

### **Africa**

*Afriques 1 / Dambudzo Marechera ... [et al.]* - Paris : Editions Belin, 2016.

Abstract: Ce numéro spécial de la revue Po&sie est consacré aux poètes issus de treize pays africains. Sommaire: L'Afrique là-bas, l'Afrique ici (par Claire Riffard, Claude Mouchard, Nicolas Martin-Granel, Pierre Leroux). Passent ensuite revue les poètes Dambudzo Marechera (Zimbabwe), Bakary Diallo (Sénégal), Tchicaya U Tam'si et Sony Labou Tansi (Congo), Chinua Achebe et Akinwumi Isola (Nigéria), Embarek Ouassat (Maroc), Raharimanana (Madagascar), Shailja Patel (Kenya), Nassuf Djailani (Comores), Corsino Fortes (Cap Vert), Theombogü (Cameroun), Habib Tengour, Amin Khan, Samira Negrouche (Algérie), Breyten Breytenbach, Nathan Trantraal, Lesego Rampolokeng, Santu Mofokeng (Afrique du Sud). La livraison comporte aussi des articles sur la poésie en Mauritanie (La ritournelle des Heddar), sur la poésie sahraouie contemporaine et sur la poésie en langues africaines. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Africa**

*Redefining the African Diaspora : expressive cultures and politics from slavery to independence / ed. by Toyin Falola and Danielle Porter Sanchez* - Amherst : Cambria Press, 2016.

Abstract: The contributions to this collective volume explore the ways African diasporas and their African identities relate to social, political, cultural and academic developments of globalization. Contents: Introduction: from "fela!" to feminism: culture, community, and change in Africa (Toyin Falola and Danielle Sanchez); The African diaspora as a catalyst for African freedom: pan-Africanism and Africa's decolonization (Wanjala S. Nasong'o); The Bechuanaland Protectorate and British colonialism: more than a victory (Ian Marsh); Reconstructing Jamaican nationalism: five centuries of culture, resistance, and identity formation (Ben Weiss); "Axé" politics: "roots" versus "routes" and the Candomblé politics of healing (Farid Leonardo Suárez); "Christianity, Islam and the Negro race": E.W. Blyden, African diasporas, and the regeneration of Africa (Andrew E. Barnes); The struggle for blackness: African immigrants and African Americans in the United States (Moses E. Ochonu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Angola**

The Okavango River Basin agreement : an analysis / Richard A. Marcantonio. - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2016), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 227-246 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: On 15 September 1994, Angola, Botswana, and Namibia developed, signed, and individually ratified the Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Angola, the Republic of Botswana, and the Republic of Namibia on the Establishment of a Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission (OKACOM). This paper seeks to understand the context within which the OKACOM Agreement was developed and its evolution since inception, and to then utilize this information to make sound recommendations for its advancement. To achieve this, four main foci are developed and analyzed: the first section introduces and applies an analytical framework for classifying international environmental agreements and assessing externalities and transaction costs; the second section creates a summary review of the development process the Agreement underwent and the negotiated outcomes of that process; the third section explores the post-Agreement era analyzing adaptations and outcomes that have transpired since OKACOM's establishment utilizing an original taxonomy system and concluding with a resultant effects summation; and the fourth section surveys the road ahead and draws upon empirically grounded ideas from the common pool resource management literature to guide recommendations for OKACOM's trajectory. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2016.1171157> (Restricted access)

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

*Précarité et bien-être à Goma (RDC) : récits de vie dans une ville de tous les dangers / Theodore Trefon, Noel Kabuyaya* - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2016.

