

**Africa**

*African asylum at a crossroads : activism, expert testimony, and refugee rights / ed. by Iris Berger ... [et al.] ; foreword by Penelope Andrews ; afterword by Fallou Ngom - Athens, OH: Ohio University Press, 2015.*

Abstract: This collective volume examines the emerging trend of requests for expert opinions in asylum hearings or refugee status determinations. As courts increasingly draw upon such testimony in their deliberations, expertise in matters of asylum and refugee status is emerging as an academic area with its own standards, protocols, and guidelines. The book explores these developments and their effects on both asylum seekers and the experts. Contents: Introduction: law, expertise, and protean ideas about African migrants (Benjamin N. Lawrance, Iris Berger, Tricia Redeker Hepner, Joanna T. Tague, and Meredith Terretta); Before asylum and the expert witness: Mozambican refugee settlement and rural development in southern Tanzania, 1964-75 (Joanna T. Tague); Fraudulent asylum seeking as transnational mobilization: the case of Cameroon (Meredith Terretta); The evolving refugee definition: how shifting elements of eligibility affect the nature and focus of expert testimony in asylum proceedings (Karen Musalo); Expert evidence in British asylum courts: the judicial assessment of evidence on ethnic discrimination and statelessness in Ethiopia (John Campbell); "The immigration people know the stories. There's one for each country": the case of Mauritania (E. Ann McDougall); Cultural silences as an excuse for injustice: the problems of documentary proof (Carol Bohmer and Amy Shuman); Between advocacy and deception: crafting an African asylum narrative (Iris Berger); Allegations, evidence, and evaluation: asylum seeking in a world of witchcraft (Katherine Luongo); Sexual minorities among African asylum claimants: human rights regimes, bureaucratic knowledge, and the era of sexual rights diplomacy (Charlotte Walker-Said); The "Asylum-advocacy nexus" in anthropological perspective: agency, activism, and the construction of Eritrean political identities (Tricia Redeker Hepner). [ASC Leiden abstract]

**Africa**

*Ebola and AIDS in Africa / Alan Whiteside and Nicholas Zebryk. - In: Canadian Journal of African Studies: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 409-419 : tab*

Abstract: This article examines the Ebola epidemic of 2014 and compares it to the initial HIV/AIDS epidemic of the 1980s. The authors examine similarities and differences between the two outbreaks and end with policy suggestions for future disease management. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1014381> (Restricted access)

**Africa**

*Emergent African digital identities : the story behind "Africa is a Country" / Sean Jacobs. - In: Journal of African Media Studies: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 345-357*

Abstract: This commentary article is based on a talk first delivered as a public lecture at the London School of Economics in March 2015. The author shares his experiences from running "Africa is a Country", a blog which deliberately challenges and destabilizes received wisdom about the African continent and its people in Western media, and has become a collective of scholars, writers, artists, filmmakers, bloggers, and curators who together produce online commentary, original writing, media criticism, short videos, and photography. He reflects on the beginnings of his next research project in which he wants to interrogate Africa and Africans' place in "the global public sphere". His approach is, instead of focusing on the normative idea of the public sphere, to try and locate "actually existing" public sphere or public spheres, especially what is emerging online. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]  
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2015/00000007/00000003/art00007> (Restricted access)

## **Africa**

*Inequality and climate change: perspectives from the South = Inégalité et changement climatique : perspectives du Sud / ed. by Gian Carlo Delgado Ramos - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2015.*

Abstract: From a global South point of view, academic inquiries on the multifaceted nature of climate change become necessary, including those analysing socioeconomic, political and cultural aspects. This was one of the main goals of the Comparative Research Workshop on 'Inequality and climate change: perspectives from the South' of the South-South Collaborative Programme of CLACSO-CODESRIA-IDEAS, celebrated on 24 and 25 July 2014 in Dakar, Senegal. This book is an outcome of this workshop. Of the nine papers included in this volume, five are dealing with Africa: 1 - The socioeconomic implications of renewable energy and low carbon trajectories in South Africa (Tara Caetano & James Thurlow); 2 - Les migrants climatiques en quête d'adaptation : les éleveurs Mbororo immigrent en Rd Congo (Félicien Kabamba Mbambu); 3 - Changements climatiques, genre, et inégalités sociales : les praticiennes de la médecine et de la pharmacopée traditionnelle en milieu urbain au Burkina Faso (Claudine V. Rouamba Ouédraogo & Natéwindé Sawadogo); 4 - Saint-Louis du Sénégal, les 'aventuriers' de la terre (Adrien Coly & Fatimatou Sall); 5 - A new cartography of international cooperation: emerging powers in Sub-Saharan Africa The case of biofuels promotion by Brazil in Senegal (M.A. Gaston Fulquet ). [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article2443&lang=en>

## **Africa**

*Knowledge production and contradictory functions in African higher education / ed. by Nico Cloete, Peter Maassen, Tracy Bailey - Somerset West : African Minds, 2015.*

Abstract: The Higher Education Research and Advocacy Network in Africa (HERANA) project was initiated by the Centre for Higher Education Transformation (CHET) in 2007, with the aim to investigate the relationship between higher education and development, economic and democratic, in Africa. This book reports on a set of interlinked studies that have been undertaken as part of HERANA Phase 2 since 2011. In HERANA Phase 2, the project maintains its focus on Africa, but also addresses the current and future state of higher education globally. It brings to bear empirical evidence relating to the various factors that are currently influencing the ability of Africa's flagship universities to transform themselves into research-intensive institutions.

