

Africa

Hypersegregation and class-based segregation processes in Cape Town 2001-2011 / H. S. Geyer Jr., Faizel Mohammed . - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 35-58 : krt., tab
Abstract: Evidence indicates that class-based segregation is replacing racial segregation in South Africa. However, it is also suggested that hypersegregation, being indirect racial and economic segregation of poor neighbourhoods due to selective outmigration is occurring. The study analyses whether hypersegregation and class-based segregation is occurring in the Cape Town municipal area, what causal factors could possibly contribute to these trends and the descriptive characteristics of these processes. The study employs descriptive statistics to determine whether changes in neighbourhood characteristics fit the characteristics of hypersegregation and class-based segregation theories and spatial analysis to determine whether poverty and wealth is clustering. The study also uses multivariate statistics to find significant correlations between observed poverty levels, segregation characteristics and possible causal factors. The findings indicate that differences in neighbourhood poverty levels is widening, and extreme poverty neighbourhoods and low poverty neighbourhoods are clustering spatially and polarising from each other. Descriptive statistics indicate that neighbourhood characteristics fit the descriptions of hypersegregation and class-based segregation and that neighbourhood changes can be linked to housing ecology and subcultural variables as possible causal factors. However, multivariate districts indicate that although there is a significant correlation with the economic characteristics of class-based segregation, there is no significant relationship between poverty levels and racial segregation. Hypersegregation and class-based segregation is economic in nature, not racial. Finally multivariate statistics also indicate the significance of housing ecology and subcultural variables as possible causal factors in class-based segregated neighbourhoods, whilst housing ecology factors alone is significantly correlated to hypersegregation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/110.1007/s12132-015-9264-6> (Restricted access)

Africa

African urbanism : the geography of urban greenery / Patrick Brandful Cobbinah, Rhoda Mensah Darkwah. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 149-165 : krt., tab

Abstract: Whilst the issue of urban greenery has received considerable research attention in many individual African countries in recent years, little has been done to explore and document the influence and the management implications of urbanisation on urban greenery - i.e. green spaces, vegetation, open spaces, urban forests, parks and playgrounds - across Africa. To address this gap, this paper reviews the state of urban greenery across African cities by analysing urbanisation pressures on the preservation and management of urban greenery. Drawing from published literature, policy documents and international reports, the study findings indicate an increasing depletion of urban greenery across major cities in Africa owing to urbanisation-induced anthropogenic influences. This paper advocates for an urban resilience model to management of urban greenery. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9274-z> (Restricted access)

Africa

Dossier : Les diasporas africaines aux urnes / [coordonné par Thibaut Jaulin et Étienne Smith]. - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2015), no. 256, p. 11-116 : krt., tab

Abstract: N'étant que cinq avant 1990, la plupart des pays africains permettent aujourd'hui à leurs résidents à l'étranger de participer aux élections. Le présent dossier, composé de cinq articles et quatre "repères", fait l'étude de la participation des diasporas africaines dans la vie politique de leurs pays d'origine. Quelles influences les diasporas exercent-elles sur les élections dans les pays d'origine et comment le droit de vote à distance est-il appliqué d'un pays à l'autre ?

Elizabeth Iams Wellman discute des raisons de l'adoption, de l'abrogation, puis de la réadoption du vote à distance en Afrique du Sud. Étienne Smith examine dans quelle mesure la diaspora sénégalaise "fait" l'élection. Beth Elise Whitaker et Salma Inyanji s'intéressent à l'ethnicité comme

variable du vote des Kenyans aux États-Unis. Mary Boatemaa Setrana, Justice Richard Kwabena et Owusu Kyei montrent que l'impossibilité pour les Ghanéens aux Pays-Bas de voter à distance, ne les empêchent pas de participer à la vie politique de leur pays d'origine. Les quatre repères (par Thibaut Jaulin, Mamadou Diallo, Ghislaine el Abid et Étienne Smith) traitent de l'adoption et la mise en œuvre du vote à distance dans les pays arabes, au Sénégal, au Maroc et en Guinée. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais (p. 169-170). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Narrative moment and self-anthropologizing discourse / Amatoritsero Ede. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 112-129

Abstract: After the decline of the 'writing back' paradigm as a global exchange value in African literature in the 1970s and 1980s, the metropolitan circulation of new African writing has increasingly depended on an unconscious demand by transnational publishers for that old and habitual discursive idea of Africa as a negative spectacle, in spite of the idea of the modern. Some new African writing responds to a resurgent metropolitan market demand for an exotic Africa through an investment in a self-anthropologizing rhetorical style, thereby succumbing to millennial stereotypes about the 'dark continent.' However, even while such texts ironically appear to 'self-demonize,' they achieve literary agency and consecration in their responses. This leads to a certain, if minor, rearrangement of the power dynamic within global literary canon formation even if an ambivalent political position in the new writer is also a simultaneous result. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Africa

Struggling with the African bildungsroman / Ralph A. Austen. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 214-231

Abstract: Since the 1980s, the term 'bildungsroman' (novel of 'formation', 'cultivation', or 'development') has come into wide use among critics of African and other postcolonial literature, usually in very critical terms. The genre, in its classical European forms, sets down a model of individualist development and ultimate sociopolitical integration that is inimical to both the collectivist values of Africans and their understanding of both themselves and their position within the modern order of nation states and global capitalism. However, such critiques misrepresent both the role and trajectory of the European bildungsroman and the nuances of self-representation within its African versions. The African bildungsroman is not, any more than its European predecessors, an ideological instrument either for or against a specific form of modernity but rather a reflection on the possibilities of self-formation through inherited culture, formal education, and more autonomous 'Bildung' within a specific set of historical contexts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Africa

Western gender paradigm : historicizing the appropriation of African women / Yohanna Kagoro Gandu 2011.

Abstract: Scholarly documentation of the history of the emergence and shifts in the construction of gender categories in Europe presents a picture that presupposes the existence of women as a social category that has always been perceived and understood to be powerless, disadvantaged, controlled and defined by men. Western historical experience is rooted on the perception of the world as a man's world. In such a world, gender is treated as a biologically pre-determined divide and social categorisation of humans into 'man' or 'woman'. Biological determinism has often been so compelling in Western gender discourse to an extent that social categories have over the years derived their legitimacy and power from biology. Biological determinism inherent in Western articulation of social difference cannot however be presented as a universally acceptable paradigm. This is because feminist debates on what roles and which identities are natural and what aspects are socially constructed, can only have meaning in culture. It is through culture that social categories are conceived. It is within the foregoing context that African 'protest scholarship' submits that social categories do not have an independent existence or logic of their own. The contestations over the concept 'gender' developed out of this challenge. This paper argues that Western gender constructions and concepts do not automatically apply to non-Western societies.

