

Kuure, V. 2013. 'Abandoning' farms in search of food: food remittance and household food security in Ghana. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.2, p.125-139.*, vol. 32, no. 2, p. 125-139.

Keywords: food security/Ghana/internal migration/rural households/rural poverty

Abstract: This paper examines the important place of food remittances in the context of household food security in the Upper West Region (UWR) of Ghana against a backdrop of rapid environmental change and accelerating rural poverty. Findings from in-depth interviews conducted in the UWR show a tendency toward increased dependence of rural poor families on food remittance as a strategy for coping with chronic household food insecurity amidst poverty, changing patterns of rainfall and declining soil fertility. In addition, the study also shows that while food remittance entailed spatial dispersion of the household in a context where certain household members migrate to distant agricultural-rich hinterlands, engage in migrant farming and remit agricultural produce back home, the strategy nonetheless leads to the strengthening of familial and kinship ties. The study concludes by making relevant policy recommendations that would improve household livelihood security. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Gray, R. 2013. "A lucid stream of everywhere" in Ben Okri's 'Wild' (2012) : a postmodern perspective. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.143-152.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 143-152.

Keywords: literary criticism/Nigeria/poetry/writers

Abstract: The article begins by claiming that the phrase, "a clear lucid stream of everywhere", taken from Ben Okri's 'The landscapes within' (1981), at once encapsulates the postmodern theories of complexity and relativity and evokes a cosmic dimension and a striving for 'Dasein' (authentic human existence) that inform his poetic vision in his latest collection of poetry, 'Wild' (2012). It proceeds to argue for the complexity inherent in the notion 'postmodernism', then discusses selected poems in terms of modernity's curious dilemma of "just now" negating the preceding "just now", that the French philosopher Jean-François Leotard talks of, treating recurring motifs of change, transformation and continuing presence. This includes a discussion of the two poems, dedicated to the memory of Okri's late mother and father respectively, that bookend the anthology, contextualising them within postmodernity. The article concludes by assessing the importance of Okri's collection of poems. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Maiangwa, B. 2012. "Baptism by fire": Boko Haram and the reign of terror in Nigeria. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.2, p.41-57.*, vol. 59, no. 2, p. 41-57.

Keywords: Islamic movements/Nigeria/terrorism

Abstract: The rise of Boko Haram, a radical Islamist sect, has heightened the state of insecurity in Nigeria and beyond, triggering deadly bomb attacks on police forces, government officials, places of worship, public institutions, and innocent civilians. With the violence showing no signs of abating, this paper advances two theoretical approaches - State-failure thesis and a frustration-aggression thesis - to explain the Boko Haram phenomenon in terms of its evolution, intent, enemies, and radicalization. The overarching focus of the paper, however, is on the factors that fan the flames of the terrorist insurgency, including security deficiency, endemic elite corruption and military brutality, continued economic challenges, decrepit and underdeveloped infrastructures, and inaccurate reporting. Accordingly, one way of resolving the Boko Haram impasse would be to address the causal efficacy of each of the foregoing trigger factors. It is hoped that when these issues are addressed, the likelihood that the discontented, aggrieved, and frustrated youth of northern Nigeria will gravitate toward terrorism as an option will be significantly reduced, or even eliminated. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Amati, C. 2013. "We all voted for it" : experiences of participation in community-based ecotourism from the foothills of Mt Kilimanjaro. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4,*

p.650-670: *fig., tab.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 650-670.

Keywords: community participation/ecotourism/Kenya/wildlife protection

Abstract: Kenya recognizes tourism as an important economic sector with significant potential to contribute to the national gross domestic product (GDP) and to the country's sustainable development goals. Ecotourism ideals intend to enable communities to benefit from the use of natural and cultural resources available to them by fostering sustainable socio-economic development while maintaining the integrity of those resources. The objective of this article is to explore individual and household experiences of long-term participation in Kimana Community Wildlife Sanctuary, a former flagship ecotourism initiative in Kenya. Using secondary data, in-depth interviews, a survey, and participant observation in the community hosting the sanctuary, the article describes conflicting experiences of participation, especially in the conceptualization and operation of the communal ecotourism initiative. Even though the initiative has been reported as being inclusive and profitable, the author found differentiated experiences of participation, some of which were congruent and others incongruent with the positive ecotourism outcomes previously reported for this initiative. The article advocates reflexive participation by the community together with national and local institutional changes in order to substantiate community power to impact meaningfully upon the performance of community-based ecotourism partnerships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nenge, R.T. 2013. A hermeneutical challenge in the fight against HIV and AIDS in the Johane Marange Apostolic Church. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.3, p.252-266.*, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 252-266.

Keywords: AIDS/Apostolic Church of John Maranke/marriage/women's education/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This paper addresses the unique religious beliefs and practices of a prominent church in Zimbabwe, the Johane Marange Apostolic church. The Johane Marange Apostolic Church resists internationally accepted biomedical practices and social-cultural interventions in the fight against HIV and AIDS. The church resists these practices and interventions primarily because of its traditional Biblical interpretation. This paper argues that the church's rejection of biomedicine and its promotion of deleterious marriage practices hamper Zimbabwe's fight against AIDS. It advocates for a paradigm shift in the religious beliefs and practices of the Johane Marange Apostolic church including the valuing of girls' and women's education as part of the solution to overcome AIDS. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Prowse, M. 2013. A history of tobacco production and marketing in Malawi, 1890-2010. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.691-712 : fig.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 691-712.

