new sources have come up, which allow asking new questions and look for new answers. This book assembles diverse perspectives on Lij Iyasu's politics and life, his 'pluralistic' and controversial religious inclinations, and his international relations. The editors: Éloi Ficquet and Wolbert G.C. Smidt. Contributions by: Alessandro Gori, Zuzanna Augustyniak, Estelle Sohier, Valeria Semenova, Ahmed Hassen Omar, Richard Pankhurst, Rudolf Agstner, Hugues Fontaine, Haggai Erlich, Shiferaw Bekele, Aramis Houmed Soulé, and Asfa-Wossen Asserate. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Gambia

Migration et archéologie d'une ethnie: les Sereer de Sénégal / Ibrahima Thiaw. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 9-28 : krt

Abstract: À la base des données historiques et archéologiques disponibles, cet article examine l'histoire de la migration et de la formation de l'identité sereer, un groupe linguistique hétérogène, et les processus de son implantation dans le centre-ouest sénégalais, une région comprise entre le Moyen Sénégal et les rives de la Gambie. La première partie de l'article étudie les identités sereer en relation avec leurs voisins immédiats, notamment les aspects typiques de l'identité sereer comme l'organisation politique, socio-économique et religieuse. La deuxième partie examine la migration et l'histoire des occupations humaines dans le nord-ouest sénégalais au cours du dernier millénaire AD. Sujets traités: la formation des élites, l'émergence de régimes politiques centralisés, l'expansion de l'Islam et le développement de commerce à longue distance sur la longue durée. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ghana

"Sakawa" : rituals and cyberfraud in Ghanaian popular video movies / Joseph Oduro-Frimpong. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 02, p. 131-147 : foto's

Abstract: "Sakawa" indexes a cyberfraud practice in Ghana allegedly linked with occult rituals. This article examines the phenomenon as an analytically relevant example of a material understanding of religion. It then offers a critical reading of a popular sakawa video series and contrasts its thematic perspectives with the reactions of some Ghanaian political leaders to the possible motivations for the practice. This critical approach is conceived as a response to the persistent myopic view of such popular genres as irrelevant to key debates around problematic Ghanaian issues and also to calls in global media studies to de-Westernize the field. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.51> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Mapping emerging constructions of good time girls in Kenyan popular media / Dina Ligaga. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 3, p. 249-261

Abstract: This article explores the figure of the good time girl as generated through discussions of young women's sexualities in popular media platforms in Kenya. The article locates itself within a socio-historical space in which sexuality has always been debated through a dominant moral economy embedded within religious and traditional structures. It seeks to answer questions around how, within such a context, the figure of the good time girl can be understood in contemporary Kenya. In this regard, the article considers competing meanings of the good time girl within and beyond the inscriptions of heteropatriarchal ideals that attempt to normalize and fix the sexual identities of young women in Kenya. The article uses the broad template of the good time girl, as articulated in African popular culture, to try and understand the differing ways in which the sexualities of young women, particularly those attending university, are publicly debated and represented in the Kenyan media. The work is framed around scholarship on sexuality and gender in Africa. Methodologically, the work draws on theories of popular culture that emphasize how new genres constituted through new forms of addressivity constitute new publics, enabling possibilities for accessing meaning in new ways. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2014.927324> (Restricted access)

Malawi

Hegemonic African masculinities and men's heterosexual lives : some uses for homophobia / Kopano Ratele. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 02, p. 115-130

Abstract: Based on two relatively well-reported cases of homophobia in Malawi and South Africa, this article aims to show some of the ways in which hegemonic African men and masculinities are unsettled by, but also find ideological use for, the existence of homosexuality and nonheteronormative sexualities. Deploying the notion of psychopolitics, the article traces the interpenetrating psychosocial and sociopolitical aspects of homophobia. The argument is that

analyses of issues of lesbian, gay, and "othered" sexualities are vital for a fuller understanding of the production of hegemonic forms of gender and masculinity in Africa. The article suggests that the threat posed by homosexuality is used as a distraction for some of the socioeconomic development-related failures of Africa's ruling men but also, more significantly, for the impossibility of hegemonic African masculinity itself. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.50> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Old wine in a new bottle: ideological and operational linkages between Maitatsine and Boko Haram revolts in Nigeria / Iro Aghedo. - In: *African Security*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 229-250 : tab
Abstract: In trying to come to grips with the Boko Haram insurgency that is destabilizing northern Nigeria, some local and international commentators are inclined to trace the source of violent insecurity to the zero-sum ethno-regional struggle over political power and public goods, while others blame it on the jihadist onslaught against open society and secular ideology. Both of these mainstream analytical perspectives have serious shortcomings. Instead, it is more likely that the inability of the state to effectively discharge many of its statutory obligations fuels disenchantment and engenders anti-state violence from below. An earlier uprising, the Maitatsine revolt, broke out in the northern city of Kano in December 1980 and spread to Maiduguri (1982), Kaduna (1982), Jimeta-Yola (1984), and Gombe (1985). The death toll was 10,000 persons before it was suppressed by the military in 1985. Both uprisings are very similar in ideological and operational terms. Instead of accepting that Boko Haram is a "new war" between ethno-religious groups, it is plausible that it is an outcome of governance and development deficits that have trapped the masses in affliction, while a handful of governing elite live in affluence. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2014.977169> (Restricted access)