Examples from Africa present "several challenges to the unwarranted universalism of feminist gender discourses" because African social categories are "fluid, highly situational and not determined by body type". The paper concludes that such constructs can only be of use for comparative purposes. This paper adopts a historical and theoretical review of the subject matter under investigation, the method of study used is content analysis. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Africa

Mobility, transnationalism and contemporary African societies / ed. by Tilo Grätz - Newcastle : Cambridge Scholars, 2010.

Abstract: After discussing a theoretical framework for the assessment of migratory processes, this book looks at actual migrant practices, migrants' social creativity and the employment of flexible responses to often restrictive governmental policies. The volume also discusses the often neglected issue of (involuntary) immobility, as well as the significance of borders, in both limiting mobility and in creating new "borderline" strategies (a notion by Ines Kohl with regard to migrants' transnational strategies). Introduction: Mobility, transnational connections and sociocultural change in contemporary Africa (Tilo Grätz); 1: Mobility and modes of flexible adaptation. Miners and taxi drivers in Benin: emergent moral fields in informal migrant settings (Tilo Grätz); Faraway so close: presence and absence among Hausa migrants in Belgium and urban Niger (Sébastien Lo Sardo); Africans in Moscow: 'Foreign churches' as a factor of socio-cultural adaptation or non-adaptation (Ekaterina V. Shakhbazyan). 2: Effects and limits of migration: the influence of emigrants of servile origin on social renegotiation and emancipation in the Haalpulaar Society (Mauritania) (Olivier Leservoisier); Frontiers of mobility, limits of citizenship: political meanings of mobility for some Fulani groups in Mauritania (Riccardo Ciavolella). 3: Transnationalism and borderline strategies. Saharan "borderline"- strategies: Tuareg transnational mobility (Ines Kohl); "I'm nerves!": struggling with immobility in a Soninke village (The Gambia) (Paolo Gaibazzi); Mobility and the gendered dynamics of migration Challenging German development cooperation in Ghana and Mali (Nadine Sieveking); Socio-cultural and political change in a transnational group: the Konkombas (Ghana-Togo) (Giulia Casentini); Local perspectives on transnational relations of Cameroonian migrants (Michaela Pelican). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Angola

Between the city lights and the shade of exclusion : post-war accelerated urban transformation of Luanda, Angola / Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues, Sónia Frias. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 129-147 : graf., krt

Abstract: With nearly five centuries of history and major war-related impacts in the second half of the twentieth century, Luanda has recently been subject to outstanding changes that make the capital of Angola an important urban case study for Africa. Today, the city is not only an evident materialization of the oil wealth being channelled into reconstruction after decades of civil war but also reflects and translates the diverse perspectives of its residents and policy makers regarding the city and urban life. As it is reconfigured, it also transforms the mentalities and daily lives of urban dwellers and policy stakeholders, reinforcing the idea of improvement and modernity. In order to better understand the processes of physical and social change that have taken place within the city and the intertwined logics, this article makes reference to three distinct key stages of its history, pointing out their main features and the transformations that have occurred: the colonial period of sociospatial dualization (1576-1974), the period between independence and the last peace agreement (1975-2002) of profound and extensive urban mixture and the post-war period (2002-present) marked by accelerated sociospatial reconfigurations. More specifically, it analyses the very recent urban phenomena, the urban plans and new urban features, discussing the correlations between physical transformations and the rationalities and perspectives that accompany them, both of the urban planners and of the urban dwellers, discussing the implications in terms of new inclusions and exclusions in the city. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9271-7> (Restricted access)

Burkina Faso

Contemporary West African monodrama and its stage productions : a challenge / Annette

Bühler-Dietrich. - In: *African Performance Review*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 7-16

Abstract: The author examines mono-dramatic theatre performances in Burkina Faso, discussing the tendency of mono-drama to be confessional or reflective, more than is possible or realised in traditional drama formats. She analyses works of the Ivorian playwright Koffi Kwahulé ('Village fou ou les déconnards' and 'Jaz') and of Burkinabè playwright Aristide Tarnagda ('Terre rouge' and 'Et si je les tuais tous madame'), looking at both the performance and the reception of these productions. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Cameroon

Le Cameroun : jardin sacré de la débrouillardise / sous la dir. de Kengne Fodouop ; préf. de Guy Mainet, professeur émérite honoraire des universités, Bordeaux ; postf. de René-Paul Desse, professeur des universités à l'université de Bretagne occidentale, Brest - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2015.

Abstract: Au Cameroun, la population fait montre d'un esprit de débrouillardise à toute épreuve. Pour assurer leur survie, des millions de citadins et de ruraux sont contraints, par la force des choses, à la quête effrénée d'opportunités, bonnes ou mauvaises. Même, certaines catégories sociales qu'on aurait crues à l'abri du besoin, comme les enseignants, les employés du banque, les douaniers, les forces de l'ordre et autres fonctionnaires doivent pratiquer une seconde activité ou user de basses manœuvres, voire d'expédients, pour arriver à leurs fins. Malgré un réel dynamisme de la part de couches entières de la population, ces multiples pratiques qui perdurent ne constituent pas le gage d'une transformation en profondeur du Cameroun et de son accession, dans une vingtaine d'années, au statut de pays émergent. Rassemblées dans cet ouvrage collectif sont 22 contributions relevant de sept disciplines : l'histoire, la géographie, la sociologie, l'urbanisme, l'anthropologie, la démographie, et les sciences de l'information et de la communication. Outre une introduction et une conclusion, le livre est structuré en deux parties. La première partie mobilise 9 contributions qui traitent des pratiques de débrouillardise à l'échelle locale, y compris: la restauration de rue à Yaoundé, l'accès à l'eau potable à Douala, la mototaxi à Yaoundé, home teaching in Yaoundé (contribution en anglais), organiser sa sécurité à Douala, les 'awacheurs' de Yaoundé, le transport par brouette à Yaoundé, les 'agents immobiliers informels' à Yaoundé, et l' "Akap Zut" à Yaoundé. La seconde partie rassemble 13 contributions qui abordent des pratiques à l'échelle nationale, y compris: des hôpitaux publics et des cabinets de soin de santé privés de Douala et de Yaoundé, des ONG locales et la conservation des ressources naturelles, la piraterie numérique, les intermédiaires du traitement des dossiers des fonctionnaires, le 'toit' en ville, les entrepreneurs de la délivrance spirituelle, la voie des cours de répétition, le journalisme 'alimentaire', le change informel de monnaie, les 'feymen' (la 'feymania' est une forme d'escroquerie, basée sur les relations de confiance créées par les escrocs qui profitent de la naïveté de leurs victimes pour les soustraire de l'argent en leur miroitant toute sorte de gain), les vendeurs de livres d'occasion, et les paris hippiques. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ghana

