

Journal articles with abstract – week 11 2014

McCullers, M. 2013. 'The time of the United Nations in South West Africa is near' : local drama and global politics in apartheid-Era Hereroland. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.371-389.*, 39, (2) 371-389 Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: Herero/international politics/Namibia/succession/traditional rulers

Abstract: By examining a local succession dispute in Waterberg East Native Reserve in apartheid-era Namibia, this article explores how rural Herero communities experienced and interpreted debates surrounding decolonisation and apartheid through the context of local politics. Events in Waterberg East illustrate the ways in which rural communities employed historical discourses surrounding claims to land and authority, to translate these regional and global controversies into the parochial sphere, in order to negotiate questions of ethnic identity, sovereignty, and the future of the territory. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Lugaziya, M.J. 2012. Addressing prison conditions in Southern Africa from a human rights perspective : the case of Tanzania. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.691-714 : tab., 5, (3) 691-714* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: imprisonment/living conditions/offences against human rights/prisons/Tanzania

Abstract: This paper looks at the causes and effects of over-crowding in Tanzania's prisons. It is argued that over-crowding, which denies prisoners adequate food, clothing, bedding, and recreation, infringes on the human rights of prisoners. Although Tanzania has committed itself to improving conditions in prisons, that in itself has not been enough. It is only a sign that Tanzania has joined the community of nations which have promised to address the plight of prisoners, but the author suggests that it is not taking the situation seriously enough. The paper begins with a description of the origins of imprisonment in Africa in general and the political role of prisons in post-independence Africa, followed by current prison conditions in Southern Africa and an assessment of the application of international standards by the courts. The author puts forward ways to adopt alternative sentencing methods, outlining the case of Tanzania, analysing its prisons and the conditions therein, as well as examining legislation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Mijiyawa, A.G. 2013. Africa's recent economic growth : what are the contributing factors? *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.289-302 : tab., 25, (3) 289-302* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: Africa/econometrics/economic development

Abstract: This paper analyses the characteristics of the recent African economic growth. The data reveal that during the period 1995-2005, Africa caught up with East Asia in terms of economic growth and investment. However, East Asia has improved its advantage on Africa in terms of GDP per capita and growth fundamentals. African economic growth rate was 2.2 percentage points higher during the period 1995-2005 compared to the period 1975-94. However, between the two periods, only primary education, exports and urbanization have significantly increased in Africa. The other growth determinants have either slightly deteriorated or remained stagnant. The results of growth regressions over the period 1995-2005 indicate that investment, private sector access to credit, government effectiveness, exports and the share of agriculture value added in GDP are significantly linked with economic growth. Thus, compared to the statistical analysis, growth regressions suggest that most of the variables which have significantly contributed to growth recovery are not those variables which have positively evolved in Africa. The good news is that African economies have grown recently without changing many growth fundamentals. The bad news is that the recent African growth recovery may not be sustainable if efforts are not focused on the right growth fundamentals. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Massó Guijarro, E. 2013. An independent Caprivi : a madness of the few, a partial collective yearning or a realistic possibility? Citizen perspectives on Caprivian secession. *Journal of*

Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.337-352., 39, (2) 337-352 Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: ethnic identity/Namibia/separatism

Abstract: The case of Caprivi in Namibia represents an example of independence movements operating within the (multi-)national states in the contemporary Southern Africa. An armed secessionist uprising in August 1999, although quickly stifled by the Namibian government, revealed the singular historical roots of this movement, as well as a presently widespread popular feeling of discontent and aspiration for separate Caprivian citizenship. This article explores some key visions of the local population's experience of their membership of the Namibian state and seeks to explore the possibility - real or not - of an independent Caprivi equipped with a shared ethnic identity. The aim is to address (at least partially) the gap found in research scholarship about Caprivian secession in terms of the views and preferences of the Caprivian population itself. On the basis of ethnographic field research, it has been possible to explore popular perceptions of the events of 1999, the idea of independence, and the general feeling of neglect by the Namibian government. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Fadiran, G.O. & Edun, A. 2013. An overview of the repo rate in an inflation targeting economy. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.621-635 ; graf., tab., 25, (4) 621-635* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: central banks/monetary policy/South Africa

Abstract: This paper compares the use of the repo rate instrument in South Africa during a pre-repo and a repo period by trending and comparing the interest rate fluctuations between 1990-1998 (pre-repo, until March 1998) and 1998-2010 (repo, after March 1998). Using a structural vector autoregressive (SVAR) econometric method to determine the relationship between the repo rate and other selected key macroeconomic variables in South Africa, an improved monetary efficiency was found during the repo period, which can be attributed to the use of an inflation-targeting framework. This is important as it provides a guide to policymakers on how effective the current monetary tool is, and how efficient the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) is in influencing the interbank rate, retail rates and inflation during selective periods. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ahmed, H.M.M. 2013. Barriers to family planning in Sudan : results from a survey in White Nile, Kassala and Al-Gadarif, 2008. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.499-512 : tab., 25, (4) 499-512* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: contraception/family planning/Sudan

Abstract: Barriers to family planning are examined in three states in Sudan: White Nile, Kassala and Al-Gadarif. The study adopted a two-stage cluster sampling design with calculated sample size of 520 households. Data on households' characteristics as well as the background characteristics of ever married women regarding reproductive health, their knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning, was collected. Both descriptive and analytical statistics were used to examine the factors influencing use of family planning methods. Analytical analysis showed that respondents being satisfied with family planning methods, being wealthy, husband's knowledge about contraceptives and spousal discussions on family planning issues have a positive and statistically significant effect on use of family planning methods, whereas the educational level of both the respondents and their husbands has no statistically significant effect. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Thoreson, R. 2013. Beyond equality: the post-apartheid counternarrative of trans and intersex movements in South Africa. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.646-665., 112, (449) 646-665* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: action groups/legislation/LGBT/South Africa

Abstract: In the decade after apartheid, South Africa became well-known for the unprecedented rights and recognition it afforded to lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons. This article explores the legal and social battles fought by South Africa's trans and intersex activists in the aftermath of the democratic transition, and the ways in which they are meaningfully distinct from the conventional narrative of the post-apartheid LGB movement. The author highlights three areas in which trans

and intersex activism diverges from the conventional narrative of LBG activism: 1. An emphasis on regional advocacy: trans and intersex activists have consistently located themselves in a wider regional and transnational sexual rights movement; 2. A focus on micropolitics: trans and intersex activists have been putting emphasis on problems of everyday life such as access to medical care, social exclusion, homelessness and violence, and 3. A facility with multiple discourses: trans and intersex activists have been putting emphasis on the manipulation and tactical invocation of discourses to pursue political ends. For them, the rhetoric of rights is not a necessary or obvious way to talk about gender, sex, and bodily autonomy. As the twentieth anniversary of the democratic transition approaches, the counternarrative of trans and intersex advocacy merits closer attention as a model for organizing, agitating, and building a movement in contemporary South African politics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Chukwu, J.O. 2013. Budget deficits, money growth and price level in Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.468-477 : tab., 25, (4) 468-477* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: budget deficits/money/Nigeria/prices

Abstract: This study investigates the long-run causal relationship amongst budget deficits, money growth and price level for Nigeria between 1971 and 2008 inclusive. The empirical findings predict a long-term cointegrating relationship with unidirectional causality running from budget deficit to money supply growth and then from money supply growth to price level in the Toda and Yamamoto (1995) sense. Thus, the Sargent and Wallace (1981) 'Unpleasant Monetarist Arithmetic' hypothesis holds for Nigeria, which suggests that the time path of government budget deficit be weakly exogenous in the long-run money-growth equation. Therefore, fiscal policy would have great impact on money growth. The apex bank could be more effective in promoting economic stabilization and economic growth through expansionary monetary policy that would enable private sector access to credit facilities. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