Senegal

Déclin et mort des langues au Sénégal : causes, conséquences et défis / Adjaratou Oumar Sall et Mbacke Diagne. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 145-163 : tab
Abstract: Au Sénégal, il existe beaucoup de langues qui sont en déclin et sont menacées de disparition. Les politiques linguistiques menées depuis l'indépendance de ce pays ne sont pas assez dynamiques et assez convaincantes pour parer à cette situation. Beaucoup de questions se posent ainsi : qu'est qu'une langue menacée? Qu'est ce qui rend une langue menacée? Existe-t-il des 'sous-langues'? Quel rapport entretiennent les langues majoritaires avec les langues minoritaires? Que doit être la place des langues locales, des langues nationales dans une bonne politique linguistique? Trois points vont être abordés dans cet article pour répondre à ces questions: la situation des langues au Sénégal, avec une revue sommaire des langues en danger ou pressenties comme tel ; les facteurs de déclin des langues et les défis à relever pour les redynamiser et revaloriser afin de sauvegarder ces patrimoines culturels. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Senegal

Évolutions territoriales en milieu saafi: quelques repères historiques et cartographiques / E.H. Seydou Nourou Toure et Ismaila Ciss. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 29-55 : krt
Abstract: L'analyse de l'évolution de l'espace Saafi ouvre des perspectives pour l'histoire des territoires. Elle fait appel aux sources écrites, orales et cartographiques et révèle les difficultés de reconstitution des limites territoriales à partir de la tradition orale. L'histoire des Saafi montre comment ce groupe, établi sur la côte du Sénégal avant le XV^e siècle, s'est organisé pour repousser les tentatives d'annexion de ses voisins du Bawol et du Kajor désireux de contrôler les routes commerciales qui traversent ce territoire et facilitent l'acheminement des esclaves vers la côte atlantique du XV^e au XIX^e siècle. La période qui inaugure, dans la 2^e moitié du XIX^e siècle, la mainmise de l'administration coloniale sur le territoire Saafi, est caractérisée par des découpages administratifs qui entraînent sa fragmentation. Ceci se poursuit dans la période

postcoloniale, ce qui modifie les règles de dévolution. Depuis la réforme de 1972, la gestion du domaine foncier à l'échelle villageoise a été transférée aux conseillers ruraux élus. La cohabitation entre ces deux autorités au niveau local est parfois émaillée de rivalités nées des conflits de compétence. Les conseillers ruraux sont caractérisés par leur faible capacité de gestion et de planification, ce qui limite la réflexion sur l'exploitation des ressources foncières. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Senegal

L'environnement du tourisme au Sénégal / E.H. Seydou Nourou Touré et Mamadou Dansokho. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop, Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 177-197 : tab

Abstract: Le rôle de l'environnement du tourisme dans le développement de ce secteur transparaît dans les mesures administratives et juridiques prises par les différentes administrations pour libérer les initiatives, améliorer les investissements directs dans le secteur et accroître sa contribution à la croissance de l'économie nationale. Le développement du tourisme s'est fait en deux périodes distinctes. La période du 4e Plan et du 5e Plan de développement économique (1973-1977 et 1977-1981) est celle des investissements massifs. Cette période sera suivie jusqu'au début des années 2000 par un désinvestissement. Dans cette seconde période caractérisée par les programmes d'ajustement structurel l'État n'a pu attirer le capital privé national et international. Le diagnostic du secteur et les recommandations qui ont résulté des journées de concertation sur le tourisme de 2003, ont conduit l'État à élaborer une nouvelle stratégie ainsi que des changements institutionnels pour relancer le secteur touristique. La dernière période (2000-2006) se singularise par une privatisation du secteur, en particulier par l'appel au secteur privé national et étranger. Enfin du point de vue de la localisation, les résultats montrent que deux régions (Thiès et le Cap-vert) ont le plus bénéficié des investissements. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Senegal

Le rôle politique de la prière et sa médiatisation au Sénégal : le cas du président Taalibe, Abdoulaye Wade (2000-2012) / Ibrahima Sarr. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop, Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 131-143 : foto's