Abstract: La présente contribution favorise la compréhension des attitudes de la population de

Goma, capitale de la province du Nord-Kivu, République démocratique du Congo, par rapport aux risques naturels mais surtout aux crises socio-politiques et à la précarité. Reposant sur douze récits de vie, le livre raconte la ville au travers d'histoires authentiques et humanisantes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Ghana**

Longitudinal analysis of trends and patterns of crime in Ghana (1980-2010) : a new perspective / Martin Oteng-Ababio ... [et al.]. - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2016), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 193-211 : graf., tab

Abstract: This preliminary study examines the nexus between incidence of crime and socio-political-economic dynamics in Ghana between 1980 and 2010, using both international and local data. This is against the backdrop that earlier North America-based mainstream studies argued that crime was a rational response to rising socioeconomic challenges: inequality, urbanization, peer pressure, and poverty. The analysis shows that the dichotomous narratives that underpinned criminology studies in developed countries do not apply in the Ghanaian context. The study concludes that crime is not only a result of inequality but a complex combination of socioeconomic and political developments and policies. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2016.1208768> (Restricted access)

### **Ghana**

Urban but off the grid : the struggle for water in two urban slums in greater Accra, Ghana / Raymond A. Tutu and Justin Stoler. - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2016), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 212-226 : krt., tab

Abstract: This paper seeks to understand the daily lived struggles for water in two slum settlements in Greater Accra, Ghana. Poor infrastructure and governance leave the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) unable to fulfill the demand for water production in the capital city Accra, thus resulting in chronic intermittency of the urban water supply, and a high percentage of households purchasing water from neighbors and alternative sources such as sachet water, water kiosks, and water tankers. Utilizing theoretical insights from informality discourse, the authors examine household-level water access and the impacts of water supply disruption on daily lives by analyzing the emergent themes of eight focus group discussions (FGDs) about water access that were conducted in two slum settlements in Greater Accra. They observed intricate effects of water interference on daily lives, including negative perceptions about the government's role in improving water access. The emergent themes from the FGDs included: (1) disruptions of individual and family livelihoods, (2) perceived disenfranchisement from quality water, (3) deprivation in an excluded space, and (4) the effect of exclusion on water rationing. These findings help us better understand the daily lived experiences of residents' struggle for water security in a rapidly developing city and could have ramifications for slum upgrading projects that aim to improve human health and well-being. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2016.1168309> (Restricted access)

### **Nigeria**

Environmental impacts of oil production in the Niger Delta : remote sensing and social survey examination / Ayansina Ayanlade and Michael T. Howard. - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2016), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 272-293 : ill

Abstract: This study examines environmental change in Tsekelewu, Niger Delta Region, Nigeria. Both remote sensing and social survey methods are used to assess the impacts of oil exploration activities around the Tsekelewu community. Landsat data between 1984 and 2011 were used for spatiotemporal change in the environment around the community while mixed method approaches were used to collect social data. The results show that several mangrove forest areas were degraded around Tsekelewu during the 1980s and 1990s while the vegetation appeared regenerated during the 2000s, although, at a very slow rate. The rate of regeneration noted from 1999 to 2011 has not fully compensated for the mangrove loss that occurred during the 1980s and early 1990s. After 15 years of uncontrolled forest destruction, little vegetation regeneration, the area was taken over by brackish water mangrove. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal

abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2016.1209121> (Restricted access)

### **Nigeria**

*Issues in contemporary African linguistics : a festschrift for ladele Awobuluyi / edited by Ozo-mekuri Ndimele, Lenzemo Constatine Yuka, Johnson Flrus Ilri* - Port Harcourt : M & J Grand Orbit Communications Ltd, 2016.

Abstract: This collective volume in honour of Professor ladele Awobuluyi contains forty papers on various issues of linguistics in Nigeria. The papers are grouped into four sections: 1. language and society, 2. formal linguistics, 3. applied linguistics, and 4. pragmatics, language acquisition & lexicography. Subjects in the first section include papers on Nigerian language policy and on bilingualism. The second section discusses topics of grammar and semantics in Lamnso', Yoruba, Ígálà, Tiv, Urhobo, Igbo, Hausa, Obolo, Alago and do. The third second section contains articles on, a.o., Yoruba plant names; statistical machine translation (SMT); teaching reading comprehension at the basic education level; improvement of reading attitudes through family literacy practices; writing English; and Hausa sign language. The last section includes articles on, a.o., Bassa and Igbo idioms; the Nigerian Church and linguistic imperialism; Igbo and Hausa names; language, culture and religion as tools for national development; indigenous oral cultures and national moral re-orientation; and, the possibility of a standard Igbo dictionary. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

*Language endangerment : globalisation & the fate of minority languages in Nigeria : a festschrift for Appolonia Uzoaku Okwudishu / Ozo-mekuri Ndimele* - Port Harcourt : M&J Grand Orbit Communications Ltd, 2015.