Juggling administrative institutions : local state actors and the management of urban space in Kumasi, Ghana / Matthew Sabbi, Collins Adjei Mensah. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 59-78 : graf., krt., tab

Abstract: Ghana's local governments are arenas for autonomous policy decisions following its 1988 decentralization program. These structures evolve and regulate economic and physical development plans in their jurisdictions. To ensure local level participation, institution building within the local self-governments has been actively undertaken, and in metropolitan areas, regulatory authorities for physical development have been reformed and decentralized to sub-metropolitan district structures. Despite the institutional changes, the challenge of unauthorized physical development persists and threatens reserved spaces designated for public use, conservation, and recreational purposes. Given the complex mix of formal rules and practical norms within these structures, this paper explains how institutional reforms within the local self-governments work rather in favor of individuals' interests; the changes allow not only local state actors but also private developers to juggle the various institutional frames and maneuver their way through to erect unauthorized structures in the Kumasi metropolis. Based on empirical data from the local state administrative structures in Kumasi, the paper shows how the interests

of actors together with the multiple institutional rules shape residents' options in their pursuit of physical projects in the urban space and, thus, enhancing the emergence of unauthorized settlement patterns in the metropolis. The paper, therefore, challenges the dominant notion on local state institutional reforms that links them to improved delivery of local public goods in the Global South because, in most cases, the change programs are severely limited by existing institutional interests and practices. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9262-8> (Restricted access)

Ghana

Land governance and decentralised physical planning in mid-sized cities in Ghana : a case study of the Nkoranza South Municipality / David Anafo, Dan Kwaku Baah Inkoom. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 93-111 : graf., krt

Abstract: Physical planning is influenced by a number of variables. The key among these in the Ghanaian context is the system of land governance. This paper examines the extent to which the decentralised planning system of Ghana is capable of addressing the challenges facing mid-sized cities, particularly under the reformed land governance system. This is important because physical planning in Ghana is organised under a system whereby land is governed and/or owned by authorities other than the state apparatus. Two key questions are the basis for this enquiry - how is physical planning in Ghana conceived and actually executed? What are the characteristics of the reformed land governance system of Ghana and how have these affected decentralised physical planning and spatial governance? A case study approach which enables a detailed and holistic analysis of the phenomenon was used to investigate physical planning practice in a selected mid-sized city in Ghana. The study establishes that physical planning in Ghana is not driven by long-term sustainable development visions; there is the absence of planning concepts, principles and norms; and there is no clear land use regulator. The study recommends that the local government bodies in Ghana take up their responsibility as land use regulators by improving the capacity of their physical planning departments to deliver on their mandate. It is also recommended that physical planning be conducted in a participatory manner within the framework of the National Development Planning (Systems) Act 1994 (Act 480). It is argued that this will imply a move away from 'zoning and rezoning' to strategic spatial planning. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9267-3> (Restricted access)

Ghana

One nation, two planning systems? : spatial planning and multi-level policy integration in Ghana : mechanisms, challenges and the way forward / Ransford A. Acheampong , Alhassan Ibrahim. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 1-18 : graf

Abstract: Effective integration across policy domains and between spatial scales is indispensable in dealing with the inherently complex process of policy formulation and implementation at all levels. In this paper, the authors examine the key features of Ghana's spatial planning system focusing on the mechanisms and challenges of policy integration in practice. They show that a combination of path dependence and recent reforms has inevitably created two distinctly separate planning systems: an established Development Planning System and a newly instituted Spatial Planning System. Under the established notion of the 'spatial' being distinctively separate from the 'socio-economic' in planning, these two systems deploy separate institutional and legal arrangements as well as policy instruments to accomplish the task of planning. Within this context, mechanisms to ensure effective policy integration were found to be weak and ineffective. Moreover, the absence of a tradition of strategic regional planning and a culture of strategic partnerships among local authorities, the lack of appropriate institutional arrangements and sustainable sources of finance and duplicitous institutional functions were the key barriers to effective integration within the new concept of hierarchical spatial planning. The authors argue that a new paradigm of integrated planning under a unified planning system is urgently needed as a pre-condition for effective multi-level policy integration. they suggest that some forms of institutional restructuring would be necessary to establish a tradition of integrated planning. Finally, they recommend the use of legally binding mechanisms to institutionalize and enforce a culture of strategic alliance among local governments in cross-cutting matters. Bibliogr., sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9269-1> (Restricted access)

Madagascar

When image meets magic : learning to see in Raymond Rajaonarivelo's 'Quand les étoiles rencontrent la mer' / Sarah B. Buchanan. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 190-213

Abstract: This article analyzes 'Quand les étoiles rencontrent la mer' (1996), a Malagasy film by Raymond Rajaonarivelo. Using anthropological studies of spiritual beliefs in Madagascar, film theory, and information from field work and interviews, the author examines how Rajaonarivelo interweaves ideas of magic and image in this film to create an esthetically sophisticated and socially engaged text that challenges the Malagasy practice of killing children born on 'evil' days. She argues that the protagonist, Kapila, undergoes an initiation that teaches him how to see the magical forces affecting him and that he ultimately learns to escape the gods' control over his life. This article further asserts that the battle between free will and destiny in 'Quand les étoiles rencontrent la mer' becomes a battle against filmic representation. As Rajaonarivelo inserts himself into his own deixis, Kapila's battle becomes a fight over his cinematic image, against the writer-director who, like the gods, manipulates the direction and meaning of his life. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Convergence : English & Nigerian languages : a festschrift for Munzali A. Jibril / Ozo-mekuri Ndimele (Ed.) - Port Harcourt : M & J Grand Orbit Communications Ltd, 2016.