Abstract: Cette contribution s'inscrit dans la problématique 'prière et communication' à la lumière du contexte sénégalais où le pouvoir religieux, notamment celui des marabouts, est partie intégrante du système politique pour avoir participé, depuis la période coloniale, à l'encadrement des populations et où le président de la République président de 2000 à 2012 - instrumentalise la prière à des fins politiques, notamment électorales, dans la mesure où la médiatisation de la prière est devenu un moyen de propagande, de légitimation et de séduction. Ainsi, à travers la prière des marabouts, il y a la recherche d'une efficacité par un homme politique caractérisé par un ethos d'intelligence ou un esprit de ruse. L'islam imprègne fortement les structures et les représentations du Sénégal. Ce n'est point le signe d'une forme d'archaïsme ou d'un traditionalisme. Cela traduit plutôt la capacité des confréries musulmanes sénégalaises à procéder à des adaptations constantes face aux mutations de la société sous les effets de l'urbanisation, de la globalisation, de l'économie et du commerce. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Senegal

Leroman wolof, de l'alphabétisation à la littérature : l'exemple du roman 'Séy xare la' de Ndèye Daba Niane / Abdoulaye Keita. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop, Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 165-176

Abstract: Après avoir visité les rapports entre alphabétisation et littérature, dans le cadre des écrits ordinaires, l'auteur constate que le roman en langue nationale du Sénégal wolof, 'Séy xare la' (Le mariage est un combat) de Ndèye Daba Niane, met en évidence une synergie possible entre alphabétisation et post-alphabétisation par le biais de la création littéraire. Cet exemple démontre que la littérature en langue wolof participe à la fois au maintien des acquis de l'alphabétisation de même qu'elle les approfondit. L'influence de la langue officielle (français) constitue un frein à la créativité en langues nationales, et des organismes comme l'Institut

fondamental d'Afrique noire (IFAN) et l'Organisation sénégalaise d'appui au développement (OSAD) et quelques rares éditeurs comme Papyrus militent pour inverser la tendance. Une solution provisoire au caractère restreint de la diffusion serait la traduction. À ce propos, il y a l'exemple du site en ligne de la bibliothèque de l'Université de Columbia, aux États-Unis, où pratiquement tous les textes édités en wolof ont été acquis et traduits en anglais. C'est une initiative dont l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar pourrait s'inspirer. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Senegal

Les Koulang de la Petite Côte (Sénégal) : le "bricolage identitaire" d'un groupe social né dans le contexte de la traite négrière / Ismaila Ciss. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 57-77

Abstract: La présente étude utilise des enquêtes orales pour restituer l'histoire des Koulang, un groupe social très métissé, peu connu et rarement évoqué dans l'histoire de la traite négrière en Sénégambie (Sénégal/Gambie), en particulier sur la Petite Côte. L'histoire de la Petite Côte est marquée par des transformations économiques et sociales assez significatives, avec l'émergence des Lusos-Africains et des Koulang, deux groupes sociaux qui ont joué un rôle important dans le développement du système socio-économique dans cet espace. L'article montre surtout que l'identité Koulang n'est point une identité naturelle, mais résulte des opérations d'identification. L'insertion des Koulang dans les activités de la pêche et du tourisme en essor sur la Petite Côte, a fait renaître économiquement leur quartier Sali Koulang. Néanmoins le koulang en tant que moyen de communication a pratiquement disparu. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Senegal

Sources orales et écritures du passé des sociétés africaines / Rokhaya Fall/Sokhna. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 93-105 : krt

Abstract: Une étude de cas du Grand Jolof au XVe siècle en Sénégambie (Sénégal, Gambie) montre comment l'historien peut utiliser les récits d'histoire orale pour l'étude d'histoire précoloniale en mettant en relation toutes les informations de diverses natures. Ceci permet d'arriver non seulement à apporter un éclairage utile sur les travaux déjà effectués, mais encore de nouvelles problématiques peuvent surgir, aboutissant à un renouvellement de la recherche sur le passé des sociétés africaines. Malgré la rareté des documents, si on met en rapport les renseignements fournis par les textes portugais avec les bribes d'informations tirés des généalogies des souverains et des récits des régions frontalières, on comprend que les conflits qui secouent le Grand Jolof, dans la seconde moitié du XVe siècle, tournent essentiellement autour d'une évolution des règles de succession et de la forme d'exercice du pouvoir royal. Les exemples que l'auteur a pris pour son propos font largement appel à des informations prises non seulement dans les sources orales du Jolof, mais encore dans celles du Fuuta, du Saalum, du Kajoor et du Waalo. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Senegal

Islam et engagements au Sénégal résultats dun programme de recherche demandé par l'Ambassade du Royaume des Pays-Bas à Dakar / sous la dir. de Mayke Kaag - Leiden : Centre d'Etudes Africaines, 2011.

