

### **Africa**

*Inclusive growth in Africa : policies, practice, and lessons learnt / edited by Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa, Abebe Shimeles, Angela Lusigi and Ahmed Moummi* - New York : Routledge, 2017.

Abstract: This book analyzes the recent economic growth in Africa, which has been widely accompanied by rising inequality, using the concept of "inclusiveness" or "inclusive development". Contributions are selected from conference presentations from the African Economic Conference (AEC) 2012, under the theme "Inclusive and sustainable development in Africa in an age of economic uncertainty". Contents: -- Part I Political economy of inclusion. The inclusiveness of Africa's recent high-growth episode: evidence from several countries (Alun Thomas); Disability and labour force participation in Cameroon (Arlette Simo Fotso, Christian Marie Zamo Akono and Roger Tsafack Nanfosso); Corruption and small and medium-sized enterprise growth in Cameroon (Daniel Gbetnkom); Entrepreneurship and income level in developing countries (Janvier D. Nkurunziza). -- Part II: External and spatial economies. Cereal price transmission from international to domestic markets in Africa (Carolin Kouyaté, Stephan von Cramon-Taubadel, Friederike Greb, Nelissa Jamor, Nadine Würriehausen); Impacts of regional trade agreements on trade in agrifood products: evidence from Eastern and Southern Africa (Albert Makochekanwa); Export diversification and intra-industry trade in Africa (Siope V. Ofa, Malcolm Spence, Simon Mevel and Stephen Karingi); Capital flight and economic growth in the Franc Zone (Ameth Saloum Ndiaye). -- Part III: Sectorial aspects. Development of wind energy in Africa (Alli D. Mukasa, Emelly Mutambatsere, Yannis Arvanitis and Thouraya Triki); Impact of improved agricultural technology adoption on sustainable rice productivity and rural farmers' welfare in Nigeria (Bola Amoke Awotide, Taiwo Timothy Awoyemi, B.T. Omonona, and Aliou Diagne). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Africa**

*Gender and the judiciary in Africa : from obscurity to parity? / edited by Gretchen Bauer and Josephine Dawuni* - New York ; London : Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2016.

Abstract: In the last decades women ascended to the top of judiciaries across Africa, most notably as chief justices of supreme courts in common law countries like Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Malawi, Lesotho and Zambia, but also as presidents of constitutional courts in civil law countries such as Benin, Burundi, Gabon, Niger and Senegal. At the same time, women are being appointed in record numbers as magistrates, judges and justices across the continent. This book addresses the issue of the increasing numbers and varied roles of women judges and justices. Contributors address the history of the judicial system, women's position in the current court structure, gender aspects of the selection processes for joining the bench, promotion of women's rights by women, and the challenges facing women judges and justices in Africa. Contents: Foreword (judge Mabel Agyemang); Gender and the judiciary in Africa: an introduction (Josephine Dawuni); Egypt: the lingering battle for female judgeship (Mahmoud Hamad); Botswana: delayed indigenization and feminization of the judiciary (Gretchen Bauer and Rachel Ellett); South Africa: a transformative constitution and a representative judiciary (Cathi Albertyn and Elsje Bonthuys); Nigeria: women judges enhancing the judiciary (Hauwa Ibrahim); Tunisia: a new constitution and more women judges (Salsabil Klibi); Tanzania: women judges as agents of judicial education (Mi Yung Yoon); Benin: women judges promoting women's rights (Alice Kang); Ghana: the paradox of judicial stagnation (Josephine Dawuni); Rwanda: balancing gender quotas and an independent judiciary (Jean-Marie Kamatali); Gender and the judiciary in Africa: conclusion (Gretchen Bauer). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Africa**

One global deal from Paris 2015 : convergence and contestations on the future climate mitigation agenda / Godwell Nhamo and Senia Nhamo. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 323-346 : fig., graf

Abstract: This article analyses the 2015 Paris Agreement of the UN Framework Convention on

Climate Change, with a focus on mitigation. The history of climate negotiations and the mitigation agenda shows the divide between developed and developing countries, with the latter insisting that the former, having caused the problem, need to do more to reduce carbon emissions to address climate change. However, as some emerging economies had continued to emit more carbon, there were calls to treat these as developed countries, requiring increased mitigation measures. The article examines the record of these emerging economies, and establishes that there was some convergence in Paris, a positive element that resulted in a single global climate treaty. However, the Paris negotiations also witnessed contestations, with the final agreement insufficient to keep global warming within advised limits, and in any case only partly legally binding, leaving its implementation success to good will. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1252281> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