Abstract: This volume containing 72 papers on convergence of Nigerian languages and English, and other issues of languages and linguistics, is dedicated to Professor of English Linguistics Munzali A. Jibril. The volume is divided into five sections: A. On the convergence phenomenon; Language in history & society; C. Literature, discourse analysis & gender issues; D. Applied linguistics; E. Formal linguistics. Papers in the first section address: the sound inventory and intonation of Nigerian English, "Offensive Nigerian English (ONE)" (a variety of Nigerian English spoken by Chief Zebrudaya, hero of 'Masquerade', a popular Nigerian soap opera); phonology of Urhobo English (a variety of Nigerian English); influences of English on Hausa; English loans in Ibibio; sociolinguistics of Nigerian Pidgin English; Yoruba/English language mixing. Topics in the second section include: Language policies and cultural identity; Nigerian languages and empowerment; Nigerian languages and globalization; language endangerment in Isoko land; Obolo personal names; Ijo influence in Berbice Dutch creole; Igbo origins and the Niger-Benue confluence theory; linguistic evidence for historical contact of speakers of Tarok and other East-Benue Congo languages; inter-intelligibility of Biseni, Okordia and Oruma lects of Ijo; labial variation in Ikwere; urban speech: language use in Lagos. The third section has articles on: globalization and hypocrisy in the criticism of African literature; gendered duality in Igbo; Wole Soyinka's epic poem 'Idanre'; the 'femme fatale' in two novels by Soyinka; humour in media discourse; phonological foregrounding in Tunde Olusunle's 'Fingermarks'; modernist narrative strategies in the novels of Biyi Bamdele-Thomas; capitalism in the novels of Fagunwa; Tanure Ojaide's 'Labyrinths of the Delta' and 'The endless song'; Zaynab Alkali's novel 'The stillborn'; Anaang poets; similes in Hausa; discourse analysis of Nigerian print media; strategies for displaying effective listening in conversations; the translation African proverbs; Chinedum Ofofata's 'Ihe Ojoo Gba Afo'; English and Yoruba in Ben Okri's 'The famished road'. The fourth section holds contributions on: language teaching and learning; the orthography of Koring; Igbo language development and lexicography; phonology of children's speech. The fifth section brings together articles on various issues of phonology and grammar in Urhobo, Igbo, Yoruba, Igala, Kalabari-Ijo, Oduval, Gokana, Lamnsa, Oko-Osanyen, Ibibio and Iko. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Legislative gossip as theatre : Odeli and Abule of Ibaji of East-central Nigeria / Ameh Dennis. - In: *African Performance Review*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 17-29

Abstract: The author discusses the concept of legislative gossip masquerade performances among the Ibaji (Nigeria) as a ritualistic model of societal cleansing. Advancing the concept of

legislative gossip as gossip that is backed by traditional law, he looks at both masked and non-masked masquerades (facequerades) and concludes that the masquerade culture as theatre among the Ibaji is a form of cultural expression as well as communal action. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Okigbo's drum elegies / Isidore Diala. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 85-111

Abstract: This article appraises Ben Obumselu's examination of Christopher Okigbo's conception of his poetry as music as particularly insightful. Okigbo's intent to make a music of words, evident in his denunciation of poetry of denotative statements, and reverent invocation of his favorite impressionist composers, and of Stéphane Mallarmé as models or even Muses notwithstanding, Obumselu discerns an underlying reference in every poem to events of Okigbo's life and even to contemporary Nigerian/African politics. This article extends the examination of Okigbo's poetics by investigating his exploration of funeral African drum music as an absorbing idiom of abstraction consistent with surrealism. Discussing the African elegiac tradition, it privileges in the pivotal drumming event a conflation of lamentation with a rousing heroic tradition that illuminates Okigbo's practice in 'Lament of the Drums' and 'Lament of the Masks' and links many of the last poems in Path of Thunder together in significant unity. Moreover, the interpretation of the poems offered here is linked to the trajectory of the Okigbo narrative and the poet's heroic temper. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Democracy and human rights in Nigeria's fourth republic / Nathaniel Umukoro 2012.

Abstract: The long period of military rule in Nigeria was characterized by a lack of respect for the human rights of citizens. The reinstatement of democracy in 1999 was viewed as a milestone in Nigeria's stride towards respect for human rights. Unfortunately, democracy as it is practiced in Nigeria has not improved respect for human rights. This brings forward the question: why has human rights violation persisted in Nigeria in spite of democratic rule? This paper identifies three reasons why human rights violations persist in the fourth republic. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Determinants of grassroots' influence in development programmes in Sub-Saharan African / Olanrewaju Olaniyan, Abiodun O. Folawewo and Sam O. Olofin 2012.

Abstract: This study examines the factors that affect the grassroots' influence in the formulation and implementation of development programmes and policies using data from six communities across three countries: Cameroon, Nigeria and South Africa. The analyses in the paper are based on descriptive and OLS regression techniques. The results of the study indicate that gender, age and employment status of grassroots actors are important factors determining their influence on development efforts in their communities. On the other hand, grassroots members' level of education is found not to be significant in the determination of their influence in the design, formulation and implementation of development programmes affecting their communities. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Effect of land use, time of day and vehicle type on seat belt use in Lagos, Nigeria / Yingigba C. Akinyemi ... [et al.] 2012.

Abstract: The seat belt has been proven to be effective in the reduction of traffic injuries and deaths. Despite the efficacy and strict enforcement of legislation, it has been under-utilized in many countries including Nigeria. The aim of this study is to investigate the seat belt use rate, and determine the effect of land use types, vehicle types and time of day on observed rates in a local government area of Lagos state, Nigeria. A total of 40,753 vehicles were evaluated. 43.1 percent of drivers observed used the seat belt. The highest seat belt compliance rate was observed in the residential sector (55.8%), among private cars (65.1%), and between 1pm and 4pm. The chi-square analysis confirmed significant differences in seat belt use across three land

use types, vehicle types and time of day. More seat belt education and stricter enforcement of the seat belt regulation are suggested to raise the level of seat belt use in concerned areas, vehicle types and at the affected time intervals. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Gender equity in contemporary marriages : the decision making perspective / Monday Desmond Abiola, Michael Ndisiaka and Gloria N. Vincent-Osaghae 2012.