Olokoyo, F.O. 2013. Capital structure and corporate performance of Nigerian quoted firms : a panel data approach. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.358-369 : tab., 25, (3) 358-369* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: business financing/Nigeria

Abstract: This paper presents empirical findings on the impact of leverage (debt's ratio) on firms' performance. Empirical results based on 2003 to 2007 accounting and marketing data for 101 quoted firms in Nigeria lend some support to the pecking order and static tradeoff theories of capital structure. The study employed panel data analysis by using fixed-effect estimation, random-effect estimation and a pooled regression model. The usual identification tests and Hausman's Chi-square statistics for testing whether the fixed effects model estimator is an appropriate alternative to the random effects model were also computed for each model. A firm's leverage was found to have a significant negative impact on the firm's accounting performance measure (ROA). An interesting finding is that all the leverage measures have a positive and highly significant relationship with the market performance measure (Tobin's Q). The study further reveals a salient fact that Nigerian firms are either majorly financed by equity capital or a mix of equity capital and short-term financing. It is therefore suggested that Nigerian firms should try to match their high market performance with real activities that can help make the market performance reflect on their internal growth and accounting performance. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Anyanwu, J.C. 2013. Characteristics and macroeconomics determinants of youth employment in Africa. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.107-129 : graf., tab., 25, (2) 107-129* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: 1990-1999/2000-2009/Africa/economic conditions/youth employment/youth unemployment

Abstract: Youth (aged 15-24) unemployment is currently one of the greatest development challenges in the world. This paper examines the characteristics of youth (un)employment in Africa and its macroeconomic determinants, using cross-sectional data over the period

19912009. It analyses the relationship between youth employment and domestic investment, government consumption expenditure, real GDP per capita, and real GDP growth. It also pays attention to factors such as globalization indicators (foreign direct investment and trade openness), credit to the private sector, ICT infrastructure, education, demographic factors, and institutionalized democracy. It concludes with policy recommendations concerning increased productive domestic investment; promoting government expenditure effectiveness; reforming the fiscal systems for consolidation by all levels of government; effective regulation of FDI for domestic job creation; improvements in the diversification, competitiveness and value addition of African export commodities; encouragement of entrepreneurship and access to financing for the youth; greater productive infrastructure development; up-skilling, better training and education for the low-skilled workforce; the promotion of effective democracy that will design policies friendly to youth job creation; and efficient management of oil and other natural resources throughout the value chain. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mager, A. 2013. Colonial conquest and the Tambookie frontier : the story of Maphasa, c.1830-1853. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.251-270 : krt., 39*, Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: colonial conquest/colonial history/Great Britain/South Africa/traditional rulers
Abstract: Tambookie, the San name for abaThembu, was adopted by the British for the area north of the eastern Cape colonial boundary in the 1820s. By the 1830s, all those who lived in this liminal zone had become snared in the trap of conquest - none perhaps as inexorably as Maphasa, chief of the amaTshatshu, a Thembu clan. Unstable colonial policy and successive failed attempts to control the Tambookie frontier between 1830 and 1850 buffeted Maphasa. After the eighth frontier war, the British singled out his people serving on them a proclamation that sought to destroy their political power and group identity. In an effort to understand the position of Maphasa and the destruction of his people, this article explores the making of the Tambookie frontier and discusses the chief's vulnerability in his relations with the Moravian missionaries, the Thembu paramount and the British. The story of Maphasa amplifies the history of the north eastern frontier and raises questions for the crisis in African authority in the mid-nineteenth century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ben Abdelkader, I. & Mansouri, F. 2013. Competitive conditions of the Tunisian banking industry : an application of the Panzar-Rosse model. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.526-536 : tab., 25, (4) 526-536* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: banking/monopolies/Tunisia
Abstract: This study employs the Panzar-Rosse H-statistic to assess the competitive conditions of the Tunisian banking industry over the period 1999 to 2003. The results show that the banking market is in long-run equilibrium and the Panzar-Rosse H-statistic indicates that the Tunisian banking market is operating under conditions of monopoly. It seems therefore that the liberalization process and the reforms implemented since 1987 to the banking sector could not compensate, for the period under study, the existence of market power in this sector. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Peters, P.E. 2013. Conflicts over land and threats to customary tenure in Africa. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.543-562., 112, (449) 543-562* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: Africa/customary law/land acquisition/land tenure/landownership
Abstract: The currently intense debate about 'land grabs' or 'land investment' in Africa has reinforced the significance of relations around land on the continent. This article argues that holders of land under customary tenure face increasing threat and that the role of foreign investors must not obscure the centrality of national agents - governments, political authorities and private actors - in land deals. The article first outlines the historical heritage of the colonial construction and post-colonial reproduction of customary tenure and its denial of full property to customary land-holders. The second part considers the escalating competition and conflict centered on land; the increase in land transfers implicated in the pervasive social conflict focused on land; and the associated rise in social inequality and contestation over belonging and citizenship. All these processes intensify the vulnerability of customarily held land in face of an

escalation in efforts to acquire landed resources. The third and final part discusses 'land grabs', the most recent surge of international interest in African land, and the equally significant appropriation of land by national agents. The article concludes that the land question in contemporary Africa has to be linked to the dynamics of social transformation and inequality at multiple levels - global, regional, national, sub-national - that are reshaping not merely access to landed resources but the very bases of authority, livelihood, ownership and citizenship. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Resnick, D. 2013. Continuity and change in Senegalese party politics: Lessons from the 2012 elections. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.623-645 : fig., tab., 112, (449) 623-645* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: 2012/democracy/elections/political parties/Senegal/voting

Abstract: Senegal's 2012 presidential and legislative elections reaffirmed the country's longstanding reputation as one of Africa's most stable democracies. The elections also represented a critical juncture for the country's party system, demonstrated by the use of new campaign techniques as well as the gradual exit from the political scene of an older generation of elites. At the same time, this article argues, the elections revealed continuing weaknesses within the party system, including low levels of institutionalization and the limited ability of the opposition to mobilize key constituencies, such as underemployed urban youth. These trends are demonstrated through disaggregated election data that show a high degree of electoral volatility and party de-alignment as well as low levels of voter turnout. Thus, while Senegal has now achieved the two rounds of party turnover often deemed to be an important indicator of democratic consolidation, the elections also revealed that a vibrant, pluralistic party system can nonetheless fail to engage citizens over time. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Sanni, A.O. 2012. Conversion and reversion in the power accession narrative : Muslim prayer groups in Nigeria. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.157-166., 21, 157-166* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: interreligious relations/Islam/Islamic movements/Nigeria/Pentecostalism/religious conversion

Abstract: This article describes the reactions of Yoruba Muslims to what was considered Christian 'warfare' in the religious, educational and political spheres since before independence in 1960. The author refers to J.D.Y. Peel (2000), C. Staewen (1996) and M. Last (1988) for his characterization of Yoruba religious affiliations as essentially power-oriented: the status of the protagonist of any faith (whether native, Muslim or Christian) depends largely on his reputation and ability to provide access to sources of power and to solve mundane problems of his followers. Especially with the outbreak of Pentecostalism, which utilized its instrument of faith for spiritual healing with a strong emphasis on material well-being, the need for Islam to employ initiatives to retain its adherents became pressing. YOUMBAS (Young Muslim Brothers and Sisters) was established at Ibadan in 1974 as a response to the Christian conversion market, and over the last twenty years Muslim youth prayer movements appeared. The most influential and fastest growing of these prayer movements is NASFAT (Nasru-lahi-il-lathi Society of Nigeria), which has branches in all states of Yorubaland and in some states of the North, including Abuja. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ntim, C.G. 2013. Corporate governance, affirmative action and firm value in post-apartheid South Africa : a simultaneous equation approach. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.148-172 : tab., 25, (2) 148-172* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: affirmative action/business organization/economic models/enterprises/management/South Africa