Urbanisation of hope or despair? : urban planning dilemma in Ghana / Patrick Brandful Cobbinah, Michael Poku-Boansi, Raymond Asomani-Boateng. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 415-432 : tab

Abstract: The author's reflections on recent treatment of African urbanisation begins with the assertion that implicit recognition and acceptance of rapid urbanisation as a legitimate and primary cause of urban management challenges - e.g. poverty, slum development, haphazard development, etc. - has impoverished the appreciation of other fundamental causes of poor urban functionality in Ghanaian cities. This article argues that urban planning practice in Ghana has contributed to the many urbanisation challenges in Ghanaian cities, yet remains critical if rapid urbanisation is to be effectively managed. The article provides some useful policy directions to managing rapid urbanisation in Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9293-9> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

*Africa big change big chance / edited by Benno Albrecht* - Bologna : Compositori, 2014.

Abstract: This catalogue accompanying the exhibition 'Africa : big change, big chance' held at the Triennale di Milano, Milan, Italy, Oct. 15-Dec. 28, 2014 explores and reflects on the urban and architectural transformation and the big changes facing the African continent. It is divided in 5 parts: 1. Geography of numbers. 2. Continental architectures. 3. Architectures of modernity. 4. Cities in the global context. 5. Media and materials. Contributors: Michel Agier, Benno Albrecht, Giulio Barazzetta, Pierre-Arnaud Barthel, Maria Antonia Barucco, Simon Bekker, Edoardo Bernasconi, Viola Bertini, Alexandra Biehler, Naeem Biviji, Catherine Blain, Marie Bridonneau, Victor Brunfaut, Pieter Burssens, Bernard Calas, Eleonora Carrano, Jérôme Chenal, Armelle Choplin, Gerald Chungu, Monica Coralli, Giuseppe D'Acunto, Maddalena d'Alfonso, Viviana DAuria, Silvia Dalzero, Filippo De Dominicis, Kim De Raedt, Thorsten Deckler, Abdoulaye Dia, Nicolas Donner, Xavier Dousson, Robin Duponnois, Saad El Kabbaj, Jasmine Faes, Sabina Favaro, Alberto Ferlenga, Massimo Ferrari, Roberto Filippetti, Antoni Folkers, Enrico Fontanari, Cecilia Fumagalli, Luigi Gaffuri, Jacopo Galli, Arturo Gallia, Philippe Gervais-Lambony, Inbal Ben-Asher Gitler, N'buéké Adovi, Goeh-Akué, Kim Gurney, Kai Gutschow, Jeffrey Head, Didier Houénoude, Franck Houndégla, Antonella Indrigo, Driss Kettani, Richard Klein, Johan Lagae, Jean-Christophe, Lanquetin, Ayala Levin, Anna Magrin, Laura Marino, Hugo Massarive, Laszlo Mester, de Parajd, Cécilia Meynet-Diakité, Martha Mezzedimi, Marcello Mezzedimi, Marie Morelle, Daniela Nacci, Charles Nach Mbak, Bachir Oloudè, Cristina Pallini, Maria Anita Palumbo, Gianguido Palumbo Pagi, Raul Pantaleo, Giannis Papadopoulos, Maria Chiara Pastore, Domenico Patassini, Perkins+Will, Elisabeth Peyroux, Styliane Philippou, Petros Phokaides, Marguerite Pienaar, José Luís Possolo, de Saldanha, Christophe Pourtois, Panayiota Pyla, Marcelle Rabinowicz, André Ravéreau, Bethan Rayner, Peter Rich, Daniela Ruggeri, Annalisa Scaccabarozzi, Dubravka Sekulic, Francis Sessou, Renato Severino, Mohamed Amine Siana, Kathleen Murphy, Skolnik, Amandine Spire, ukasz Stanek, Jean-Fabien Steck, Jean-Charles Tall, Claudia Tinazzi, Paulo Tormenta Pinto, Jean-François Tribillon, Joseph Tsigbé Nutépé, Ola Uduku, Fabio Vanin, Ana Vaz Milheiro, Giovanni Vio, Jaco Wasserfall, Vanessa Watson, Ilze Wolff. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **Africa**

