

Africa

Inclusive human development in pre-crisis times of globalization-driven debts / Simplice Asongu, Uchenna Efobi, and Ibukun Beecroft. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 428-442 : tab

Abstract: The article verifies the Azzimonti et al. (2014) conclusions on a sample of 53 African countries for the period 1996-2008. Authors of the underlying study have established theoretical underpinnings for a negative nexus between rising public debt and inequality in OECD nations. The authors assess the effects of four debt dynamics on Inequality Adjusted Human Development. Instrumental variable and interactive regressions are employed as empirical strategies. Two main findings are established which depend on whether debt is endogenous to or interactive with globalization. First, when external debt is endogenous to globalization, the effect on inclusive human development is negative, whereas when it is interactive with globalization, the effect is positive. This may reflect the false economics of preconditions. The magnitudes of negative estimates from endogenous related effects were higher than the positive marginal interactive effects. Policy implications are discussed in light of the post-2015 development agenda. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12158> (Restricted access)

Africa

Interactive impact of armed conflicts on foreign direct investments in Africa / Abel Ebeh Ezeoha and John Okereke Ugwu. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 456-468 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: This study examines the interactive impact of armed conflicts on FDI flows into Africa. A dataset involving 41 African countries and a dynamic system GMM model were adopted. The findings show that conflict has a significant negative effect on FDI, and that infrastructural development significantly moderates the impact of conflicts. The study also reveals that the impact of conflict is higher for natural resource-rich countries than for non-resource-rich countries, and that the impact is both regionally and seasonally sensitive. The findings suggest that rebuilding conflict-induced infrastructure can play a significant role in attracting FDI even in conflict-prone countries of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12161> (Restricted access)

Africa

Introduction: united in dress: negotiating gender and hierarchy with festival uniforms / Ute Rösenthaller. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 628-634

Abstract: This article introduces four articles in this issue of Africa on the theme 'United in dress'. These articles explore examples of particular types of uniforms, how people use decorated cloth, and the projects for which they use it when they wear dress with the same decoration for specific, often recurrent, events. Such decorated uniforms made from industrially produced fabrics have been observed at naming ceremonies, funerals, chiefs' installation festivities and weddings, at political and religious events, concerts, commemoration ceremonies and festivals at least since the early twentieth century. Participants at these events wear uniforms of decorated wax, fancy cloth or T-shirts, some of which also have printed photographs, brands and/or logos on them. Depending on the context, some of these uniforms resemble each other quite closely, while others allow for individual differences. With their uniforms, the participants visualize a sense of belonging to a community that reflects different degrees of association, ranging from casual gatherings at these events to more rooted and longer-term affiliations. A closer look at African cloth practices provides a better understanding of the present-day meanings of associations' decorated uniforms and of the dress that bears the photographs of individuals. Dressing-up practices are often seen as being concerned with the fashioning of the self and identity construction. The contributions to the dossier 'United in dress' focus instead on the social (and political) concerns that are visually expressed with decorated uniforms. They focus in three particular ways: Sameness and individual style; Sameness and status hierarchies; Negotiation of

gender relations with cloth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000510> (Restricted access)

Africa

Regional comparison of foreign direct investment to Africa : empirical analysis / John C. Anyanwu and Nadège D. Yaméogo. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 345-363 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article analyzes the factors that drive foreign direct investments (FDI) by looking at regional heterogeneity among ve African regions, Central, East, North, Southern, and West Africa. The main results indicate that: (i) agglomeration has a strong positive relationship with FDI inows in all the regions except Central Africa. However, in West Africa, the second lag of FDI is significantly negative; (ii) there is a negative relationship between FDI inows and GDP per capita in all the ve regions, but a U-shaped relationship is observed in Central, North, and West Africa. But GDP growth rate has a strongly positive relationship with FDI inows in Central Africa but negatively significant in West Africa; (iii) FDI follows domestic investment in East, Southern, and West Africa; (iv) democracy is a major factor in attracting FDI to Southern Africa, being upward concave; (v) infrastructure development has a positive impact on FDI inows in East and North Africa; (vi) trade openness has a positive relationship with FDI inows in all the ve regions except in East Africa; (vii) ination deters FDI inows to East Africa; (viii) the level of urbanization has a strong positive relationship with FDI inows only in West Africa; (ix) net foreign aid has a negative relationship with FDI in ows to East, North, and Southern Africa; (x) higher life expectancy deters FDI inows to Central Africa but promotes the same to East and North Africa; (xi) metal production and exportation attract significant FDI to Central Africa while oil production and exportation attract higher FDI to West Africa; (xii) monetary union attracts greater FDI to Central and West Africa; and (xiii) political instability is a strong hindrance to FDI inows to West Africa. Bibliogr., sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12152> (Restricted access)

Africa

What drives foreign direct investment in Africa? An empirical investigation with panel data / Abdoul' Ganiou Mijiyawa. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 392-402 : tab

Abstract: This article analyzes factors that drive foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa. To do so, for the rst time in the literature, the paper uses 5-year panel data and the system-GMM technique over the period 19702009. The main results are as follows: (a) larger countries attract more FDI; (b) regardless of their size, however, more open countries, politically stable countries, and countries offering higher return to investment also attract FDI; (c) FDI inows are persistent in Africa. This suggests that countries that manage to attract FDI today are likely to attract more FDI in the future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12155> (Restricted access)

Africa

Pilgrims of the night : development challenges and opportunities in Africa / ed. by Ivor Agyeman-Duah - Banbury : Ayebia Clarke, 2010.

Abstract: This book is a collection of critical essays examining developmental challenges and opportunities facing African development in the 21st century, such as climate change, water shortages and shifting global power relations. Contributions: Leadership, government and entrepreneurship in Africa (John Agyekum Kufuor); Sustainable development and the role of governance in Africa (Chukwumerije Okereke); Africa, arts and climate change: promoting a 21st century revolution (Elsie Owusu); Africa in a post-Copenhagen climate accord (Chukwumerije Okereke and Heike Schroder); Managing natural resource booms in Africa (Anthony J Venables); Africa and its 'hidden epidemic of diseases': the case of chronic kidney disease (Andrew R. Ready); Water sustainability and security in Africa (W.M. Edmunds and Robert A. Hope); Reflections on a contested half-century (David Owusu-Ansah); Electoral integrity begets governance integrity (Wole Soyinka); Aid and Africa's economic relations with Japan (Ivor Agyeman-Duah). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Angola

2002, year zero : history as anti-politics in the 'New Angola' / Jon Schubert. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 835-852

Abstract: Since the end of the Angolan conflict in 2002, the ruling Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) party has been promoting a 'master narrative' of 'peace and reconstruction', through which the Angolan conflict is re-signified as a merely technical issue, and the question of 'national reconciliation' is limited to the reconstruction of infrastructures.

Conversely, post-war memory politics revisits the past only selectively. While the history of the independence struggle is revised and politicised, the post-independence Angolan conflict is notably absent from public discourse, as the MPLA's ambivalent role in contested events precludes the stabilisation of the civil war as 'patriotic history'. Departing from scholarship on memory politics in post-liberation regimes, this article analyses the discursive strategies and performative acts employed in these processes, and looks at the symbolic and material effects of this 'technical' hegemonic discourse in the country's capital, Luanda. As national reconciliation is limited to the reconstruction of infrastructures, the master narrative of the 'New Angola' is also physically imposed on the urban cityscape; similarly, any substantive political dialogue about the war is precluded as a threat to the 'gains of peace', which are measured again in purely material terms of the built environment. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1055548> (Restricted access)

Angola

Ovimbundu identity attributions in post-war Angola / Vasco Martins. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 853-867

Abstract: This article explores the attribution of political identity to the Ovimbundu ethnic group of Angola during the post-war period. It examines specific historical periods and political debates to reveal negative stereotypes popularly used to associate this ethnic group with the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), a practice still present today. Academic scholarship concerning the ethnic debate about Angola is still embryonic. This paper negotiates a new approach by looking at ethnic stereotypes as enduring means of attributing political identity to a specific ethnic group, while taking into account the views of those targeted by such identity attributions. Having explored how UNITA mobilised the Ovimbundu for political gains, the paper uses interview data collected in the central highlands to demonstrate not only the attribution of stereotypes but also the Ovimbundu's own perception of themselves as a 'marginal other'. It is in the group's interaction with wider Angolan society that such stereotypes are summoned and shaped in the pejorative epithets 'bailundo', 'kwacha' and 'sulano'. The article concludes that decades of ethnic manipulation provided various identity connotations, based on ethno-regional and socio-political criteria. These were often contrary to actual Ovimbundu outlooks, but still served as limiting factors to their social, political and economic integration. Thus the Ovimbundu's own perception of their marginalisation has been reinforced. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1052625> (Restricted access)

Cameroon

Caractéristiques et déterminants du chômage des jeunes au Cameroun : le rôle prépondérant du diplôme et du sexe / Issoufou Njifen. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 443-455 : tab

Abstract: Paradoxalement, le diplôme ne préserve pas les jeunes du chômage qui touche plus les femmes que les hommes sur le marché du travail au Cameroun. A la lumière de ce fait stylisé, l'objectif de cet article est d'analyser les déterminants du chômage des jeunes. En faisant bon usage des micro-données de la deuxième enquête sur l'emploi et le secteur informel, cette étude va au-delà de l'analyse logistique simple en adoptant des techniques de décomposition de Blinder et Oaxaca pour analyser les déterminants de l'écart de chômage selon le genre et le diplôme. Les résultats révèlent notamment le rôle déterminant du niveau d'instruction, du sexe féminin et du milieu de résidence dans l'aggravation du chômage des jeunes au Cameroun. Toutefois, l'analyse infirme l'hypothèse de discrimination du genre à l'embauche quand les différences de productivité entre les diplômés et les non diplômés, les avantages liés au diplôme ainsi que les désavantages associés au non diplôme expliquent les disparités de chômage entre

ces deux derniers groupes. Ces principaux résultats débouchent sur quelques recommandations de politiques en faveur de la promotion de l'emploi des jeunes. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12159> (Restricted access)

Cameroon

Fabrics of identity: uniforms, gender and associations in the Cameroon Grassfields / Jude Fokwang. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 677-696 : ill., foto
Abstract: This paper argues that the uniform, conceived as a special type of 'social skin', has been incorporated by individuals and groups into a complex chain of processes and meanings in the Cameroon Grassfields; the author describes this practice as the uniformization of socio-cultural life. She demonstrates that uniforms, unlike ordinary clothing, are salient precisely because of their unique role as markers of collective identity but also because they embody and simultaneously express the paradox of similarity and difference. Central to these processes and construction of meaning are community-based associations that have elevated the uniform to a new kind of orthodoxy. These perspectives are borne out by ethnographic interpretations of the ways in which variously positioned subjects in the Grassfields relate to and embody the special object that the uniform represents. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000625> (Restricted access)