Abstract: Ce volume collectif rassemble les résultats de travaux menés par des chercheurs sénégalais et néerlandais selon trois axes de recherche concernant le Sénégal: la relation entre islam et politique, la relation entre islam et économie, le rôle de l'islam dans le débat public sur la bonne gouvernance. Faisant suite à une introduction par Mayke Kaag intitulée "Islam et engagements au Sénégal", les textes des contributions ont pour titre: Islam et politique au Sénégal: logique d'articulation et de co-production (Cheikh Guèye et Abdourahmane Seck) - Les usages des liens confrériques religieux dans l'économie sénégalaise (Abdou Salam Fall) - Islam et espace public au Sénégal: les acteurs religieux dans l'amélioration du débat public sur la bonne gouvernance (Mamadou Bodian et El Hadj Malick Sy Camara) - L'implication des acteurs islamiques dans la lutte contre le sida au Sénégal: étude de cas de l'ONG Jmara (Selly Ba). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Somalia

Bargaining for the spoils of war: Somalia's failing path from war to peace / Christian Webersik. - In: *African Security*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 277-302

Abstract: In August 2012, the mandate of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia came to an end without delivering an economically viable and politically stable Somalia. It is doubtful that the newly elected Federal Government of Somalia can bring peace. It would appear that the desire to form a government is not genuine. Instead, peace processes offer political figures an opportunity to tap into new sources of wealth, such as foreign aid or political rents. When the Mbagathi peace talks started in 2002, many faction leaders were at the brink of economic collapse. By participating in the peace talks, they hoped to tap into new sources of wealth in form of foreign aid. The struggle for political posts in a possible future government trumps the objective of reconciliation. For peace to work it is necessary: (1) for political figures to be able to earn legitimacy and extend authority autonomously; (2) to tackle the issue of land and property rights; (3) for peace brokers to be capable of managing the peace process without corruption; and (4) to co-opt and to include military leaders, warlords, and supporters of Islamic groups such as al-Shabab. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2014.977173> (Restricted access)

South Africa

ASR Forum: The politics of marriage in South Africa / Meghan Healy-Clancy, guest editor. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 02, p. 92

Abstract: The articles in this 'ASR Forum' trace a history of the politics of marriage in South Africa: from the colonial consolidation of the authority of young husbands, to the self-assertion (as well as restriction) of young wives in the segregationist Union of South Africa, to the decline of marriage amidst enduring longing for domestic security. Articles: The politics of new African marriage in segregationist South Africa (Meghan Healy-Clancy); The white wedding: affect and economy in South Africa in the early twentieth century (Natasha Erlank); Marriage and bridewealth (ilobolo) in contemporary Zulu society (Dorrit Posel and Stephanie Rudwick); African marriage regulation and the remaking of gendered authority in colonial Natal, 1843-1875 (Nafisa Essop Sheik). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.44> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Breakthrough : corporate South Africa in a green economy / ed. by Godwell Nhamo - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2014.

Abstract: This book describes how corporate South Africa has engaged the emerging green global economy. It profiles the green and low carbon economy landscape in South Africa and distills emerging trends and learning points. Introductory chapters: Business in the green global economy (G. Nhamo and N. Pophiwa); Mapping the green economy landscape in South Africa (G. Nhamo, N. Pophiwa and M. Tshangela); Third alternative to industrial development: role of the NCPC (National Cleaner Production Centre) in resource efficiency and cleaner production in South Africa (M. Uys and S. Steyn). The remaining chapters profile breakthroughs from selected companies: Exxaro Resources Ltd. (clean and renewable energy technology ventures); Gold Fields (from methane curse to carbon trading); Sasol (natural gas conversion); Pele (renewable energy packages for households and small businesses across Africa); FirstRand (responsible financing); Nedbank (transition to low carbon operations); Santam (the insurance industry working towards a low carbon economy); Mondi (addressing climate change using combined heat and power systems); Sappi (energy self-sufficiency for sustainably managed forestry and manufacturing operations); Altron (linking carbon to culture); Barloworld (ensuring sustainability through strategy); Pick 'n Pay (supply chain connectivity and food security); South African Airways (carbon reduction through four pillar strategy). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

Challenges and issues facing the education system in South Africa / ed. by Marekwa Wilfred Legotlo - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2014.