Contents: Roles of universities and the African context (Nico Cloete and Peter Maassen); Research universities in Africa: an empirical overview of eight flagship universities (Nico Cloete, Ian Bunting and Peter Maassen); Assessing the performance of African flagship universities (Ian Bunting, Nico Cloete, Henri Li Kam Wah and Florence Nakayiwa-Mayega); Research output and international research cooperation in African flagship universities (Robert Tijssen); South Africa as a PhD hub in Africa? (Nico Cloete, Charles Sheppard and Tracy Bailey); Faculty perceptions of the factors that influence research productivity (Gordon Musiige and Peter Maassen); Academic incentives for knowledge production in Africa (Gerald Wangenge-Ouma, Agnes Lutomiah and Patricio Langa); Functions of science granting councils in Sub-Saharan Africa (Johann Mouton, Jacques Gaillard and Milandré van Lill); Roles of national councils and commissions in African higher education governance (Tracy Bailey); University engagement as interconnectedness: indicators and insights (François van Schalkwyk); Student engagement and citizenship competences in African universities (Thierry M. Luescher-Mamashela, Vincent Ssembatya, Edwina Brooks, Randall S. Lange, Taabo Mugume and Samantha Richmond); Managing contradictory functions and related policy issues (Nico Cloete, Peter Maassen, Ian Bunting, Tracy Bailey, Gerald Wangenge-Ouma and François van Schalkwyk). [ASC Leiden abstract]

[http://www.africanminds.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/9781920677855\\_txt1.pdf](http://www.africanminds.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/9781920677855_txt1.pdf)

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#### **Africa**

*Special issue : territorialising identity, authority and conflict in Africa / guest ed.: Anders Sj gren - Abingdon : Routledge, Taylor & Francis, 2015.*

Abstract: This special issue of the 'Journal of Contemporary African Studies' addresses the dynamics of territory, identity and authority. Contributions: Land tenure regimes and state structure in rural Africa: implications for forms of resistance to large-scale land acquisitions by outsiders (Catherine Boone); Armed mobilisation and the nexus of territory, identity, and authority: the contested territorial aspirations of the Banyamulenge in eastern DR Congo (Judith Verweijen, Koen Vlassenroot); Conservation on contested lands: the case of Namibia's communal conservancies (Eduard Gargallo); Religion, ethnicity and citizenship: demands for territorial self-determination in southern Kaduna, Nigeria (Henrik Angerbrandt); Making borders and identities in South Sudan (Ole Frahm); Battles over boundaries: the politics of territory, identity and authority in three Ugandan regions (Anders Sj gren). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjca20/33/2> (Restricted access)

#### **Africa**

*Special issue: Language politics in Africa / guest ed.: Mariana Kriel, Chrismi Loth & Vic Webb - Oxford : Routledge, 2015.*

Abstract: As has become customary, the third annual issue of 'Language Matters' deals with language politics in Africa. Contributions: From the Cape to the Congo and back: Afrikaners and Flemings in the struggle for Dutch in Africa (1874-1960) (Michael Meeuwis); The integration of English in Flemish versus African online peer group language: a comparative approach (Reinhild Vandekerckhove, Pol Cuvelier Benny de Decker); Mother-tongue education in Venda: an ethnolinguistic vitality critique (Eventhough Ndlovu); Bushman (San) cognates of Herero place-name elements (Peter Raper, Lucie M ller); From the Chichewa Board to the Centre for Language Studies: a critique of a Malawian Language Academy (Gregory Kamwendo); Conflict and controversy in the development of the Oromo language (Temesgen Sibilu, Lawrie Barnes). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rlms20/46/3> (Restricted access)

#### **Africa**

*Africa for sale? : positioning the state, land and society in foreign large-scale land acquisitions in*

*Africa* / edited by Sandra J.T.M. Evers, Caroline Seagle, Froukje Krijtenburg - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2013.

Abstract: This collective volume examines the role of the State in transnational, foreign and domestic land acquisitions, land reforms and privatization in Africa. It shows how new landscapes are being produced through dynamic encounters between various actors involved in a land deal, and how these transformations affect smallholders reliant on land. In the first part, The reconfiguration of rural landscapes and livelihoods in the recent scramble for African land, Ben White compares historical processes of land dispossession with the current land rush, while Annelies Zoomers focuses on the contemporary era (from 2009), emphasizing the need to deepen policy debates. Michael Strauss argues that the role of bilateral relations in shaping land deals must be considered. The four chapters in part 2, The creation of fertile ground for the structuring of foreign large-scale land acquisitions: land reforms, privatization and competing jurisdictions, bring the global debates down to the local level: the Eastern Cape, South Africa (Nancy Andrew et al.), Botswana (Maria Sapignoli and Robert K. Hitchcock), Mali (Amandine Adamczewski et al.), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Ruben de Koning). The final part, Stakeholder interactions and competing valuations of land, contains chapters on shifting patterns of land use and ownership in Burkina Faso (Lucjan Buchalik), mobility, land acquisitions and investments in Cameroon (Evelyne N. Tegomoh), conflicting white and black discourses surrounding identity, belonging and landownership in 20th-century South Africa (Gitte Postel), the role of the Nigerian government in paving the way for white Zimbabwean farmers (Akachi Odoemene), and stakeholder conceptualizations of 'land protection' relating to Mijikenda sacred land in Kenya (Froukje Krijtenburg). [ASC Leiden abstract]  
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/37795>