Keywords: economic history/government policy/Malawi/peasantry/tobacco

Abstract: During the past century tobacco production and marketing in Nyasaland (Malawi) has undergone periods of dynamism similar to changes since the early 1990s. This article highlights three recurrent patterns. First, estate owners have fostered or constrained peasant/smallholder production dependent on complementarities or competition with estates. Second, the rapid expansion of peasant/smallholder production has led to large multiplier effects in tobacco-rich districts. Third, such expansion has also led to re-regulation of the marketing of peasant/smallholder tobacco by the (colonial) state. The article concludes by assessing whether recent changes in the industry, such as district markets, contract farming with smallholders, and the importance of credence factors, have historical precedents, or are new developments in the industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Peterson del Mar, D. 2012. A pragmatic tradition: the past in Ghanaian education. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.2, p.23-38.*, vol. 59, no. 2, p. 23-38.

Keywords: Ghana/history education/social sciences/textbooks

Abstract: This paper assesses how recently published Ghanaian social studies textbooks portray Ghana's history and traditions. Three books are selected for analysis, a junior high-school text, a grade-five text, and a senior high-school text. The paper shows that the history that Ghana's students learn at school bears scant resemblance to that promulgated by many of its leading artists and intellectuals, people who have long urged Ghanaians to overcome colonialism's legacies by recapturing the cultures and traditions that colonialism condemned. Instead, the textbooks often criticize indigenous practices and praise colonialism's consequences. They judge

tradition or culture to be useful, inasmuch as they contribute to unity and development. Although this pragmatic approach to education and historical interpretation seems dismissive of Ghanaian tradition, it is in fact deeply rooted in Ghana's past. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Zimmerman, A. 2013. Africa in imperial and transnational history : multi-sited historiography and the necessity of theory. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.331-340.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 331-340.

Keywords: Africa/historiography/imperialism

Abstract: A multi-sited, but nonetheless locally grounded, transnational history breaks with older modes of imperial history that treated Africa as little more than a setting for the history of colonizers. More recently, critical approaches to imperial history have pointed to, but not adequately pursued, the treatment of colonizer and colonized as coeval subjects of history and objects of analysis. Historians of Africa and the diaspora, however, moved beyond imperial history decades ago, and these fields provide important resources and models for transnational historians. Transnational history, nonetheless, always risks reproducing the boundaries between colonizer and colonized that it seeks to overcome. The need to think outside of empire from within a world structured by empires requires that historians embrace critical theory, but in a manner consistent with the groundedness of multi-sited historiography. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Manning, P. 2013. African and world historiography. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.319-330.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 319-330.

Keywords: Africa/African studies/historiography/world

Abstract: African history and world history each became substantial fields of historical study in the aftermath of the Second World War. African history organized rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s, an era dominated by modernization-thinking. World history developed slowly until the 1990s, then quickly expanded and generated institutional homes in a time of globalization-thinking. This piece considers issues of time, scale, and scholarly diversity within the two fields. The conclusion argues that world historians should pay more attention to Africa and that African historians should do more to set the African past in a global context. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Muiu, M.w. 2013. African countries' political independence at fifty : in search of democracy, peace and social justice. *African and Asian Studies: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.331-351 : krt.*, vol. 12.

Keywords: Africa/capacity building/democracy/economic development/political change/social justice

Abstract: What lessons can we draw from the past fifty years of political independence in African countries? Which mistakes can we avoid in the future? Can there be peace without social justice? Four mistakes must be avoided if democracy, peace and social justice are to be achieved in African countries. Drawing on lessons from Central, East, North, West and Southern Africa, the author uses Fundi wa Africa a multidisciplinary approach based on a long term historical perspective to argue that individual nationhood (the first mistake) has not resulted in democracy and peace. Only Pan-Africanism (based on the needs and interests of Africans as they define them) will lead to democracy and peace. The second mistake is that leading international financial institutions (IFI) and some Africans assume that democracy has to be introduced to Africa. This assumption is based on the belief that Africans and their culture have nothing to contribute to their own development. As a result liberal democracy is promoted by these agencies as the only option available for African countries. The third mistake is the belief that a colonial state which was developed to fulfill the market and labour needs of colonial powers can lead to democracy and peace for Africans. The fourth mistake is African leaders' and their supporters' conviction that neither African intellectuals nor women have any place in African development and may only be given symbolic positions. Without economic independence, the political gains of the past fifty years will be lost. The founding fathers and mothers of Africa's freedom fought and achieved political independence, but it is up to the next generation to strive for economic empowerment. Only then will African countries cease to be homes for bankrupt ideas as they are freed from conflict and hunger. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ashcroft, B. 2013. African futures: the necessity of utopia. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.94-114.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 94-114.

Keywords: Africa/literature/world view

Abstract: This article examines the utopian vision of much African writing, as the dynamic of hope generated in anticolonial struggle continues to characterize contemporary poetry and novels. The premise is that utopia is necessary, not as mere wishful thinking but as willed action, because, according to Paul Ricoeur, utopia is the "no place", the only place from which ideology can be countered. African utopianism reconsiders the possibility of an ahistorical past, rethinks the function of memory and of time itself. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Hofmeyr, I. 2013. African history and global studies: a view from South Africa. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.341-349.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 341-349.

Keywords: Africa/African studies/historiography/South Africa/South-South relations

Abstract: Recent debates on global and world history have largely been shaped in the Euro-American academy, an arrangement that appears to deepen the growing divide between metropolitan and African universities. This article presents a more optimistic picture by considering the view from South Africa. It argues that twenty years of post-apartheid life has enabled a freer flow of people and ideas across the African continent. These new networks have sparked projects that explore inter-regional exchanges and transnational circuits within the continent. These developments coincide with the 'rise of the south' and present an opportunity for new styles of world history that take the global south as their matrix. This article examines a range of such projects, such as the Tombouctou Manuscript Project and the literary magazine 'Chimurenga', and draws out their wider significance. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mungwini, P. 2013. African modernities and the critical reappropriation of indigenous knowledges : towards a polycentric global epistemology. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.78-93.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 78-93.