*Pentecostalism and development : churches, NGOs and social change in Africa / edited by Dena Freeman - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2012.*

Abstract: Development was founded on the belief that religion was not important to development processes. The contributors call this assumption into question and explore the practical impacts of religion by looking at the developmental consequences of Pentecostal Christianity in Africa, and by contrasting Pentecostal and secular models of change. This volume grew out of a conference which was organised in Jerusalem in January 2010, entitled ' Salvation, transformation, and modernity in Africa: development NGOs and Pentecostal churches as contemporary agents of change'. Contributors: Jean Comaroff, Dena Freeman, Paivi Hasu, Ben Jones, Damaris Parsitau, Charles Piot, James H. Smith, Rijk Van Dijk. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **Botswana**

*Pentecostalism and post-development : exploring religion as a developmental ideology in Ghanaian migrant communities / Rijk van Dijk. - In: Pentecostalism and development : churches, NGOs and social change in Africa / edited by Dena Freeman.- Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan: (2012), p. 87-108*

Abstract: Ghanaian pentecostal churches have established themselves in Gaborone, catering mainly for Ghanaian migrants, as well as migrants from countries such as Zambia and, Zimbabwe, and a few local Batswana. These churches compete with local Botswana Pentecostal churches, as well as those from Nigeria and elsewhere. This chapter demonstrates how in this situation a particular Pentecostal developmental orientation is being pursued that focuses on the market and on fostering entrepreneurship among Ghanaian migrants. Developing oneself, or one's community, is thereby reinterpreted in terms of pursuing the need to take business initiatives, to become successful in the market and to engage with certain religious practices that are meant to provoke a 'breakthrough' and that foster entrepreneurial skills and competences. By drawing attention to this embedded developmental thinking in Ghanaian Pentecostalism, this chapter addresses the problematic analytical distinction between religion and development, by showing how in a post-developmental perspective the two are becoming deeply intertwined in new and unprecedented ways. [ASC Leiden abstract]

## **Burkina Faso**

*Pitfalls in planning: a look at Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso / Coen Beeker. - In: Re-aligning government, civil society and the market : new challenges in urban and regional development : essays in honour of G.A.de Bruijne / [I.Baud ...et al.(ed.)].- Amsterdam : AGIDS, University of Amsterdam: (2001), p. 25-38*

Abstract: This chapter discusses the approach to urban planning adopted in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, since 1980. It looks at the role and contribution of various actors - residents, public institutions, and donors - in the urban planning and development process. It shows that the public management approach proved to be very effective in Ouagadougou in terms of delivering tenure security to numerous urban families. Therefore, the approach has been maintained and is now also being applied in core villages surrounding the city. However, changes in the institutional structure resulting from recent decentralization policies, as well as new legal provisions have introduced some complications. The chapter also deals with a number of planning problems - the development of urban markets, access to water, sanitation, and the planning of educational facilities - that have been addressed in a less successful way. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/408640995.pdf>

## **Chad**

*The paradox of petrodollar development : Chad's military diplomacy in regional and global security / Ngambouk Vitalis Pemunta and Tabi Chama James Tabenyang. - In: South African Journal of International Affairs: (2016), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 297-322 : krt*

Abstract: This paper examines the Chadian government's overwhelming preoccupation with state security, rather than individual security, as evidenced by its huge expenditure on arms rather than on poverty-alleviating development projects following the unprecedented influx of petrodollars in

the years since production began in 2003. This overemphasis on state security demonstrates a mismatch between the availability of natural resource wealth and ongoing low levels of socioeconomic development in Chad. The country has instead used its enormous oil wealth to boost its standing in the turbulent Central African and Sahelian regions where terrorism is rife. The country's international diplomacy, which consists of deploying its well-equipped military in international peacekeeping missions and in the fight against terrorism, is a strategy of achieving international recognition while simultaneously diverting the international community's attention from the country's democracy deficit and poor human rights record. Internally, authoritarianism and political instability are accompanied by conflict, poverty and underdevelopment, which in turn perpetuate the challenges facing the country. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1240101> (Restricted access)