### **Botswana**

Codified law and the changing normative context of disputes in traditional settings in Botswana / Ikanyeng S. Malila. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 267-283  
Abstract: At independence, Botswana, like many other countries in Anglophone Africa, inherited a dual legal system that was undergoing a significant shift towards convergence in the areas of criminal law and procedure. In Botswana's case, convergence was driven by a desire to minimise or, more speculatively, to gradually eliminate the gap between the normative standards of common law/general and customary courts in criminal trials. The country chose to follow a route that involved the universalisation of a penal code based on English common law, and the partial standardisation of procedure rules for customary courts. The present article considers how codified law and written procedure rules have transformed the substance and classification of legal wrongs, disputes and dispute processes, as well as the context and meaning of punishment in traditional settings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2014.999811> (Restricted access)

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

*This is what we die for : human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of the Congo power the global trade in cobalt* / Amnesty International - London : Amnesty International Publications, 2016.  
Abstract: This report documents the hazardous conditions in which artisanal miners, including thousands of children, mine cobalt in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It goes on to trace how this cobalt is used to power mobile phones, laptop computers, and other portable electronic devices. Using basic hand tools, miners dig out rocks from tunnels deep underground, and accidents are common. Despite the potentially fatal health effects of prolonged exposure to cobalt, adult and child miners work without even the most basic protective equipment. This report is the first comprehensive account of how cobalt enters the supply chain of many of the worlds leading brands. [Book abstract]  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr62/3183/2016/en/>

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

'Elusive natives' : escaping colonial control in the Leveville oil palm concession, Belgian Congo,

1923-1941 / Benôit Henriët. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 339-361

Abstract: Throughout the inter-war period, in the Belgian Congo's largest oil palm concession, thousands of colonised workers and their families managed to escape administrative surveillance and authority through schemes of dissimulation and elusiveness. The shared nature of sovereignty imposed on this territory, distributed between private and public agents, along with a sparse territorial occupation, left extended areas unsupervised by Western actors and indirect rulers. In these remote places, palm-fruit cutters, with the blessing of their employers, could settle without having to answer to authority. After exposing the specific policies enforced in the concession, this paper highlights how natives were able to maximise their autonomy regarding both the production imperatives imposed upon them and their obligations to the public authorities. The last part details the administration's consecutive failures in its endeavours to tackle workers' elusiveness. The conclusion challenges the notion of 'resistance' as an appropriate concept to recover the fruit cutters' adaptation to the imperatives of colonial rule and large-scale manual labour within the rainforest. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1057855> (Restricted access)

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

Cyber Siren : what Mami Wata reveals about the Internet and Chinese presence in Kinshasa / Lesley Nicole Braun. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 301-318

Abstract: In 2012, images of a mystical mermaid known locally as 'Mami Wata' circulated on the Internet and via people's mobile phones, sparking rumours that Chinese labourers had captured her as they were installing underwater fibreoptic cables. Appearing as a grotesque sea-creature with a gnarled, shrivelled body, this new image of 'Mami Wata' challenges older, popular depictions of her as a beautiful maiden. Further, in her deformed body, Mami Wata reveals new tensions arising from promises of wealth and modernisation promoted by both Chinese and Congolese governments. Accounts of rumours/urban legends and metaphors of contagion animate larger contemporary discussions concerning development projects, 'otherness' and the influence of the Internet and mobile phone technology on production of popular African culture. The female siren, 'Mami Wata', is a recurring motif in Kinshasa's collective urban imaginary. Historically she has been an expression of modernity and hybridity through visual representation in popular painting, sculpture and television serials. Now 'Mami Wata' appears in the digital world. In this article, in addition to analysing the ways in which contemporary technology mediates this archetypal figure, the author draws on notions of otherness, recent historical, political and economic changes in the Democratic Republic of Congo to analyse the ways they inform the particular shape and meaning that 'Mami Wata' takes when transformed into the digital domain. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1032313> (Restricted access)

### **Ghana**

Framing the Ghanaian LGBT rights debate: competing decolonisation and human rights frames / Elizabeth Baisley. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 383-402

Abstract: This paper investigates how lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) rights movements in Ghana, both anti and pro, framed the debate that captured media attention in 2006 and 2011. Decolonisation and human rights frames were appropriated, challenged, and dominated by opponents of LGBT rights, making it difficult for LGBT activists to use them. The opponents' corruption frame overpowered the LGBT activists' preservation frame. When LGBT activists used a human rights frame (comparing sexual minorities to racial minorities and to persons with disabilities), the countermovement appropriated it in a way that excluded same-sex relations by comparing sexual minorities to 'deviants', persons with mental illnesses, and animals. The interaction between the decolonisation and human rights frames was also problematic: the corruption frame not only rendered the LGBT activists' preservation frame nearly useless, but it also made their use of the human rights frame appear to be cultural imperialism and problematised the help they received from international LGBT organisations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1032989> (Restricted access)