Abstract: The female gender has not benefitted from gender equity arrangements in Nigeria mostly due to socio-cultural constraints and non-possession of empowering instruments. This is most evident in marriages which are an enduring contact point for adult males and females. However, in light of the contracting of contemporary marriages that is apparently characterized by lesser regard for traditional gender-disparity values, and increasing socio-economic equality of spouses, this paper examines gender equity in such marriages with particular focus on decision making. Quantitative data were obtained from 665 respondents who had been in a contemporary marriage in the last 20 years in the Benin metropolis. Results indicate significantly higher odds of a husband not approving of his wife acquiring higher education, registering and participating in politics, or individually acquiring property. Significant difference exists in the perception of equal decision making between male and female, and there is a significant relationship between the age of spouses and their disposition towards equal decision making. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Implications of labour force participation across employment segments for public sector downsizing in Nigeria / Alarudeen Aminu 2012.

Abstract: This study investigates whether the determinants of participation in especially private wage employment and self-employment have any implications for public sector downsizing in Nigeria. This is estimated for male and female employees across four wage employment segments and self-employment in both rural and urban areas. The results show that the probability of participation of employable household members in wage employment segments and self-employment is affected mainly by the levels of education attained and that the probability of participation in public sector wage employment increases with the level of education. The study concludes that there are no discernible impediments to the absorption of retrenched public sector workers into the various segments of private sector employment and that the retrenched workers will be contributing immensely to the productivity and production in at least the private sector on account of the fact that they possess a higher number of years of schooling than their private sector counterparts. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Organisational practices influencing turnover intention restructured bank environment in Nigeria / Catherine Chovwen 2012.

Abstract: This study investigates the influence of organizational factors on turnover intention in recently selected restructured banks in Nigeria. This study adopts an ex-post facto research design and was carried out in banks in eleven locations in a southwest city in Nigeria. A total number of 258 participants responded to the questionnaires on the measures designed to tap information on organizational justice and turnover intention. Results show that organizational justice and job redesign significantly influence turnover intention, however, independently only procedural justice significantly influences turnover intention. In addition, there was no difference between males and females in turnover intention, but management level employees expressed higher turnover intention than non-management employees. These results have implications for staff retention and organizational development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Organizational culture and psychological factors as predictors of indulgence in procrastination among civil servants in Oyo State, Nigeria / Richard A. Adu and Nyitor A. Shenge 2012.

Abstract: This study investigates the influence of organizational culture, self-esteem, self-efficacy and self-regulation on indulgence in procrastination. It utilizes a correlational survey design

involving two-hundred-and-forty-two sampled male (114) and female (128) civil servants in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The results of correlation analyses show both age and marital status have a significant negative relationship with procrastination. Likewise, a significant negative relationship exists between marital status and indulgence in procrastination and between work experience and indulgence in procrastination. Furthermore, the results of multiple regression analysis reveals that organizational culture, self-esteem, self-efficacy and self-regulation jointly predict indulgence in procrastination and that only self-esteem independently predicted procrastination. The results of analyses of variance show that both self-esteem and self-regulation had a significant independent main effect on indulgence in procrastination. The t-test analysis result indicates that organizational culture has a significant influence on indulgence in procrastination. The findings imply that organizational culture, self-esteem, self-efficacy, and self-regulation are significant predictors of indulgence in procrastinating behaviour among civil servants in Oyo state. The paper recommends that employers should take cognizance of these predictors in their intervention programmes to boost employees' productivity and reduce indulgence in procrastination. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Residential building design and conflict in Agbowo Area of Ibadan, Nigeria / Lekan Sanni and Kofoworola Asisah 2012.

Abstract: This study examines possible relationships between residential housing design and occurrence of conflicts between residents in Agbowo area of Ibadan, Nigeria. A questionnaire was distributed in a random sample of 280 households from all residential buildings in ten of the 41 streets in Agbowo. In all, 248 copies of the questionnaire were correctly filled, returned and used for analysis. Strong associations are found to exist between incidence of conflicts and housing design type: Brazilian houses (91.9%), three bedroom flats in blocks of flats (7.7%), and, one bedroom flats (0.4%). Associations were also established between incidence of conflicts and design-based sources of conflict in the study area: more than 90% for each of the 'Entrance Porch', 'Source of Water' and 'Building's Compound'; more than 80% for each of the shared 'Verandah', 'Passage', 'Toilet', 'Bathroom', 'Kitchen', and common 'Drains'; 53.6% for 'Parking Space'; 44.8% for 'Bedroom'; and 43.5% for 'Sitting Room/ Parlour', thus emphasizing the significance of housing design in generating or managing conflicts within residential buildings. Strategies are proposed to incorporate the research findings into housing designs. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Road transportation in Nigeria : issues and public policy / Yingigba C. Akinyemi 2012.

Abstract: This paper examines the development of the road transport system in Nigeria with emphasis on major policy issues that have affected the performance of the sector. The study shows that the total length of roads has increased in quantity and quality since 1960, and as a result, the road transport system dominates passenger and freight traffic movement. Although over 90 percent of budget allocations to the transport sector is assigned to road development, most of the roads are in a terrible state of disrepair. The road network has suffered from continued lack of maintenance, poor design and construction, excessive use and inadequate financing of road projects by the federal, state and local governments. Policy recommendations that will improve the state of roads include geotechnical analysis of soils used as subgrade material during construction and maintenance phases, enforcement of regulations on driving and vehicle condition, regular road maintenance and rehabilitation and proper assessment of the technical and financial aspects of private-public partnership projects. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

The objectivity-subjectivity debate and the dilemma of modern citizenship : from the "modern" to the "postmodern" / Idowu William 2012.

Abstract: This article analyses the concept of citizenship in contemporary times, with special attention for the Nigerian context. The author argues that citizenship is presented as an objective status. However, the author states, citizenship is embedded in a context of differences of class,

ethnic identity, rights et cetera. The author argues that the concept of citizenship is therefore subjective, and needs to be seen within the context of socio-economic differences. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Complementary role of private security outfits for enhanced public image of Nigeria police : the case of the Nigeria police and vigilante group of Nigeria / Ade Abolurin 2011.