Abstract: Most of the papers in this collective volume were originally presented at the 27th Annual Conference of the Linguistic Association of Nigeria (CLAN), held at the Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria in 2014, in honour of Professor Appolonia Uzoaku Okwudishu of the University of Abuja. Several papers deal with the central theme of the conference "language endangerment : globalisation & the fate of minority languages in Nigeria". Some of these papers address preservation and/ or revitalization strategies, in general or for specific languages (Gure, Tyap, Tiv, Etulo). Other papers are concerned with various issues of translation (a.o. the translation of scientific and technical terms into indigenous languages; lexico-semantics in the English translation of D.O. Fanungwa's 'Igbo Olodumare' by Gabriel A. Ajadi ('The forest of God')), language usage and communication (a.o. language on political billboards, Jukun proverbs), language policy and media (a.o. broadcasting in African languages) and grammar and lexicon (a.o. ideophones in Etulo; lexical signs in Hausa sign language). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

*'True' federalism in Nigeria : a political discourse / Ambrose Ihekwoaba Egwim* 2010.

Abstract: In Nigeria, the call for certain changes and reforms that would allow the federating units to have full authority and autonomy, structure and design a system of local council administration, have more revenue, insure equitable representation in the federal appointments, and establish separate police forces, which means re-allocation of powers and functions, has brought into focus arguments for the strengthening of Nigerian federalism by strengthening the states, which has been termed "true federalism". This paper argues that conditions which are conducive to federal stability, or rather to the successful operation of federal policy are peculiar to a particular environment. Thus, there are no clearly definable dimensions of what makes 'true federalism'. Federalism is rather a process, undergoing continuous modifications to fit the peculiarities of the environment in which it is being practiced. The authors argue that a radical redistribution of power and resources is required to stabilize the Nigerian federal system, and that in fashioning an acceptable form of power sharing, the interest of the citizen should be of utmost concern. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Anti-corruption reforms and democratic change : Nigeria and Indonesia in comparative

perspective / David U. Enweremadu. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 1-10 : tab

Abstract: After returning to democracy in 1998 and 1999, Nigeria and Indonesia began instituting a series of anticorruption measures designed to eliminate corruption and promote rapid economic development. Yet, apart from galvanizing public opinion behind the struggle against corruption, these reforms have failed to yield tangible results. In the case of Indonesia, there is credible evidence of increased corruption due to decentralization, increased political instability and competition, and ineffective complementary anticorruption institutions (notably the police, judiciary and the office of the public prosecutor). The author concludes that social behaviour like corruption is not culturally determined. Things change when the political and institutional rules and frameworks change. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Effects of peer education on knowledge of AIDS, attitudes and sexual behaviour of undergraduates in South-west, Nigeria / Folajogun V. Falaye. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 126-137 : tab

Abstract: This study, conducted among university students in South-west Nigeria, assesses the effects of peer education in improving knowledge of reproductive health and AIDS, in order to change attitudes and behaviour with the aim of promoting HIV prevention. The study involved 230 undergraduates from two old generation federal universities (149 males & 81 females), aged between 17 and 31 years old. Findings reveal significant effects of peer education on knowledge and attitudes. However, there was no significant effect of peer education on the behaviours and practices related to HIV prevention. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Nigeria**