## Kenya

Ethnic differences vs nationhood in times of national crises : the role of social media and communication strategies / D. Ndirangu Wachanga. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 281-299 : fig., graf

Abstract: Are there events that temporarily unite differences among ethnic groups in a multiethnic nation state? Using a Kenya's drought-relief initiative, dubbed Kenyans4Kenya (K4K), this article responds to this question. It uses framing analysis to examine how K4K and its followers constructed messages to deliberately generate empathy for the drought victims. Messages on K4K's Facebook page were placed in three collective frames: diagnostic, prognostic and motivational. They were also coded according to three identified thematic frames: anti-regime, humanitarian, and patriotism/national pride. The findings of the study demonstrate the success of K4K in its ability to frame a humanitarian crisis in a way that rendered the divisive fissures of ethnic differences temporarily insignificant and inconspicuous. K4K successfully cast the pain and suffering of the drought victims as unwarranted by locating its discourse within the ambit of a nation that had failed to provide its citizens with the very basic of human rights. Bibliogr., sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2015/00000007/00000003/art00003>  
(Restricted access)

## Liberia

Civil rights in America's African diaspora : Firestone Rubber and segregation in Liberia / Adell Patton. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 319-338

Abstract: In 1926, the United States (US) company Firestone Rubber in Akron, Ohio initiated a second practice of segregation in Liberia. The first practice began with the minority regime of the Afro-American settlers over 17 ethnic groups in the Republic of Liberia in 1847. Civil rights were unheard of in Liberia during either of these two periods. This changed when Liberian students travelled to the US on government scholarships, primarily to study in historical black colleges and universities (HBCUs) in the 1940s and 1950s. When the Liberian students were exposed to the Civil Rights Movement, they fully understood the injustice of the situation in Liberia. Dr Martin Luther King, Jr and others travelled to the Gold Coast for its transition into becoming the nation of Ghana on 6 March 1957. Meetings between King and Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah led to collaborative efforts towards ending colonial racism in Africa and segregation in the US. During the Cold War, segregation in the US and Liberia was a source of shame for both nations. Liberian students returning from the US began 'sit-ins' in protest against segregated Firestone facilities. The Liberian government responded by enacting its first Civil Rights Act against Firestone in 1958 and ending discrimination, except in segregated schools. This article shows, however, that it took more than another 30 years for the first decolonisation process to end the minority regime after the Civil Rights Acts of 1958, and to end the original form of ethnic segregation, which began in 1847 and ended as a result of the violent civil wars of the 1980s and 1990s. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1024438> (Restricted access)

## Malawi

Expanding access and participation through a combination of community radio and mobile phones : the experience of Malawi / Peter Mhagama. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 267-280 : foto's

Abstract: Community radio is one of the resources that can give ordinary or disenfranchised people a voice. This opportunity can be increased through the combination of community radio and mobile phones. Using focus group discussions, face-to-face interviews and observations, this article examines how this combination can improve ordinary people's participation in media production and in public life in Malawi. It also examines the extent to which marginalized people are using mobile phones to voice their concerns through community radio in Malawi. The author argues that the proliferation of mobile phones can accord community radio stations increased ability to give people a voice through use of text messaging and phone-in programmes. It can also expand the resources with which ordinary people have a voice. When people are accorded the right to voice their concerns and be heard, they can remove a major communication barrier

that prevents them from enjoying the life they value. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2015/00000007/00000003/art00002>  
(Restricted access)

### **Mozambique**

*New alliances for tourism, conservation and development in Eastern and Southern Africa / ed. by René van der Duim ... [et al.] - Delft : Eburon, 2011.*

Abstract: This book discusses new alliances related to the growth of tourism in Sub-Saharan Africa. The private sector is increasingly involved in inter-sectoral alliances to both capitalise on the growing tourism industry and contribute to wider economic development in the destinations. The first three chapters of this book discuss cases of such alliances in Mozambique, Zanzibar and Uganda. The chapters that follow examine evidence of growth in partnerships between public, private and third-sector organisations in tourism, conservation and development, by means of case studies from Kenya, Uganda, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. The book is a result of the EDULINK project 3A-STEP, which brought together ten universities from Africa and Europe to increase competitiveness and excellence of Southern and Eastern African higher education institutes (HEIs) in research and education in the fields of sustainable tourism, environmental sustainability and poverty reduction. Contents: Introduction: new alliances (René van der Duim, Dorothea Meyer and Jarkko Saarinen); Pro-poor employment and procurement: a tourism value chain analysis of Inhambane peninsula, Mozambique (Manuel Mutimucuo and Dorothea Meyer); Factors constraining the linkages between the tourism industry and local suppliers of meats in Zanzibar (Wineaster Anderson and Saleh Juma); Governance of community-based tourism in Uganda: an analysis of the Kibale Association for Rural and Environmental Development (KAFRED) (Jockey Baker Nyakaana and Wilber Manyisa Ahebwa); New institutional arrangements for tourism, conservation and development in Sub-Saharan Africa (René van der Duim); Conservation through tourism: the conservation enterprise model of the African Wildlife Foundation (Rita Nthiga, Ben Mwongela and Katharina Zellmer); Modern and traditional arrangements in community-based tourism: exploring an election conflict in the Anabeb conservancy, Namibia (Arjaan Pellis); Community-based natural resource management, tourism and local participation: institutions, stakeholders and management issues in northern Botswana (Tsitsi Chipfuva and Jarkko Saarinen); Institutionalisation of community involvement in nature conservation: the case of the Masebe nature reserve, South Africa (Chris Boonzaaier and Deon Wilson); Managing conservation and development on private land: an assessment of the sport hunting approach around Lake Mburo National Park, Uganda (Jim Ayorekire, Wilber Manyisa Ahebwa and Amos Ochieng). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Nollywood online : between the individual consumption and communal reception of Nigerian films among African diaspora / Afra Dekie ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 301-314