Abstract: Security of life and property is a fundamental human right guaranteed by the constitution of Nigeria. However, crimes of kidnapping, robbery, attacks on banks and even churches, assassinations, ritual killings, electoral malpractices, political, religious and ethnic crises, have posed serious challenges to the Nigeria police. These are accompanied by series of allegations against the police by the public. Effective discharge of duties on the part of the police remains the antidote needed to take care of such negative comments and perceptions. This study investigates the complementary roles of private security outfits like vigilante groups in the provision of services at the community level. Two communities (Okinni in Egbedore and Opa in Ife East, local government areas of Osun State) were examined. A very bad security situation was noted in the last 17 years by the respondents, particularly the predominance of armed robbery. Efforts towards addressing this issue include low profile lifestyle and neighbourhood watch. Findings show that there have been improvements due to little reforms in the organisational structure of private security outfits like vigilante groups. Improvement was noted in the development and structural transformation of the two study settings. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Demographic and personality factors : effects on employee creativity in the service industry / Oladimeji Jamiu Odetunde 2011.

Abstract: Research indicates that employee creativity is of utmost importance for competitiveness of organisations in today's business environment especially in service organisations. While studies have correlated demographic and personality factors in facilitating employee creativity, results remain inconclusive. Therefore, this study investigates the demographic and personality factors predicting employee creativity in the service industry in Nigeria. Data were collected from 200 randomly selected employees of 17 service business organisations in Lagos and Ibadan. Results show that demographic factors and personality factors significantly predict employee creativity, with personality factors predicting employee creativity better than the demographic factors. Separately, sex, role breadth self-efficacy and competitive disposition predicted creativity better than other demographic and personality factors. Demographic and personality factors interacted significantly to enhance creativity. Specifically, education best interacted with role breadth self-efficacy to enhance creativity. It is concluded that demographic and personality factors are important in facilitating employee creativity. It is recommended that service organisations in Nigeria facilitate employee creativity by recruiting employees with the requisite demographic and personality characteristics. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Dynastic struggle and the Peoples Democratic Party in the post-Adedibu era in Oyo state, Nigeria / Oludayo Tade 2011.

Abstract: Lamidi Adedibu, until his death on June 11, 2008, maintained a firm grip on the Peoples Democratic Party's machinery in Oyo state, Nigeria. He effectively deployed his political connections with Abuja to control party executives, commissioners, and local government bosses and their resources. His Molete home became a rallying point for sectional leaders for lobby and patronage. With a large pool of foot soldiers, the 'garrison commander' planned, executed and won elections, including the impeachment of his estranged godson, Rasidi Ladoja. His political tentacles were intimidating to the extent that it was suicidal to dare the 'garrison commander'. Adedibu passed on before the 2011 polls. This paper is an examination of the remote and immediate causes of PDP crises. Data were gathered using both primary and secondary sources. The findings reveal that Adedibu's demise before the polls created a leadership tussle within his political dynasty. The lacuna so created led to the search for the missing focal point. Governor

Adebayo Alao-Akala's second-term ambition and his centralised leadership style further polarised the party. A puny attempt to reconcile the disintegrating forces collapsed and weakened the political chances of the PDP. The Ibadan factor, unresolved internal wrangling, the conflict between Akala and the Alaafin of Oyo, and the defection of Rasidi Ladoja to contest the polls militated against the victory of PDP in the post-Adedibu era. The lack of mastery of Oyo politics which characterised the Adedibu era, is the missing link in the post-Adedibu PDP. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Implications of political and electoral violence in southeastern Nigeria / Agbegbedia Oghenevwoke Anthony 2011.

Abstract: Since the amalgamation of the southern and northern protectorates, political violence and problems of ethnic nationalism have found their way into the Nigerian nation, mostly in the southeastern part of Nigeria, following the destruction of the eastern bloc during the 1966-1970 civil war. These struggles have a great political and socio-economic impact. The loss of ethnic identity and related violence have required state interventions. This work analyses this political and electoral violence, and discusses the history of political violence in Nigeria in particular reference to the southeastern zone. It states that Igbo nationalism can be traced back to the pre-colonial era, but has changed in structure and junction. Politics and nationalism remain a challenge to the development of democracy in Nigeria. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Influence of mentor power, dyadic trust and length of relationship on mentoring quality / D.E. Okurame and A.Y. Moses 2011.

Abstract: Quality mentoring assures beneficial outcomes to all stakeholders in the relationship but scanty research in this area has stalled the development of models that facilitates this objective. The present study examines the influence of mentor power, dyadic trust and length of mentoring relationship on mentoring support quality. Data were collected through the questionnaire method from 257 bank employees in Ibandan, Nigeria who are proteges. Results show that high educational attainment and marital status are significant demographic factors in mentoring quality. Mentor power, dyadic trust, and length of relationship have significant positive relationships with mentoring support quality, jointly accounting for sixty percent of its variance. The only significant interaction effect is found between dyadic trust and length of relationship. It is recommended that management intervention aims at sustaining relationships and altering negative perceptions of both mentor power and dyadic trust to foster quality mentoring. Future research should utilise concrete measures and examine if the variables of study relate differently for men and women. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Mobile telephone ownership and usage among urban residents in Nigeria / Hezekiah Daramola Olaniran 2011.

Abstract: Since the launch of GSM in 2001 in Nigeria, mobile telephony has rapidly become the most popular method of voice communication in Nigeria. Statistics from the Nigerian Communications Commission show that there are more than 80 million subscribers as of mid-2011. Since communication is spatial in nature, there is a view that the advent of GSM may influence geographic phenomena, particularly human spatial interaction and location decision in urban settings. This study investigates mobile telephone ownership and usage among urban residents in Nigeria using Ibadan North Local Government Area as the study area. Random sampling was used to select two hundred and twenty two (222) respondents. The study found that there is a significant relationship between telephone ownership and socio-economic characteristics of urban residents. Household size, income and job type were found to be the most important variables influencing telephone ownership. Results of analysis show that the most important use of mobile telephone is for business, interpersonal communication and social connectivity. The study also suggests urban trip scheduling, rescheduling and elimination via the use of mobile telephone. The study advocates the optimum use of the mobile telephone in urban

areas to reduce frequency of trips and to serve as a traffic reduction strategy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Rate of compliance with crash helmets use by powered two-wheelers (PTW) in Nigeria / O. Ipingbemi and A.T. Ajala 2011.