Cameroon

Fabrics of loyalty: the politics of International Women's Day wax print cloth in Cameroon / Marie Emmanuelle Pommerolle and Nadine Machikou Ngaméni. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 656-676 : foto's

Abstract: Based on a study of the International Women's Day (8 March), a truly popular event in Cameroon, this article attempts to understand the dynamics of state mobilization in this long-lasting regime. By observing the production and use of one of its symbolic objects, the pagne du 8 mars (a dedicated wax print), it sheds significant light on the social fabric of loyalty and the articulation of loyalist and disruptive popular mobilizations and allows us to move beyond ready-made, state-centred explanations. As an object of exchange and social distinction, the pagne provides women with a variety of ways of interacting (or not interacting) with the state and with men. Although, on the face of it, the act of dressing in the day's cloth may be seen as an expression of collective loyalty to the regime, one cannot assume that it represents a single, undifferentiated approach to authority. Licentious behaviour while wearing this pagne may even represent a real condemnation of moral and political power imposed on women. For the moment, however, this ritual and its popular mobilization are sufficient for the government's purposes: it is able to point to the event as an example of its capacity to mobilize its female citizens, thereby showing that its claims to legitimacy are well-founded. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000534> (Restricted access)

Cameroon

Recyclage des discours sur l'Afrique et inscription de la doxa métropolitaine dans les romans de Léonora Miano / Étienne-Marie Lassi. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 443-457

Abstract: La peinture de l'Afrique qui ressort de la trilogie de Miano intitulée 'Suite africaine' est celle d'un continent autodestructif, instable, ravagé par des guerres et miné par la misère. Cette peinture est conforme à celle des médias occidentaux qui, par des images stéréotypées, décrivent l'Afrique comme un continent qui se meurt. Cet article part des nombreux énoncés clichés que ces romans recèlent et du statut du narrateur pour s'interroger sur la marge d'autonomie critique que l'auteure s'accorde, sachant que le stéréotype s'appuie sur le préconstruit et procède par la répétition. L'objectif est de voir, à travers l'étude du réseau intertextuel qui traverse les romans de Miano, si en se constituant en sujet répétant, l'écrivaine camerounaise n'occulte pas la diversité des expériences culturelles du Sud ainsi que sa vision de la marginalité postcoloniale pour inscrire ses uvres dans le système des échanges culturels entre

le Nord et le Sud uniquement comme le relais du discours dominant. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2014.981948> (Restricted access)

Cameroon

Colo-mentality : colonial Trauma in Oyonos Houseboy and Condés Crossing the Mangrove / Cajetan N. Iheka. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 33-49

Abstract: This essay analyzes the traumas induced by colonial violence in Ferdinand Oyonos 'Houseboy' and Maryse Condés 'Crossing the Mangrove'. Despite the differences between both texts, they are joined by their engagement with colonial violence in African societies, by their discursive inscription of trauma arising from such violence, and the way their portrayal of the severity of colonial violence shows the limits of trauma theory. Moreover, both novels portrayals of bloodshed and death make them rich for a comparative study of colonial trauma. Cathy Caruths notion of trauma inspires the use of the term in this essay. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Central Africa

International reserves holdings in the CEMAC area : adequacy and motives / Samba Michel Cyrille. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 415-427 : graf., tab

Abstract: The main objective of this article is to investigate CEMAC's demand for international reserves, with an emphasis on the role of the monetary disequilibrium. Prior to this task, the authors assess CEMAC's position in terms of reserve adequacy. Using some relevant measures of reserve adequacy, the authors find that CEMAC countries have sufficient international reserves to meet the minimum adequacy requirements. To better analyze CEMAC's international reserves demand, they extend the usual buffer stock model to account for overall economic growth and imports. Moreover, an importance is given to the devaluation of the CFA franc, the peg of this currency to the euro, and the effect of the recent Global Financial Crisis. Using quarterly data from 1985:1 to 2009:4, the authors show that the long-run reserve demand in the CEMAC area can be described as a function of uncertainty and economic growth. It also appears that a disequilibrium in the money market significantly affects reserve demand in the CEMAC area. Moreover, both the devaluation of the CFA franc and the peg of this currency to the euro positively affect the demand for international reserves in the short run. Finally, there is evidence of an inertia in the reserve management of the central bank. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12157> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Ethiopian images of self and other / Felix Girke (ed.) - Halle : Universitätsverlag Halle-Wittenberg, 2014.

Abstract: This book provides examples of images and stereotypes from Ethiopia, and analyses them in a non-judgmental manner. It traces cultural imagery to its emergence and shows its means of persistence. It shows the variability and the work of imagery in Ethiopia, as it reproduces and sometimes subverts power relations between various "selves" and "others". As nation-building cannot be considered complete in Ethiopia, this book provides some groundwork for better understanding the social dynamics of Ethiopia's cultural diversity. Contents: Ethiopian images of self and other: essays on identification and stereotype (Felix Girke); Ethiopian stereotypes: changing perceptions over the millennia (Richard Pankhurst); From empire to airport: on antika-painting in Addis Ababa of the 1930s (Jörg Weinerth); Human self and animal other: the favorite animal among the Hamar (Jérôme Dubosson); Songs of self and others in times of rapid change: music as identification among the Arbore of southern Ethiopia (Echi Gabbert); Images of Mursi women and the realities they reveal and conceal (Shauna LaTosky); Metaphors of the Moguji: self-defining othering in Kara political speech (Felix Girke); The pure, the real, and the chosen: the encounter between the Anywaa, the Nuer, and the Highlanders in Gambella (Dereje Feyissa); Christianity and the King, matrimony and marijuana: icons of the unresolved Ethiopian relationship with Rastafari (Erin C. MacLeod); Afterword (Ivo Strecker). [ASC Leiden abstract]

http://www.universitaetsverlag-halle-wittenberg.de/media/upload/file/Kapitel_Vorworte/Girke_Ethiopian_Images.pdf

Ethiopia

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Abstract: This book provides examples of images and stereotypes from Ethiopia, and analyses them in a non-judgmental manner. It traces cultural imagery to its emergence and shows its means of persistence. It shows the variability and the work of imagery in Ethiopia, as it reproduces and sometimes subverts power relations between various "selves" and "others". As nation-building cannot be considered complete in Ethiopia, this book provides some groundwork for better understanding the social dynamics of Ethiopia's cultural diversity. Contents: Ethiopian images of self and other: essays on identification and stereotype (Felix Girke); Ethiopian stereotypes: changing perceptions over the millennia (Richard Pankhurst); From empire to airport: on antika-painting in Addis Ababa of the 1930s (Jörg Weinerth); Human self and animal other: the favorite animal among the Hamar (Jérôme Dubosson); Songs of self and others in times of rapid change: music as identification among the Arbore of southern Ethiopia (Echi Gabbert); Images of Mursi women and the realities they reveal and conceal (Shauna LaTosky); Metaphors of the Moguji: self-defining othering in Kara political speech (Felix Girke); The pure, the real, and the chosen: the encounter between the Anywaa, the Nuer, and the Highlanders in Gambella (Dereje Feyissa); Christianity and the King, matrimony and marijuana: icons of the unresolved Ethiopian relationship with Rastafari (Erin C. MacLeod); Afterword (Ivo Strecker). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ethiopia

History, modernity, and the making of an African spatiality : Addis Ababa in perspective / Alazar G. Ejigu. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 267-293 : foto's, tab

Abstract: A body of scholarship in urban theory of the global South over the last two decades has begun to present counterhegemonic notions of modernity and urbanism thereby charting new ways to conceptualize and study African cities. While the need for fuller, richer, and more textured accounts of ordinariness of African cities is often emphasized, the usefulness of differentiated accounts of cities to understanding their spatiality is also highlighted. This article attempts to supplement the ongoing discussion by exploring Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as an African city with particular cultural and political historical contexts that gave it distinct experiences of modernity. Data is primarily drawn from historical study of modernizations of the city, supplemented with an ethnographic study that documents contemporary changes and lived experiences in the city and its emerging modern residential places. The study shows that the local experience of modernity is primarily situated in the isolated and noncolonial history of the nation, which on the one hand helps preserve indigenous qualities and on the other becomes a source of envy contributing to the consciousness of belatedness compared to other colonized and Western countries. This consciousness coordinates political intentions with people's everyday practices in the co-making of a new, modern Addis Ababa and the reassertion of its unofficial identity as "the diplomatic capital of Africa". Potentials and challenges of place-based conceptions of urbanism are implicated. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9209-x> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

International land deals in Eastern and Southern Africa / ed. by Paschal B. Mihyo - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), 2014.

Abstract: This collective volume evaluates recent land transfers involving big investors from outside Africa in terms of how they influence food security, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability. It is a collection of case studies on land deals in several countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. The findings point to several factors that will need to be taken into account as the implementation of these deals proceeds and as new deals are entered into. All of the case studies seem to show that while foreign companies are taking some of the most fertile land to use

it to meet their food and nutritional needs, millions of the populations in the host countries are becoming more land and food insecure. Contents: The impacts of international land investment on local-level employment creation and food security in Ethiopia: the cases of Itang, Bako Tibe and Dangur districts in Gambala, Benishangul Gumuz and Oromia regions (Bamlaku Alamirew Alemu); Progresses and impacts of large-scale land transfers in Benishangul-Gumuz region: evidences from two districts (Dereje Teklemariam, Kelemework Tafere and Tsegay Berhane); Large-scale land deals in the sugar industry and rural development in Malawi: a political economy inquiry (Blessings Chinsinga, Michael Chasukwa and Sane Zuka); International land deals and rural poverty reduction in Kisarawe district, Tanzania (Samwel J. Kabote, Elliott P. Niboye and Justin J. Ringo); Nature and magnitude of land acquisitions in Tanzania: the role of different actors, key trends and drivers in land acquisitions (Mangasini A. Katundu, Innocent M.A. Makungu and Shakila H. Mteti); Land deals in Uganda: an invisible hand in land grabbing and rural development (Roberts K. Muriisa, Pamela K. Mbabazi and Meldard Twinamatsiko); Land reforms and land use for food security and inclusive development in East Africa (Paschal B. Mihyo); Acquisition of land for expansion of sugar production: effects on the livelihoods of the Magobbo smallholder farmers in Zambia's Mazabuka district (Thomson Kalinda); National and international actors in the orchestration of large-scale land deals in Zimbabwe: what is in it for smallholder farmers? (Manase Chiweshe and Patience Mutopo); Making international land deals conducive to inclusive development: conclusions and policy considerations (Paschal B. Mihyo). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ethiopia