Abstract: The post-apartheid South African corporate governance (CG) model is a unique hybridization of the traditional Anglo-American and Continental European-Asian CG models, distinctively requiring firms to explicitly comply with a number of affirmative action and stakeholder CG provisions, such as black economic empowerment, employment equity, environment, HIV/AIDS, and health and safety. This paper examines the association between a composite CG index and firm value in this distinct corporate setting within a simultaneous

equation framework. Using a sample of post-apartheid South African listed corporations, and controlling for potential interdependencies among block ownership, board size, leverage, institutional ownership, firm value and a broad CG index, the author finds a significant positive association between a composite CG index and firm value. Further, two-stage least squares results show that there is also a reverse association between broad CG index and firm value, emphasizing the need for future research to adequately control for potential interrelationships between possible alternative CG mechanisms and firm value. Distinct from prior studies, the author finds that compliance with affirmative action CG provisions impacts positively on firm value. These results are consistent with agency, legitimacy, political cost, and resource dependent theoretical predictions. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Baah-Boateng, W. 2013. Determinants of unemployment in Ghana. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.385-399 : graf., tab., 25, (4) 385-399* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: economic development/Ghana/unemployment/youth unemployment

Abstract: Unemployment is often cited as a measure of the low employment content of Ghana's strong growth performance over the past three decades. The paper presents evidence to suggest that employment growth in Ghana continues to trail economic growth due to high growth of low employment generating sectors against sluggish growth of high labour absorption sectors. A cross-sectional estimation of a probit regression model also indicates a strong effect of demand factors on unemployment, indicating a weak employment generating impact of economic growth. Empirical analysis also confirms higher vulnerability of youth and urban dwellers to unemployment with education and gender explaining unemployment in some instances. Reservation wage is also observed to have an increasing effect of unemployment. The paper recommends policies that promote investment in agriculture and manufacturing which is associated with higher employment elasticity of output. High incidence of unemployment among the youth and secondary school leavers in the most recent period requires targeted intervention including support for entrepreneurial training and start-up capital to attract young school leavers to become 'creators' rather than 'seekers' of jobs. A downward review of expectations on the part of jobseekers in terms of their reservation wage could help reduce unemployment in Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mbate, M. 2013. Domestic debt, private sector credit and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.434-446 : graf., tab., 25, (4) 434-446* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: credit/economic development/private sector/public debt/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: Exercising fiscal prudence in periods of deteriorating fiscal balance requires sound policies which promote debt sustainability. This paper estimates a dynamic cross-country model and investigates the impact of domestic debt on economic growth and private sector credit in a panel of 21 sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries over the period 1985 to 2010. System-GMM (generalized method of moments) results reveal a non-linear relationship between domestic debt and economic growth, characterized by a maximum turning point of 11.4 per cent of GDP. In addition, domestic debt is found to crowd out private sector credit by an elasticity of negative 0.3 per cent of GDP, deterring capital accumulation and private sector growth. These findings underscore the need for effective debt management strategies which incorporate debt ceiling to limit domestic indebtedness, as well as the design of financial policies which enhance credit availability, promote fiscal discipline and deepen domestic debt markets on the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Moodley, V., Gahima, A., & Munien, S. 2010. Environmental causes and impacts of the genocide in Rwanda: case studies of the towns of Butare and Cyanguu. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2010), vol.10, no.2, p.103-119., 10, (2) 103-119* Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: environment/environmental degradation/genocide/Rwanda

Abstract: The history of the world has always been punctuated by cycles of violence, regardless of time, region or race. Genocide, which is one of the worst forms of violence, has always led to horrific socio-economic and environmental impacts. The last decade of the 20th century was the most turbulent Rwanda has ever experienced in its history. The country was ravaged by civil war,

genocide, mass migrations, economic crisis, diseases, return of refugees and environmental destruction. Rwandan families were affected by and are still dealing with impacts such as death, disease, disability, poverty, loss of dignity and imprisonment. This paper uses a geographical perspective, more specifically the geography of conflict, to assess the environmental causes and impacts of the genocide in Rwanda, more than a decade after the genocide. Primary data used in this article were obtained from fieldwork undertaken in Cyangugu and Butare Towns, case studies chosen not only because of their particular history before, during and after the genocide but also because of their heterogeneous population and physical landscapes. Empirical evidence obtained and secondary data sources indicate that the genocide in Rwanda destroyed not only human resources and social and cultural structures but also infrastructure, development facilities and natural resources which had serious negative consequences on the total environment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Iwasaki, E. & Laithy, H.E. 2013. Estimation of poverty in Greater Cairo : case study of three 'unplanned' areas. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.173-188 : tab.*, 25, (2) 173-188 Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: Egypt/household income/informal settlements/urban households/urban poverty
Abstract: This paper evaluates the poverty situation in three unplanned areas in Cairo, Egypt. The unplanned areas, which are considered low-income areas, make up the majority of Cairo, and they have attracted the interest of policymakers and researchers because of their huge size and the political upheavals that have occurred since the 1990s. However, there have been no studies on poverty in these areas owing to a lack of data. The originality of this paper lies in the use of three concepts of poverty: consumption-based poverty, a multidimensional poverty index (MPI), and subjective poverty. The main finding of the study is that the three types of poverty are different in the three areas. Households can be poor according to the MPI measure or can consider themselves to be poor, even though they are not objectively poor on the consumption-based measure. This implies that policies aiming at improving living standards in these areas should address and design strategies according to the types of poverty that are prevalent. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Nkwoma Inekwe, J. 2013. FDI, employment and economic growth in Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.421-433 : graf., tab.*, 25, (4) 421-433 Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: economic development/employment/foreign investments/Nigeria
Abstract: The study examines the links between Nigerian economic growth, employment and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the manufacturing and servicing sectors between 1990 and 2009. The significant results of the Johansen cointegration technique and the vector error correction model reveal that FDI in the servicing sector has a positive relationship with economic growth while FDI in the manufacturing sector has a negative relationship. FDI in the manufacturing sector has a positive relationship with employment rate while FDI in the servicing sector has a negative relationship with employment rate. Granger causal relationships among these variables exist. In the growth equation, causality runs from growth to FDI in the service sector while growth and FDI in the manufacturing sector have bidirectional causal effect. For the employment equation, unidirectional causality runs from FDI in the service and manufacturing sectors to employment rate. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Anyanwu, J.C. & Augustine, D. 2013. Gender equality in employment in Africa: empirical analysis and policy implications. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.400-420 : fig., tab.*, 25, (4) 400-420 Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: Africa/employment/gender inequality
Abstract: Gender equality in employment is currently one of the greatest development challenges facing countries globally, including those in Africa. In 2011, the male employment-to-population ratio, globally, was estimated at about 72.7 per cent compared to the female employment-to-population ratio of only 47.9 per cent. For Africa as a whole, the male employment-to-population ratio was estimated at about 69.2 per cent compared to the female employment-to-population ratio of only 39.2 per cent. In addition to analysing the characteristics

of gender equality in employment in Africa, this paper empirically studies the key drivers of gender equality in employment (proxied by the ratio of female employment rate to male employment rate for the age group 1564 over the period, 1991 and 2009), using cross-sectional data. Our results suggest that for the all-Africa and sub-Saharan African samples, increased democracy (and its quadratic form), higher gross domestic investment, more primary education, and higher urban share of the population increase gender equality in employment while higher level of real GDP per capita, higher foreign direct investment, sex population ratio, and being a net oil-exporting country tend to lower it. However, North Africa is different. Apart from a negative and highly significant North African dummy in the overall results, the North African specific sample result indicates that while the quadratic element of real GDP per capita, higher gross domestic investment, higher urban share of the population, more secondary education, and being an oil-exporting country increase gender equality in employment, higher levels of real GDP per capita, more primary education, and sex population ratio tend to lower gender equality in employment in the sub-region. The policy implications and lessons of these results are discussed. These policies are directed at making the African labour market more inclusive and hence enhancing women's employment for the purpose of greater economic empowerment, household welfare and poverty reduction, in particular. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kallon, K.M. 2013. Growth empirics : evidence from Sierra Leone. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.215-230 : graf., tab., 25, (2) 215-230* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: capital formation/economic development/Sierra Leone/standard of living