Abstract: Various video-on-demand (VOD) platforms streaming Nigerian films have popped up on the Internet since 2011. These VOD platforms facilitate the consumption of Nigerian films among African diaspora. Despite an increasing academic interest for Nollywood audiences, these new modes of viewing Nigerian films online have yet to be explored. In this article, the authors give attention to the consumption and reception of Nigerian films on the Internet among African diaspora of Nigerian, Ghanaian and Cameroonian origin in the cities of Antwerp and Ghent, Belgium. In this study, they adopted a media ethnographic approach, including fieldwork and semi-structured in-depth interviews. Although scholars have suggested that the Internet fragments and individualizes film viewing, the results of the study show that online Nigerian films are most often watched individually by the respondents, yet the reception of the films remains a social practice of shared meaning-making. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2015/00000007/00000003/art00004>  
(Restricted access)

### **Senegal**

*Mouvements sociaux des femmes au Sénégal / sous la dir. de Ndèye Sokhna Guèye - Dakar :*

CODESRIA, 2015.

Abstract: À la faveur de la crise qui a secoué le Sénégal à partir de la fin des années 70, les associations de femmes se sont multipliées. De la sphère privée où elles ont été pendant longtemps cantonnées, elles ont investi l'espace public. La présente recherche collective sur le militantisme féminin vient à son heure, puisque de nombreux défis interpellent les organisations de femmes au Sénégal, tant sur le plan socio-démographique que politique. La question du maintien de la loi du 14 mai 2010 sur la parité absolue homme-femme dans toutes les institutions totalement ou partiellement électives, constitue l'un des plus grands défis du mouvement féminin sénégalais. Cet ouvrage procède à une évaluation et à une analyse profonde des organisations de femmes qui en sont les promotrices. Les analyses prennent en considération les facteurs d'inclusion favorables au développement de ces organisations féminines. L'étude tient aussi compte des facteurs d'exclusion qui pourraient limiter et constituer des barrières pour une plus juste participation des femmes dans la construction de l'État démocratique. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article2397&lang=en>

### **South Africa**

David and two Goliaths : the prophetic church as civil society in South Africa / Deborah Simpson. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 249-266

Abstract: This article explores how and why the church in South Africa became an important civil society space and actor at the height of the anti-apartheid struggle and yet its civil society role declined following the unbanning of the African National Congress (ANC) and the release of political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela. It does this by engaging in a discussion of the nature of the South African church as civil society, followed by a consideration of the church's role at various points during the democratic transition. Specifically, it explores the church as a 'site of struggle' during the late stages of the anti-apartheid struggle, as engaging in mediation and negotiation during the democratic transition, and as returning to a predominantly religious organisation in the post-apartheid era. It concludes with a discussion of the reasons for and implications of the church's decreased role in public and political life following the transition from apartheid to non-racial democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2014.971836> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Griots, satirical columns, and the micro-public sphere / Keyan Tomaselli and Phebbie Sakarombe. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 315-327

Abstract: This reflexive study examines the idea of African storytelling. It sheds light on a specific university newspaper column, The UKZN Griot. A critique of neoliberal managerialism backgrounds the discussion of the satirical column that examines the local in relation to global issues of academic governance. The Habermasian theory of the public sphere frames the discussion. Responses to the column are analysed in terms of power relations, resistance and democracy. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2015/00000007/00000003/art00005> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Screening culture, tweeting politics1 : media citizenship and the politics of representation on SABC2 / Milton, Viola Candice. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3, p. 245-265

Abstract: This article considers the concept of media and citizenship in relation to the politics of representation on the South African Broadcasting Corporation's channel 2 (SABC2). It examines the ways in which a group of audience members negotiate and reflect upon issues of representation on SABC2's flagship soap opera '7de Laan', which professes to be a multicultural soap opera, paying reverence to the diverse cultural, ethnic and linguistic make-up of South Africa. In previous work, the author argued that the soap opera presents a utopian view of



community and citizenship in contemporary South Africa. Building on this observation, this article explores audience engagement with '7de Laan' utopian construction of South African citizenship through a social networking site, Twitter. It examines the ways in which a group of audience members negotiate and reflect upon issues of representation on '7de Laan' through the Twitter hashtag '#7delaan', arguing that Twitter provides a platform for viewer fans engaged in a love/hate relationship with television to "bamboozle back". The primary interest in the '#7delaan' community is therefore centred not only on what the community members tweet but more so on how their tweets frame the soap opera and their perceptions thereof, and to try to understand what these discourses might reveal about their perceptions of place, race and citizenship in contemporary South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2015/00000007/00000003/art00001>  
(Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

*Special issue: the South African Empire / [ed. by Dag Henrichsen ... et al.] - [Abingdon] :* Routledge, 2015.