Formalization and informalization processes in urban Ethiopia : incorporating informality / J. Fransen, S. Kassahun, and M.P. van Dijk (eds.) - Maastricht : Shaker Publishing, 2010.
 Abstract: Understanding the "informalization and formalization process" in Ethiopian urban centers plays an increasingly important role in the economic development of the cities. The purpose of this book is to assess the situation of informality in urban Ethiopia based on a broad definition, considering informal businesses, employment, housing and land services. The book is based on the selected papers presented at a conference, organized jointly by the Ethiopian Civil Service College and IHS, Erasmus University Rotterdam, in March 2009. In the conference 17 papers were presented covering topics of informality in the areas of urban economy, urban services, urban land and housing. From the 17 papers, 12 were selected for this book, organized in three parts. Contents: Part I Urban informal economy. Why do firms choose to stay informal? The case of Addis Ababa (Belay File); Informality in Ethiopia: taxing the hard to tax (Aloysius Bongwa); Informality and unemployment in Addis Ababa: an odd couple (Jan Fransen). Part II: Informal access to urban land and housing. Urbanization and its impact on the making of informal settlement in Addis Ababa (Samson Kassahun); Analysing informal settlements from the institutional perspective: a comparative case study in Addis Ababa (Frew Mengistu); Informal-formal convergence in access to urban land for housing (Scelo Zibagwe, Gift Dafuleya and Juliet Akola); Changing land rights in China and Ethiopia, how to incorporate informal land markets (Meine Pieter van Dijk) Part III Informal services. The demise of the formal municipal solid waste management system and the emergence of informality in Ethiopian cities (Tendayi Gondo); From informal lending to microfinance (Meine Pieter van Dijk and Degefe Duresa Obo); Informal microfinance in practice: lessons from Salam Iddir in Addis Ababa (Gift Dafuleya and Scelo Zibagwe). Part IV Incorporating Informality. Conclusions and Recommendations to incorporate informality (Samson Kassahun and Jan Fransen). [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docx/CP?NP=0&PN=401423875.pdf>
http://www.academia.edu/22380807/Formalization_and_informalization_processes_in_urban_Ethiopia_incorporating_informality (Restricted access)

Ghana

Refashioning chieftaincy in Ghana: festival dress, corporate sponsorship and new logics of value / Lauren Adrover. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 635-655 : foto's
 Abstract: Annual festivals in Ghana celebrate the agricultural harvest and commemorate the political authority of local chiefs. Today, multinational corporations such as Guinness, MTN and

Vodafone sponsor almost all aspects of festival production. Sponsor participation has transformed festivals into sites saturated with images of commodities and corporate brands. While some chiefs support corporate participation, others deplore sponsors, who they perceive as threatening chiefs' control over the festival arena. A critical medium through which chiefs police and participate in discourses about cultural and political legitimacy is dress: chiefs clothe members of their entourages alternatively in T-shirts with corporate logos and T-shirts with images of chiefs. During festivals, chiefs orchestrate embodied practices to assert new claims to their political authority based on the nobility of their lineage or their participation in global economic networks. Through an exploration of contemporary dress practices, the author argues that what is at stake in corporate-sponsored festivals is the emergence of new logics of value that challenge people to reassess the social and economic relations that underlie the production of political power in Ghana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000522> (Restricted access)

Ghana

On the demonization and discrimination of Akan and Yoruba women in Ghanaian and Nigerian video movies / Louise Müller. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 104-120 : foto's

Abstract: This article focuses on the religious information inside Ghanaian and Nigerian video movies regarding Akan and Yoruba women. More specifically, it focuses on the indigenous religious, Christian, and Islamic messages inside these movies in relation to women. The article demonstrates that Akan and Yoruba filmmakers, who dominate the Ghanaian and Nigerian video movie industries, are part of networks of religious institutions, predominantly Pentecostal-Charismatic Christian and modest Islamic ones. These organizations sponsor filmmakers to spread religious messages that promote hierarchical gender relations and the suppression of equal rights for women, e.g., economic independence. By providing an overview of Akan and Yoruba belief systems, in respect of indigenous, Christian, and Islamic gender-related positional concepts and ideological communication on what is appropriate behavior for women, the author will show and support the hypothesis that these movies contribute to women's demonization and (economic) discrimination. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ghana

The public sphere and the politics of survival : voice, sustainability, and public policy in Ghana / ed. by Korbla P. Pupilampu, Wisdom J. Tettey - Accra : Woeli Pub. Services, 2010.

Abstract: This book offers insights into Ghana's public sphere, with analyses of citizen engagement and political action in three thematic areas: (1) struggles for articulation of voice, inclusive citizenship and participatory governance; (2) negotiations of sustainable livelihoods by marginalized groups in relation to the environment and public health; (3) state response to these issues. The book is divided into three corresponding parts. Contributions: Ghana: media and democracy in 50 years of independence (Margaret Ivy Amoakohene); Sexual citizenship, heteronormativity, and the discourse of homosexual rights in Ghana (Wisdom Tettey); From exclusion to inclusion?: examining participation in the PSRP process in Ghana (Lord Mawuko-Yevugah); A critical assessment of Ghana's conservation policy and practice: the case of Mole national park community-based conservation project (Caesar Apentiik); How to measure "success" in community-based conservation policies: the case of the Boabeng-Fiema monkey sanctuary in Ghana (Bright O. Kankam, Tania L. Saj and Pascale Sicotte); Local medicines and global pharmaceutical in northern Ghana (Charles Mather and Shanna Sunley); The Ghana National Health Insurance Scheme and the health care needs of Ghanaians (Joseph Mensah); Bureaucratic politics and the search for biotechnology policy in Ghana (Korbla P. Pupilampu); Formalizing and enhancing the contributions of Ghana's informal sector through regulatory and taxation reform (Peter Quartey and Peter Arthur). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Great Britain

Tributes to Terence Ranger / [ed. by Jocelyn Alexander & JoAnn McGregor] - [Abingdon] : Routledge : ill, 2015.

Abstract: Since Terry Ranger's death on 3 January 2015 in Oxford, there has been an outpouring of memorials and tributes to one of the founding fathers of African history. Writers and friends have celebrated Terry's scholarship and extraordinary productivity, his political activism, and his intellectual and personal generosity. Terry was chairman of the Journal of Southern African studies' Editorial Board between 1979 and 1994. In this issue, the journal publishes tributes from members of the current Editorial and Advisory Boards. Contributions: Tributes to Terence Ranger: introduction (Jocelyn Alexander, JoAnn McGregor); Terence Ranger: African historian and activist (John McCracken); Terence Ranger at the University of Cape Town (Patrick Harries); Terence Ranger as Rhodes Professor of race relations, University of Oxford (William Beinart); Doing Zimbabwean history with Terence Ranger: a personal note (Gerald Chikozho Mazarire); Terence Rangers return to the University of Zimbabwe in the late 1990s (Brian Raftopoulos); A memorial from a sparring partner? (Richard Werbner); A reflection on epistemology and ideas about the spirit in Terence Rangers work (Diana Jeater). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjss20/41/5> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Remediating orality : the cultural domestication of video technology in Kenya / James Odhiambo Ogone. - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 479-495

Abstract: The influence of globalisation and its attendant modern technologies has reconfigured the manner in which orality functions in the contemporary African context. Confronted with the powerful presence of media technologies that threaten to supplant its central role in many African societies, orality has been compelled to reinvent itself by means of appropriating the same media for its survival. The result has been a process that seeks to recontextualise imported technologies in locally relevant ways. This article focuses on how video technology adapts to local Kenyan cultural contexts. Arguing that vernacular video films form part of contemporary cultural productions in Kenya, the article demonstrates how strategies of remediation, such as subtitling, re-oralisation, repurposing and immediacy, contribute to the reactivation of orality. It emerges from the analyses that local knowledge cultures actively engage modern technologies in a way that debunks any simple linear perceptions of the impact of mediatisation on African epistemologies. Through local agency, communities actualise their aspirations for a domesticated modernity that is simultaneously fresh and familiar, and therefore less culturally alienating.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2015.1078541> (Restricted access)

Kenya

The influence of information technology on the socio-political song in Kenya / Susan Kilonzo, Kitche Magak, and Bryson Omwal. - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 4, p. 518-536

Abstract: This article examines how the growth of socio-political songs in Kenya reflects the effect of the evolution of information technology (IT). The unprecedented proliferation of IT - especially mobile telephony, the Internet and frequency modulation (FM) radio - has played havoc with authoritarian control of information, especially by governments. The speed and modes through which information and song are transferred have diversified, making it possible to send, receive and access both quite easily. Using three epochs of leadership in Kenya, the authors show how the dynamics of the socio-political song have transformed from an authoritarian regime, when the state muzzled freedom of expression, to a more democratic era of IT, where artists can more easily reach their audience. By analysing music with lyrics and secondary data, the authors show that freedom of speech is as important as the proliferation of IT. Both are necessary conditions for the growth of socio-political song. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2015.1078550> (Restricted access)

Mali

Dressed in photographs: between uniformization, self-enhancement and the promotion of stars and leaders in Bamako / Ute Rösenthaller. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 697-721 : foto's

Abstract: Most literature on cloth focuses on its capacity as a medium of identity construction in relation to politics, economy, ethnicity, age and gender. As such, the equalizing properties of

uniforms are often contrasted with the creation of individual styles of dress. This article discusses a further dimension in the complexity of the meanings of clothing: it explores the history, uses and local meanings of fabrics on which photographs of public personalities are printed in Bamako. In Bamako in the 2000s, entrepreneurs from different sectors of society, such as politics, religion, media, art, education and commerce, rediscovered this type of cloth as a business opportunity. They have produced decorated fancy textiles for events where large, heterogeneous groups of people participate most often, and where they multiply the image printed on their clothing. Some of these personalities distribute the cloth as promotional gifts, while others make their fans and followers purchase fabrics as evidence of their admiration. The uniforms decorated with photographs reflect a tendency towards asymmetrical relationships between the owners of the dresses and the personality depicted on them. Some of these relationships even encourage individual styles that transgress the uniform character of the dresses. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000546> (Restricted access)

Morocco

Reassessing the English course offered to computer engineering students at the National School of Applied Sciences of Al-Hoceima in Morocco : an action research project / M. Dahbi. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 508-524 : tab