Abstract: In this paper, the author uses a novel approach to estimate Sierra Leone's aggregate capital stock from gross fixed investment and depreciation. Using Johanssen's maximum-likelihood cointegration methodology, he estimates the parameters of the country's long-run per capita aggregate production function. Thereafter, the sources of economic growth are calculated, the key finding being that economic growth in post-independence Sierra Leone has been propelled by mostly capital accumulation. The implications of this capital-driven growth on poverty reduction and income distribution are then discussed. Policy recommendations for how to simultaneously promote economic growth and improve the living standard of the average Sierra Leonean are also provided. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Baye, F.M. 2013. Household economic well-being: response to micro-credit access in Cameroon. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.447-467 : tab., 25, (4) 447-467* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: Cameroon/households/loans/microfinance

Abstract: This paper evaluates the determinants of borrowing, effects of borrowing on economic well-being, and potential disparity in responses by sources of well-being, location and gender, while controlling for other correlates. The 2001 Cameroon household consumption survey and a range of survey-based econometric methods that purge parameter estimates of potential intra-cluster correlation, endogeneity and sample selection biases were used. Access to credit/borrowing is strongly associated with household economic well-being irrespective of source of well-being. Rural well-being is significantly more contingent on credit access than urban well-being. Male-headed households rely more significantly on credit access to enhance well-being than their female counterparts. Higher levels of education associate more significantly with well-being enhancement than lower levels, more so for female-headed households than their male counterparts. To sustain the impact of credit on well-being, accompanying measures availability of sufficient funds, quality services by lenders, physical infrastructures, healthcare and training are required. These findings are useful in the context of economic recovery and poverty reduction under the current situation in Cameroon, where financial intermediation is limited and penetration is shallow. To better serve the needs of the economically active poor, a microfinance delivery model is proposed. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kabai, M. 2012. International legal instruments and measures providing protection against illegal unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU) : South African milieu. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.509-535., 5, (3) 509-535* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: fishery policy/international agreements/international law of the sea/marine

fisheries/South Africa

Abstract: Illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU fishing) is attributed to various factors, like a high demand for fish and a lack of control over fishing activities both by vessels' flag states and by the coastal states in whose waters they fish. IUU fishing undermines management efforts either by a country's fishery authorities within exclusive economic zones (EEZs), or the competent Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). Implementation of legal measures and legal instruments is needed to provide protection against IUU and to bring an end to it. Irrespective of all these measures, IUU has not significantly decreased. This paper examines the legal measures providing protection against IUU fishing within a South African context. The concept of IUU fishing is wide enough to include diverse issues, however, this paper restricts itself to IUU fishing within an EEZ of South Africa, and all unreported fishing in high seas subject to a RFMOs jurisdiction. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Lemba, J. 2013. Intervention designs for household food security : lessons from Kenya. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.231-242 : graf., krt., tab., 25*, Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: food security/households/Kenya

Abstract: The study in this paper identifies intervention design(s) which have had an impact on household food security in Kenya's drylands, and could be replicated in other places with similar conditions. Five different ex-post interventions in the drylands of Kenya were evaluated using descriptive statistics and econometric models. It was shown that the intervention project design which had integrated provision of irrigation water and access to markets for both farm inputs and produce in its development strategies had an impact through improvement in the levels and stability of household incomes. Access to markets included institutional organization and provision of transport. In conclusion, food security policy in the drylands should focus on creating an enabling environment for farmers in terms of market organization and provision of irrigation infrastructure. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Direito, B. 2013. Land and colonialism in Mozambique : policies and Practice in Inhambane, c.1900 - c.1940. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.353-369., 39, (2) 353-369* Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: colonial policy/land tenure/land use/Mozambique/Portugal

Abstract: The land question has been one of the key topics in the historiography of colonial eastern and southern Africa. With a few exceptions, in relation to colonial Mozambique this topic has by and large been overlooked. Little is therefore known on how African use and access to land was progressively curtailed in the first decades of the twentieth century, or how Portuguese colonial land policies such as 'native' reserves and a growing settler presence impacted on the lives of rural dwellers. This article surveys the key land policies formulated both in Lisbon and in Mozambique between 1900 and 1940 and places them in their particular historical context, in the process unveiling the tensions and debates that helped shape them. It then evaluates the practice of such policies in the province of Inhambane, where different types of land struggles spanning contemporary Portuguese rule in the region have been documented. By examining these struggles alongside pivotal themes in the history of southern Mozambique, this article makes the case for a closer examination of the land question in the history of Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Yaqub, M.O. 2012. Learning Arabic language in Nigerian universities and beyond. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.121-137., 21, 121-137* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: Arabic language/language instruction/Nigeria

Abstract: This paper discusses the motivations of Nigerian students for studying Arabic and the way Arabic is being taught in Nigerian universities and other institutions, such as traditional Arabic schools and military schools. It classifies the motivations of students as 'integrative' (i.e., the student has a general desire to become acquainted with the Arabic language, culture and/or people) or 'instrumental' (i.e., the language is considered useful for a specific purpose, such as a job). The author signals a mutual mistrust between Muslims and Christians with regard to the study of Arabic: Christians discourage their children to study the language, and some Muslims

regard Christians studying Arabic with suspicion. The author addresses the issue of how Arabic could best be taught in Nigerian universities and other institutions. A main question is whether the teaching of Arabic should focus on religious and classical texts, on modern standard Arabic as used in the news media, or on spoken dialect. The author also discusses resources and methodologies for teaching Arabic and suggests improvements through teacher training, the use of internet (e-learning), and collaboration and coordination (particularly) between schools and universities. Finally, he points out what causes Arabic, and also German and English, to be perceived as 'difficult' languages in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Malaba, M. 2012. Legal aspects of the local capital market expansion through foreign participation : focus on Tanzania. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.603-659.*, 5, (3) 603-659 Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: economic development/financial market/foreign investments/legislation/Tanzania
Abstract: The capital market industry in Tanzania is one of the important sources of funding for large institutional borrowers who are seeking financing for expanding their ventures or for starting new ones. It has also been an important source of capital for daring entrepreneurs. The market has been growing steadily; however, it is facing a number of challenges along its path to growth. The paper examines some of these challenges from a legal perspective, particularly those related to participation of foreigners in the market. It explores the laws governing foreign participation and their application in Tanzania and examines the legal constraints provided therein. The research then analyses whether such legal constraints hinder the development of the local capital market in Tanzania. The author explores in detail the relationship between capital markets, a country's economy and foreign participation in capital markets. The third section analyses the legal framework that governs mainly the two aspects of foreign participation in capital markets, identified as cross-listing and cross-border portfolio investment, as well as a review of the laws regarding capital markets and in particular foreign participation in the Tanzanian context. In conclusion, the author recommends how these laws can be improved. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Majamba, H.I. 2012. Legislative frameworks for implementing REDD : the case of forest governance and management in Tanzania. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.489-507.*, 5, (3) 489-507 Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: communities/environmental management/environmental policy/forest policy/legislation/Tanzania