Abstract: This volume sets out the challenges facing the South African education system from kindergarten (grade R) to grade 12, such as poor school infrastructure, poor learning conditions, and a lack of learning materials. It has chapters on: rural schools (M. Ndandani); farm schools (K.B. Molokoe and M. Ndandani); schooling and poverty (M. Ndandani); learner rights and public schools (A. Shumba); school violence (M.H. Behle and H. Sehlapelo); educator motivation and morale (R. Chireshe and A. Makura); teaching practice by student-educators (M. Ndandani); implementing inclusive education (E.K. Materechera); communities' contribution to school success or failure (R.J. Monobe and N.M. Morake); management development needs for school principals (I.R. Mathibe and M.W. Legotlo). In order to overcome the multiple challenges it is recommended to: 1. expand equitable access and fight poverty; 2. ruralize the school curriculum; 3. improve the quality and delivery of learning materials; 4. improve the morale of educators; 5. address farm school issues; 6. protect learners' rights; 7. strategize to address school violence; 8. decide on inclusive education issues; 9. improve school-community relations; and 10. improve management development of school principals. [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

Ekhaya : the politics of home in KwaZulu-Natal / ed. by Meghan Healy-Clancy and Jason Hickel - Pietermaritzburg : University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2014.

Abstract: A research and writing workshop on tradition, authority and power (TAP) was launched at the Campbell Collections of the University of KwaZulu-Natal in Durban, South Africa, in 2007. The connections between domestic space, political authority and public culture have shaped TAP participants' publications. Ranging from the pre-colonial rural homestead or urban shack to the township house or the 'traditional' rural 'homestead' ('umuzi') of president Jacob Zuma, this volume emphasizes the affective and ideological dimensions of being 'ekhaya', or being at home. It offers insight into how the home, which embodies both modernist aspirations and nostalgic longings for the past, has become the touchstone for popular discontent and political activism in recent decades. Subjects include: 1. colonial transformations of the home (Jeff Guy); 2. a female chief in colonial Natal (Eva Jackson); 3. chiefly authority (Percy Ngonyama); 4. gender and violence in the Nazareth Baptist Church (Lauren V. Jarvis); 5. engineering the township home and revolutionary consciousness (Jason V. Hickel); 6. 'house' and 'home' in a post-apartheid township; 7. parting homes (Emily Margaretten); 8. Jacob Zuma and the gendered politics of social reproduction (Mark Hunter); and 9. Eposini Elidada (Old Post Office): a modern umuzi (Mwelele Cele). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

Indigenous African languages as agents of change in the transformation of higher education institutions in South Africa : Unisa / Pinkie Phaahla. - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 31-56 : tab

Abstract: The promotion of multilingual education can be regarded as a force that is driving change in language teaching and learning. The existing literature refers to the positive impact of new discourses and interventions on non-English home-language speakers efforts to learn English successfully as a subject in school. However, the effectiveness of English 2nd Language (EL2) teaching interventions remains a bone of contention. In this paper, the author therefore investigates whether or not issues of mother-tongue and multilingual education have been placed at the centre of educational reform. The paper is based on a situation analysis of multilingual language policies in 18 institutions of higher learning in South Africa. Unisa (a national and international university) is perceived as a major force in achieving this goal in South Africa was found that students perceptions of language matters are not reflected in Unisas language policy planning. Narratives and document analysis are used as a method to collect data. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol23num1/phaahla.pdf>

South Africa

Multilingualism : can policy learn from practice? / Rubby Dhunpath and Michael Joseph. - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2014), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1-15 : tab

Abstract: South African schools continue to face challenges in implementing the official bilingual policy at the level of policy development, teacher training, materials development, language pedagogy and assessment. In general, there is a growing sense of policy failure and a resignation that English will inevitably maintain its hegemony over African languages. In this paper, the authors use data generated from a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) research project, to document the implementation challenges schools face in enacting their language policies, highlighting how innovative schools sought to bring practice closer to policy. The paper presents a critical analysis of the work of three NGO-initiated projects that drove multilingual innovations in selected schools. These exemplary practices serve to reconceptualise the policy-practice nexus and offer an alternative to the prevailing policydriven and problem-identification research. At least one of the NGO interventions surveyed, the Home Language Project, may be considered a methodological breakthrough, with the potential to promote home languages in a low-cost, low-risk project. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol23num1/dhunpath_joseph.pdf

South Africa

Perspectives on student affairs in South Africa / ed. by McGlory Speckman and Martin Mandew ; forew. by Prof. Ahmed Bawa - Somerset West : African Minds Publishers, 2014.