Abstract: In computer engineering education, specific English language practices are needed to enable computer engineering students to succeed in professional settings. This study was conducted for two purposes. First, it aimed at investigating to what extent the English courses offered to computer engineering students at the National School of Applied Sciences in Al-Hoceima were successful in fulfilling the job requirements of the prospective engineers. And the second objective was to devise an English for Specific Purposes (ESP) course that is rather related to the field of specialization of the respondents and attends to their communicative needs as well. For these purposes a - needs analysis questionnaire - was devised to identify these students' perceptions of the English language practices used, the importance of these practices, the areas of language use that they need training/teaching in, and their preferences for the English language course. The results stressed the significance of English for computer engineering students. They also identified the students' lacks, needs and interests with regard to English language practices. The study concluded with pedagogical implications. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110915> (Restricted access)

Mozambique

'It will be our time to eat' : former Renamo combatants and big-man dynamics in central Mozambique / Nikkie Wiegink. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 869-885

Abstract: This article aims to contribute to the debate about the recent remobilisation of Resistência Nacional Moçambicano (Renamo), by presenting an analysis of its low- and mid-ranked veterans' post-war relationships with fellow veterans and with the Renamo leadership. It argues that former Renamo combatants' participation in post-war Renamo networks has been central for their re-integration into Mozambican politics but, at the same time, may be regarded as a source of frustration and political discontent. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Maringue, central Mozambique, the article shows that, in scholarship on armed groups, these relationships are characterised by dependency, loyalty and expectations, often referred to as 'big-man dynamics'. The article engages critically with this concept, showing how Renamo veterans' position vis-à-vis the Renamo leadership is largely characterised by 'waiting'. It demonstrates that Renamo veterans regard the Renamo party and the state as 'exclusive caretakers', which are expected to take care of the ex-combatants. However, Renamo's leaders have largely failed to meet their followers' expectations, resulting in frustration, several (though rare) cases of 'defection' to other political parties, but more generally a status of 'waithood'. This analysis provides a critical exploration of the post-war dynamics of former armed groups, and sheds some light on Renamo's recent remobilisation from the perspective of the former Renamo

combatants. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1060090> (Restricted access)

Mozambique

Towards an argumentative dialogue between local knowledge and official school curriculum : a case of local curriculum in Mozambique / Jose P. Castiano and Queeneth Mkabela. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 28-40 : tab
Abstract: Across Africa, there is an ongoing process of articulation and integration of two kinds of knowledge systems: the local and the universal/formal. In developing a 'local curriculum' the Mozambican Ministry of Education aims at integrating local knowledge in basic education programmes, so that future citizens will be able to make use not only of universal/formal knowledge but also of local knowledge in their communities and families. The article explains the term 'local curriculum' and describes the process of integration of local/traditional knowledge into the curriculum. It addresses educational practices and underlying values, and also mentions points of criticism on the current process of integrating local knowledge. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a4.pdf
(Restricted access)

Nigeria

Akiga's narrativization of the Tiv nation in "History of the Tiv" / James Tar Tsaaior. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 599-610
Abstract: This article pays tribute to Akiga Sai (1898-1959) and his iconic status as the first great Tiv writer who recorded Tiv history, customs, beliefs and experiences during the turbulence unleashed by colonization and missionary intervention in the early twentieth century. It offers an appreciation of Akiga's vivid writing style and his achievements as both a historian and a recorder of his people's way of life, which was fast changing. The article presents the perspective of a younger Tiv generation who encountered Akiga Sai's work in the course of their education. Akiga, from this viewpoint, is not only an individual pioneer and creative genius, but also the representative of a better era, after which moral decay and a decline in communal health and well-being set in. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000601> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Do you hear me? It is me, Akiga: "Akiga's story" and Akiga Sai's "History" / Richard Fardon. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 572-598
Abstract: The publication of a new translation of Akiga Sai's History of the Tiv invites reappraisal of Akiga himself as a local intellectual. This essay presents a biographical account of this early Tiv convert to Christianity, locating his celebrated History in its social, cultural, ethnic and historical contexts, and presents a provisional narrative of his career subsequent to the publication of Akiga's Story, the version of the History edited by Rupert East. As such, it is intended as an invitation to a full biography. The essay reconstructs, insofar as sources permit, the complex relationship between Akiga, East, the Dutch Reformed Church Mission and the International African Institute that led to the publication of Akiga's Story in the form known until now, comparing that version with the complete translation. Akiga's History emerges from this re-examination as a compellingly contemporary narrative engaged with the lived experience of ethnic identification under colonial rule. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000595> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Prologue: "History of the Tiv" / Harold M. Bergsma. - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2015), vol. 85, no. 4, p. 611-627
Abstract: This article introduces a new translation of Akiga Sai's History of the Tiv, a manuscript completed in Tiv by Akiga in 1935. Portions of Akiga's text, translated and annotated by Rupert East, were first published in English by the International African Institute in 1939 as Akiga's Story.

But the new translation, available in the online version of the journal, is the first complete one: no section of the Tiv manuscript has been omitted, and the order of the material has been left as originally written by Akiga. This article tells the story of how Harold Bergsma, when working as a secondary school principal in Nigeria, rescued the Tiv typescript from the rubbish bin and deposited it in the University of Ibadan library; and how, some forty-five years later, he assembled a team of Tiv intellectuals to undertake the task of translation. It reflects on some of the linguistic challenges presented by the Tiv text, and draws attention to the rich and varied information the work contains - on clans, genealogies, plant and animal names, food preparation, marriage customs, the religious practices of the Tiv, and Akiga's own experiences of childhood, family, and encounters with 'akombo' and witchcraft. The article is complemented by selections from Chapters 8 and 9 of the new translation, chosen and annotated by Richard Fardon. App., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000613> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Feminism with a big 'F' : ethics and the rebirth of African feminism in Chika Unigwe's 'On Black Sisters' Street' / Chielozona Eze. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 89-103

Abstract: The 21st century has seen an outpouring of works by African women writers and many of them have been unabashedly feminist. These works have one thing in common: they tell of bodies in pain and they provoke pertinent ethical questions in that regard. This article examines Chika Unigwe's novel, 'On Black Sisters Street', and argues that it belongs to the new generation of African women's writing that recasts feminism as a moral issue of our times. The novel draws attention to some of the central issues of feminism: rights and dignities of the body of woman. In doing so, it establishes women's rights as fundamental human rights that have to be addressed in Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Senegal

The 'Charlie Hebdo' affair in Senegal / Paul Gifford. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 479-492

Abstract: The 'Charlie Hebdo' affair caused major repercussions in Senegal, not least because President Macky Sall took part in the "march in support of republican values" in Paris on Sunday 11 January 2015. Sall came in for fierce criticism for sympathising with the enemies of Islam. This article analyses the different attitudes expressed in the public demonstrations over the ensuing weeks, as well as in the accompanying media debate. Reactions were not unconnected with a profound ambivalence towards France, manifested in another public debate around the Fifteenth Assembly of the 'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie' (OIF) held in Dakar just weeks before. They were also affected by local politics, with the opposition seizing the opportunity to discomfit Sall. Also everywhere in play were local Islamic dynamics, particularly Sall's on-going difficulties with Senegal's principal religious families and resistance to his efforts to modernise traditional koranic schools ('daaras'). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1116102> (Restricted access)

Senegal 2014, 100% Dakar : more than art / a film by Sandra Krampelhuber [S.l.] : Sandra Krampelhuber, (401444201).

Abstract: A portrait about the creative arts scene in Dakar, Senegal. Dakar booms with live and this energy can also be found in the creative, artistic and cultural expressions of the city. Many young artists in Dakar took on the role as agents of change of their generation. 100% Dakar visits fashion designers, Hip Hop musicians, graffiti artists, a photographer, an art blogger, dancers and many other artists and cultural entrepreneurs who stand for creativity, passion, social conscience and a collective, creative fight against all economic and political burdens in the sense of *lunion fait la force* (unity is strength). [Abstract reproduced from DVD-video]

South Africa

Allocation of academic workloads in the faculty of human and social sciences at a South African university / P. A. Botha & S. Swanepoel. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 3, p.

398-414 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article reports on the results of a statistical analysis of the weekly working hours of academics in a Faculty of Human and Social Sciences at a South African university. The aim was to quantify, analyse and compare the workload of academic staff. Seventy-five academics self-reported on their workload by completing the workload measuring instrument. The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the total working hours per week in terms of gender, schools, academic qualifications and positions. However, there were statistically significant differences in the hours spent performing core academic activities such as teaching and learning, administration and management, research and postgraduate supervision, and community engagement and services to the scholarly community. The results indicated inequalities in the workload allocation of academic staff, with some staff members being underutilized and others significantly over worked. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110902> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Chemistry post-graduate student training from an open distance learning perspective / M. J. Mphahlele & F. Tafesse. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 345-360 : tab
Abstract: The University of South Africa's (UNISA) College of Science, Engineering and Technology (CSET) stands unique in the world by offering laboratory-based disciplines through Open Distance Learning (ODL) at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Lack of postgraduate programmes in chemistry at the very few ODL institutions offering undergraduate chemistry courses is presumably the consequence of the high costs associated with chemistry research and the requirement for sustained access to laboratories, analytical facilities and instructors by the students. The practice of offering postgraduate programmes in laboratory-based disciplines within the ODL context is discussed in detail by considering the practices of the chemistry department at UNISA. The department has a history and culture of research and postgraduate student training dating back to the correspondence era. The pitfalls and misconceptions are highlighted and working models for research-based postgraduate student training within the ODL framework are projected. The pitfalls and misconceptions are highlighted in the manuscript and working models for laboratory-based postgraduate student training within the ODL framework are proposed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110892> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Language anxiety caused by the single mode of instruction in multilingual classrooms : the case of African language learners / S. Madonsela. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 447-459

Abstract: The capacity to use language is unique from one individual to another. This could also depend on the individual's exposure to a language. This article aims to contribute to the growing area of research on language anxiety by exploring the extent to which language anxiety affects learners' performance in learning in multilingual classrooms, especially African learners who are learning English as a second language. Learners, especially in the Intermediate Phase in South Africa who are learning in a second language for the first time, may experience a certain level of anxiety because that language is foreign to them. The discussion idea is further advanced by exploring the use more than one language in teaching in order to promote learner autonomy in the learning process. The conclusion will try to provide possible means to deal with language anxiety amongst learners in order to improve learner performance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110910> (Restricted access)