### **Ghana**

From shacks to skyscrapers : multiple spatial rationalities and urban transformation in Accra, Ghana / Lena Fält. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 465-486 : ill  
Abstract: Recent studies indicate that market-driven logics increasingly inform the governing of African cities. This paper explores this claim by analysing the spatial rationalities at work in the struggle over urban space in Accra, Ghana. Based on an in-depth case study of a state-led displacement of a marginalised informal settlement in central Accra that took place in September 2014, the paper demonstrates that the on-going urban transformation of this city must be understood as an outcome of multiple spatial rationalities rooted in the local urban history but also influenced by globally circulating urban ideals. While a market-driven rationality is clearly present in the states justification of the eviction, also generative and dispositional rationalities are used to legitimise this urban intervention. The paper further illustrates the conflicting rationalities between the state and the urban poor, emphasising how the former residents of the displaced settlement perceive of their former home as a place of opportunities in terms of livelihood strategies, sociability and affordable housing in contrast to the states problematisation of the area. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9294-8> (Restricted access)

### **Kenya**

Kenya's foreign policy in context (1963-2015) / Faith Maberera. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 365-384  
Abstract: Kenya matters regionally and globally. It is the economic powerhouse of East Africa and a long-standing hub for multilateral diplomacy; its positioning in a turbulent region has fashioned its profile as an anchor state in African peace and security. Until recently, Kenya's foreign policy orientation has situated it as a benign regional leader, but pressing developments in the regional and international environments have edged it towards a more assertive foreign policy position. This study constitutes a multilevel review of Kenya's foreign policy in the period 1963-2015, beginning with Jomo Kenyatta through to the current president, Uhuru Kenyatta. After evaluating contexts pertinent to the analysis of Kenya's foreign policy, the fundamental principles, objectives and pillars of the current foreign policy are unpacked. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1254677> (Restricted access)

### **Nigeria**

Hydro-period dynamics of some inland valley agroecosystems in southwest Nigeria / Olatunji S. Aboyeji. - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2016), vol. 35, no. 3, p. 294-305 : ill  
Abstract: The potential use of inland valley ecosystems (a category of wetlands) for cropping has not been fully exploited due to their heterogeneity in hydrology, morphology, soil types and agro-economy. The study employs the hydro-period approach to investigate the dynamics of surface waters of six inland valley sites in southwest Nigeria. Hydrographs and hydro-periods of the sites were determined using water-level fluctuation data collected using staff gages. Results show that water level rose gradually from the beginning of the rain season, peaked at the end of the season, and receded gradually until the hydrological peak of dry season in amphitheatre and valley-side valley types. In the low depression valleys, the plots indicate a more instantaneous response to rainfall events with little groundwater flow. The work concluded that amphitheatre and

valley-side valleys types are perennial with high base flows and low flow variability, and hence should be suitable for year-round cropping with little or no application of irrigation. On the other hand, the stage-duration curves of the depression valleys are characteristics of seasonal streams occurring in low-sloped topography with largely rain-caused floods, low base flow, and high flow variability. Application of irrigation may be required for dry season cropping in these valleys.

Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2016.1168308> (Restricted access)

### **Nigeria**

*Issues in conflict, peace and governance / ed. by David Oladimeji Alao - [Nigeria] : [Author], 2015.*

Abstract: This book holds 27 chapters on contemporary issues of conflict, peace and governance in Africa. It covers a broad range of subjects related to these issues, and places them in a global context. Special attention is given to the Nigerian situation. Contributions by David Oladimeji Alao, Ngozi Nwogwugwu, Ayuba Gimba Mavalla, Sunday Didam Audu, Kayode Animashahun, Michael I. Ogu, Chiioke Egwu Ekumako, Esther Monisola Alao, Mutiat Titiloye Oladejo, A. Lateef Ajani, Gift Ntiwunka, Emmanuel Gamoe Kla George and Rachael Iyanda, Joel N. Nwachukwu and O. Ogundiwin, Michael Abiodun Oni and Aaron O. Ogundiwin, Oluranti O. Ayomola, Goodnews Osah .. [et al.], E.O. Osakinle ... [et al.], Joan Mbagwu, A.O.Y. Raji and T.S. Abejide, Aaron O. Ogundiwin ... [et al.], O.O. Oyerinde ... [et al.], and Bukar Umar Ngoi. Topics include: causes of conflicts across Africa, including climate change; media reportage of protests and conflict related news; challenges and lessons of the Boko Haram insurgency; women as agents of conflict resolution and peace in Liberia, Sierra Leone and in the Boko Haram crisis; (sexual) violence and harmful traditional practices against women and girls; politics of party formation in Nigeria; crises in Nigerian agriculture; physical education as instrument of youth socialization. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Portuguese-speaking Africa**