Effects of trade and exchange rate policies on imports and trade tax revenue in Nigeria / Adeolu O. Adewuyi. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 11-30 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article examines the impact of trade and exchange rate policies on import and trade tax revenue in Nigeria, covering the period 1970-2007. The results show that the average tariff in Nigeria has a negative impact on import. Specifically, it produces a significant negative impact on consumer goods and raw material imports, but a significant positive effect on capital goods import, perhaps because of the various waivers and low tariff on this type of import. Real exchange rate is found to have an unstable or unpredictable relationship with import of all categories. Real GDP produced a significant impact on all the four categories of imports. The results also show that tariff has a positive and significant relationship with trade tax revenue. Real exchange rate is found to have an unstable or unpredictable relationship with trade tax revenue. Real GDP produced a positive and significant impact on trade tax revenue. The author suggests that the link between import and trade tax revenue is trade and exchange rate policies, and makes some policy recommendations. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

### **Nigeria**

Estimating the effects of HIV/AIDS on orphanhood and school enrolment in sub-Saharan Africa / Roseline O. Ozegbe and M. Adetunji Babatunde. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 31-46 : tab

Abstract: This study examines the impact of AIDS on the prevalence of orphanhood, and its implications for human capital development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The study uses data from various demographic and health surveys, from the period 2000-2004. The author finds that there is a significant negative relationship between school enrolment and being an AIDS orphan, irrespective of gender. In addition, the evidence suggests that paternal AIDS orphans suffer more deprivation than other groups of orphans. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Factors influencing sex education for in-school adolescents in Ibadan, Nigeria / Ezeibunwa E. Nwokocho. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 63-73 : tab

Abstract: It is common among Nigerian parents to prevent their adolescents from receiving information about sexuality, believing that ignorance would enable them to maintain chastity.

Often, this task is taken over by peers who usually give false, incomplete and misleading information. Consequently, adolescents with poor assertive skills engage in premarital sex and face the effects, such as unplanned pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted infections, and dropping out of school, among others. This study examines the factors influencing sex education among in-school adolescents in Ibadan, in order to understand the context of silence that persists. From six randomly selected schools 800 respondents were chosen using the simple random method. In addition, 15 in-depth interviews were conducted among a cross-section of Ibadan residents. Results indicate that the majority of respondents whose mothers were engaged in private businesses have a more negative attitude towards sex education than those whose mothers are either civil servants, professionals or lecturers/teachers. The parents' level of education shows a consistent association with perception about sex education: those with the lowest level of education had the lowest percentage (28.6%) of positive perception towards such education, while those with the highest education represent those with the highest percentage (60%) of positive perception. The author concludes that factors affecting sex education are multiple and require intervention at different levels to make it an integral part of socialization, both at home and in school. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

HIV risk-taking behaviours as consequences of HIV knowledge and perceived risk of HIV among university undergraduates / Peter O. Olapegba and Victor Seun Ladeinde. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 91-98 : tab

Abstract: This study examines knowledge and perceived risk of HIV infection as factors likely to affect HIV risk-taking behaviours. Two hundred and sixty nine undergraduates of the University of Ibadan participated in this cross-sectional survey (154 male and 115 female). Results indicate that HIV knowledge has a significant effect on HIV risk-taking behaviours. Perceived risk of HIV also has a significant effect on risk-taking behaviours. It is concluded that inadequate/inappropriate knowledge of HIV, increases HIV risk-taking behaviours. Ideas that personal efforts do not affect health outcomes also increase HIV risk-taking behaviours. It is recommended that HIV awareness campaigns be intensified, while attitudinal change initiatives should be embarked upon to discourage HIV risk-taking behaviour. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

*National health accounts of Nigeria : results from second round of estimation / Akanni O. Lawanson, Olanrewaju Olaniyan and Adedoyin Soyibo* 2010.