Abstract: Head injuries remain the main cause of deaths among users of powered two-wheelers (PTW). Helmet use represents the major measure for reducing the severity of head injuries. However in most developing countries especially in Nigeria, compliance to the use of crash helmets is extremely poor. The study evaluates the level of compliance of motorcycle riders to the use of crash helmets on three categories of roads in Abeokuta, Nigeria. In addition, 250 powered two-wheelers (motorcyclists) were served with a questionnaire. Findings indicate that more than 75% of them were less than 40 years in age and about 68% had no more than secondary education. In terms of helmet wearing, 29%, 15% and 62% compliance rates were recorded on Trunk 'A', collector and access roads respectively. Also, 34.2% and 27.6% identified heat and cost of the crash helmets as main reasons for poor use of crash helmets. One Way ANOVA showed a significant difference in the use of crash helmets on the three categories of roads. The paper calls for effective enforcement of crash helmet law, more educational programmes and the need to subsidize the cost of crash helmets in order to improve the wearing rate in the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Reference groups and worker's job satisfaction in selected work organisation in Lagos, Nigeria / Emeka E. Okafor and Olaoluwa T. Odulaja 2011.

Abstract: Workers' job satisfaction is vital for the achievement of organisational goals and objectives. Studies on job satisfaction have mostly been limited to examining internal factors within an organisation, and rarely examine the influence of reference group members on workers' job satisfaction. This study was conducted in two purposively selected work organisations in Lagos, Nigeria. Results show that respondents choose their reference members from their relatives, friends, colleagues and boss. Most respondents (60%) reported negative referent members' comments about the respondents' workplace. Most respondents were satisfied with achievement (52.7%) and recognition (51.2%) which their jobs accorded them, but were dissatisfied with supervision (55.1%), company policies (53.7%) and salaries (64.0%). Most workers selected reference group members in non-factory rather than in the factory system. The feeling of job satisfaction or dissatisfaction among the workers was a function of level of comparison with referent members. Most workers did not change members of their reference group as they progressed in their career. The study concludes that reference group is a major factor in explaining workers' job satisfaction besides internal organisational factors. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Rural-urban migration in Nigeria : implications for development and social order in the 21st Century / Israel Dantata Sule and Kamorudeen Adegboyega 2011.

Abstract: The phenomenon of unregulated movement of people especially from rural to urban areas in Nigeria is on the increase. This movement is mostly made by the most viable and productive proportion of the population in the rural areas whose ages are between 16 and 35 years. The peculiar history of the emergence of modern cities in Nigeria, the capitalist political economy, government policies, provision of infrastructural facilities and the establishment of industries, largely contribute to the phenomenon. The migration of these people from rural to urban areas is not met with needs such as job opportunities, good infrastructural facilities and better living conditions. In order to cope with the challenges of life, people adopt illegal survival strategies that directly challenge and impact development strategies and social order. This paper reviews secondary and empirical documents that argue that the vices being witnessed cities in Nigeria cannot be isolated from the problem of unregulated rural-urban migration. The paper posits that there is the need for a paradigm shift in the country's development policies at the phase of formulation and planning, and for commitment to actively execute measures. The

authors stress the need to adopt best practices that will engender viable management of both the rural and urban areas, in order to deal with the problem of security and order. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Senegal

The power of (third world) women : liberation and limits in 'God's bits of wood' / Patrick McDonald. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 146-164

Abstract: Senegalese author and filmmaker Sembene Ousmane is justly touted as a radical feminist attuned to the power of women in colonial Africa in his fiction and his films. Critics correctly hail his 1960 novel, 'Gods Bits of Wood', as the place he embodies this radical feminism most decidedly. However, none of these analyses accounts for the very real limits to their liberation that the women in the novel face both from colonial ideologies and traditional Oulof family structures. In this paper, reading Sembene alongside the socialist feminisms of Friedrich Engels, Maria Mies, Selma James, and Mariarosa Dalla Costa and paying particular attention to the issue of colonialism in each of these works, the author demonstrates that Sembene is a theorist not just of women's potential for liberation, but also of the very real limits they face in their struggles for liberation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

A spatial perspective of the patterns and characteristics of main- and substream migration to the Western Cape, South Africa / Waleed Jacobs, Danie J. Du Plessis. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 167-185 : graf., krt., tab

Abstract: This article provides a contemporary spatial perspective of patterns and trends in migration to the Western Cape during the period 2001 to 2011 and contributes an important new perspective on one of the dominant migration streams in South Africa. It applies the concepts of mainstream and substream migration from the differential urbanisation model to analyse characteristics and patterns normally hidden by aggregated migration data. The findings confirm the continuation of strong primary migration streams between the Eastern Cape and municipalities in the Western Cape driven mainly by productionism. These migrants are mostly unmarried, young (25-29 years), mostly unemployed or not economically active, with low incomes. A significant proportion (31.3 %) end up living in informal dwellings in backyards or informal settlements largely concentrated in the provincial primary city, Cape Town. A smaller but prominent substream of migrants to the province consists of affluent, highly skilled, mostly married migrants from other metropolitan cities in South Africa, many from Gauteng. These migrants are driven by environmentalism, and favour Cape Town and adjacent municipalities as their destination - particularly those areas along the south coast of the province containing intermediate-size cities. These identified migration patterns and characteristics hold important development implications at both provincial and municipal levels. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9268-2> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Green economy : a strategy to alleviate urban poverty and safeguard the environment? : KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa / S. Hlahla, A. Goebel, T. R. Hill. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 113-127 : krt