Abstract: This special issue on the 'South African empire' evolved from the South African empire research project, the origins of which lie in the discomfort of a number of historians of Namibia with dominant characteristics of the treatment of Namibia within the main lines of South African historiography. South African historians, they felt, failed to understand the importance of South Africa's only colony, South West Africa/Namibia, and that this was an expression of the reproduction of what seemed like the codes and conventions of a continuing imperial repertoire of South Africa itself. The South African empire project, conducted through a series of workshops and forums held in Basel, Cape Town, Windhoek and Uppsala between 2009 and 2013, and an international conference, 'Re-Figuring the South African Empire', confirmed a deeply felt predicament about the audacity of de facto and conceptual neglect (one would almost call it denialism) on part of the South African historiography of South Africa's 75-year-long colonial rule over Namibia. Contributions: Rethinking empire in Southern Africa (Dag Henrichsen, Giorgio Miescher, Ciraj Rassool, Lorena Rizzo); Empire and nation (Premesh Lalu); Air power in South Africa, 1914-1939 (Tilman Dederig); Nature, war and development: South Africa's Caprivi Strip, 1960-1980 (Luregn Lenggenhager); An empire of rivers: the scheme to flood the Kalahari, 1919-1945 (Meredith McKittrick); Forging the fifth province (Jeremy Silvester); The rise of the compound-hostel-location assemblage as infrastructure of South African colonial power: the case of Walvis Bay 1915-1960 (Andrew Byerley); Extending South Africa's tentacles of empire: the deterritorialisation of Cahora Bassa Dam (Allen F. Isaacman, Barbara S. Isaacman); The NE 51 Series Frontier: the grand narrative of apartheid planning and the small town (Giorgio Miescher); Regional and local dynamics in the shaping of the Centre for African Studies in Maputo, 1976-1986 (Carlos Fernandes); The empire writes back: African challenges to the British (South African) Empire in the early 20th century (Peter Limb); The graves of Dimbaza and the empire of liberation (Helena Pohlandt-McCormick, Gary Minkley); Personal circuits: official tours and South Africa's colony (Marion Wallace); Re-storing the skeletons of empire: return, reburial and rehumanisation in Southern Africa (Ciraj Rassool); Hunting for museums (Leslie Witz). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjss20/41/3> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

The third wave: mixed migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa / Jonathan Crush, Abel Chikanda, and Godfrey Tawodzera. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 363-382 : graf., tab

Abstract: Migration from Zimbabwe has recently been described as an archetypal form of 'mixed migration' in which refugees and migrants are indistinguishable from one another. This paper argues that such a state-centred understanding of mixed migration oversimplifies a far more complex reality and fails to adequately account for the changing nature of Zimbabwean out-migration. Based on data from three separate Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP) surveys undertaken in 1997, 2005 and 2010 at key moments of transition, the paper shows how the form and character of mixed migration from the country has changed over time. The country's emigration experience since 1990 is divided into three periods or 'waves'. The third

wave (roughly from 2005 onwards) has seen a major shift away from circular, temporary migration of individual working-age adults towards greater permanence and more family and child migration to South Africa. Zimbabwean migrants no longer see South Africa as a place of temporary economic opportunity for survival but rather as a place to stay and build a future for themselves and their families. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1057856> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

*COSATU's contested legacy : South African trade unions in the second decade of democracy / edited by Sakhela Buhlungu, Malehoko Tshoaedi* - Leiden : Brill, 2013.

Abstract: This volume about the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, highlights the successes and opportunities, setbacks and failures faced by South Africa's largest trade union federation in recent times. Drawing on quantitative data from four time series surveys of union members conducted since 1994, the authors analyse trends in workers' perceptions of workplace democracy, union politics and South African politics in general. Contributions: A contested legacy: organisational and political challenges facing COSATU (Sakhela Buhlungu and Malehoko Tshoaedi); The experience of conducting a longitudinal study: the COSATU Workers' Survey, 2008 (Christine Bischoff and Malehoko Tshoaedi); COSATU, oligarchy and the consolidation of democracy in an African context (Johann Maree); Making sense of unionised workers' political attitudes: the (un)representation of women's voices in COSATU (Malehoko Tshoaedi); The sociology of upward mobility among COSATU shop stewards (Themba Masondo); COSATU, the '2010 Class Project' and the contest for 'the soul' of the ANC (Ari Sitas); 'What would you do if the government fails to deliver?': COSATU members' attitudes towards service delivery (Sarah Mosoetsa); COSATU's influence on policy-making in post-apartheid South Africa: fact and fiction (Grace Khunou); COSATU members and strike violence: what we learn from quantitative and qualitative data (Karl von Holdt); COSATU and internal migrant workers: old fault lines, new dilemmas (Nomkhosi Xulu); COSATU's attitudes and policies towards external migrants (Mondli Hlatshwayo); The trade union movement and the Tripartite Alliance: a tangled history (Sakhela Buhlungu and Stephen Ellis). [ASC Leiden abstract] <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/37794>

### **Subsaharan Africa**

*Integrity in government through records management : essays in honour of Anne Thurston / ed. by James Lowry and Justus Wamukoya* - Farnham : Ashgate Publishing Ltd, 2014.