Abstract: The creation of forest protected areas and reserves, often by use of law, to address the increasing loss of the world's biodiversity raises a number of problematic issues. This approach has placed local community members at the periphery, denying them access to resources they have used and depended on for generations. A strategy called 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation' (REDD) has been formulated to address this problem as well as the rapid loss of the world's biodiversity. The REDD scheme aims at compensating governments for putting in place systems for conserving and protecting their forests and reducing emissions of greenhouse pollutants, especially carbon dioxide. Developed countries seek to purchase carbon credits from developing countries which have put in place mechanisms to conserve and manage forests in a sustainable manner in their jurisdictions, in accordance with agreed standards. The author analyses selected legislative enactments whose provisions have a close bearing on the implementation of REDD in Tanzania. The laws which have been selected for analysis are the Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2004, the Land Acts, 1999, the Local Government Acts, 1982, and the Forest Act, 2002. These legislative enactments have more emphasis on provisions that address conservation and management of forests, the key ingredient of REDD, due to the relationship between forest degradation and climate change. In addition, the author analyses some of the provisions and regulations which address management and governance issues at a local community level which were implemented in an effort to reach out to local communities living in proximity to natural resources. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Adeleke, F.A.R. 2012. Locating the determinants of unsafe abortion beyond the legal framework of abortion laws : a case study of Nigerian and Ghanaian abortion laws. *Journal of African and*

International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.555-573., 5, (3) 555-573 Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: abortion/criminal law/Ghana/Nigeria/reproductive health

Abstract: This paper gives a comparative study on abortion laws in Nigeria and Ghana to show that the assumption of where there is no legal restriction on abortion, abortion services are likely to be safe and the assumption of where abortion is legally restrictive or criminalized, women then turn to providers with a high risk of incurring serious or life-threatening complications are over-generalized. There are other determinant factors responsible for unsafe abortion beside the legal framework. This study points out that the clandestinity usually associated with abortion is basically irrespective of the legality or otherwise of abortion; rather it is a result of the socio-cultural and ethno-moral corpus of the communities. The paper acknowledges the fact that criminalized and strict abortion law may actually be a determining factor for perpetuating the pandemic of unsafe abortion; however, it is the author's submission that liberalizing abortion law does not also ipso facto guarantee safe abortion. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Manson, A. 2013. Mining and 'traditional communities' in South Africa's 'Platinum Belt' : contestations over land, leadership and assets in North-West Province c.1996-2012. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.409-423 : krt., 39,* Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: Bafokeng/Bapo/ethnic groups/Kwena/mining/profit/South Africa

Abstract: In June 2012 at its policy conference, the African National Congress (ANC) rejected nationalisation of the country's ailing mining industry. The ANC proposed an alternative plan comprised of the imposition of higher taxes and penalties on mining houses, local beneficiation of minerals and a greater role for the state in new mining ventures. More recently the idea of a 'super tax' on profits has been mooted by the Minister for Energy and Minerals, Susan Shabangu. Although the details of these proposals are yet to be finalised and the nationalisation debate is still not off the table, this brought some clarity after months of uncertainty and placated the fears of shareholders, potential investors and the mining houses themselves. Implicit in many debates and statements about the industry's future, however, is the idea that local or near-mine communities should benefit (through royalties, joint ventures, share transactions or employment) from mining on land they own or occupy. The recent violence and death of over 50 people at Marikana, mostly mineworkers, and the consequent prolonged bout of worker unrest and crisis in the South African mining industry, loom large in the public consciousness and have overshadowed other sources of social discontent and division among the region's residents. This article explores how the payment of royalties and the profits from investments, from the time of the platinum boom in the mid-1990s, have affected three local ethnic groups who occupy mineral-rich lands in the Rustenburg region of the Province. It reveals a pattern of financial mismanagement, inter-ethnic competition between the ruling elites and between traditional power holders and commoners, ineffectual government intervention and a series of legal and political challenges mounted by the contending parties. Clearly the practice is fraught with complexities and has accentuated ethnic sentiments while complicating and slowing the conclusion of contractual agreements to exploit the mineral potential of the region. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Diaw, D. & Lessoua, A. 2013. Natural resources exports, diversification and economic growth of CEMAC countries : on the impact of trade with China. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.2, p.189-202 : graf., tab., 25, (2) 189-202* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: Central Africa/China/Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale/economic development/exports/trade

Abstract: This paper deals with the dynamics of growth in the countries of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), focusing on external trade, in particular with China. Its aim is to shed light on the increasing influence of China in Africa. It uses dynamic panel estimations to measure the impact of trade orientation on economic growth in the CEMAC countries and concludes that specialization in natural resources affects economic growth negatively. But this effect is somewhat mitigated by the orientation towards China. Moreover, the weak intraregional trade between CEMAC countries has failed to contribute to their economic growth. The authors conclude that their results strongly confirm the weak trade complementarities among the CEMAC countries. For a better integration in the global economy, these countries

should not count on forever relying on foreign demand but should also build sustainable regional growth through local trade. The leaders of the CEMAC need to identify ways to improve trade complementarities among the states and thus protect themselves from various crises like those of recent years, such as food shortages and the financial debacle. CEMAC countries must reconsider the nature of their exports in order to boost their international trade. They must implement export diversification strategies, integrating external relations in a better way. This will improve their regional and international competitiveness. The result of this study can be extended to other sub-Saharan countries having similar economic characteristics. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Foster-McGregor, N. 2013. On the determinants of investment in sub-Saharan African manufacturing firms. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.573-586 : tab., 25, (4) 573-586* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: enterprises/investments/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: Investment is a crucial factor determining economic performance at the firm as well as the country level. In this paper the author identifies the determinants of the decision to invest in new plant and equipment as well as the determinants of the level of such investment for a sample of firms in 19 sub-Saharan African countries. In particular, the author concentrates on the role of property rights, external finance, trade status and firm ownership on investment. Results indicate that internationally trading firms, foreign owned firms and firms with better access to sources of external finance tend to be more likely to invest and to invest more, with little role for indicators of property rights in influencing investment decisions found. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gonçalves, E. 2013. Orientações superiores: time and bureaucratic authority in Mozambique. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.602-622., 112, (449) 602-622* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: bureaucracy/documents/governance/Mozambique

Abstract: This article examines the production, circulation, and interpretation of regulatory documents in contemporary Mozambique in order to highlight their central importance to processes of governance. The empirical focus is on 'orientações superiores' - written and oral documents issued by figures and institutions of authority with the intention of advising on procedures for policy formulation and implementation. By producing 'orientações superiores' in a way that leaves their intent ambiguous and their status provisional, party and State officials shift the focus of policy making from substance to process. In this way, bureaucratic authority is produced and reinforced through the manipulation of the timing of policy implementation. This perspective expands current understandings of African governance that on the whole have been limited to the analysis of the effectiveness of African institutions and policies, leaving the tactical effects of ambiguity, timing, and provisionality in policy implementation undertheorized. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Igreja, V. 2013. Politics of memory, decentralisation and Recentralisation in Mozambique. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.313-335 : tab., 39, (2) 313-335* Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: monuments/Mozambique/public opinion

Abstract: This article explores the contradictory processes that arise from projects of democratic decentralisation in the contexts of those post-civil war, emergent pluralistic democracies and ruling elites that typically strive to officially maintain essentialist forms of national unity, identity and commemorations. These contradictions significantly shape projects of democratisation and decentralisation in post-conflict countries, even though they have not been thoroughly accounted for in the expert literature. In Mozambique, these contradictions were analysed through the unrelenting attempts by the main Mozambican opposition party, Renamo, to inscribe officially in the country's landscape their own version of the post-independence civil war (1976-1992). Taking advantage of the Law 2/97, known as the Juridical Framework for the Implantation of Local Autarchies, Renamo built a square with a sculpture to honour André Matsangaissa, Renamo's first commander killed in combat during the war. The inauguration of Matsangaissa Square was the focal point of serious elite factional contestation and debates in the media and in the streets

about the appropriate memories to give a new sense to national unity, identity and decentralisation. The Frelimo government both appealed to the Administrative Court and recentralised some aspects of the decentralisation law. Although the elites' representations of the meaning of decentralisation and recentralisation shape the public's views, the positions of the ordinary people signal that the dynamics of decentralisation and national identity are far more complex than the elite partisan discourses which are also at times incoherent. The overall analyses demonstrate how conflicts over memories of violence paradoxically hamper and constitute political pluralism, democratisation and decentralisation in post-civil war Mozambique. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Su, C.W., Chang, H.L., & Liu, Y. 2013. Real interest rate parity and two structural breaks : African countries evidence. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.478-484 : tab., 25, (4) 478-484* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: Africa/interest rates/South Africa