Keywords: Africa/African identity/epistemology/indigenous knowledge

Abstract: The intellectual rehabilitation of African knowledge systems remains an important moral, political and epistemological project for postcolonial Africa. It entails challenging those disparaging discourses about Africa and its supposed ineptitude that served as the pretext for the questionable right of conquest. This article argues that the best way to deal with the colonial past and its painful reality is not to dwell on its ills, but to use it as a platform from which to rebuild forms of consciousness and epistemic possibilities that reaffirm African forms of knowing. This is where the critical reappropriation of indigenous epistemologies becomes important.

Reappropriation, like renaissance, considers the return to the past as a return to initiative. The aim is to attain a polycentric global epistemology in which the imperium and tyranny of Western epistemology give way to the creation of a world into which many worlds can fit. The promise of a genuine African modernity is not found in a life of mimesis, but in the ability to reappropriate indigenous forms of knowledge capable of providing alternative interpretive and normative frameworks upon which the epistemic liberation of Africa can be grounded. Bibliogr., sum.

[Journal abstract]

Heaton, M.M. 2013. Aliens in the asylum: immigration and madness in Gold Coast. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.373-391.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 373-391.

Keywords: Africans/colonial period/Ghana/immigrants/medical history/psychiatry

Abstract: This article examines the experiences of immigrants from British and French West African colonies in the Accra lunatic asylum in the first half of the twentieth century. Placing particular emphasis on how immigrants got into and out of the asylum, the article argues that immigrants were marginalized and manipulated by colonial psychiatric institutions to a greater extent than non-migrant colonial subjects in Gold Coast (present-day Ghana). In making this argument, the article argues for the value of adding colonial origin and subjecthood to the racial and gendered perspectives that have dominated the history of health and medicine in Africa to date. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Blanchy, S. 2013. Beyond 'Great Marriage' : collective involvement, personal achievement and social change in Ngazidja (Comoros). *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.569-587 : fig.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 569-587.

Keywords: age grade systems/Comoros/marriage rites/matriarchy/social change/towns

Abstract: The sumptuous 'Great Marriage' celebration in Ngazidja, Comoros, is a dynamic social practice, but it is criticized today as counterproductive for development and a burden on individual life. How can the continuing success of the 'Great Marriage' be explained in an era of monetization, Western education, Islamic contestation, and globalization? This paper argues that a close examination of what lies behind the practice is needed to understand its individual and social meaning. The 'Great Marriage' is the most salient part of an age system, in which collective commitment to matrilineal groups and individual achievement are managed simultaneously, and gendered conception of personhood and of human temporality are put into action. Grounded in historical hierarchies, these institutions change under various influences without abandoning the core values on which they are based, which explains their enduring success. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Hoppers, C.O. 2013. Beyond human rights - confronting atrocity with healing and reconciliation : merging African perspectives in a globalising world. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.59-77.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 59-77.

Keywords: Africa/conflict resolution/human rights/philosophy/South Africa/values

Abstract: By scrutinizing the concept of 'values', the 'human rights' framework and discourse, and setting them against the backdrop of the historical violences and atrocities Africa has suffered, this article calls for a maturity of dialogue (epistemologically) with the excised, which should set the stage for an inclusive global order. The author stresses the need to highlight and recognize the existence of African perspectives that have accompanied successive global policies and international imperatives. He argues that from African knowledge systems, clues and tools can be found - epistemological, conceptual and methodological - to take us where contemporary academic and policy imperatives rooted in Western canons cannot. The article takes human rights as a case in point. Compared with international human rights law, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights represents a clear break with numerous dichotomies inherent in Western-dominated discourse. Post-apartheid South Africa followed a unique 'third way' drawing directly from African philosophy known as 'ubuntu'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nikoi, E. & Anthamatten, P. 2014. Childhood anaemia in Ghana: an examination of associated socioeconomic and health factors. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.19-35 : krt., tab.*, vol. 33.

Keywords: child health/Ghana/haematologic diseases

Abstract: Anaemia is a significant public health issue in many low-income countries, yet little systematic work has examined associated socioeconomic and health factors beyond clinical research. The present study examines the effects of the characteristics of individual children, their mothers and households on anaemia prevalence among Ghanaian children under age five. A generalized linear mixed regression model is applied to data derived from the 2008 MEASURE Demographic and Health Survey in Ghana to estimate fixed and random effects of associated variables on anaemia. Significantly associated factors include child's age, sex, and fever status in the two weeks preceding the survey, mother's body mass index, haemoglobin level, health insurance coverage, mother's education and household wealth status. Factors not significantly associated include whether children received iron supplements, slept under a mosquito bed net and the type of mosquito bed net utilized. Childhood anaemia is related to personal, social and environmental factors. Developing sound policy to address this health problem will require additional research to understand the ways in which these factors are related. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Gebrehiwot, T. & Veen, A.v.d. 2013. Climate change vulnerability in Ethiopia : disaggregation of Tigray Region. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.607-629 : fig., tab.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 607-629.