South Africa

New political economies of film distribution for South Africa's townships? : a critical survey of the 'ReaGilè' concept / Nyasha Mboti and Keyan Tomaselli. - In: *Critical Arts*: (2015), vol. 29, no. 5, p. 621-643 : ill., foto's, tab

Abstract: 'ReaGilès' are pre-fabricated, self-contained, education and entertainment complexes situated on 400m² sites at local schools or public open spaces consisting of a 60-seat cinema,

30- seat computer and Internet facility, community care and policing centre. These complexes are intended to service historically underserved peri-urban black dormitory townships of South Africa and to help create jobs, especially amongst the youth, women and the disabled. The 'ReaGilè' concept, on roll-out, has the potential to revolutionise exhibition and distribution in local film industries in ways mirroring the ground-breaking Nollywood straight-to-DVD model. The article discusses the potential of the 'ReaGilè' concept to offer solutions to the twin crises of 1) representation stemming from existing film distribution networks that limit micro- budget filmmakers, and 2) of government departments and local municipalities' tendency towards dividing practices that objectivise the subject through frustrating development via delays, paperwork, never-ending meetings, fees, endless formalities and legalities, and red tape. The authors posit that 'ReaGilè' has the potential to creatively disrupt and redesign formal distribution models and to fracture the narrow modernisation paradigm they deploy, replacing them with a responsive communication re/ordering and flexible distribution that restore subjectivity to the disenfranchised South African subject (the filmmaker and audience from the township). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2015.1125093> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Part special issue : science and scandal in South Africa / [introd. by Rebecca Hodes and Lyn Schumaker]. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 707-833 : ill
Abstract: South African cases in which science has become scandalous, conceived as a threat to the common good, necessitating exposure, censure and prohibition, are the focus of this part special issue which is based on the 'Science and Scandal' seminar series, hosted by the Institute for Humanities in Africa (Huma), University of Cape Town, in 2013. Articles explore the circumstances under which scientific authority has been contested, during times of public concern and professional scepticism. They engage with the conditions under which scientific research or claims to knowledge become controversial, even scandalous; the forms the controversies take; and their wider effects. They document how science, medicine and technologies have shaped popular imaginations, political agendas and public responses within the spheres of health, welfare and the environment. Contributions: Science and scandal in South Africa: introduction (Rebecca Hodes, Lyn Schumaker); Kink and the colony: sexual deviance in the medical history of South Africa, c. 1893-1939 (Rebecca Hodes); 'Are we going to stand by and let these children come into the world?': the impact of the 'Thalidomide disaster' in South Africa, 1960-1977 (Susanne M. Klausen, Julie Parle); Jackal narratives: predator control and contested ecologies in the Karoo, South Africa (Nicoli Nattrass, Beatrice Conradie); From 'dark country' to 'dark continent': AIDS, 'race', and medical research in the South African Medical Journal, 1980-1995 (Carla Tsampiras); Mobilising AID(S)? Contesting HIV as a social and economic resource among youth in South Africa's Eastern Cape (Beth Vale, Mildred Thabeng); The biometric imaginary: bureaucratic technopolitics in post-apartheid welfare (Kevin P. Donovan). Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1061352> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Pedagogical shift in the twenty-first century : preparing teachers to teach with new technologies / Agnes Chigona. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 478-492
Abstract: The expectation in education today is that pre-service teachers should graduate from teacher education adequately prepared to teach with Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) that have potential to enhance curriculum delivery, hence improving quality of education. However, research shows that pre-service teachers are graduating from teacher education under-equipped to teach with ICTs. The aim of this study is to understand why, given the deployment of ICTs for teaching and learning in teacher education, the new teachers remain under-prepared to teach with ICTs. Qualitative research approach was employed in this study, whereby randomly selected pre-service teachers from the Western Cape (South Africa) were interview respondents. Written reflections on their preparation to teach with ICTs also formed part of the data collected. Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (TPACK) theory was embraced to guide the study. Analysis of the data shows that the main contributing factor of the

new teachers' under-preparedness to teach using ICTs is the quality of instruction they receive during their training. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110912> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Recruitment and selection strategies in optometric education towards addressing human resource disparities in sub-Saharan Africa / V. R. Moodley, James Loughman & K. S. Naidoo. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 429-446 : graf., tab
Abstract: The dire need for eye care services and a dearth of human resources (HR) in sub-Saharan Africa motivated the setting up of new optometry programmes. However, to make a meaningful impact, geographical, gender, economic and educational disparities must additionally be addressed. A qualitative study utilizing purposive sampling to select academic leadership and students from optometry programmes in sub-Saharan Africa was conducted. Individual and focus group interviews produced data that were coded and analysed using a deductive thematic analysis approach. The themes that emerged as contributing to disparities in access through recruitment and selection were institutional barriers (student intake numbers, programme marketing, minimum entry requirements, absence of pre-medical programme) and socio-economic barriers (finance, poor secondary school education, lack of knowledge of optometry, geographic location of institutions, gender). To address equity, institutions should engage with communities, market via community radio stations, offer pre-medical and bridging programmes, partner with governments and private funders to offer loans and bursaries and affirm females and rural applicants in recruitment and selection. In conclusion, universities must be socially accountable in all facets of education including recruitment and selection. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110908> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Special issue : archival addresses: photographs, practices, positionalities / [ed. by Leora Farber] - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2015.
Abstract: The articles in this special edition parallel, and in instances are extensions of, the papers, panel discussions and artists' presentations comprising the VIADUCT 2015 platform, hosted by the Visual Identities in Art and Design Research Centre (VIAD), University of Johannesburg, 1820 March 2015. Presenters are engaged with the complexities of contemporary archival practices, and how these play out using lens-based and new media technologies (hereafter termed 'photographies'). In this edition, authors consider contemporary possibilities for, and practices of, addressing (primarily visual) archives; how these possibilities might impact on how archives are collated, disseminated, accessed and received; and what implications they may have for understanding the functions, meanings and significance of archives in diverse contexts. Contributions: Editorial : archival addresses: photographs, practices, positionalities (Leora Farber); Hauntology, archivy and banditry: an engagement with Derrida and Zapiro (Verne Harris); Unseaming images: the limits and possibilities for reconfiguring albums of complicity (Heidi Grunebaum); Being called to 'By the Rivers of Birminam': the relational choreography of white looking (Shona Hunter); '... and death I think is no parenthesis': the aged, the ill and the dying in contemporary photographic practice (Ruth Rosengarten); 'Empathic unsettlement' in the field of vision: Jo Ractliffe's Vlakplaas in photographs and video (Yvette Greslé); Beyond a clinical narrative: casebook photographs from the Grahamstown Lunatic Asylum, c. 1890s (Rory du Plessis); Photographing a South African form of sudden death (James Sey); A poetics of redemption: Keith Dietrich's reinvention of the colonial archive (Lize van Robbroeck); Between the open and the hidden: clothing, segregation, and the feminine counter-archive in the photographs of Gordon Parks (Kimberly Lamm); Rhodes Must Fall: archives and counter-archives (Cynthia Kros); Autoethnographic interventions and 'intimate exposures' in Ricardo Rangel's Portuguese Mozambique (Pamila Gupta). [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcrc20/29/sup1> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Special issue: homelands as frontiers : apartheid's loose ends / [ed. by Steffen Jensen & Olaf

Zenker] - [Abingdon] : Routledge, 2015.

Abstract: The contributions to this special issue of the 'Journal of Southern African studies' cover many of the former South African homelands - KwaZulu, Lebowa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. In different ways, they interrogate both how life is lived in the former homelands today and the events that led to the present day; they bring to light the enormous differences between the homelands and they seek to explore the multiple imaginaries and social realities of being within and belonging to former homelands. Contributions: Homelands as frontiers: apartheid's loose ends an introduction (Steffen Jensen, Olaf Zenker); Fragments of the past: homeland politics and the South African transition, 1990-2014 (Jason Robinson); Material remains: artifice versus artefact(s) in the archive of Bantustan rule (Shireen Ally); This house is not my own ! Temporalities in a South African homeland (Steffen Jensen); Custom, normativity and authority in South Africa (Hylton White); South African land restitution, white claimants and the fateful frontier of former KwaNdebele (Olaf Zenker); Women use their strength in the house: savings clubs in an Mpumalanga Village (Deborah James); Moralising magic? A brief history of football potions in a South African Homeland Area, 1958 -2010 (Isak Niehaus); City slums, rural homesteads: migrant culture, displaced urbanism and the citizenship of the serviced house (Leslie Bank); 'Keeping land for their children': generation, migration and land in South Africas Transkei (Derick A. Fay). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjss20/41/5> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Stories behind African names : a case study of the Setswana names of the North West University, Mafikeng Campus' students / M. Ledibane. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 460-477 : graf., tab

Abstract: This paper presents a report of an analysis of the participants' stories behind their Setswana names. Questionnaires, made available in Setswana and in English, were used to collect data from the respondents with assistance and permission from their parents and guardians. The results indicate that mothers and grandmothers hold the power insofar as the naming of children is concerned. The results also illustrate the participants' attitude towards their names. Furthermore, the results indicate that the Batswana's naming traditions, just like those of other African nations, are also affected by the events taking place around the period of birth of their children. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110911> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Using manipulatives to support an embodied approach to learning trigonometry in a South African school : a case study / D. Brijlall & C. Niranjana. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 361-380 : ill., foto's, graf

Abstract: Multiple Intelligence Theory suggests that individuals perceive knowledge in eight different ways. This article reports on a study that explored the role of manipulatives in the teaching and learning of trigonometric ratios in grade 10. The approach attempts in addressing three domains of the Multiple Intelligence Theory (linguistic/verbal intelligence, logical/mathematical intelligence and spatial intelligence). The foundation of this research was a case study contained in the interpretative paradigm involving five grade 10 mathematics pupils at a high school in South Africa. The data was collected from: (1) activity sheet containing written responses of pupils; (2) observations; and (3) semi-structured interviews. The data was analysed and it was found that the use of manipulatives in teaching and learning mathematics played a positive role in learners understanding of trigonometric ratios at grade 10 level. In general the findings of this study supported other research findings that confirm that manipulatives were important mediating tools in the development of conceptual and procedural understanding of mathematical concepts. Besides these pedagogical implications the study proved that the manipulatives effectively consolidated the features of Lesh's model. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110893> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Volume, power, originality : reassessing the complexities of Soweto poetry / Tom Penfold. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 905-923