Abstract: This study applies Narayan and Popp's (2010) unit-root test with two endogenous breaks to assess the validity of long-run real interest rate parity (RIRP) via investigating the non-stationary properties of the real interest rate convergence relative to South Africa for ten African countries. This method has been proven to be more powerful than the other unit root models with two breaks (Narayan and Popp, 2013). Our findings clearly indicate that RIRP holds true for five countries, which implies that the choices and effectiveness of the monetary and fiscal policies in the African economies will be highly influenced by external factors originating from South Africa. Our results have important policy implications for the African countries under study (Algeria, Botswana, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Zambia, Tunisia and Uganda). Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kopiski, D., Polus, A., & Tycholiz, W. 2013. Resource curse or resource disease? : oil in Ghana. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.583-601., 112, (449) 583-601* Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: civil society/economic conditions/Ghana/petroleum/political conditions

Abstract: Ghana has recently joined the ranks of oil-producing states with a projected output of 120,000 barrels per day. This has greatly elevated hopes among the general public, but also sparked fears of a 'Nigerian scenario' in which oil becomes a problem rather than a solution. This article argues that Ghana, as a latecomer to the oil industry, may possess a structural immunity against the natural resource curse. The argument centres on three main factors: the country's stable political system, its relatively robust and diversified economy, and the strength of civil society. As a result, the usual symptoms linked to oil extraction across the developing world are unlikely to turn the country upside down. Instead, the authors suggest that the 'curse' should be perceived as a treatable 'disease'. The article pursues this analogy by showing that, since the discovery of oil, Ghana has been strengthening its 'immune system' through a new legal framework, improvements in transparency and accountability, and modest attempts to strengthen non-resource sectors of the economy. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Anyanwu, J.C., Siliadin, Y.G., & Okonkwo, E. 2013. Role of fiscal policy in tackling the HIV/AIDS epidemic in southern Africa. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.256-275 : graf., tab., 25, (3) 256-275* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: AIDS/Botswana/fiscal policy/Lesotho/Swaziland

Abstract: Three countries in southern Africa have the highest adult HIV prevalence in the world: Swaziland (25.9 per cent), Botswana (24.8 per cent), and Lesotho (23.6 per cent). Fiscal policy is crucial for addressing this HIV/AIDS crisis. Utilizing a calibrated model, this paper investigates the impact of fiscal policy on reducing the HIV/AIDS incidence rates in these countries. The authors studied the welfare impact of different taxation and debt paths on reducing the HIV/AIDS prevalence rates. Their findings show that optimal fiscal intervention has not only a positive societal welfare effect but also positive fiscal effects. Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland should not wait for foreign aid, but use their tax revenues to increase their spending on combating the epidemics. The fiscal tool, if optimally used during the next decade, will alleviate the debt burden for Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland by around 1 per cent, 5 per cent and 13 per cent of the GDP, respectively. The authors conclude that at a time of fiscal crisis in developed countries and

dwindling international HIV/AIDS resources, the future of effective and efficient HIV/AIDS intervention in Africa is clearly domestic. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ballarin, M.P., Kiriama, H., & Pennacini, C. 2013. Sacred natural sites and cultural heritage in East Africa. Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: conservation of cultural heritage/Kenya/nature conservation/Rwanda/shrines/Uganda
Abstract: The papers in this special issue of 'Uganda Journal' are the first result of a research project, 'Social historical approaches to natural sacred sites and contemporary implications for the preservation of heritage', which was conducted in the framework of a French Foreign Ministry Research Programme, CORUS. The sites investigated are located in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. Contributions: Introduction (Marie Pierre Ballarin, Herman Kiriama and Cecilia Pennacini); Mubende Hill: preserving and transforming heritage in a Ugandan sacred site (Cecilia Pennacini); Twins in myth and music: historical controversies over Winyi I's tomb at Kibulala (Uganda) (Linda Cimardi); Music in the sacred forest of the Rwenzori (Vanna Viola Crupi); Buddo Naggalabi coronation site (Buganda): controversies around a source of unity (Anna Baral); The sacred grove of Gihanga (Rwanda): between historical memory and biodiversity conservation (Ilaria Buscaglia); Rabai at the crossroads of Christianity, anti-slavery crusade and the Mijikenda culture (Kenya), Intangible heritage, identity and archaeology at 'kaya' Mudzi Mwiru (Kenya) (Herman O. Kiriama); Heritage, communities and opportunities: Shimoni slave cave and Wasimi island heritage sites (Kenya) (Patrick O. Abungu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Owoeye, S.A. 2012. Socio-cultural and religious factors in Christian and Muslims' dialogue in comparison between northern and south western Nigeria. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.167-178 : tab., 21, 167-178* Accessed 3 October 2014.

Keywords: Christianity/interreligious relations/Islam/Nigeria

Abstract: Religious crises between Muslims and Christians as experienced in the north of Nigeria have been absent in south-western Nigeria. Muslims and Christians live together in almost all Yoruba towns. This article discusses why Yorubaland has remained free of religious violence. The author points at the tendencies of both religions to claim religious truth as their monopoly and to ignore whatever truths are contained in other religious systems, in spite of the common ancestry of the founders of Christianity and Islam (all were the descendants of Abraham). The author lists the violent attacks carried out by the militant sect from the North, Boko Haram, since July 2009 and contrasts this with Yoruba culture, which encourages the expression of gratitude for any kindness or favour, and the Islamic concept of 'din al-fitrah' (natural religion), which is held onto by Muslims in Yorubaland. Within this concept, Christianity is a legitimate religion, despite its divergence from traditional Islam. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Sikod, F., Djal-Gadom, G., & Fotuè Totouom, A.L. 2013. Soutenabilité économique d'une ressource épuisable: cas du pétrole tchadien. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.344-357 : graf., tab., 25, (3) 344-357* Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: Chad/economic development/natural resource management/petroleum

Abstract: L'objectif de cette étude est d'analyser la soutenabilité économique de l'exploitation des ressources pétrolières tchadiennes. Le présent travail qui a le mérite d'être la première du genre au Tchad, fournit des éléments d'analyse permettant de mieux apprécier l'exploitation actuelle du pétrole tchadien dans la perspective d'une gestion durable de cette ressource. Le calcul des indicateurs de soutenabilité fait sur la base de données couvrant la période 2000-2012 a permis de constater que les ressources pétrolières ont un impact positif sur le potentiel économique actuel du Tchad. Cependant, l'après-pétrole mérite une attention particulière. L'épargne nette ajustée est égale à 27% du produit national brut (PNB) et le revenu national soutenable est faible et représente 43% du produit intérieur brut (PIB). Ces résultats montrent que les ressources pétrolières ne peuvent pas soutenir de manière durable l'économie tchadienne. Le patrimoine pétrolier tchadien est relativement restreint. Pour assurer la soutenabilité de ce patrimoine, il conviendrait d'épargner 35,9% du revenu pétrolier par an et l'investir dans un fonds spécifique pour soutenir les flux de richesse à long terme. Bibliogr., notes, rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Macqueen, I. 2013. Students, apartheid and the ecumenical movement in South Africa, 1960-1975. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.447-463.*, 39, (2) 447-463 Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: black consciousness/ecumenism/South Africa/student movements