Abstract: National Health Accounts (NHA) track the flows of health spending from financial sources to end users. This paper uses this framework to capture the general health expenditure and updates the earlier NHA for Nigeria by providing estimates for 2003-2005. The estimates were prepared in line with the WHO's guide to the NHA estimation. The estimates reveal that households are the major source of health funds in Nigeria. Government funding accounts for a quarter of the health funds but the main incidence still lies with households. These funds are spent about equally in private and public health facilities. Although resource pooling is not widespread, health insurance is a significant potential option in health care financing. Given health is a public good, the implication is that there is a need for the government to focus on the responsibility to lessen the burden of health expenditure for poor households. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

*Psycho-demographic factors as determinants of perceived accident vulnerability among commercial motorcyclists in two Nigerian cities / Adebayo O. Adejumo* 2010.

Abstract: This study investigates the influence of psychological and socio-demographic factors on perceived vulnerability to road accidents (VTRA) among commercial motorcyclists. Results show that aged commercial motorcyclists operating in Ibadan with poor knowledge of road signs, who also rarely use psychoactive substances, as well as aged motorcyclists operating in Ibadan with poor knowledge of road signs, who rarely use substances reported the highest level of perception of VTRA. Substance use pattern, and a combination of substance use pattern, personality,

location, and road signs knowledge significantly influenced perceived accident vulnerability among participants. Experience in riding commercial motorcycles, and location/city also significantly predicted perception of VTRA. This highlights the importance of substance use, personality factors (openness and agreeableness), and experience as factors critical to the understanding of perception of VTRA, suggesting the need for strengthening anti-drug campaigns, as well as psychological/personality testing in reducing road traffic accidents involving commercial motorcyclists. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Psycho-social predictors of satisfaction with formal mentoring relationship in the banking sector / David E. Okurame. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 99-111 : tab

Abstract: Satisfaction with mentoring is a crucial factor for the success of formal mentoring programmes, which have become popular tools for supporting new employees in the banking sector in Nigeria. This paper ascertains the level of protege satisfaction with formal mentoring in a banking organization, and examines its psycho-social predictors, for instance career stage, type of duty, gender, age, tenure in current organization and education. Data were collected from 182 proteges of formal mentoring relationships in the banking sector, using a questionnaire. The percentage of proteges who reported a below average level of satisfaction was significantly greater (73.6%) than the percentage who expressed an above average level of satisfaction (26.4%). The strongest significant independent contribution to satisfaction with mentoring was made by career stage, while the least was by gender. Type of duty and education were not significant independent predictors of a protege's satisfaction with mentoring. The practical implications of these findings are that management intervention for satisfactory mentoring should incorporate the psycho-social domain of proteges and empower mentors to satisfy the needs of proteges. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Remote sensing analysis of the spatio-temporal growth of Ibadan city between 1984 and 2006 / Olalekan John Taiwo . - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 75-90 : graf., krt., tab

Abstract: This study focuses on the capability of medium resolution satellite imageries to map out the spatial pattern of the growth of cities in developing countries, where real time data on city growth is absent, or at best, scarce. Satellite data for the period 1984-2006 were used in delineating the pattern of urban growth in Ibadan, Nigeria. The result of the study shows a 6.64% annual growth for the city, while the highest level of urbanization was found in Akinyele, Ido, and Oluyole local government areas (LGA), respectively. In addition, the growth rate of the city was predicted. The growth prediction of the city of Ibadan was based on the historical trends observed between 1984 and 2006, under the current policy constraints and the physical environment. The predicted urbanization also showed that by 2028, Ido LGA would have surpassed the other two LGAs in its urban growth. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Sociological investigation of the use of casual workers in selected Asian firms in Lagos, Nigeria / Emeka E. Okafor. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 47-62 : tab

Abstract: The influx of Asian firms into Nigeria over the last decade has exacerbated the use of casual workers in the production process. Little or no attempt has been made by scholars to understand the plights of this category of workers and to give them a voice. This study examines the working conditions of casual workers in three Asian firms in Lagos. The study utilizes both neo-liberalism and Social Action Theory as theoretical framework. In a sample of 195 casual workers, questionnaires and in-dept oral interviews were conducted. The results show that most casual workers describe their working conditions as poor and their work as indecent. Also, most casual workers rated their job satisfaction and work commitment as low. The paper argues that the prevalent use of casual workers is connected to the general unemployment and poverty created by the weak economy. In this situation, workers no longer perceive work as a natural

phenomenon to be enjoyed, but a compulsion needed to survive. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Students' housing and academic performance in University of Ibadan, Nigeria / Lekan Sanni and Oyinlola Olukemi Omotayo. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 138-150 : tab