Abstract: This volume is a collection of papers from various authors with student affairs experience in South Africa who express their views on various topics, from different perspectives. It aims to fill the gap in student affairs literature from South Africa since the creation of a single, desegregated department of higher education. It has three parts: 1. An overview of issues and challenges; 2. Access, support and success; and 3. Holistic support. Articles: Key challenges facing student affairs: an international perspective (Birgit Schreiber); An overview of critical issues in the student affairs profession: a South African perspective (Llewellyn MacMaster); Academic student affairs: bridging the gap for student development and success (Martin Mandew); Student success and as the number one affair in student affairs: a structural inequality outlook (Matete Madiba); Back to basics: selected views on factors that prevent access in higher education (Lullu Tshiwula and Ncedikaya Magopeni); The ethical challenges of a student counselling professional: when does discretion become permissible? (Hanlé Kirkcaldy); The place of social work as a support service for tertiary students (Zethu Mkhize); and, Towards an asset-based model: a critical reflection on student material support with special reference to clienthood/citizenship tension (McGlory Speckman). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Southern Africa

Driving change : the story of the South Africa Norway Tertiary Education Development Programme / ed. by Trish Gibbon - Cape Town : African Minds, 2014.

Abstract: This book tells the story of the South Africa Norway Tertiary Education Development (SANTED) Programme in the form of contributions by those who have been most involved in the programme. The initial agreement was for 2000-2005, followed by a five-year extension. By the end in 2010, the programme had activities in sixteen universities, spanning seven countries (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia) under three thematic areas (access, retention and success; capacity building; and SADC (Southern African Development Community) collaboration) and one subtheme (multilingualism). After an introduction by Trish Gibbon, the first two chapters by Nasima Badsha (promoting South African reform objectives) and Inger Kristine Stoll (the Norwegian perspective) set out the circumstances that gave birth to this programme and the careful negotiations that established the primary terms of the agreement. Other chapters: the role of the SANTED Secretariat (Trish Gibbon); improving student throughput and success within an equity framework (Colleen Howell); multilingualism for teaching and learning (Pamela Maseko); challenges relating to the establishment of comprehensive universities in the South African higher education sector (Martin Oosthuizen); cross-border collaboration in the SADC countries (Fazela Haniff and Trish Gibbon); and a summing up by Robert Smith. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Sudan

A single raised hand: prospects for peace in the Sudanese rivalry / Hugh Vondracek. - In: *African Security*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 4, p. 251-276

Abstract: The concept of 'born feuding' is used to examine the Sudan versus South Sudan rivalry. After situating born feuding in the literature, the historical developments leading to the creation of modern Sudan and South Sudan are examined. Prior to applying the theoretical framework to the case of Sudan, two similar born feuding cases are examined: India versus Pakistan and Chile versus Bolivia. Where the India versus Pakistan rivalry continues with high levels of bellicosity, the South American rivalry terminated with relatively low levels of violence. Key elements leading to rivalry are historic ethnic tensions, overlapping unresolved territorial disputes, and power politics practices. The prospects for a simple resolution to the Sudan rivalry are limited as the two sides have used religious and ethnic identities as proxies for the economic dispute over the region of Abyei. To disentangle the situation, the African Union must provide the capacity and security guarantees for rivalry de-escalation. The African Union must learn from the Sudanese rivalry and step in before it and other budding rivalries in Nigeria, Mali, and the Central African Republic entrench. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2014.977171> (Restricted access)

Sudan

Post-referendum Sudan : national and regional questions / ed. by Samson S. Wassara and Muhammed Al-Tayib Zain al-Abdin - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2014.

Abstract: In fifty-five years of social and political engineering, the Sudanese political class failed in the State- and nation-building processes. The fate of Sudan, by then the largest country in Africa, was clearly decided when results of the referendum vote were announced in February 2011. Scholars assembled in Nairobi at the invitation of CODESRIA, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Research and Resource Forum (ARRF) to reflect on the post-referendum Sudan. This book comprises most of the papers presented during the International Workshop on the post-referendum Sudan. Part I is composed of one chapter, which deals with issues like unity, selfdetermination, independence of South Sudan and peace. Part II contains four chapters. This part deals with the consequences of secession on relations between Sudan and South Sudan and the impact on the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes Region and Central Africa. Contributions in Part III examine problems of nation building in Sudan and South Sudan. This part is composed of two chapters. Finally, the three contributions in Part IV attempt to explain the economy and monetary arrangements of South Sudan before and after secession. While chapter 8 discusses priority in development, chapters 9 and 10 treat monetary dimensions in the post-referendum period in Southern Sudan. [Abstract ASC Leiden]
<http://newwebsite.codesria.org/spip.php?article2120&lang=en>

Tanzania

Asha binti Awadh's 'Awqaf' : Muslim endurance despite colonial law in Mikindani, Tanganyika / Chau Johnsen Kelly. - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2014), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 1-20