Abstract: The global failure to develop in a sustainable manner has led to attempts to adopt green economy approaches in the context of poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Given South Africa's high carbon footprint and other negative environmental externalities, the government, in partnership with civil society and the private sector, is taking steps to green its economy. The efforts range from large-scale solar installation projects to small-scale grassroots level projects where green jobs are created for the poor, predominantly women, by paying them for environmental services. This paper addresses if and how green economy can be used to alleviate poverty and protect the environment at a grassroots level. In a project under the management of a local environmental non-governmental organisation (ENGO), poor urban women in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, are utilising the concept to generate income, improve their livelihoods and contribute to environmental sustainability. Green economy is in some ways addressing the gendered social and environmental externalities of urbanisation, wherein women

are differentially poor and the environment is neglected in economic development. Left with few other options, the urban poor are using an ENGO and its green economy programme as a mechanism to lift themselves out of poverty, while indirectly managing the environment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9263-7> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Non-metropolitan gated retirement communities in the Western Cape / Manfred Spocter. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 211-228 : foto, krt., tab
Abstract: Gated communities are a global phenomenon that has taken root across the globe. They are a defining residential feature of the post-apartheid built environment and are not only found in major cities, but in smaller settlements as well. There are gated communities that cater for specific niche markets. Gated retirement communities are such a niche market as they accommodate a particular market segment, namely, retirees. Gated retirement communities, as with non-retirement gated communities, are seen to promote class segregation and are viewed as sites of age clustering. This paper maps the distribution of retirement gated communities in non-metropolitan Western Cape. The towns of Oudtshoorn and Swellendam are case studied to identify the reasons why retirees have chosen to reside in these secure developments. By using questionnaires and face-to-face interviews, it is established that the towns have a number of pull factors that appeal to retirees. Furthermore, contrary to the widely held belief, security is not the foremost reason for retirees choosing to reside in gated communities. Consequently, a more nuanced view is necessary when investigating different types of gated communities in non-metropolitan locales. Furthermore, the application of rural-change theories could possibly provide a better theoretical underpinning than traditional, urban-biased gated community theories. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9275-y> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Quartering the city in discourse and bricks : articulating urban change in a South African enclave / Bradley Rink. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 19-34 : ill
Abstract: Focusing on the urban enclave in Cape Town known as De Waterkant, this paper examines the product and process of 'quartering' urban space - shaping urban space as the locus for the symbolic framing of culture. This paper advances recent studies of De Waterkant by applying the concept of quartering to understand urban change in an African context. Complicating existing research on De Waterkant, the findings show that the area has witnessed four distinct quartered identities including an ethnic quartering which was dismantled under apartheid, a Bohemian quartering that changed racial dynamics and improved housing stock, a gay village quartering that engaged sexual identity performance as a strategy for place making and most recently a consumer lifestyle quartering that exhibited new notions of citizenship and consumption. This paper advances theorisation of how quartering as a process is articulated through the application of discursive and material tropes to the urban fabric of the city. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9270-8> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Spluma, zoning and effective land use management in South Africa / Verna Nel. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 79-92
Abstract: For the first time, South Africa has a single national piece of legislation, the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013, that creates an overarching framework for spatial planning, policy and land use management for the entire country, including rural and informal settlements. Spatial plans linked to zoning schemes are at the heart of this planning system. However, zoning as a land use management tool has been intensely criticised as being exclusionary and socially, economically and environmentally unsustainable. Given that the purpose of the new legislation is to create equitable and sustainable development, this paper questions whether zoning is indeed the most suitable land use management tool in South Africa. The paper briefly outlines the requirements of the new act and then evaluates the usefulness of

various forms of land use management such as land use zoning, performance zoning, form-based control and discretionary systems in the South African context. Drawing on the strengths of some of the alternative land use management systems, proposals are made for a more suitable land use management system for South Africa that could have applicability in other countries with a similar colonial history. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9265-5> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The research, development and production history of 'The Robben Island Shakespeare' / Matthew Hahn. - In: *African Performance Review*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 30-47 : foto's
Abstract: This essay reports on a two-week interactive theatre workshop held with students from the South West Gauteng College, Soweto. The workshop examined the issue of ethical leadership, based on annotations in a copy of William Shakespeare's 'Complete Works' made by South African leaders during their imprisonment on Robben Island in the time of Apartheid. The annotations express the ideological or philosophical stance of these leading figures. The essay reflects on the annotations in the light of the current socio-political situation in South Africa and reports on the performance of the monologues with which the workshop concluded. [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

Unusable pasts : life-writing, literary nonfiction, and the case of Demetrios Tsafendas / Hedley Twidle. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 1-23
Abstract: On September 6, 1966, a parliamentary messenger named Demitrios Tsafendas stabbed Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd to death in full view of South Africa's all-white House of Assembly. The apartheid judiciary soon declared Tsafendas insane and without a political motive: 'a meaningless creature' who had acted on instructions from a tapeworm inside him. Often written off as a 'freakish footnote' within the liberation story, his unsettled and complex life has nonetheless compelled a wide range of literary and artistic treatments: from memoir and microhistory to avant-garde fiction and filmic montage. Concentrating on Henk Van Woerden's (auto) biography 'A Mouthful of Glass' (1998, trans. 2000) and Penny Siopis's short film 'Obscure White Messenger' (2010), the author explores what the valence is of avowedly speculative or formally experimental encounters with the archive and to trace how such a 'useless life' (in the words of a presiding judge) might disclose the uncanny remains of South African history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

West Africa

Re-imagining Bertolt Brecht, redefining British theatre : Oladipo Agboluaje's 'Mother Courage' / Samuel Kasule. - In: *African Performance Review*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 48-63
Abstract: The author examines how British playwright Oladipo Agboluaje's post-colonial reworking of 'Mother Courage' (2004) employs Brechtian characters and themes to comment on West African situations. Agboluaje's play interrogates issues of conflict, ethnic violence, corruption, migration, and the functioning of NGOs in war-torn Liberia and Sierra Leone. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zimbabwe

Responding to informality in urban Africa : street trading in Harare, Zimbabwe / Christian M. Rogerson. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2016), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 229-251 : krt
Abstract: Informality is one of the major challenges facing urban policy makers across sub-Saharan Africa. Responses to informality can be viewed along a continuum from violent repression and sustained evictions to inclusive and supportive policies. Using the example of street trading, this paper analyses planning and policy issues around the state and the informal economy in Harare, Zimbabwe. In the experience of Harare, the pursuit of targeted actions for inclusive planning designed to support communities of growing informal entrepreneurs is not on the agenda of policy makers. The historical and contemporary directions of policy responses occurring in Harare suggest an unpromising future for their city's informal entrepreneurs. It is shown that state responses to informality vacillate between actions of frontal aggression and of

unleashing bouts of forced evictions to repressive tolerance within which formalisation is increasingly promoted as a means of extracting revenue flows from already economically hard-pressed informal entrepreneurs. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-016-9273-0> (Restricted access)