Abstract: This article examines ecumenical endeavour and student politics in South Africa in the 1960s and early 1970s to bring into fresh perspective sources of antiapartheid activism. The article explores Christian ecumenical developments in the twentieth century and specifically the crisis point reached in 1960 after the Sharpeville massacre. It turns to discuss the formation of two key black student leaders, Steve Biko and Barney Pityana, in the Eastern Cape and discusses their creation of the black-led South African Students' Organisation (SASO) in 1968. The author explores a fraught but productive relationship between the growth of Black Consciousness and a developing commitment to social justice by student Christian organisations. A political culture of dialogue enabled the message of Black Consciousness to be quickly communicated to a broad cross section of progressive political actors in the early 1970s. A prime legacy of the ecumenical endeavour of the 1960s was its emphasis on unity and muting of strict orthodoxy, an approach that facilitated such cooperation. The author argues that the theological radicalism of the ecumenical movement provided a reference point from which to understand and come to terms with the challenge of the emergent Black Consciousness movement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Folorunsho, M.A. 2012. Stylistic features in the Arabic works of Yoruba (south-western Nigeria) 'Ulam'. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.139-156.*, 21, 139-156 Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: Arabic language/language usage/Nigeria/poetry/prose/ulema

Abstract: This paper examines the stylistic features of the Arabic writings of Yoruba 'Ulam' in Nigeria. The texts under study, prose as well as poetry, were randomly sampled from volumes of the Ulam's Arabic works. The author investigates the extent to which the texts conform to classical norms on the one hand, and modern styles of Arabic writing on the other hand. He examines the texts on the use of the opening 'Nasb' and closing formulae, language and diction, grammar, the application of rhetorical devices, and compliance with metrical rules. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Faria, P.C.J. 2013. The dawning of Angola's citizenship revolution : a quest for inclusionary politics. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.293-311.*, 39, (2) 293-311 Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: Angola/political opposition/protest

Abstract: Post-war Angolan politics and public life exhibit both waves of oppression and resistance. Protests against President Eduardo dos Santos' rule and his party occur in the midst of a climate of fear and repression. The protests underline a struggle to overcome an entrenched political regime which mimics the activities of a genuinely functional state system. However, the state remains hollow and subordinated under the incumbent regime. Under these conditions the protests represent the awakening of a counter-public and the dawning of a citizenship revolution. The counter-public is instanced by the activity of parrhesia, or truth-telling, by the youth opposition and other public figures. This article highlights the ways in which such a counter-public arises and unfolds through the instance of resistance. The success of the counter-public will depend on its ability to galvanise movements of solidarity that might be formed across borders. If the quest for change and political inclusion is to bear fruit, it will require a constructive political engagement between elements of the counter-public and international democratic organisations, to ensure that the partnership between western states and the Angolan regime does not escape public and media scrutiny. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mustapha, A.R. 2012. The emergence and activities of Muslim societies in Akokoland of Ondo State, Nigeria. *Journal of Oriental and African Studies: (2012), vol.21, p.111-119 : krt.*, 21, Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: Islam/Islamic education/Nigeria/schools

Abstract: This paper highlights the emergence and activities of some Muslim Societies in

Akokoland of Ondo State, Nigeria: Ansar-Ud-Deen, Zumuratul Islamiyyah Society, Ahmadiyyah Muslim Jamaat and Ansarul Islam Society. It concentrates on the efforts of the societies to set up Islamic education in the area. Ansar-Ud-Deen has been the most active and successful society, having established fourteen primary schools and two secondary schools in Akokoland. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Cavanagh, E. 2013. The history of dispossession at Orania and the politics of land restitution in South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.391-407.*, 39, (2) 391-407 Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: eviction/land conflicts/landownership/South Africa

Abstract: This article takes for its subject a small piece of land on the southern banks of the middle Orange River, which has been known in the last few decades as Orania. A human history of its longue durée is presented, tracking the relationship between people and land, from San occupation right up to the introduction of individualist understandings of private property by European settlers. This is a history of dispossession that carries on into the twentieth century, when the land in question became state-owned before reverting, again, to private ownership. Using interviews, newspaper articles and existing official records, this article then recounts a little-known event: the dispossession of a small squatter community in Orania between 1989 and 1991. After this removal, Orania was transformed into a small Afrikaner volkstaat, a place exclusively white and Afrikaans. In 2005, the new community discovered that the town's previous inhabitants had lodged a land claim with the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights. This article analyses the investigation and resolution of this claim in order to examine how the concept of restitution has been politicised in post-apartheid South Africa. It argues that the discourses involved in the reclamation of land rights have often been ignorant of more comprehensive histories of dispossession. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ojiako, U. 2013. The impact of regulation on risk perception : evidence from the Zimbabwean banking industry. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.276-288 : graf., tab., 25,* (3) 276-288 Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: banking/banks/risk/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of regulations on the perceptions and management of risk. The study focuses on Zimbabwean banks. The authors evaluated the influence of banking regulatory policy using data gathered from a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) questionnaire and data measuring annual overall output from Zimbabwean banks. They employed a number of statistical models (Binomial, HLogLinear models and time series forecasting) to test various hypotheses concerning the perception of bank employees of the impact of regulation on the management of risk in Zimbabwean banks. The authors found that: (1) respondents' perceptions of the impact of regulation on risk management correlated among different risk types in Zimbabwean banks; (2) respondents generally appeared to perceive dollarization and Basel II positively; and (3) respondents were not optimistic about the impact of Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) policy on overall banking efficiency. Overall, the authors found that due to its near chaotic nature, RBZ regulation policy initiatives had no impact on the performance of banks in Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Simbeye, Y. 2012. The Jus cogens nature of Head of State immunity *ratione personae* : the case of President Al Bashir of Sudan. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3,* p.537-553., 5, (3) 537-553 Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: diplomatic law/heads of State/International Criminal Court/Sudan/war crimes

Abstract: Head of State immunity is a point of discussion since the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for President Al-Bashir of Sudan in 2009. Countries have been called to arrest him when and if he enters their territories. International and regional human rights organizations have lobbied for his arrest; he has been accused of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in Darfur. However, the law as it currently stands precludes an individual State from arresting an incumbent head of State that it recognises. The paper analyses the norm of *jus cogens* in relation to immunity *ratione personae* (the jurisdiction of a court is decided by reason of the defendant or *ratione personae*. In international law, *ratione personae*

expresses the rule of law that only a state that is a party to an international treaty can take part in international dispute resolution process). Immunity *ratione personae* will be analysed through international customary law and the doctrine of recognition. Section 2 reviews the concept of *jus cogens*, international law norms that are *jus cogens* and develops the idea of the *jus cogens* norm of immunity *ratione personae* before suggesting ways in which the ICC can seek the arrest of the Sudanese president without urging States to breach a peremptory norm of international law. In the conclusion suggestions as to how the ICC can effect its arrest warrant is put forward. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Braun, L.F. 2013. The returns of the king : the case of Mphephu and Western Venda, 1899-1904. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.271-291.*, 39, (2) 271-291 Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: colonial history/political systems/power/South Africa/traditional rulers

Abstract: In histories of the South African Highveld, the persistence of extra-colonial authority after the South African War (1899-1902) often appears as a vestigial remnant, and even more so when the kings and chiefs in question were deposed by the Boers or the British. However, many of those polities reinvented themselves around the very centres of power that were ejected years before. By looking at the example of the Ramabulana khosi Mphephu, who fled the Boers in 1898 but returned in 1901 and again in 1904, the multivariate relationship between African political systems, colonial rule and the exercise of authority is clearly visible. Although the restoration of autonomy was never a realistic goal, it was possible for Mphephu and his allies to negotiate the conditions of colonial rule in the short term and rebuild their power base within the local community. The example of western Venda attests to the robustness and adaptability of these political orders as well as the tenuous nature of colonial rule across much of British southern Africa at the beginning of the twentieth century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Baaz, M.E. & Verweijen, J. 2013. The volatility of a half-cooked bouillabaisse : rebel-military integration and conflict dynamics in the eastern DRC. *African Affairs: (2013), vol.112, no.449, p.563-582.*, 112, (449) 563-582 Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: armed forces/Democratic Republic of Congo/militias/rebellions