Abstract: As a celebration of Anne Thurston's pioneering work on records and archives management as an essential basis for demonstrating integrity in government, this volume brings together scholars and practicing archivists to discuss key issues around records as evidence for accountability, transparency and the protection of citizens' rights. The book covers Thurston's work, the importance of records management for effective governance and digital records management and preservation in developing countries. Case studies from across Africa are included. Contents: Part I Thurston and the International Records Management Trust. Anne Thurston and record-keeping reform in Commonwealth Africa (Nathan Mnjama); Developing training resources for records and archives management: balancing global needs with regional realities (Laura Millar); Vital records: the importance of national archives and records administrations in Sierra Leone (Sarah Demb); The Sierra Leone Teachers' Records Management Improvement Programme (Andrew Griffin and Muniru Kawa) -- Part II Colonial and post-colonial record-keeping. Record-keeping for good governance and accountability in the colonial office: an historical sketch (Mandy Banton); The influence of the one party regime on archives in Malawi: 1964 to 1994 (Paul Lihoma); The impact of organisational culture on public sector records management reform (Peter Mazikana); Preserving and accessing the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission records: challenges for the national archives (Lekoko Kenosi) -- Part III Records, governance and transparency. Audit and accountability in the government of Ghana; a records management perspective (Pino Akotia); The protection of land rights: the case of land records management in Uganda (David Luyombya); The importance of records in the right to information (Kelvin Smith); Opening government: open data and access to

information (James Lowry). -- Part IV Digital records management and preservation. Records management and governance in Africa in the digital age (Justus Wamukoya); The prerequisites for electronic records management in the developing world: lessons from Yemen and Kenya (Olav Hagen Satastlatten); Trusted digital repositories and developing nations (Anthea Seles); Trust in records and data online (Luciana Duranti and Corinne Rogers). -- Part V Reflections. Education in records and archives management: a view from London (Geoffrey Yeo, Elizabeth Shepherd and Andrew Flinn); ACARM's position in the ever-changing world of archives (Charles Farrugia); Enhancing record-keeping capacity in developing countries: building the bridges (John McDonald). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **West Africa**

*Culture et religion en Afrique au seuil du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle : conscience d'une renaissance ? / sous la dir. de Issiaka-P. Latoundji Lalèyê* - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2015.

Abstract: Sommaire: Introduction (Issiaka-P. Latoundji Lalèyê); 1 - La culture, un objet rebelle ? Défis majeurs pour la socio-anthropologie (Issiaka-P. Latoundji Lalèyê); 2 - Les savoirs endogènes au service de l'unité africaine : esquisse d'une architecture de paix, de sécurité et d'intégration pour l'Afrique du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle fondée sur les alliances à plaisanterie (Jacques Bertrand Mengue Moli); 3 - Textiles et croyances : les tissus africains et les pratiques religieuses (Victoria L. Rovine); 4 - Islam, culture ou religion ? Penser le pluralisme africain des religiosités musulmanes (Rachid Id Yassine); 5 - Réinventer la tradition islamique (Blondin Cissé); 6 - Éthique animique et usages de la nature : ontologies et pratiques niominka dans le delta du Saloum au Sénégal (Cheikh Sadibou Sakho); 7 - Islam et politique à l'ère de la démocratie, et du terrorisme : itinéraires ouest-africains (Leonardo Villalón); 8 - Plis et replis d'une conscience de la culture : le cas des étudiants de l'Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis au Sénégal (Issiaka-P. Latoundji Lalèyê, Babacar Diop, Abdoulaye Wade); 9 - Économie populaire et modernité endogène (Mouhamedoune Abdoulaye Fall); 10 - Une entreprise religieuse au coeur de l'histoire sociale et politique du Sénégal : Béthio Thioune et les thiantakounes (Abdourahmane Seck); 11 - Quand l'Afrique prie les dieux du Japon : l'adhésion d'adeptes ivoiriens à un mouvement religieux japonais Sukyo Mahikari (Frédérique Louveau); 12 - Le phénomène "Kuluna" ou la violence des jeunes : un défi pour la gouvernance sécuritaire de la ville de Kinshasa (Bahati Bahati Mujinya); 13 - Les religions de l'Afrique traditionnelle : interrogations majeures et pistes pour des recherches actuelles (Issiaka-P. Latoundji Lalèyê). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article2387&lang=en>

### **West Africa**

Temporalités, savoir-faire et modes d'action des enfants travailleurs migrants au sein de la parenté élargie en Afrique de l'Ouest / Dorte Thorsen and M. Jacquemin. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 2, p. 285-299