Abstract: This article aims to reassess recent and continuing analyses of Soweto poetry that merely confirm it as a product and expression of a Black Consciousness vogue. Discussing works by Mongane Serote, Spho Sepamla, James Matthews and Njabulo Ndebele, the author argues that although Black Consciousness ideas of self-respect and self-assertion are unmistakably included, this canon is situated within a profoundly complex historical and social context. Adopting Steve Biko's alternative definition of a 'national culture', the author argues that Soweto poetry is a medial literature. This 'oeuvre' creates a dialogue between common binary constructions of race, agency, culture and locale, and therefore becomes a factor in the creation of Black Consciousness and not simply its reflection. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1055547> (Restricted access)

South Africa

(W)Escaping the challenges of the city : a critique of Cape Town's proposed satellite town / Liza Rose Cirolia. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 295-312

Abstract: Much of the current planning discourse has come to reject master planned "new cities" as both unrealistic and undesirable. However, with growing urbanisation challenges in the Global South, master planned cities, suburbs and communities have come back on the agenda driven by both public and private interests. This article explores the WesCape Development (WD), a proposed satellite suburb to be located north-west of Cape Town, South Africa. Situating the WD in a longer lineage of utopian and new city planning approaches, the author argues that the proposal is deeply flawed. Rather than being the solution to the urban ills facing Cape Town, it is an "anti-urban" strategy which supports suburbanisation and assumes a particular and problematic urban growth scenario. It relies on "environmentally deterministic" assumptions and depoliticised and deinstitutionalised designs. Ultimately, it tries to escape, rather than confront, the operational, political and social challenges of the city leading to the devaluation of planning instruments and citizenship engagement. The WD highlights the importance and power of radical and utopian thinking as well as the necessity of grounding and situating these impulses in the specificities and complexities of the city. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9212-2> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Adaptive co-management in the context of informal settlements / Anne Fitchett. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 355-374 : foto's, krt

Abstract: Adaptive co-management is an approach to the management of ecosystems that is founded on the collaboration of a diverse set of actors as a means of addressing complexity and uncertainty. A key feature is the appreciation of local knowledge systems and social structures which are given equivalent value to conventional scientific and managerial knowledge. This is contrasted with participatory approaches used when confronting the challenges of informal settlements. A demonstration project for the improvement of a street in the informal part of Diepsloot, a settlement on the northern periphery of the City of Johannesburg, South Africa, was used as a case study to explore aspects of adaptive co-management. A more inclusive approach in urban contexts can nurture initiative and thereby self-respect of marginalised and vulnerable citizens. At the same time, professionals can learn environmental "good practice" from those most knowledgeable about re-use and recycling, and develop an understanding of real urban dynamics. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9215-z> (Restricted access)

South Africa

An ethnobotanical survey of wild vegetables in the Amathole District, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa / T. N. Kwinana-Mandindi. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 63-83 : graf., krt, tab

Abstract: As the world population is increasing, there is a need to diversify food plant resource in order to fulfill the growing demand for both nutritional and health care needs. This includes

diversification of crops and crop varieties. Sustenance, genetic resource management and use of agrobiodiversity depend intensely on the extensive indigenous knowledge systems. This article, therefore, presents an inventory of the wild plants used as food as well as their socio-cultural profile, namely: vernacular names, their utility by the local communities with respect to the part of the plant consumed, frequency of consumption, mode of preparation, form of consumption and seasonal abundance. An ethnobotanical survey of indigenous wild leafy vegetables (IWLTV) was carried out in ten villages and five peri-urban settlements in the Amathole District within the Eastern Cape of South Africa. Samples of these plants were identified and collected in the presence of the informants. During a workshop with key informants application of triangulation-validation technique was done to ensure validation and verification of the data. A total of 25 different IWLTV species belonging to 16 families were identified and recorded. Nine edible plants were identified as frequently consumed. While it was evident in some communities that edible plants still play an important role, in other communities only few utilise the wild vegetables. Knowledge impartation of the plants to the youth tends to be lacking yet, the freely available resource is generally essential for all communities, particularly the growing and poorly resourced ones. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a7.pdf
(Restricted access)

South Africa

Integration of indigenous knowledge and skills for the development of rural women in KwaZulu-Natal / Jean Shange. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 106-125

Abstract: The participation of rural women in development opportunities continues to be a challenge facing many rural communities in KwaZulu-Natal. Recent writings on indigenous knowledge systems question the value of framing development planning in terms of the traditional knowledge and skills of indigenous people. Such thinking has brought about the notion of using indigenous knowledge as a significant resource, which could contribute to the increased participation of indigenous communities in the development process. While this article supports the integration of indigenous knowledge and skills for development, it proposes that a deeper understanding of indigenous culture and history of indigenous people is an integral component, which could aid effective development. Specifically, this article suggests that an in-depth understanding and integration of culture, gender and HIV/AIDS issues is important for the empowerment of rural women in development efforts. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a9.pdf
(Restricted access)

South Africa

Linking spatial planning and land use management in the city of Cape Town : the case of the package of plans / Lorryn Steenkamp and Tanja Winkler. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 335-353 : fig., krt

Abstract: Spatial planning has been the subject of critique in South Africa, particularly the disconnection between the intentions of spatial plans and land use decision-making. The City of Cape Town uses a land use assessment mechanism called the Package of Plans, originally developed for the assessment of the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront development. Based on the hierarchical nature of the approach, it can provide a link between strategic spatial planning and land use decision-making. Although the mechanism was developed for a specific purpose over 20 years ago, it has not been reviewed within the current spatial planning and land use legislative context. This article reviews the Package of Plans within this current context and discusses the role it can play in linking spatial planning and land use management within the Cape Town context, and perhaps elsewhere. In doing so, it raises particular questions regarding the role of the mechanism within the City of Cape Town and ways its implementation could be improved. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9216-y> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Methods and considerations for determining urban growth boundaries : an evaluation of the Cape Town experience / Ken Sinclair-Smith. - In: *Urban Forum: (2014)*, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 313-333 : graf., krt

Abstract: Urban growth boundaries (UGBs), or "urban edges" as they are known in South Africa, have been widely implemented by cities internationally with the intention of curbing urban sprawl. However, technical complexities and high levels of contestation frequently present challenges for their implementation. In particular, it is important to ensure that their demarcation includes appropriate land reserves to accommodate urban growth. Drawing the boundary too tightly can stifle economic growth and lead to land price increases, while including too much land within the UGB may result in unchecked urban sprawl and its associated environmental, social and financial costs. The aims of this article are firstly to review international and local literature with reference to the merits and appropriateness of UGB policies, and secondly to consider methods used by cities internationally to determine UGBs and describe the method used by the City of Cape Town to review its UGB in 2010. The Cape Town method evaluates land reserves against urban growth forecasts and is consistent with methods generally used by US cities. However, a number of adaptations for local and rapidly urbanising third world environments are outlined. The Cape Town method is evaluated with reference to the literature and lessons learnt are discussed. Key findings include the value of rigorous, defensible methods and clear policy guidelines in a contested environment, the value of integrating UGB reviews within broader land-use planning processes, the usefulness of information generated for broader urban planning processes and the utility of accurate information on past trends in moderating growth expectations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9207-z> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Poverty eradication project on indigenous agro food processing in Molemole Local Municipality of Limpopo Province, South Africa / Makgoshi P. Masipa and Afam I. O. Jideani. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems: (2014)*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 51-62

Abstract: This article highlights the importance of skills development and training for empowering unemployed men, women and youth in entrepreneurial activities, based on experience gained from the Molemole Indigenous Food Processing Cooperative (MIFPC), established in 2006 in the Limpopo Province, South Africa. The establishment of this cooperative was propelled by the availability of indigenous prickly pears and marula wild fruits, which can be utilised for commercial purposes. The objective is to improve people's livelihoods in an area which is characterised by high rates of unemployment and semi-skilled labourers. The MIFPC establishment is also in accordance with the policy on recognition and promotion of indigenous knowledge systems launched by the Department of Science and Technology in South Africa. The policy emphasizes the use of people centred pedagogy as it maximises locally available skills, and aims at empowering the poor to learn by themselves. The MIFPC consists of eight women and two men and produces marula jelly, prickly pear jam, juice and peanut butter. Orders for these product come from the government, the private sector and local community members. The project encourages the development of entrepreneurial skills, which are seen as important for the eradication of poverty in the area. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a6.pdf (Restricted access)

South Africa

Prevalence of use of indigenous social networks among women and girl children in a rural community in KwaZulu-Natal / Veli Jiyane and Patrick Ngulube. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems: (2014)*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 126-139 : tab

Abstract: Women and girl children regard indigenous social networks as important in their lives as they facilitate speedy awareness and announcements of urgent issues and sharing and transfer of information, knowledge and skills. This article is informed by feminist theory and investigates the use of indigenous social networks among women and girl children in the Mfekayi community, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa). Face-to-face interviews and observations were used to collect

qualitative data from a purposive sample of 63 participants. The findings indicate that although modern social networks are extensively used for information and knowledge sharing and transfer, indigenous social networks remain rooted and highly regarded in some indigenous communities such as Mfekayi, especially among women and girls. However, it is also noted that modern social networks are making aggressive inroads forcing the indigenous social networks to take a back seat. It is recommended that indigenous social networks are promoted among women and girls as they revive the spirit of communalism and togetherness, transfer information, knowledge and skills, sharpen the minds, and support physical training and fitness, as opposed to modern social networks which promote individualism and isolation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited] http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a10.pdf (Restricted access)

South Africa

Some reflections on two rural potter's cooperatives in the Port St Johns region of the Eastern Cape, South Africa / John Steele. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 41-50

Abstract: Two potters in the Port St Johns region of the Eastern Cape province of South Africa have been founder members of different visual arts producer's cooperatives during the 1980s as part of development initiatives aimed at sustainable economic empowerment. These potters are Debora Nomathamsanqa Ntloya of Qhaka village in the Caguba area and Alice Gqa Nongebeza of Nkonxeni village in the Tombo area. They both engaged in zero electricity, using ceramics praxis and used variants of open bonfiring techniques to finish off their works. This article looks at aspects of formation and administration of such potter's cooperatives, as well as at types of ceramics technology used and resulting works, and also at some marketing strategies and outcomes. It will be seen that these are factors that impact directly on why some such cooperatives are successful for long stretches of time, and others become defunct or dormant. Furthermore, Debora Nomathamsanqa Ntloya is now largely retired from clayworking, and Alice Gqa Nongebeza passed away in 2012, so a question arises as to whether their ceramic traditions will be continued in the years to come. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a5.pdf (Restricted access)

South Africa

Special issue : urban tourism / guest eds.: Christian Rogerson and Jonathan Crush - New Brunswick, NJ : Transaction Periodicals Consortium, 2014.