The evolution of Japan's role in "Lusophone" Africa : from inertia to action / Pedro Miguel Amakasu Raposo de Medeiros Carvalho. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 257-277

Abstract: This article explores Japan's relations with Lusophone Africa over the past 60 years. It asks what factors have propelled Japan's shift from a foreign policy based on inertia to a more proactive one. Arguably, colonialism and postcolonialism linked to the Cold War politics had a negative impact on Japan's relations with the Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP) and Africa as a whole; this contrasts with Japan's process of "Africanisation" after 1990, reflective of changing external and internal circumstances. The question arises as to whether Japan's relations with the specific PALOP states, and with the group as a whole, have been influenced by, or have had influence over, Japan's long-term approach to other African states. Lastly, what characterises Japan's approach to the PALOP? Findings show mutual gains beyond the simple exploitation of natural resources towards broad-based sustainable growth. Still, from the perspective of the poorest PALOP, development cooperation and trade benefits are unbalanced and insufficient. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1257395> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

A comparative analysis of urban growth and development in traditional authority and non-traditional areas : the case of Rustenburg and Mahikeng municipalities in the North West Province, South Africa / P. Selemela, D. J. du Plessis. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 433-446 : krt., tab

Abstract: Traditional authorities (TA) and democratically elected government structures have co-existed in South Africa since the democratic transition in 1994. This article compares growth and development trends and patterns of TA areas in relation to areas that do not fall within traditional authorities for two municipalities in South Africa. The comparative analysis deploys descriptive and multivariate techniques to compare three dimensions of growth and development: basic services and housing, socio-economic indicators and density measures. In 1996, statistically significant differences in the levels of development were evident in five of the 16

indicators considered, while this figure reduced to only four of the 16 indicators in 2001 and three in 2011. In addition, statistically significant differences in the rate of change were identified in only four of the 16 indicators. These four indicators are the growth in the proportion of households residing in formal housing (significantly higher in non-TA wards) and the three density indicators (all significantly higher in the non-TA wards). The results confirm a broadly convergent trend between the levels of development in TA and non-TA wards between 1996 and 2011. From an overall perspective, the findings of this research indicate that, based on a ward level analysis of a range of development indicators, traditional authorities in the two study areas did not impede growth and development between 1996 and 2011. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9288-6> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Can Western European home ownership products bridge the South African housing gap? / Joris Hoekstra, Lochner Marais. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 487-502 : graf., tab  
Abstract: Subsidised housing often creates a segmented housing market, with some home owners falling into a gap between the subsidised and non-subsidised types. This gap particularly affects middle-income buyers, whose income may be too high to qualify for subsidy but too low to buy a non-subsidised house. Western Europe has policies and affordable products to bridge this gap. In this paper, based on a literature review and 15 interviews with South African policymakers and representatives from the financial sector, the authors assess whether the Western European products have potential in South Africa. They find some obstacles - differences in macro-economic context, the fact that South Africa seems to be locked into a capital subsidy policy pathway, the lack of a suitable regulatory framework and institutional problems at the local level - but also some potential in the form of alternative tenures and innovative housing finance in the areas of mineworker housing, inner city housing and social housing. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] [10.1007/s12132-016-9279-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9279-7) (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Fuel for thought? : South Africa's position on the multilateralisation of the nuclear fuel cycle / Jo Ansie van Wyk. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 279-295 : tab  
Abstract: The proponents of international nuclear fuel banks maintain that these banks will contribute to nuclear non-proliferation, whereas those opposing it maintain that nuclear weapon states support these banks in order to control and multilateralise the nuclear fuel cycle, thus preventing developing states from developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Global inequalities pertaining to nuclear energy continue to persist despite developing states' efforts to reform the international nuclear energy regime. Moreover, some developing states maintain that these nuclear fuel banks perpetuate inequality in international relations. This is one of the reasons why some leading developing states, such as Brazil and South Africa, oppose these banks. South Africa, for example, intends to re-establish its nuclear fuel cycle and has declared uranium a strategic resource. Against the aforesaid, this article, following a constructivist approach, analyses the emergence and social construction of nuclear fuel banks as a practical expression of nuclear non-proliferation norms. The discussion also considers the inter-subjective understanding of these banks, as well as South Africa's opposition to them. The article concludes with an analysis of the implications of these opposing views for global equity, equality, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1258326> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Instagrammers, urban renewal and the Johannesburg inner city / Gijsbert Hoogendoorn, James Gregory. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 399-414 : ill., tab  
Abstract: Urban renewal and its impact on inner city areas globally has been the subject of sustained investigation. Yet, research into the process of urban renewal in the global South remains under-investigated. This paper attempts to address this paucity in research by looking at the inner city of Johannesburg. The Johannesburg inner city has undergone numerous changes