Keywords: climate change/Ethiopia/farmers/regional disparity/social conditions/Tigre

Abstract: Climate change and variability severely affect rural livelihoods and agricultural productivity, and they are causes of stress with which rural households have to cope. This paper investigates farming communities' vulnerability to climate change and climate variability across 34 agricultural-based districts in Tigray, northern Ethiopia. It considers 24 biophysical and socio-economic indicators to reflect the three components of climate change vulnerability: exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. A framework is used that combines exposure and sensitivity to produce potential impact, which is then compared with adaptive capacity in order to yield an overall measure of vulnerability. The classic statistical technique of factor analysis is applied to generate weights for the different indicators and an overall vulnerability index is constructed for the 34 rural districts. The analysis reveals that the districts deemed to be most vulnerable to climate change and variability overlap with the most vulnerable populations. The most exposed farming communities show a relatively low capacity for adaptation. The study further shows that vulnerability to climate change and variability is basically linked to social and economic developments. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Riley, L. & Legwegoh, A. 2014. Comparative urban food geographies in Blantyre and Gaborone. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.52-66 : krt., tab., vol. 33.*

Keywords: Botswana/food security/food supply/Malawi/urban households

Abstract: The geographical diversity of African cities creates context-specific strengths and weaknesses in household food security that come to light in the comparative case study presented in this paper. A recent survey of low-income households in 11 southern African cities found a much higher rate of food security in Blantyre (48%) relative to Gaborone (18%), which was a surprising finding considering Blantyre's lower 'development' status in terms of urban infrastructure, economic opportunities and urban planning. A comparison of the relative scales at which the food production and distribution networks operate to feed each of the cities offers some insight into why Gaborone's 'development' is paradoxically linked to the higher level in food insecurity among its low-income households. The majority of households in the Blantyre survey produced some of their own food and usually purchased food from informal markets; by contrast, most of the food in Gaborone is produced outside of the country and accessed through international supermarket chains. The comparison of these cities, typical of the urban extremes in southern Africa, throws into bold relief the importance of scale for theorizing urban food security in the Global South. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ElHadary, Y.A.E. & Obeng-Odoom, F. 2012. Conventions, changes, and contradictions in land governance in Africa: the story of land grabbing in North Sudan and Ghana. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.2, p.59-78., vol. 59, no. 2, p. 59-78.*

Keywords: Ghana/land acquisition/land reform/land tenure/Sudan

Abstract: Land-tenure systems in Africa are undergoing directed transformation which is widely believed to promote secure tenure, increase access to credit, and reduce poverty levels. Critics claim that the process is mainly designed to benefit transnational corporations that grab land from local people and convert it from farmland to investment land. Using North Sudan and Ghana as case-study areas and drawing on multiple sources of evidence, including official policy documents, land acts, and existing court cases, this paper examines the nature of land tenurial systems, explores their changing character, and identifies the tensions and contradictions within the systems and the processes of change. It finds little support for the official rhetoric that the transformation in land-tenure systems leads to secure tenure, but mixed results for the claim that the process creates avenues for obtaining credit. Furthermore, at least in North Sudan and Ghana, the State grabs land and sells it to amass wealth and power under the guise of compulsorily acquiring land in the public interest and for title registration. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Cook, C.R. 2013. Coverage of African conflicts in the American media : filtering out the logic of plunder. *African and Asian Studies: (2013), vol. 12, no.4, p.373-390., vol. 12, no. 4, p. 373-390.*

Keywords: Africa/civil wars/Liberia/mass media/political economy

Abstract: Through an analysis of the Liberian Civil War the author argues that elite media and foreign policy decision makers share a classical set of assumptions about conflicts in the

developing world that he calls Westphalian. This paradigm privileges the Eurocentric nation state and its notions of power, ideology, and violence while intentionally or not, falsely reinforcing the rigid separation of government from the private economic sphere. In the end, this Westphalian lens of power obscures the new faces of transnational conflict networks and the importance of economic sub-State actors in creating violence based purely on economic motivations and greed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Emmanuel, N.G. 2013. Democratization in Malawi : responding to international and domestic pressures. *African and Asian Studies: (2013), vol.12, no.4, p.415-434 : fig., graf., tab.,* vol. 12, no. 4, p. 415-434.

Keywords: democratization/economic sanctions/Malawi/multilateral aid/political change

Abstract: Donors hope that their foreign aid can be influential, far beyond the development projects that they fund. Frequently, aid providers attach political conditions to their monies in the hope that these demands can serve as catalysts to improve the governance in the recipient. This is called a political conditionality approach. Few countries have felt the weight of conditionality as much as Malawi did in the 1990s. Here, donors were able to use aid sanctions to successfully encourage democratization, while strengthening the demands of domestic opposition forces. This paper argues that three factors were critical in this process: 1) aid dependency, 2) donor coordination, and 3) a strong and persistent domestic opposition. With their combined weight, foreign donors and Malawian civil society were able to change the tide in this once highly authoritarian country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Perks, R. 2013. Digging into the past : critical reflections on Rwanda's pursuit for a domestic mineral economy. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.732-750.,* vol. 7, no. 4, p. 732-750.

Keywords: conflict/economic conditions/Great Lakes region/mineral resources/mining/Rwanda

Abstract: Since 2009, mineral development and trade strategies in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa have been tied more closely to security than to economic development agendas. This shift has resulted largely from the emergence in 2009 of a "conflict minerals" label coined by Western advocacy organizations, aimed at limiting armed groups access to mineral resources. The "conflict minerals" debate perpetuates a dual single-story narrative to do with mining, namely: firstly, the single story of the region, one in which minerals, particularly those from artisanal and small-scale mining, are a source of capital for armed conflict and outside state building; and secondly, the single story of Rwanda, one in which the country compensates for its lack of significant mineral wealth by sourcing from neighbouring countries. This article looks at Rwandan mining history prior to the genocide, and reforms since 2000, challenging the dual single-story narrative, and showing how a focus on the security imperative to delink mining from conflict poses severe limitations to the long-term growth of these economies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Boateng, G.O. 2014. Examining the correlates of gender equality and the empowerment of married women in Zambia. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.1-18 : tab.,* vol. 33, no. 1, p. 1-18.