Abstract: In early 2012, Congolese army deserters formed the M23 rebel movement. This article analyses the insurgency and other armed group activity in the eastern DRC in the light of the politics of rebel-military integration. It argues that military integration processes have fuelled militarization in three main ways. First, by creating incentive structures promoting army desertion and insurgent violence; second, by fuelling inter- and intra-community conflicts; and third, by the further unmaking of an already unmade army. The authors argue that this is not merely the product of a 'lack of political will' on behalf of the DRC government, but must be understood in the light of the intricacies of Big Man politics and Kinshasa's weak grip over both the fragmented political-military landscape in the east and its own coercive arm. Demonstrating the link between military integration and militarization, the article concludes that these problems arise from the context and implementation of integration, rather than from the principle of military power sharing itself. It thus highlights the crucial agency of political-military entrepreneurs, as shaped by national-level policies, in the production of 'local violence'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Oyewunmi, A.O. 2012. The workplace and the criminalisation of sexual harassment under Nigerian law : lessons from a comparative study. *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.661-690.*, 5, (3) 661-690 Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: criminal law/Nigeria/sexual offences/work environment

Abstract: Until very recently, Nigeria had no legislation in place for dealing with the issue of sexual harassment. However, to some extent, this lack has been filled in Lagos State by the recent promulgation of the Lagos State Criminal Law of 2011. This paper examines the new legislation and the extent to which it constitutes an adequate response to the complex and intricate issue of sexual harassment in the workplace. The paper commences with an examination of the concept and models of sexual harassment as well as a review of previous studies and statistical data on its nature and incidence at work. It follows this with three case studies involving alleged sexual harassment in three sectors: a financial institution, a domestic

environment and an educational institution. It then undertakes a comparative survey of statutory and other legal responses to the phenomenon across different jurisdictions, and assesses the adequacy of the response via the provisions of the Lagos State of Nigeria Criminal Law of 2011. The paper concludes that while this legislation is a welcome relief, criminalization leaves untouched certain vital concerns in workplace harassment which need to be addressed in meaningfully safeguarding vulnerable employees from harassment in Nigeria. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Olagunju, G.A. & Olaoluwa, R.O. 2012. The WTO and developing countries in the rounds of trade negotiations : whither are we? *Journal of African and International Law: (2012), vol.5, no.3, p.575-602.*, 5, (3) 575-602 Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: Africa/developing countries/GATT/trade negotiations/world/WTO

Abstract: This paper is regarding the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its trade negotiations and what these mean for developing countries, and in particular those in Africa. The WTO is an organization that intends to supervise and liberalize international trade. The organization deals with regulation of trade between participating countries; it provides a framework for negotiating and formalizing trade agreements, and a dispute resolution process aimed at enforcing participants' adherence to WTO agreements, which are signed by representatives of member governments and ratified by their parliaments. Most of the issues that the WTO focuses on derive from previous trade negotiations. The organization attempted to complete negotiations on the Doha Development Round, which was launched in 2001 with an explicit focus on addressing the needs of developing countries. The paper endeavours to answer the questions this raises: what are the needs and prospects contained in the declarations for developing countries and has the WTO addressed these needs? At first, the authors briefly summarize the history of the GATT and WTO. Secondly they focus on the relevance of the WTO to developing countries and the issues concerning them. In conclusion, the paper theorizes what the WTO could do to improve the situation so that trade negotiations benefit both developed countries as well as developing countries. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Munemo, J. 2013. Trade between China and South Africa : prospects of a successful SACU-China free trade agreement. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.303-329 : graf., tab.*, 25, (3) 303-329 Accessed 3 November 2014.

Keywords: China/international trade/South Africa/Southern Africa/trade agreements

Abstract: China's trade with South Africa has become more important in recent years, and a Southern African Customs Union (SACU)-China free trade agreement has been proposed to further strengthen this trade relationship. This paper examines the relevance of this proposed trade policy for further enhancing bilateral trade flows and development in SACU. The paper finds that tariff liberalization alone is inadequate for successful trade integration, as it benefits mostly South Africa only and harms some of SACU's internal and external trade and its welfare through trade diversion. Measures to improve trade complementarity, reduce barriers to intra-industry trade, and implement parallel MFN trade liberalization should also be undertaken by SACU in order to achieve successful trade integration with China. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Maître d'Hôtel, É., Le Cotty, T., & Jayne, T. 2013. Trade policy inconsistency and maize price volatility : an ARCH approach in Kenya. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.607-620 : graf., tab.*, 25, (4) 607-620 Accessed 14 March 2014.

Keywords: food prices/import restrictions/Kenya/price policy

Abstract: The 2007-2008 food crisis and current food price swings led economists to re-evaluate the potential for policy instruments to manage food price volatility, including tariff policy. The use of tariffs in importing countries to stabilize price is theoretically not recommended because of its domestic and international costs but in practice many countries use import tariffs with the intention to stabilize their domestic prices. Among them, some achieve price stabilization, some do not. The authors address the reason why it sometimes works, and sometimes not. In the context of Kenya, they show that while domestic price levels are mainly explained by seasonal cycles and international prices, domestic price volatility is mainly explained by inconsistent moves of trade policy. Thus, the ability of a policy regime to lower food price volatility does not depend

on the nature of the policy instrument only, but also on the ability to implement it. The authors define a consistent policy adjustment as a tariff decrease when world price increases and a tariff increase when world price is decreasing. They use an autoregressive conditionally heteroscedastic model of price determination in which prices and prices volatility are jointly estimated, using monthly data over the 1994-2009 period in Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ozughalu, U.M. & Ogwumike, F.O. 2013. Vulnerability to food poverty in Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.3, p.243-255 : tab., 25, (3) 243-255* Accessed 3 October 2014.

Keywords: food security/households/Nigeria

Abstract: Economists have in recent times recognized that a household's sense of well-being depends not just on its average income or expenditure but on the risks it faces as well. Vulnerability is a very crucial issue in welfare analysis. This study estimated and analysed the magnitude of vulnerability to food poverty based on data from the 2004 Nigeria Living Standard Survey (NLSS), obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics. The three-step Feasible Generalized Least Squares (3FGLS) procedure was employed in estimating the extent of vulnerability to food poverty in Nigeria. The results show that 61.68 per cent of Nigerians were vulnerable to food poverty; the incidence of vulnerability to food poverty varied significantly across zones and between the urban and rural sectors; the incidence of vulnerability to food poverty was highest in the South West zone (68.32 per cent) and lowest in the North East zone (50.19 per cent); the incidence of vulnerability to food poverty is higher in the urban sector (64.61 per cent) than in the rural sector (59.37 per cent). It is evident that the magnitude of vulnerability to food poverty is very high. Policies that will enhance people's access to food should be adopted, and targeted transfers of subsidized basic food items should be used to sufficiently reduce vulnerability to food poverty in the country. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Mokopakgosi, B.T. 2013. Why the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland failed : lessons from the brief history of a regional university in Southern Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.465-480 : tab., 39, (2) 465-480* Accessed 3 December 2014.

Keywords: Botswana/Lesotho/Swaziland/universities

Abstract: This article traces the establishment and development of the tripartite University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS), attempting to explain why it failed and the timing of that failure. The author argues that the root causes lay in the nature of the Royal Charter that established it, its evolving governance system and disagreements about its direction of development. Issues such as racial conflict and the renewal of the vice chancellor's contract, which some observers have used to explain the break-up of the institution, were intended to conceal the real areas of conflict. This article places the discussion within the broader comparative context of higher education in the immediate post-independence period and concludes that the UBLS failed because of the strong insular nationalism of the BLS countries (i.e., Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) combined with the absence of a spirit of regionalism similar to that found elsewhere in newly independent regions such as the Caribbean and the South Pacific. It thus provides a discussion of the necessary conditions for successful multi-country partnerships then and now, as well as problems to be avoided. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]