Abstract: Cet article porte sur les enfants migrants en Afrique de l'Ouest dans des contextes où les migrations indépendantes dans l'enfance représentent davantage la norme que l'exception. Il interroge comment l'âge relatif et le sexe d'un enfant jouent sur sa trajectoire. L'article prend appui sur deux biographies de jeunes domestiques - une fille en Côte d'Ivoire et un garçon au Burkina Faso. En décrivant leurs trajectoires au cours des huit à dix premières années de leur migration en ville, cet article montre comment les recompositions de leur entourage et l'apprentissage de nouveaux savoirs permettent peu à peu aux adolescent(e)s d'exercer davantage de pouvoir sur leur propre vie. À partir de ces éléments empiriques, l'auteure constate que les catégories institutionnelles dominantes, d'une part, masquent la diversité des activités de ces très jeunes migrant(e)s. D'autre part, elles occultent les changements diachroniques qui ont lieu au cours même de leur expérience migratoire de travail. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1020561> (Restricted access)

### **Zimbabwe**

Examining the contribution of social media in reinforcing political participation in Zimbabwe / Bruce Mutsvairo and Lys-Anne Sirks. - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2015), vol. 7, no. 3,

p. 329-344 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: It normally is assumed that new media activism, in the wake of the 'Arab Spring' political protests in the Middle East, has the potential to promote and effectively enable social and political changes in contemporary societies. However, nowhere does the influence of the digital explosion appear somehow exaggerated as in the case of Africa, where lack of empirical evidence has seen policy-makers, commentators and journalists making extraordinary conclusions justifying the Internet's perceived potential to shape political processes on the continent. This article questions this notion through an online ethnographic assessment of Zimbabwean blogger Baba Jukwa's Facebook webpage, which became a prominent platform for the anti-Robert Mugabe establishment up until its sudden withdrawal from the web in August 2014. At its peak, the webpage became a meeting point for activists opposed to Zimbabwe's long-time president as the anonymous blogger shared what he (assuming he was a man) claimed were juicy state secrets with the rest of the world. His pronouncements especially ahead of the 2013 elections gave hope to opposition campaigners that the era of a man, who has ruled Zimbabwe since 1980, was coming to an abrupt end. Calls were then made suggesting that the presence of the historic page was buttressing democratic participation as Zimbabweans from across the world converged on the blog discussing issues of mutual interest. The findings of this research, however, give a different picture, concluding rather that in spite of the page's ability to encourage Zimbabweans to openly discuss and share thoughts, there simply is no evidence that Baba Jukwa had helped facilitate increased democratic participation in the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jams/2015/00000007/00000003/art00006> (Restricted access)

### **Zimbabwe**

*Gender, politics and land use in Zimbabwe: 1980-2012 / Onias Mafa ... [et al.] - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2015.*

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to compare the Pre-Fast Track phase and the Fast Track Phase of the agrarian reforms in Zimbabwe. The Fast Track Phase is referred to as Jambanja in this study. Chapter 1 provides a general overview of the study, contextualises it, highlights current issues in land reform, and illuminates the gap in literature the study intends to fill. Chapter 2 discusses research method and design, describing the research site, population and sample. Chapter 3 highlights the importance of land as an essential resource for national development in Zimbabwe. Chapter 4 discusses the basis for land reform in Southern Africa in general and Zimbabwe in particular. Chapter 5 discusses the importance of gender as a concept in any land reform programme. The study ends with conclusions and recommendations. [ASC Leiden abstract] <http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article2400&lang=en>

### **Zimbabwe**

*Integral green Zimbabwe : an African phoenix rising / ed. by Elizabeth Mamukwa, Ronnie Lessem and Alexander Schieffer - Farnham : Ashgate Publishing Ltd, 2014.*

Abstract: This book marks the debut of the Integral Green Society and Economy series, which links the philosophical "integral" age with the practical "green" movement. The series blends elements of nature and community, culture and spirituality, science and technology, politics and economics, with the aim of formulating an "integral green" vision. This particular volume focuses on Zimbabwe, as well as Southern Africa, drawing on the specific issues and capacities that this country and region represent. Contents: Part I Renewing a nation: the Zimbabwean phoenix is rising, with contributions by Elizabeth Sarudzai Mamukwa and Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni. Part II Activating nature and community: establishing community-based economic self-sufficiency, with contributions by Paul Chidara J. Muchineripi & Steve Hwesa Masango Kada, Samuel Muchineripi Kundishora and Kennedy Mukuruwambwa Mandevani. Part III Catalysing renewal via culture and spirituality: towards a culture-based developmental economy, with contributions by Cont Mhlanga, Kariamu Welsh, Ezekiah Chasamhuka Benjamin and Tapuwa Sherekete Rushesha & Winfrida Ndakaiteyi Mhaka. Part IV Enabling innovation-driven research: conceiving of a socially-based knowledge economy, with contributions by Passmore Musungwa Matupire, Elizabeth Sarudzai

Mamukwa, Joshua Mazorodze Chinyuku and Allan Savory. Part V Transforming education, learning and enterprise: sustainable development via a living life-based economy, with contributions by Mark Kenneth 'Kudakwashe' Marombedza and Jimmy 'Mukundi' Shindi. Part VI Co-evolving integral green Zimbabwe: the Zimbabwean eagle, flying in the sky, by Alexander 'Mukanya' Schieffer & Ronnie 'Samanyanga' Lessem. [ASC Leiden abstract]