Abstract: Constrained by inadequate bed spaces for her students population, the management of the University of Ibadan evolved a policy ensuring that, on the average, each undergraduate student is accommodated on-campus in the first and final years while intervening years are spent off-campus. The study investigated the effects of this students' housing programme on academic performance. Significant differences were not found in academic performances of on-campus and off-campus students. While analysis of quantitative data revealed no significant relationships between indicators of students' housing quality and academic performance, qualitative data from indepth interviews identified diverse challenges posed by these indicators to students' academic performance in the university. Strategies are proposed to address the identified challenges. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

*The legislature and the challenge of corruption in Africa : the Nigerian case / Stephen Akinyemi Lafenwa* 2010.

Abstract: This paper investigates the power and roles of the legislature in resolving political corruption as one of the challenges facing the democratization project in Nigeria. The paper reveals that contrary to the opinion that national legislatures are declining in terms of the roles they perform in democracies, the National Assembly in Nigeria is central to the resolution of the challenge posed by political corruption to Nigeria's democracy and development. The National Assembly through its exercise of investigative powers and establishment of some legal instruments was able to expose some corrupt practices between 1999 and 2008. Due to the identified limitations regarding its performance of this function, the paper argues that the effectiveness of the legislature in the resolution of democratic challenges hinges on the performance of its functions according to the rules and norms of democracy and the resolution of its internal crisis. The paper posits that democracy can flourish in Nigeria and Africa if the capacity of legislatures at all levels could be strengthened to address critical issues relating to constitutionalism, corruption, poverty and the national question, check the excesses of the executive, and collaborate with the judiciary to avert the consequences of "democracy by court order", as well as empower and work with the civil society. By implication, a more pro-active National Assembly that is ready to set the priorities right as well as resolve its internal crisis democratically, is critically needed in Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Youth restiveness and entrepreneurial orientations in Ijora-Badia, Lagos, Nigeria : a development approach / Olayinka Akanle and Olukunle Babafemi Oladosu. - In: *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 112-125 : tab

Abstract: Conflict and restiveness have become so endemic in Nigeria to the extent that Nigeria is commonly known at home and internationally as a crisis ridden nation. To demonstrate this, the federal government of Nigeria has earmarked at least one-third of its national budget for the year 2012 for security and conflict management. If the real dynamics and trajectories of the Nigerian conflict are not understood, the budget provision and other resources will be useless ultimately. Unfortunately, most of the drivers and armies of the conflicts are youths. It is against this background that this article explores the subject of youth restiveness and the entrepreneurial options in the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **South Africa**

*Popular politics in South African cities : unpacking community participation / ed. by Claire Bénit-Gbaffou* - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2015.

Abstract: This book analyses the effectiveness of community meetings in urban policy making,