Abstract: This article examines a conflict between an elderly 'waqf' trustee and the colonial State in the township of Mikindani, Tanganyika (Tanzania) during the 1930s. Mikindani occupied a liminal position as a Swahili country-town, declining in social and economic importance as German and British colonial rule shifted economic activities away from small coastal ports. By the 1930s, Mikindani existed on the spatial fringes of the colonial order. The author argues that this liminal position helped insulate Mikindani's religious endowments ('waqf') from larger shocks delivered by colonial efforts to reconfigure cultural practices to suit imperial economic needs. To develop this argument, the author analyses a conflict between an elderly 'waqf' trustee and the colonial State in the township of Mikindani in the 1930s. The elderly lady Asha binti Awadh refused to cooperate when approached by the district officer (DO) and land officer, who wanted to alter the buildings and land under her protection. This case study provides an opportunity to ascertain how an important religious institution endured in Mikindani, for decades despite colonial manipulations. It further shows how new interpretations of inheritance rights affected waqf

trustees as colonial laws interfered with African and Muslim practices. Challenges to 'awqaf' rights and disposal by the colonial State revealed how the rhetoric about African rights fell away as administrative needs for offices, roads, and other structures took precedence. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Uganda

Local critiques of global development : patriotism in late colonial Buganda / Carol Summers. - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2014), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 21-35

Abstract: Arriving in 1952 to be governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen pushed for local political development through a new system of election that would integrate the kingdom of Buganda into the Protectorate of Uganda, providing a Legislative Council that would lead the Protectorate forward. With civil service reforms he wanted to develop the country economically providing scientific help to farmers and a modern system of land surveying, public health and more. However, not all people shared his ideas. The clash of ideas of how to develop the country led Cohen to deport Buganda's king in 1953 which triggered a political crisis. Late colonial Buganda shows how indigenous actors critiqued modern views of development from an understanding that centralization, professionalization and progressivism behind modern development policies attacked local actors' ability to control and shape their own economic and political futures. The author states that Ganda critics of development policy can be seen as patriots who understood that for local men and women to be politically effective, power had to remain connected to the land. The author exemplifies this by using the issue of 'Closer Union' in Ugandan politics to understand Ugandan activists' orientation towards a broader world of political and economic developmentalism; not only looking at their rejection of such models of change, but why and how they articulated and acted on that rejection. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

West Africa

'Cherchez la femme' : African gendarmes, quarrelsome women, and French commanders in French West Africa, 1945-1960 / Ruth Ginio. - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2014), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 37-53

Abstract: This paper examines the presence and special status of women as civilians living in military space, in particular in the African gendarmerie and the French colonial army. It focusses on the ways in which the presence of African women in the gendarmerie bases disrupted military routine and drew massive attention and energy from the French commanders. The explanation of this phenomenon is discussed in the paper by relating it to two different contexts: as a reflection of wider social concerns regarding the growing independence of women and as a reflection of the ongoing colonial military paternalism towards African soldiers and gendarmes. The process of modernization and urbanization in the colonies is illustrated by discussing the fear of the loss of control of the African women by the gendarmerie. The inability of African men to 'control' their women and the need for the French commanders' involvement is seen to compromise French efforts to control the federation in a time when the empire was gradually slipping out of their hands. The excessive attention given to the gendarmes' wives therefore reflects a much larger colonial problem. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

West Africa

Mobilités dans l'espace ouest-africain : ressources, développement local et intégration régionale / sous la dir. de Elisabeth Boesen, Laurence Marfaing - Paris : Karthala, 2014.

Abstract: Ce volume comprend des textes qui ont été rédigés à partir des communications présentées à un atelier de travail tenu à Bamako, Mali, en 2011. L'objectif de cet ouvrage est ainsi d'attirer l'attention sur le fait que la mobilité et les mouvements dans l'espace Sahara-Sahel (ESS) présentent un potentiel inhérent de changement et de développement. Titres: Mobilité, développement et intégration régionale (E. Boesen et L. Marfaing); Back to the future: intra-regional migration and development in West Africa (H. Koff); La contribution des migrants de Sadel (Matam/Sénégal) au développement de leur village d'origine (P.D. Fal); Après la France: les investissements économiques des migrants de retour (B.E. Dicko); Influences des migrations sur les transformations socio-économiques et politiques au Sénégal (A. Tandian); Niamey, noeud des circulations migratoires entre le nord et le sud du Sahara (H. Mounkaila);

Travailleurs migrants dans les villes du Sahara-Sahel comme Nouakchott et Bamako: la mobilité pour la ressource (L. Marfaing); Les marchés transfrontaliers et la régionalisation en Afrique : les cas de Diaobe (Sénégal) et de São Domingos (Guinée-Bissau) (J.-L. Sankt); Migrations féminines: dimensions économiques et socio-culturelles de la mobilité des femmes wodaabe du Niger (E. Boesen); Space and mobility: lessons from the Sahel to the globalized world (D. Rétaillé et O. Walther); Le Professeur Boubacar Barry sur les mobiliés et les politiques dans l'espace CEDEAO. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