throughout its history, from being built-up to the economic centre of Africa, decentralisation and ultimately undergoing sociodemographic changes during and after the fall of apartheid. Some would argue that the inner city has fallen into a deteriorated state and is a no-go zone, especially for middle-class suburbanites. Going hand-in-hand with the meteoric rise of social media, urban renewal initiatives implemented by the private and public sphere in many cities in South Africa have now gained momentum. This is especially the case in the inner city of Johannesburg where mostly white suburban youth, often part of the creative class, now access the inner city regularly through InstaMeets. However, this process is a double-edged sword. It is argued that while there are tangible benefits to renewed access to the inner city, in some cases, it can be considered voyeuristic and lead to displacement of residents with vulnerable livelihoods if not managed correctly. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9287-7> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Lost in space? : considering young men as drivers of urban informal settlement risk / Patricia Zweig. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 383-398  
Abstract: In today's rapidly urbanising world, young people from poor socio-economic backgrounds are becoming increasingly marginalised. Young men in particular are adapting to very mobile forms of existence. Navigating complex and unfamiliar urban landscapes, they must constantly interpret and adapt to changing circumstances in order to survive. Living in shifting informal urban environments, they have of necessity developed survival strategies and new behaviours, drawing on traditional beliefs combined with new urban experiential knowledge. However, while women and children are generally considered most vulnerable to the growing levels of risk associated with everyday life in densely-settled informal urban settlements, the particular vulnerabilities of the itinerant young men who live there have generally been disregarded or at best are poorly understood. This presents a critical gap in our understanding of urban risk in South Africa. Answering to a research imperative that seeks to understand the nature of the mobility of young black South African men living in informal settlements, and the vulnerabilities associated with their fluid and generally insecure livelihoods, this paper contributes a new perspective to current understandings of urban risk, presenting a review of key bodies of literature and relevant theoretical debates drawn from disparate disciplinary perspectives. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9292-x> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

South Africa and Namibia : aspects of a relationship, historical and contemporary / Chris Saunders. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 347-364 : tab  
Abstract: South Africa occupied Namibia for 75 years. After that occupation ended in 1990, numerous ties between the two countries continued to exist and their economies are still intertwined more than 25 years later. In both countries the liberation movements that fought apartheid and then came to power are still in power. This might suggest that the relationship between the two countries would be a particularly close one. When the leaders of the two countries meet, as they regularly do, they speak of fraternal relations and point to ways in which the two countries are working together to enhance co-operation and regional integration. However, the relationship is a very unequal one, and the small state of Namibia retains suspicions of the regional hegemon, suspicions that have a long history. Areas of tension between the two states therefore remain. This paper considers aspects of their bilateral relations, within the multilateral contexts of the Southern African Customs Union and the Southern African Development Community. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1243073> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Water, rights and poverty : an environmental justice approach to analysing water management devices in Cape Town / Londeka Mahlanza, Gina Ziervogel, Dianne Scott. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 363-382

Abstract: Fair processes and just outcomes are recognised globally as an important part of climate change adaptation and water resource management in particular. Achieving this is challenging, particularly in a developing country context where there is a myriad of pressing needs and conflicting ideas of what is needed across scales. This study takes a qualitative approach to exploring issues of justice and fairness in implementing water management technologies in low-income households. Water management devices (WMDs) are employed as part of the City of Cape Towns water conservation and water demand management strategy. Through applying an environmental justice approach, this study shows that the WMDs have impacted on justice at the local level. The justice implications relate to the following: limited participation by households and a lack of procedural justice, distributional impacts and rights infringement, and the failure of the policy to fully recognise the diverse needs and vulnerabilities experienced by households. The perspectives of City officials and representatives of households with WMDs installed reveal that there is a mismatch between the City's stated benefits of WMDs and the growing dissatisfaction of households with their devices. This dissatisfaction stems, in particular, from the inability of households to fulfil their needs with a limited water allocation, and personal convictions that water access is and should remain their unrestricted right. This research suggests that for water resource management and adaptation measures to be effective at the local and city scale, policies will require the inclusion of local communities' understandings and experiences in order to uphold principles of social justice. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9296-6> (Restricted access)