and the motivation for people to participate in these meetings. Authors find a variety of roles that these 'spaces of participation' play for various actors. Contents: Politicising and politicking community participation in urban governance (Claire Bénit-Gbaffou). -- Part I Politicising spaces of participation. From party-state to party-society in South Africa: SANCO and the informal politics of community representation in Imizamo Yethu, Cape Town (Laurence Piper); Against ourselves - local activists and the management of contradictory political loyalties: the case of Phiri, Johannesburg (Boitumelo Matlala and Claire Bénit-Gbaffou); Social movements, mobilisation and political parties: a case study of the Landless People's Movement, South Africa (Luke Sinwell); Ritualistic spaces? Re-examining invited spaces of participation (Obvious Katsaura); Constructing communities in public meetings: local leaders and the management of xenophobic discourses in Yeoville (Claire Bénit-Gbaffou and Eulenda Mkwanzazi). Part two: Beyond invented /invited spaces of participation. Uncooperative masses as a problem for substantive and participatory theories of democracy: the cases of 'people's power' (1984-6) and the 'xenophobia' (2008) in South Africa (Daryl Glaser); Participation, neoliberal control and the voice of street traders in Cape Town: a Foucauldian perspective on 'invited spaces' (Marianne Morange); Meetings in Vosloorus (Ekurhuleni): democratic public spaces or spaces for grievances? (Philippe Gervais-Lambony); 'Bringing government closer to the people'? The daily experience of subcouncils in Cape Town (Chloé Buire); Contesting the participatory sphere: encountering the state in Johannesburg and Cape Town (Alex Wafer and Sophie Oldfield); Beyond invented and invited spaces of participation: the Phiri and Olivia Road court cases and their outcome (Laila Smith and Margot Rubin); Viewing South Africa's urban governance from an 'Indian' perspective Glyn Williams. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Uganda**

An examination of historical and future land use changes in Uganda using change detection methods and agent-based modelling / Jingjing Li, Tonny J. Oyana, and Paul I. Mukwaya. - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2016), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 247-271 : ill

Abstract: The authors analyse historical land use/land cover changes beginning from 1996 to 2013 and apply an agent-based model to simulate potential agricultural land use change scenarios in Uganda. The model incorporates farmers' decision-making processes into biophysical and socioeconomic factors and uses these to analyse the effect of farmers' decisions on agricultural land use changes. Geographic information system tools are employed to build spatial relations between farmers and land cover systems. Satellite images are used to represent the initial land cover conditions and serve as observed land cover datasets to calibrate the simulated results. Significant agricultural and grassland cover and urban land uses are experienced in 72 and 36% of the regions, respectively, while wetland land uses increased significantly in 82% of the regions. On the other hand, 91% of the regions experience reductions in forest cover except for Teso region which reports gains of 62% in forest cover. Acholi is the only region that reports dramatic gains in wetlands of over 880%. The results of the simulation model are promising, and the model was successful at representing historical and future scenarios of agricultural land use patterns at a national level. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2016.1189836> (Restricted access)

### **Zimbabwe**

*Facets of power : politics, profits and people in the making of Zimbabwe's blood diamonds / edited by Richard Saunders and Tinashe Nyamunda* - Avondale : Wits University Press, 2016.

Abstract: This collective volume focuses on the diamond fields of Chiadzwa, Zimbabwe, one of the world's largest sources of rough diamonds. These diamond fields have been the root of many problems since their discovery in 2006. After their discovery security forces engaged with informal miners and black market dealers in the exploitation of the diamonds, disrupting local communities and looting a key national resource. The following formalisation of diamond mining in 2010 introduced new forms of large-scale theft, displacement and human rights abuses. The contributors to this book present a narrative of these events, and of popular resistance. They also offer alternatives for managing natural resources. Contents: Introduction: the many facets of Marange's diamonds (Richard Saunders); Geologies of power: conflict diamonds, security politics and Zimbabwe's troubled transition (Richard Saunders); Reap what you sow: corruption and

greed in Marange's diamond fields (Alan Martin); Enforcer or enabler? Rethinking the Kimberley process in the shadow of Marange (Shamiso Mrisi); Marange diamonds and the Kimberley process: an activist's account (Farai Maguwu); Free-for-all? Artisanal diamond mining and economic redistribution on the edges of the State, 2006-2008 (Tinashe Nyamunda); The social impact of mining on schools in Marange, 2006-2013 (Mathew Ruguwa); Forced removals and hidden power: involuntary displacement and resettlement in Marange (Crescentia Madebwe and Victor Madebwe); Holding ground: community, companies and resistance in Chiadzwa (Melanie Chiponda and Richard Saunders); Epilogue: back to the beginning (Richard Saunders). [ASC Leiden abstract]