Abstract: This is a theme issue of Urban Forum on the topic of urban tourism in Africa. The issue offers a set of new and original contributions on urban tourism in Africa. Among the issues under scrutiny in this collection are inter alia, the application of new technologies by tourism enterprises, the environmental impacts of tourism accommodation, revisiting township tourism, new inner-city frontiers in slum tourism, volunteer tourism in cities, authenticity in heritage tourism attractions and neighborhood change linked to urban tourism consumption. In addition, the new challenges posed for urban tourism research by scholarship in evolutionary economic geography are profiled. Taken together, the articles in this theme issue raise new agendas for contemporary urban tourism research in Africa and for furthering a distinctive urban tourism scholarship of the global South. Contributions: A decade of progress in African urban tourism scholarship (Christian M. Rogerson, Gustav Visser); Urban tourism and evolutionary economic geography: complexity and co-evolution in contested spaces (Patrick Brouder, Dimitri Ioannides); Slum tourism and urban regeneration: touring inner Johannesburg (Fabian Frenzel); Township tourism demand: tourists' perceptions of safety and security (Richard George, Irma Booyens); Urban tourism and the de-gaying of Cape Town's De Waterkant (Gustav Visser); Urban volunteer tourism: orphanages in Johannesburg (Jayne M. Rogerson, David Slater); The perceived authenticity of iconic heritage sites in urban tourism: the case of Constitutional Hill, Johannesburg, South Africa (Milena Ivanovic); Second home owner perceptions of their environmental impacts: the case of Hartbeespoort (Dianne Long, Gijsbert Hoogendoorn); The diffusion and impacts of information and communication technology on tourism in the western Cape, South Africa (Mohammad Amir

Anwar, Pádraig Carmody, Björn Surborg, Adrian Corcoran). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://link.springer.com/journal/12132/25/4/page/1> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Successful access at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa through 'Ubuntu': the student voice / Suria Govender. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 11-27 : fig., tab

Abstract: This article assesses whether access programmes are a productive method of identifying potentially successful students in the Higher Education sector in South Africa. It presents the voices of successful students at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, who did not go directly into the mainstream programme but had to commence university education through an access programme. The interest of this investigation lies in the area of the broader academic and social discourses that they, as successful access students, inhabit and through which they produce and perform their success in undergraduate studies. The philosophy of Ubuntu and its relationship to epistemological access, the role of agency and self-regulation and student-institution reciprocity are examined using an adaptation of Tinto's student integration model as a starting point. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a3.pdf (Restricted access)

South Africa

The rural-urban linkage in the use of traditional foods by peri-urban households in Nompumelelo community in East London, Eastern Cape / Vikelwa Judith Majova. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 164-174 : graf, tab

Abstract: This article looks at ways of reducing malnutrition amongst the inhabitants of South Africa through traditional foods. The study examined the availability of traditional foods to peri-urban households in the Xhosa community of Nompumelelo, in the Eastern Cape Province. It was found that traditional foods produced in the community, in particular leafy vegetables, are accessible to the whole community. Communities often think that food is not readily available to them, but do not pay attention to locally produced traditional foods. Traditional foods can be employed to lessen the problem of food shortage and malnutrition in the community of Nompumelelo. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a13.pdf (Restricted access)

South Africa

The traditional 'Zulu valentine' / Ntandoni G. Biyela. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 1-10

Abstract: In traditional Zulu society, the national 'ukweshwama' (annual ceremony of the first fresh produce) was celebrated in January. The 'izinsizwa' (unmarried young men) had to abstain from sexual relationships in order to prepare with undivided hearts and minds for this ritual, in which they had to take lead roles, such as offering the sacrificial bull. During the festival, the king would grant courtship freedom to the youth regiments of both genders of marriageable age. This article associates the celebration of giving 'love-beads' to loved ones with 'uNhlolanja' (February) in the beginning of what is, traditionally a month of relaxation and abundant fresh produce. Beaded messages in red and white colours also dominated the February courtship milieu, which this article calls a traditional 'Zulu Valentine'. The Zulu name of February is also traditionally linked to the mating of dogs, suggesting that, in traditional Zulu society, February was a 'love in the air' month not only for humans. Based on first-hand interviews with local informants of KwaZulu-Natal, the present investigation attempted to examine the as yet insufficiently explored deeper meaning of indigenous beads called 'imibambanhliziyo' (heart-holders) through which Zulu girls of yesteryear communicated their experiences, anxieties and attitudes to promote better relationships with their romantic partners, after 'ukweshwama' abstinences. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a2.pdf (Restricted access)

South Africa

Tourism-related skills development practices for the disadvantaged indigenous communities in the Umhlathuze Municipal area / Lindisizwe M. Magi. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 84-105 : graf., tab

Abstract: The South African tourism industry has previously been seen as dominated by the (white) elite. Previously disadvantaged indigenous communities (PDICs) have not benefited significantly from the tourism industry. In an attempt to reverse this situation, the government has designed a variety of new tourism policies and strategies, including skills development of PDICs. This article reports on such tourism skills development practices in the uMhlathuze Local Municipality. It explores how stakeholders understand the importance of tourism skills development practices; shows how the uMhlathuze authorities attempt to facilitate tourism skills development practices; reveals respondents' perceptions of the implementation of the tourism skills development policies and practices; and establishes whether there are any tourism skills development practice-benefits for the PDICs in the area. The majority of respondents understand the meaning and importance of tourism and tourism skills development practices. The respondents felt, however, that skills development opportunities were not accessible to them. The article concludes that implementation of tourism skills development practices is poorly executed and does not adequately benefit the local indigenous communities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a8.pdf
(Restricted access)

South Africa

Value capture in South Africa : conditions for their successful use in the current legal context / Robert McGaffin, Mark Napier, and Lucille Gavera. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 375-387

Abstract: This is the second article in a two-part series on value capture in South Africa. Value capture is a broad term used to describe the process of extracting the additional value that accrues to a property following specific public investment. As the increased value results from public action, the value capture is usually undertaken by a public agency to bring about or pay for a public purpose. The value capture process comprises four key elements, namely, the creation of the value, the calculation of the additional value created, the capturing of this value and finally the use of the funds resulting from the captured value. While the previous article addressed the first two components, this paper focuses on the last two, namely the capture and use of value in the current legal context. The article concludes that legally, value capture is possible in South Africa, but that the legislation is vague and inconsistent at times. Furthermore, the article finds that value capture is most successful when the policy objectives are clear, the mechanisms are correctly defined, favourable market conditions prevail and solid administrative systems are in place Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9211-3> (Restricted access)

Southern Africa

Civil society in Southern Africa - transformers from below? / Tim Zajontz and Anthony Leysens. - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2015), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 887-904

Abstract: This article assesses the potential of civil society in the region of southern Africa to act as a catalyst for transformation towards broader inclusivity and a people-centred approach to regional integration and socio-economic development. This is done through an empirical case study which focuses on four regional civil society organisations (CSOs), namely the Council of NGOs (CNGO) of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Southern African Trade Union Co-ordination Council (SATUCC), the Economic Justice Network (EJN) of the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa (FOCCISA), and the Southern African People's Solidarity Network (SAPSN). The authors found that the organisations are constrained by a lack of financial autonomy, and dependency on donor funding. Capacity is further hampered because the CSOs are managed by a small number of professional activists. Moreover, the organisations' representativeness and legitimacy among the regional populace is limited. There are also important ideological and strategic differences between them, and a lack of effective

(strategic) co-ordination has so far inhibited the creation of a broader, transformative regional civil society alliance. Yet the authors could also identify an awareness of the necessity to strengthen organisational capacity, to increase popular support and to enhance collaboration, using a strategy that combines the technocratic development of an alternative regionalism and meaningfully incorporates social movements and grassroots initiatives. Furthermore, there is evidence that regional civil society plays an increasingly important role in articulating popular contestation to neoliberal modes of governance in southern Africa, as well as in linking localised, nationalised and regionalised struggles in the region. Finally, the dynamics of regional civil society investigated here show that regionalism is anything but a 'states only' domain. Civil society regionalisation constitutes a crucial feature of the southern African region. Regional civil society as a force for transformation is constrained and must overcome some serious challenges, yet it remains a possibility. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2015.1060091> (Restricted access)

Southern Africa

Potential for organic beef production by communal farmers in Southern Africa : a review / Phumelele Kunene-Ngubane, Michael Chimonyo, and Unathi Kolanisi. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 153-163 : tab
Abstract: In recent years there has been an increased demand for sustainably raised beef. Consumers perceive organic beef as healthier and safer than conventional beef, due to production processes in which the use of chemicals is avoided. Southern African communal farmers are in a good position to produce organic beef from their indigenous cattle breeds, which are reared under natural conditions. The small 'Nguni cattle' are adapted to harsh circumstances such as inadequate and poor-quality feed due to erratic rainfall and a high incident of droughts. In addition, the Nguni cow skin is highly appropriate for producing leather products. Civic engagement amongst all stakeholders through efficient management of indigenous knowlegde systems (IKS) and science is required for the establishment and maintenance of an organic beef niche market in Southern Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a12.pdf (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

A missing link? : elite factionalism and democratization in Africa / Julien Morency-Laflamme. - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2015), vol. 49, no. 3, p. 459-477
Abstract: This article integrates the dynamics within authoritarian elites into analysis of democratization in Sub-Saharan Africa. This variable has been excluded from nearly all analysis on the subject. Based on a comparison of three cases, this article concludes that only in cases where popular mobilization was accompanied by deep divisions within the ruling coalition did democratization ensue. The division of the authoritarian coalition in Benin and South Africa created a window of opportunity which enabled pro-democracy forces to push through democratic reforms. Furthermore, only when a majority of the authoritarian elite in South Africa favoured negotiations with the African National Congress and other anti-apartheid political organizations did the transition towards democracy in South Africa make any progress. In contrast, in the Togolese case, a united ruling coalition precluded any reform that would have challenged its political hegemony. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00083968.2015.1100544> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Access to schooling and staying in school in selected Sub-Saharan African countries / Mathias Kuépié, David Shapiro, and Michel Tenikue. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 403-414 : graf., tab
Abstract: This article jointly investigates factors driving the processes of accessing and staying in school in sub-Saharan Africa. The authors explicitly account for the fact that staying in school or its converse, dropping out, is observed only among children who ever attend school. They use data from Demographic and Health Surveys from 12 countries. They find that access to school is typically lower for females, rural youth, and those from poorer households. Conditional on having

ever attended school, these factors, as well as age in grade, an indicator of performance in school, typically help account for staying in school. The authors also find that keeping girls at school is very sensitive to school performance: girls with comparatively weak performance in school are more likely than their male counterparts to drop out of school, while girls who do relatively well in school are more likely to remain in school than boys, other things being equal.

Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12156> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Private capital flows and economic growth of Sub-Saharan African countries / Ibrahim Alley. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 469-483 : graf., tab

Abstract: In theory, private capital flows (PCF) augment domestic capital for economic growth. In sub-Saharan African (SSA) economies, foreign direct investment per capita (FDIC), portfolio investment per capita (PIC) and bank lending per capita (BLC) components of PCF grew inversely to gross domestic product per capita (GDPC). Previous studies have attributed this problem largely to recipient economies' structural features, with little attention paid to PCF shocks (sharp fluctuations from the equilibrium path). Employing annual data on 14 SSA countries from 1990 to 2013, this study estimates a neoclassical growth model to evaluate the effects of PCF shocks on the SSA countries' economic output and growth. The results show that private capital flows positively affect economic output and growth, as hypothesized in theory. The effects of PCF shocks are negative, however, and are thus culpable for poor response of the region's economic performance to inflows of private capital. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12162> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

On Simon Gikandi's 'Slavery and the culture of taste' / Tejumola Olaniyan. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 1-32

Abstract: The journal review forums practice is to select one or two significant recent books in the field for focused critical discussions in dedicated panels, followed by responses from authors.

Simon Gikandi's *Slavery and the Culture of Taste* (2011) was a selection for the 2013 meeting. Contributions: Accounting for African presence in aesthetic modernity in Simon Gikandi's 'Slavery and the Culture of Taste' (Adélékè Adéékó), Gikandi and the modern subject (Kenneth Harrow), Teaching notes on Simon Gikandi's 'Slavery and the Culture of Taste' (Tejumola Olaniyan), Conjunction, preposition, supplement, and trace in 'Slavery and the Culture of Taste' (Ato Quayson), Between slavery and taste: a response (Simon Gikandi). Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Tanzania

Farmers at the edge : property formalisation and urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania / Brock Bersaglio and Thembele Kepe. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2014), vol. 25, no. 3, p. 389-405

Abstract: In light of the recent debate on the merits of formalising property rights in developing countries, this article explores recent efforts to combine property formalisation and urban agriculture in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The article is based on a close examination of the formalisation consultation process that was carried out by a "western" NGO in Dar es Salaam between 2010 and 2012. It uses discursive analysis of documents produced by relevant parties, including the NGO, governments and others. Additional insights were gained through attending the consultation workshops among stakeholders, conducted by the NGO in 2011. The article argues that formalisation in Dar es Salaam was not conducted in the democratic, pro-poor manner envisioned by many of its advocates. Instead, the process was largely driven from the top-down, with the vast majority of urban farmers excluded from the consultation process. While poor urban farmers could benefit from having their land rights clarified and secured in places like Dar es Salaam, formalisation seems to have reinforced their relegation to the edge of society, physically and ideologically. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9214-0> (Restricted access)

Tunisia

Exchange rate dynamics and the skill structure of labor demand in Tunisian manufacturing industries / Mourad Zmami and Ousama Ben-Salha. - In: *African Development Review*: (2015), vol. 27, no. 4, p. 364-376 : graf., tab

Abstract: This article provides empirical evidence on the effects of exchange rates movements on the demand for labor by skill in Tunisia. Using a panel of manufacturing industries from 1990 to 2010, findings suggest that only the demand for skilled labor positively responds to effective exchange rates depreciation. When the focus is shifted to bilateral exchange rates, it is shown that contrary to the USD/TND exchange rate, the EUR/TND exchange rate significantly affects the demand for the skilled labor force. The disaggregation of industries according to the technological intensity reveals that the effects of exchange rates on the demand for skilled labor are more important in medium-high technology industries than in low technology industries. On the contrary, the effects on the demand for unskilled labor remain not significant in the two categories of industries. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12153> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Benefit incidence analysis of government spending on public-private partnership schooling under universal secondary education policy in Uganda / J. Wokadala & M. Barungi. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 3, p. 381-397 : graf., tab

Abstract: The study establishes whether government spending on private universal secondary education (USE) schools is equitable across quintiles disaggregated by gender and by region in Uganda. The study employs benefit incidence analysis tool on the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS 2009/10) data to establish the welfare impact of public subsidy on different households. The results reveal that the richer households benefit more from the subsidy than the poor. Similar patterns are evident across gender and regions. However, the subsidy as a share of total household spending is higher (49%) for poor households than the richer (6%). The contrast in the findings could be because the richer seem to have more school going children and thus spend more on each student. The concentration curves reveal that there are minimal achievements by the state funding to redistribute incomes to the poor. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1110900> (Restricted access)

Western Sahara 2011, *L'autre côté du mur : les indignés du Sahara Occidental / un film de Denis Vericel* [S.l.] : APSO (Amis du peuple du Sahara Occidental), (401444716).

Abstract: Dernière colonie d'Afrique, le Sahara Occidental voit depuis 35 ans sa population coupée en deux. D'un côté, les Sahraouis vivent sous l'occupation marocaine, sans aucune liberté d'expression et confrontés à la violente répression du régime ; de l'autre, plus de 165.000 réfugiés subissent l'exil en survivant dans les campements de réfugiés de la région de Tindouf en Algérie. Séparées par un mur de sable de 2700 km érigé par le Maroc, les familles sahraouies ne perdent pourtant pas l'espoir d'être un jour réunies pour pouvoir exercer leur droit : celui à l'autodétermination. Fin 2010, les Sahraouis se sont réunis à Gdeim Izik pour un mouvement de protestation historique. Un soulèvement qui sera le premier du "Printemps Arabe". Le film donne la parole aux Sahraouis pour qu'ils nous racontent l'histoire de leur pays, son passé, son présent et l'espoir qu'ils placent dans l'avenir. Des deux cotés du mur, les témoins et les acteurs de l'histoire sahraouie nous emmènent à la rencontre des indignés du désert. [Résumé reproduit du DVD-video]

Zimbabwe

Risk factors of HIV infection among farm workers at Rattray Arnold Research Farm in Goromonzi district, Zimbabwe : a qualitative study / Mavis Soko ... [et al.]. - In: *African Journal of AIDS Research*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 4, p. 343-351 : tab

Abstract: Notwithstanding the generally declining levels of HIV in Zimbabwe, HIV prevalence remains exceedingly high in commercial farms. Risky sexual practices underpinned by poverty, unreliable supply of condoms and lack of entertainment are the major underlying factors facilitating the spread of HIV. We carried out a qualitative study among farm workers at Rattray Arnold Research Farm in Goromonzi district in Zimbabwe to establish the prevalence of HIV,

factors underlying HIV transmission among the farm workers and the impact of HIV and AIDS on the farm. Six focus group discussions and five key informant interviews were conducted to collect qualitative data. The study established that misconceptions about the modes of transmission are still pervasive among participants. Contrary to widespread knowledge about HIV and AIDS, high risk sexual behaviours and low condom use are still major concerns. Lack of health services at the farm - compounded by respondents' negative attitudes towards use of condoms - also exacerbates exposure to HIV infections. Reports from the Home-based Care Officer revealed that HIV prevalence at the farm is estimated at about 42%. Further, morbidity and mortality due to HIV have profound effects on the daily activities at the farm. The study recommends that health services must be availed at the farm in addition to providing information, education and communication so as to foster positive behaviour change, while dispelling myths associated with HIV modes of transmission and preventive strategies. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.2989/16085906.2015.1117003> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Dambudzo Marechera's Amelia love poems : innovative or overrated? / Drew Shaw, John Eppel. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 50-69

Abstract: In this debate concerning Marecheras Amelia love poems, Drew Shaw argues they are innovative, especially in their adaptation of the traditional European sonnet and their exploration of an intercultural love relationship. He commends Marecheras uncensored psychosexual investigation and his imaginative fusions of Western (Greco-Roman) mythology with late twentieth-century African realities. By contrast, John Eppel finds Marechera is not the innovative master of the English language he claims to be, at least not in this poetry. Identifying structural inadequacies, he argues there is little to distinguish it from plain prose. For Eppel, Marechera is archaically Eurocentric (in his use of metaphor, myth, and turn of phrase) to the detriment of his poetry. Shaw and Eppel clash on their choice of evaluative criteria and use significantly different interpretive methods, but converge to some extent in advocating close critical readings, which have long been neglected in studies of Marecheras poetry. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Zimbabwe

Indigenous social capital in women-led small businesses in rural Zimbabwe / Collins O. Miruka and Patience Zonge. - In: *Indilinga African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 1, p. 140-152

Abstract: Social capital has relevance for rural women businesses as it addresses the relational dimensions of enterprises. The presence of social networks is indicative of the social capital in a business; indigenous knowledge and values are shared within these networks and attest to the type of social capital that is formed. This article discusses manifestations of social capital among women in business in rural Zimbabwe: women's positions within such networks; if they are able to access the relevant networks that can enhance their entrepreneurial activities; the quality of their participation in these networks; and also the ability of these women to tap into indigenous knowledge resources. Social capital is not gender neutral; the subordinate role of women in a patriarchal system will influence the experiences and outcomes of women led businesses with social capital. Amongst others, dependence on the permission of their husbands to participate in business ventures limits women's activities; the belief that women will cease to be obedient to their husbands if they have money discourages female enterprising; and gendered indigenous knowledge and values that discourage the mingling of women with men not their husbands or relatives constrain women's freedom of choice in associational life. Women are generally less educated than men in Zimbabwe; have fewer chances of exposure outside their community and less access to productive and economic resources; and tend to have networks that support the emphasis on the domestic duties of women. The authors recommend that women entrepreneurs are encouraged and supported to participate in networks that benefit their enterprises, regardless of men belonging to these networks as well. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract] http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/linga/linga_v13_n1_a11.pdf (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Nature and identity in the poetry of Bart Wolffe / Syned Mthatiwa. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2014), vol. 45, no. 4, p. 70-88

Abstract: The poetry of Bart Wolffe, the self-exiled white Zimbabwean writer, exposes the role of the environment and life experiences in the shaping of identity. For Wolffe, nature signifies refuge, tranquility, and harmony; it is a sanctuary, more accommodating than the violent and harsh human society. In this paper, the author advances the argument that a reading of Wolffes poetry shows that he uses nature to construct his identity and belonging and as a means of self-definition, that is, of trying to make sense of himself. But his project of belonging and identity construction in postcolonial Zimbabwe is somehow complicated by his whiteness or positionality. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]