### **South Sudan**

Does the well-being of "embedded" staff affect programme performance? : the case of the IGAD initiative in South Sudan / Kristoffer Nilaus Tarp, Søren Vester Haldrup, and Malene Alber Lassen. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 3, p. 385-402 : fig., graf

Abstract: South-South cooperation is an emerging trend in international development assistance. Since 2011, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) initiative in South Sudan has been one of the most comprehensive attempts at post-conflict capacity development through South-South cooperation, in terms of both scope and level of funding. This paper looks at the well-being of civil servant support officers deployed under the IGAD initiative, and the relationship between well-being and project performance. The paper explores assumptions underpinning South-South cooperation and seeks to establish a better understanding of well-being and its impact on project performance. The paper also examines whether the second phase of the initiative has adequately addressed various challenges identified in the first phase. The paper finds that well-being, although often overlooked, has been critical to programme success in the IGAD initiative. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1243072> (Restricted access)

### **Subsaharan Africa**

*Africa on the move : unlocking the potential of small middle-income states* / eds. Lamin Leigh and Ali Mansoor - Washington, DC : International Monetary Fund, 2016.

Abstract: The small middle-income countries (SMICs) in sub-Saharan Africa have shown strong economic performance in the past few decades. They have sustained growth while preserving macroeconomic stability. In general, their governments have also effectively addressed development challenges, including narrowing the infrastructure gap and improving access to education and health. The current challenge for SMICs is how best to consolidate the gains made during the past few decades and move to the high-income level and eventually to advanced economy status. This book analyzes macroeconomic and structural issues facing SMICs from the perspective of IMF staff and draws on input from country officials to offer a number of policy options for addressing these challenges and realizing future opportunities. Contents: Introduction (Lamin Leigh, Ali Mansoor, Friska Parulian, and Andrew Jonelis); Macroeconomic vulnerability: reserves adequacy and fiscal policy (Ara Stepanyan); Long-term implications of fiscal policy for labor market outcomes (Ara Stepanyan); Increasing productivity growth in small middle-income countries (Lamin Leigh ... [et al.]); Financial inclusion and stability in Africa's middle-income countries (Yibin Mu and Jenny Lin); Political economy of reform (Ali Mansoor). [ASC Leiden



abstract]

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### **Subsaharan Africa**

*The gender-energy nexus in Eastern and Southern Africa / editors, Paschal B. Mihyo and Truphena E. Mukuna - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), 2015.*

Abstract: The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Eastern and Southern Africa have been developing new energy policies and programmes aimed at reaching the UN goal of "Clean energy for all by 2030". The regional policies have been domesticated by member states of the RECs. Implementation programmes launched at national level are robust and producing results. Both in the policies and implementation programmes, gender issues have, however, not featured prominently. Noting this deficit, the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa called for researchers to assess the extent to which energy policies in Eastern and Southern Africa have taken gender issues on board. This book is the product of that project. Contents: Introduction (Paschal B. Mihyo); The gender-energy nexus in Zimbabwe (Charles Mutasa); Gender-energy nexus in Ethiopia: an analytical review (Alemu Tolemariam and Dejene Mamo); The gender-energy nexus in Tanzania: assessing rural electrification in the context of gender mainstreaming among women (Henry M. Kigodi and Japhace Poncian); Towards a gender transformative agenda? A critique of gender mainstreaming in energy policy in Kenya (Moses A. Osiro); Community perspectives on the demand, availability and accessibility of energy resources in Swaziland: a case study of Sinceni on deforestation (Londiwe D. Hlophe and Musa M.A. Dube); Gender equity and household decision-making in alternative energy technologies adoption: a case of access to biogas technology in central Tanzania (Anna Wawa); Cooking fuel in Sudan: utilisation patterns, health hazards and cleaner fuel adoption (Yahia O. Adam); Turning challenges into opportunities in household energy demand: women "Tiftif" makers in Yeka sub-city, Addis Ababa (Betelhem Ephrem); Gender-sensitive clean energy technologies for sustainable development amongst pastoralist Maasai communities, Kenya (Truphena E. Mukuna); Bridging the gender gap in access to energy in East Africa: a needs-based approach (Paschal B. Mihyo); Conclusions and recommendations (Truphena E. Mukuna). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Tunisia**