West Africa

Patrioimone culturelle et conflits armés en Afrique de l'Ouest / Ndèye Sokhna Guèye. - In: *Bulletin de l'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire Cheikh Anta Diop. Série B, Sciences humaines*: (2012), t. 54, no. 1/2, p. 79-92

Abstract: Cette étude présente une analyse dans la longue durée de la prégnance des conflits armés en Afrique de l'Ouest et de ses retombées sur le patrimoine culturel à travers l'exploration des mécanismes économiques, sociaux, culturels, politiques et religieux à l'origine du maintien de pratiques frauduleuses ainsi que de leurs conséquences sur les biens culturels ouest-africains. C'est dans le cadre d'une re-conceptualisation et socialisation du patrimoine culturel et des musées que la lutte pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine historique culturel des pays africains pourra s'effectuer. Ces re-conceptualisation et socialisation pourraient s'effectuer dans le cadre de la recherche (surtout par l'inventaire du patrimoine existant) et de la formation pour une meilleure documentation, préservation, gestion et conservation des témoignages matériels et immatériels anciens comme contemporains de l'art et de la culture matérielle de l'Afrique subsaharienne dans ses formes expressives les plus variées. Un patrimoine culturel sans frontière serait construit à partir de l'interpénétration, du dialogue, de l'influence réciproque de toutes les cultures. Ce rendez-vous ne pourra se réaliser que dans un monde fait de démocratie, de paix, de diversité culturelle et de dialogue des cultures. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Zimbabwe

African cultures, memory and space : living the past presence in Zimbabwean heritage / ed. by Munyaradzi Mawere & Tapuwa Raymond Mubaya - Mankon : Langaa Research & Publishing CIG, 2014.

Abstract: This volume presents essays on cultural heritage issues, challenges and problems in relation to the contemporary cultures of Zimbabwe. The book cuts across topical themes that are commonplace in a number of African countries, including folklore, traditional dances, traditional medicine, colonialism, globalization, ethnicity and identity. Chapters on: 1. ethnicity and the modern nation-state (T.P. Thondhlana); 2. western hegemony and the conquest of Africa (Munyaradzi Mawere); 3. legislation and management of heritage landscapes (H. Chiwaura and T.R. Mubaya); 4. memory, space and contestations in living traditions: the case of Chitungwize chaChaminuka Shrine (F.M. Chabata and H. Chiwaura); 5. legacy of the Shona folktale (Jacob Mapara); 6. the efficacy of traditional medicine in pregnant women's health care (J. Sigauke, H. Chiwaura, M. Mawere); 7. how to perpetuate traditional dance and music (Tapuwa Raymond Mubaya and S. Dzingayi); 8. identities, memoirs and narratives: the dialectics of Rozvi ethnicity and power (L.H. Machiridza); 9. heritage typologies and organization (T.R. Mubaya and M. Mawere); 10. theories of culture: juxtaposing cultural relativism, ethnocentrism and determinism (F. Muchemwa, T.R. Mubaya and M. Mawere); and 11. the effects of globalization on traditional marriage systems in Zimbabwe (G. Tevera and T.R. Mubaya). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zimbabwe

Contested terrain : land reform and civil society in contemporary Zimbabwe / ed. by Sam Moyo, Kirk Helliker and Tendai Murisa - Pietermaritzburg : S & S Publishers, 2008.

Abstract: The African Institute for Agrarian Studies (AIAS) is a research and advocacy organisation based in Harare, Zimbabwe. In July 2005, it initiated a Civil Society Dialogue and Research Programme (CSDRP) to undertake research on land reform and civil society in contemporary Zimbabwe with the purpose: 1. to identify and examine the causal mechanisms underpinning civil society's involvement (or non-involvement) in land reform in Zimbabwe and in

so doing to contribute to a better understanding of the complexities of land reform initiatives; and 2. to establish a more inclusive framework for participation in land reform in a manner that crosses the political and ideological divides presently besetting Zimbabwe. Contributions on: civil society and land reforms in Zimbabwe (Eldred Masunungure); public action towards a transformative agenda (Sam Moyo and Tendai Murisa); civil society, the state and the land question (Tendai Murisa); complexities within the land occupations (Wilbert Sadomba); war veterans and the re-emergence of housing cooperatives (Louis Masuko); the abandoned question of farm workers (Walter Chambati and Godfrey Magaramombe); the regressive stance of NGOs (Kirk Helliker); gender and land equity (Sunungurai Chingarande); the role of the church (Arkmore Kori); human rights and land reform (Solomon Sacco); and: expropriation, rights and liberties (Earnest Mudzengi). [ASC Leiden abstract]