Keywords: gender relations/households/married women/Zambia

Abstract: This paper is an analysis of the factors that predict the involvement of women in decision-making within households in Zambia. It is a study at the micro-level of some of the indicators used in calculating the Gender Status Index, which reflects women empowerment and gender equality. Using the 2007 Zambia Demographic Health Survey and complementary log-log models, the study investigates the determinants of women empowerment and gender equality. At the multivariate level, wealth, education, and employment significantly influence women's involvement in household decision-making. Older women were however, more likely to be involved in decision-making concerning daily household purchases. Interestingly, married women from the Northwestern and Western parts of the country were more likely to engage in a patriarchal bargain and negotiate spaces of power and decision-making than those from the Lusaka province (the capital). These findings will be beneficial for programme and policy formulation with regard to women empowerment and gender equality in Zambia. Women's

involvement in decision-making with their partners and within the household will spill over into their integration and representation on civil-political platforms, with a potential to increase productivity and improve development outcomes in context. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hershey, M. 2013. Explaining the non-governmental organization (NGO) boom : the case of HIV/AIDS NGOs in Kenya. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.671-690 : fig.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 671-690.

Keywords: AIDS/government policy/Kenya/NGO/State-society relationship

Abstract: In the past two decades, Kenya has witnessed the rapid and unprecedented growth of local, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within its borders. This trend reflects similar NGO sector growth throughout the developing world. Scholars have attributed the growth of these key civil society actors to an increasingly neoliberal orientation among international donors, an ideology which favors non-state service providers. Yet less research has been done on the state-level reasons for NGO sector growth. This article asks why the NGO sector has grown so rapidly in Kenya. Drawing on the example of HIV/AIDS-focused NGOs, an historical analysis of the proliferation of these organizations is offered. It is found that donor pressures to democratize helped lead to an environment that prompted NGO growth. It is then argued that the Kenyan government's failure to respond quickly to the HIV/AIDS crisis created the political space necessary for local NGOs to establish and grow. Also, democratic reforms increased civil liberties and reduced state harassment of NGOs. At the same time, the New Policy Agenda (NPA) adopted by major international donors led to increased funding opportunities for NGOs. The article contributes to the understanding of civil society development in Kenya by demonstrating that both international and domestic factors worked together to lay the groundwork for Kenya's active community of HIV/AIDS NGOs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nhamo, G. 2013. Green economy readiness in South Africa : a focus on the national sphere of government. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.115-142 : fig., graf., tab.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 115-142.

Keywords: environmental economics/government policy/South Africa/sustainable development

Abstract: Following deliberations to and from Rio+20, the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, there is no doubt the world is set to undertake green economy as a means to attaining sustainable development, poverty eradication, job creation and equity. At the heart of the green economy is the need to address negative impacts associated with climate change. The question this article addresses is to what extent South Africa is green economy ready. Focusing on the national sphere of government, the article concludes that the country has moved swiftly in addressing key readiness parameters, including high-level commitment and stakeholder buy-in, enhancing institutional set-up, developing the necessary legislation, establishing funding mechanisms and having programmes running on the ground. However, more work is still needed in areas such as continued domestication of the understanding on green economy, addressing weak individual and institutional capacity, increasing funding, proliferation of policies, matching national to global interests on green economy, and the role of higher (including further) education. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Gutto, S.B.O. 2013. In search of real justice for Africa and Africans, and her/their descendants in a world of justice, injustices and impunity. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.30-45.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 30-45.

Keywords: Africa/history/offences against human rights/reparations

Abstract: This article addresses the question of whether African peoples demand justice for the wrongs committed against Africa and its peoples over the last 500 years, or whether Africa and African peoples accept complicity in the global impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of those injustices. The author argues that acknowledging the wrongs of the past and making symbolic reparative actions for those wrongs are essential for ensuring that the pursuit for a better world of justice is not built on top of underlying sinkholes and on the waste dumps of past injustices. Critical breakthroughs, such as the commitment enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union (2000), on crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide and the prohibition of unconstitutional change of government, must be pursued to their logical conclusion. To do so

requires an understanding of where Africans, in their relationship with peoples in the rest of the world, are coming from. Smaller parts of the world have experienced similar heinous injustices with impunity, and Africa's pursuit of real justice also applies to those States and their peoples. Corrective or reparative justice is needed to clear the path for the meaningful and honest promotion of real global justice in the making of the future. It is imperative that the making of the African Renaissance confront real global justice for the sake of the past, the present and the future. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Opitz, C., Fjelde, H., & Höglund, K. 2013. Including peace : the influence of electoral management bodies on electoral violence. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.713-731.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 713-731.

Keywords: election management bodies/elections/Ethiopia/Malawi/political violence/Zanzibar
Abstract: What accounts for the difference between peaceful and violent elections in semi-authoritarian countries? This article analyses the influence of electoral management bodies (EMBs) on the likelihood of widespread violence triggered by opposition protest during election times. It is argued that by establishing inclusive and collaborative relationships through which political actors can jointly negotiate important electoral issues, EMBs influence the incentive structure of the major stakeholders in favour of non-violent strategies. The relationship is explored by comparing elections in Malawi (2004), Ethiopia (2005) and Zanzibar (2005). The analysis supports the idea that inclusive EMBs, rather than legal independence, are critical to guarantee the influence of the opposition in order to address both their interests and their mistrust of electoral politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Hope, K.R. 2014. Informal economic activity in Kenya: benefits and drawbacks. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.67-80 : fig.*, vol. 33, no. 1, p. 67-80.