*Écrire l'inattendu : les "Printemps arabes" entre fictions et histoire / Elena Chiti, Touriya Fili-Tullon et Blandine Valfort (dir.) - Louvain-la-Neuve : Academia-L'Harmattan, 2015.*

Abstract: La notion d'inattendu est explorée ici par des littéraires, historiens et spécialistes des sciences du langage à la lumière des Printemps arabes. Les contributions dans ce volume sont issues de la journée d'étude (23 novembre 2012) et du colloque (du 23 au 25 novembre 2013), qui ont été organisés en hommage à Charles Bonn, spécialiste en littératures francophones maghrébines. Ont contribué à ce volume: Charles Bonn, Elena Chiti, Touriya Fili-Tullon, Blandine Valfort, Kmar Bendana, Khalid Zekri, Mariem Guellouz, Jacqueline Jondot, Sarra Grira, Ridha Boulaâbi, Sonia Zlitni Fitouri, Mohamed Bahi, Ahmed Galal, Lynda-Nawel Tebbani, Jedrzej Pawlicki, Abdellah Baida, Jeanne Fouet-Fauvernier, Benamar Médiène, Rabaâ Ben Achour-Abdelkéfi. Quelques titres: Des graffiti du Caire, janvier 2011 - mars 2013; Graffitis : "art de rue" ou art à l'assaut de la rue tunisienne et égyptienne au lendemain du "Printemps arabe" ?; Jean Sénac et la "nouvelle poésie algérienne" : la révolution des héritiers ?; Dicable / indicible : une écriture inattendue, en lien avec les tentives de coup d'état au Maroc. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **world**

*Féminismes noirs : "les murs renversés deviennent des ponts" / [textes par] Françoise Vergès, Frances M. Beal, Elsa Dorlin... [et al.] ; introduction [par] Keivan Djavadzadeh & Myriam Paris - Donnemarie-Dontilly : Éd. iXe, 2015.*

Abstract: Dans ce premier numéro de la revue 'Comment s'en sortir' il s'agit des 'féminismes noirs', d'abord une traduction du 'Black feminism' américain mais qui renvoient également aux

héritages constitués dans l'espace impérial français. Sommaire: Du côté obscur: féminismes noirs (Keivan Djavadzadeh et Myriam Paris) - Mettre en théorie et en pratique le principe de déplacement (entretien avec Françoise Vergès, féministe et spécialiste de l'esclavage qui a grandi à La Réunion) - Être noire et femme : double péril (Frances M. Beal, article paru pour la première fois en 1969) - Les hétérotopies du féminisme noir (Elsa Dorlin et Myriam Paris). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Zimbabwe**

Elusive public participation : citizen decision-making in budget formulation process in the City of Harare, Zimbabwe / Steven Masvaure. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 447-463 : tab  
Abstract: Decentralisation envisages the public contributing to decision-making and governance in state institutions. The decentralised state is not complete without actors like ordinary people contributing to decision-making in local government institutions. Evidence of decentralisation in Africa reveals that there are very few cases of successful public participation in local government institutions. This paper focuses on the effectiveness of public participation in the decision-making process in decentralised local government institutions in Zimbabwe. It contributes to the broad literature on transitioning from traditional representation in democracies to citizen-centred and citizen-driven decision-making. The paper explores how the residents of the City of Harare (COH) contribute to decision-making through the city's budget formulating process. The decision-making process is examined under the key elements of public participation which are inclusiveness, openness, accountability and responsiveness. This study is based on the interviews and observations made during the 2015 budget formulation process in the COH. The study findings reveal that public participation is not effective, and there are serious issues which need to be addressed to improve public participation in the COH. There is very little public participation to the extent that the residents do not have control of what happens in the COH except for voting for councillors. It is proper to argue that in the COH, there are no proper community participation platforms. This leads to a lack of accountability, openness, responsiveness and effectiveness of the system of public participation in the COH. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9297-5> (Restricted access)