Keywords: informal sector/Kenya

Abstract: The informal economy now constitutes an important component in the economic activities and process of development in Kenya. Although its relative importance was minimized in the past, the informal economy continues to thrive in Kenya and the rest of Africa. In this work, the informal economy ('Jua Kali' sector) is defined as consisting of those economic activities, units, enterprises and workers (both professionals and non-professionals) who engage in commercial activities outside of the realm of the 'formally' established mechanisms for the conduct of such activities and are therefore not regulated or protected by the State. It includes all forms of unregistered or unincorporated small-scale productive, vending, financial and service activities, and is also comprised of all forms of employment without secure contracts, worker benefits or social protection both inside and outside informal enterprises. The article discusses and analyses the nature, impact, benefits and drawbacks of informal economic activity in Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ndlovu, M. 2013. Living in the Marikana world : the state, capital and society. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.46-58.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 46-58.

Keywords: miners/political repression/postcolonialism/South Africa/strikes/violence

Abstract: In this article the author argues that the 'Marikana massacre' of 16 August 2012 at Lonmin mine near Rustenburg in the North-West province of South Africa, in which the South African police shot dead 34 mineworkers for protesting against low wages and other unbearable employment and/or living conditions, cannot be understood as merely an accidental event. This article is a decolonial critique on the Marikana massacre and seeks to explain how the modern world system, since its advent in 1492 as global power structure, has been producing a series of 'Marikana-like' conditions and events on the part of the non-Western subject that underlies its hierarchical arrangement. The article's point of departure is that rather than understand the Marikana massacre as a unique event or accident, it can better be characterized as a sign of the non-Western subject's subjection to Western-centred modernity. The article explicates how the modern South African State and capital are part of the same 'colonial power matrix' (A. Quijano 2000), hence the two were bound to be on the same side against labour during the Marikana massacre. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Pearson, G. 2013. Making a livelihood at the fish-landing site : exploring the pursuit of economic independence amongst Ugandan women. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.751-765.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 751-765.

Keywords: fisheries/gender relations/livelihoods/Uganda/women

Abstract: Qualitative life history data were used to explore the experiences of women who live at five fish-landing sites on Lake Victoria, Uganda. The authors explore what economic and social opportunities women have in order to try to understand why some women are more vulnerable to violence and other risks than others and why some women are able to create successful enterprises while others struggle to make a living. The ability of women to create a viable livelihood at the landing sites was influenced by a wide variety of factors. Women who had or were able to access capital when they arrived at the landing site to set up their own enterprise had a significant advantage over those who did not, particularly in avoiding establishing sexual relationships in order to get support. Being able to establish their own business enabled women to avoid lower paid and more risky work such as fish processing and selling or working in bars. The development of landing sites and the leisure industry may be having an impact on how women earn money at the landing sites, with the most desirable economic opportunities not necessarily being connected directly to fishing. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Webel, M. 2013. Medical auxiliaries and the negotiation of public health in colonial north-western Tanzania. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.393-416.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 393-416.

Keywords: colonial administration/Haya/health personnel/health policy/Kiziba polity/Tanzania/trypanosomiasis

Abstract: This article investigates the development and employment of African medical auxiliaries during the German campaign against sleeping sickness in colonial north-western Tanzania. A case study from the kingdom of Kiziba demonstrates how widespread illness and colonial public health interventions intersected with broader political and social change in the early twentieth century. Ziba auxiliaries known as gland-feelers operated within overlapping social and occupational contexts as colonial intermediaries, royal emissaries, and familiar local men. The changing fortunes of the campaign and its auxiliaries illustrate how new public health interventions became a means for the kingdom's population to engage with or avoid both royal and colonial power. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Drah, B. 2012. Orphans in sub-Saharan Africa: the crisis, the interventions, and the anthropologist. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.2, p.3-21.*, vol. 59, no. 2, p. 3-21.

Keywords: anthropological research/foster care/orphans/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: With fourteen million children orphaned because of AIDS, sub-Saharan Africa is facing an unprecedented crisis. Response to this crisis has focused mainly on mobilizing and distributing material resources to households with orphans. Only a few anthropologists have interrogated the frameworks and values on which the projects for orphans are based. In this paper, the author analyses trends in foster-care research in Africa and suggests that current ethnographic data on foster-care practices do not adequately reflect the changing context of fostering in Africa. There are knowledge gaps in four critical areas: collaboration between external partners and the local community; the role of older women as opposed to men in foster care; the context of orphan caregiving; and the measurement of orphan care. It is only when new data are generated that effective and culturally sensitive programmes for orphans and the people who are directly responsible for their well-being can be developed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Yeboah, I.E.A., Codjoe, S.N.A., & Maingi, J.K. 2013. Producing an urban system for the spatial development of Ghana: lessons for sub-Saharan Africa. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.2, p.140-156 : krt., tab.*, vol. 32.

Keywords: Ghana/towns/urban areas/urban development/urban planning

Abstract: This paper illustrates the power of geography in solving spatial problems. The authors demonstrate how an urban system can be produced to meet spatial development objectives stated in Ghana's nascent National Urban Policy. Even though the growth pole, functional, territorial and economy of affection approaches have been used to theorize the role of towns, the authors conceptualize the role of towns in the development process as arenas for providing

services, infrastructure, livelihoods, housing, governance and environmental protection. Urban systems are therefore produced to meet development objectives which are often spelled out in development plans or societal imperatives. The authors identify the current functional structure of Ghana's urban system based on their conceptualization of the role of towns. This is followed by a determination of functional gaps and weaknesses in the country's urban system. The authors then offer ways of filling the gaps and strengthening weaknesses in the country's urban system in the light of objectives of the proposed NUP. They conclude the paper with general lessons for sub-Saharan African countries. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Sambu, D.K. & Tarhule, A. 2013. Progress of water service providers in meeting Millennium Development Goals in Kenya. *African Geographical Review: (2013), vol.32, no.2, p.105-124 : graf., tab.*, vol. 32, no. 2, p. 105-124.

Keywords: evaluation/Kenya/private enterprises/water supply

Abstract: Over the past decade, the Kenyan Government has undertaken several water sector reforms in an attempt to increase water access. The most recent of these reforms (2002) was the privatization of water through the creation of autonomous Water Service Providers (WSPs). Among other things, that reform was sold as necessary to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with respect to water and sanitation. This paper uses Data Envelopment Analysis to evaluate the progress of the WSPs towards achieving the MDGs by 2015. Based on data availability and reliability, 44 WSP were selected and analysed on various efficiency measures, including technical efficiency and scale efficiency. The findings reveal that none of the WSPs is likely to meet the MDGs. Over 50 percent of small WSPs have achieved less than 30 percent of targets considered necessary for achieving the MDGs. The authors propose the use of peer benchmarks as a way of mitigating poor performance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Lemarchand, R. 2013. Reflections on the recent historiography of eastern Congo. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.417-437.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 417-437.

Keywords: Democratic Republic of Congo/historiography/research/violence

Abstract: Considering the scale of violence that has accompanied the crisis in eastern Congo, the avalanche of academic writings on the subject is hardly surprising. Whether it helps us better understand the region's tortured history is a matter of opinion. This critical article grapples with the contributions of the recent literature on what has been described as the deadliest conflict since the Second World War. The aim, in brief, is to reflect on the historical context of the crisis, examine its relation to the politics of neighbouring states, identify and assess the theoretical vantage points from which it has been approached, and, in conclusion, sketch out promising new directions for further research by social scientists. A unifying question that runs throughout the recent literature on the eastern Congo is how might a functioning State be restored or how might civil society organizations serve as alternatives to such a State but there is little unanimity in the answers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Chama, B. 2012. Satirical censorship in press practice in Zambia: the case of newspaper journalist Roy Clarke. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.2, p.81-90.*, vol. 59, no. 2, p. 81-90.

Keywords: censorship/press/satire/Zambia

Abstract: The press landscape in Zambia is characterized by archaic and retrogressive laws that authorities use to suppress opposing views. This article looks at satire in Zambia's press within the broader context of journalism practice. Then it presents the case of satirist Roy Clarke, a British national but permanent resident in Zambia, who started writing satire for 'The Post', Zambia's commercial daily tabloid, in 1997. In January 2004, authorities attempted to deport Clarke after he had compared them to animals. The incident, despite having happened a few years before, had lasting implications on freedom of the press and illuminated continuous authoritarian and democratic tendencies on satire. The article critically analyses the circumstances of the case and how it collapsed. The deportation was ruled unconstitutional by the High Court judge and when the government took the case to the Supreme Court, it was dismissed, setting a precedent for the future of creative press practitioners. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Pullanikkatil, D. 2014. Schistosomiasis prevalence in Zomba, Southern Malawi. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.36-51 : ill., tab.*, vol. 33, no. 1, p. 36-51.

Keywords: economic models/schistosomiasis/Zambia

Abstract: A large proportion of Malawi's more than 13 million people live in rural areas where major livelihood activities include subsistence farming, irrigation and fishing. Therefore the villagers have contact with water, which exposes them to schistosomes. In this case study, surveys and parasitological investigations were conducted to determine the prevalence of schistosomiasis and to explore the relationship between disease prevalence and selected qualitative variables in five villages located in Zomba District in Lake Chilwa Basin. The study revealed a high prevalence, ranging from 23% in Mchemba village to 49% in Mukhweya village. Children, 6-15 years old, were the most heavily infested (40%), and the 0-5 years group the least. A high prevalence was observed among school children (39%), and occupations such as irrigated farming (26%) and fishing (24%). Analyses at the 0.05 -level revealed statistically significant associations between schistosomiasis prevalence and village of residence, age group and occupation type, but there was insufficient evidence to suggest a significant relationship with gender. Based on these findings, targeted awareness and mass treatment programmes were implemented in all the villages, and 9085 people were treated. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Zambakari, C. 2013. South Sudan and the nation-building project : lessons and challenges. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies: (2013), vol.8, no.1, p.5-29 : tab.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 5-29.

Keywords: nation building/political history/political violence/South Sudan

Abstract: After the referendum in southern Sudan in January 2011 on the self-determination of the region, the Republic of South Sudan was inaugurated on 9 July 2011. The challenge that lies ahead for the new republic is to reform the colonial State inherited at independence, build a more inclusive political community that effectively manages diversity, upholds the rule of law and practises democracy in governance. This article contributes to the development of the New Sudan Framework, an alternative solution to the intractable conflict in Sudan and a model for solving the problems of political violence in Africa. In the first section the author argues that the current rise in ethnic violence across South Sudan and the border regions is due to the failure to reform the colonial State inherited from Great Britain in the late 20th century. Violence in the disputed regions is analyzed to illustrate the dilemma that faces both North and South Sudan in a post-referendum era. Lastly, the author argues that the way out of the current predicament in the disputed regions and the way to build a more inclusive political community in the North and South that respects unity in diversity is contained in the conceptual framework known as the New Sudan, which was articulated by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Leonardi, C. 2013. South Sudanese Arabic and the negotiation of the local State, c. 1840-2011. *Journal of African History: (2013), vol.54, no.3, p.351-372.*, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 351-372.

Keywords: Arabic language/Creole languages/language history/language usage/South Sudan/State formation

Abstract: This article explores the history of the creole South Sudanese Arabic language from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. It analyses the historical evidence of language use in the light of insights drawn from linguistic studies of creolisation to argue that South Sudanese Arabic became an innovative and necessary means of communication among multiple actors within new fields of interaction. The article argues that these fields of interaction were both the product and the arena of local State formation. Rather than marking the boundary of the State, the spread of this creole language indicates the enlarging arenas of participation in the local State. The development and use of South Sudanese Arabic as an unofficial lingua franca of local government, trade, and urbanisation demonstrates that communication and negotiation among local actors has been central to the long-term processes of State formation in South Sudan. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Harries, J. 2013. The glaring gap, anthropology, religion, and Christianity in African development. *Exchange: (2013), vol.42, no.3, p.232-251.*, vol. 42, no. 3, p. 232-251.

Keywords: Africa/anthropology/Christianity/development/languages of instruction

Abstract: Careful reading of studies on language of education in Africa reveals a gaping gap in comprehension. A careful study of the history and practice of anthropology reveals a covert concealing of large arenas of knowledge about African societies from view. The above gaps in understanding result in debate on African development frequently ignoring 'religion'. African development seems not to be progressing on its own; great ideas on development rooted in western thinking typically collapse when handed over to African management. This article considers how the above 'gaps' in anthropology and linguistic studies have contributed to the dummification of academia that has in turn handicapped Africa. It considers a new engagement with 'religion', especially Christianity, as the way forward. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Sentime, K. 2014. The impact of legislative framework governing waste management and collection in South Africa. *African Geographical Review: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.81-93 : tab.*, vol. 33, no. 1, p. 81-93.

Keywords: informal sector/legislation/South Africa/waste management

Abstract: The legislative framework governing waste management defines the state as the key player and does not recognize informal waste collection in South Africa. There is inconsistency between this framework and the practice on the ground regarding waste collection. While the framework puts the state at the centre, the reality on the ground is that of the lack of specific policy directed at waste recycling. Thus, this gap which was supposed to be overcome by the state has been filled by an informal waste collection enterprise. This paper carries out a critical review of the legislative framework and reveals how it fails to take into account the reality of informal waste collectors who need to be empowered and formalized as they cover for the limits and failures of the state in Greater Johannesburg. The data for this research were collected through questionnaire survey, focus group discussion as well as interview in order to understand informal waste collectors' social profile, types of waste collected, recycling approaches, challenges facing them as well as their spending patterns. The results show informal waste collectors in Braamfontein, Killarney and Newtown suburb of Johannesburg, who originated locally from South Africa and from other neighbouring countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The types of waste collected include: metal, plastic and glass as well as paper, but this varied from one area to another. The findings here are consistent with research elsewhere which shows that if well organized and supported by government and other stakeholders, waste collection and management can contribute positively in many aspects including jobs creation, poverty reduction, conserve natural resources and protect the environment as well as in empowering grassroots investment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kibreab, G. 2013. The national service/Warsai-Yikealo Development Campaign and forced migration in post-independence Eritrea. *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.630-649 : graf., tab.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 630-649.

Keywords: civic service/conscientious objectors/Eritrea/military service/refugees

Abstract: When the Eritrean war of independence (1961-1991) that forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee in search of international protection came to a victorious end in May 1991, the general expectation was that this would decisively eliminate the factors that prompt people to flee in search of international protection. Paradoxically, the achievement of independence has failed to stem the flow. Since 2002, hundreds of thousands of young men and women have been fleeing the country to seek asylum first in Sudan and Ethiopia and subsequently in the rest of the world. The data on which this study is based was gathered using snowball sampling, focus group interviews and key informants in Sudan, Ethiopia, the UK, Switzerland, Norway, South Africa, Kenya and Sweden, and supplemented by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other secondary sources. Although it is acknowledged that forced migration is the result of inextricably entwined multiple factors, the question addressed in the article is the extent to which the large-scale displacement that has been taking place in the post-independence period is the consequence of the detrimental effects of the universal, compulsory national service (NS) and its concomitant, the Warsai-Yikealo Development Campaign (WYDC, which requires conscripts to serve the country indefinitely) on the 'ageglot' (servers) and their families. It is argued that the most important drivers of forced migration in post-independence Eritrea have

been the harmful effects of the universal and the indefinite NS and the WYDC on the livelihoods and well being of servers and their families. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Sackeyfio, N. 2012. The politics of land and urban space in colonial Africa. *History in Africa: (2012), vol.39, p.293-329.*, vol. 39, p. 293-329.

Keywords: colonial policy/Ga/Ghana/land conflicts/land law/property

Abstract: The year 1874, when the British declared the Gold Coast (Ghana) a Crown colony, marked the beginning of Accra's transformation into a colonial city and with it the dramatic transformation of the Ga people's sociopolitical and economic structures. From the last decades of the 19th century, the Ga inhabitants of Accra adapted their institutions and used them to interact with British law and government structures, creating a new blend that made Accra a thriving colonial city. This article focuses on the colonial land ordinances and laws of the late 19th and early 20th century which changed the meaning of property in the colony. These laws and African responses to them illustrate the ways in which property took on a new meaning for a variety of groups. The article explains why litigation and the production of land claims became a central feature of land affairs in Accra. The language of property rights drove the idea of property as a commodity and represented one of the most significant material and conceptual shifts in the Gold Coast during the first half of the 20th century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Declich, F. 2013. Transmission of Muslim practices and women's agency in Ibo Island and Pemba (Mozambique). *Journal of Eastern African Studies: (2013), vol.7, no.4, p.588-606.*, vol. 7, no. 4, p. 588-606.

Keywords: Indian Ocean islands/Islamic culture/Mozambique/Muslim brotherhoods/social change/ulema/women

Abstract: Ibo and the entire group of the Querimbas Islands have been among the crucial natural harboring areas of the Mozambican northern coast. The main islands have been meeting points for people and traders from many countries within the Indian Ocean and a place where Islam has flourished since at least the 16th century. Nowadays in Ibo, Quranic school education is also offered by women teachers who, as well as men, perform Muslim celebrations typical of the locally present brotherhoods. This paper analyzes the present trend in Muslim practices on Ibo Island and Pemba town and the relevant role women played and are playing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]