

## Journal articles with abstract – week 14 2014

Habiyaremye, A. 2013. 'Angola-mode' trade deals and the awakening of African lion economies. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.636-647 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 636-647.

Keywords: Africa/China/economic development/foreign investments/infrastructure/international trade

Abstract: After decades of continuous flows of mineral exports to rich Western countries and a failed development in Africa, the arrival of China on the African resource market with large infrastructure projects in exchange for access to resources has created completely new growth dynamics for oil-rich African economies. The Chinese strategy of swapping infrastructure projects for mineral resources, known as an 'Angola-mode' trade arrangement, has brought an army of Chinese infrastructure workers to Africa and contributed to the awakening of fast-growing African 'lion economies'. This article examines the role played by Sino-African resource-for-infrastructure swap projects in Africa's new development dynamics. Using panel data of African countries over the period 2001-2010, the author finds that by contributing to easing the infrastructural bottlenecks, Sino-African trade has played a key role in the fast growth of oil-rich African countries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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

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

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

Schulz, D.E. 2013. (En)gendering Muslim self-assertiveness : Muslim schooling and female elite formation in Uganda. *Journal of Religion in Africa: (2013), vol.43, no.4, p.396-425 : foto's.*, vol. 43, no. 4, p. 396-425.

Keywords: educational history/Islam/Islamic education/Uganda/women students

Abstract: The article takes the role of school education in the historical marginalization of Muslims in Uganda to argue that recent transformations in the educational field have created new opportunities for Muslims to become professionally successful and to articulate a self-assertive identity as minority Muslims. In a second step the article points to the particular significance that the recent shift in Muslims' educational opportunities bears for Muslim girls and women. It argues that the structural transformations in the field of education since the late 1980s had paradoxical implications for female Muslims and for the situation of Muslims in Uganda more generally. The diversification of the field of primary, secondary, and higher education since the mid-1990s facilitated career options that had been unavailable to the majority of Muslims. Access to an education-based status is now possible for a wider segment of the Muslim population of Uganda. Yet in spite of long-standing efforts by representational bodies such as UMEA, educational reforms have not put an end to significant socioeconomic and regional differences among Muslims. There are still notable inequalities in access to high-quality education that have existed historically between Muslims from different regions of Uganda. These unequal schooling opportunities delimit the pool of those Muslims who may access institutions of higher education and hence articulate a new, education-based middle-class identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Williamson, C. 2012. Accessing material from the Genocide Archive of Rwanda. *African Research and Documentation: (2012), no.120, p.17-24.* no. 120, p. 17-24.

Keywords: access to information/archives/genocide/Rwanda

Abstract: In 1994 around 800,000 Rwandan people were killed in a hundred days of genocide. The Aegis Trust, a genocide education charity, began collecting testimonies from survivors in 2004 and, in partnership with Kigali City Council, established a national memorial site and archive, known as the Genocide Archive of Rwanda. In addition to testimonies, the Archive now houses a wide range of materials such as footage of gacaca court proceedings and annual remembrance ceremonies, maps, historical photographs, colonial documents, propaganda literature, identification cards and other official documents. This article is based on the author's experience of working at the Genocide Archive of Rwanda as part of a collaborative research project between the University of Nottingham and the Aegis Trust. The author discusses the challenges she encountered with respect to accessing the materials and how these were overcome. The main issues concerned: 1) gaining the trust and cooperation of Archive staff; 2) learning how to handle political sensitivities, and 3) struggling with language barriers and issues relating to translation. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nwosu, E.O., Orji, A., & Anagwu, O. 2013. African emerging equity markets re-examined : testing the weak form efficiency theory. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.485-498 : fig., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 485-498.

Keywords: econometrics/Egypt/financial market/Kenya/Nigeria/South Africa

Abstract: This paper examines the weak form of market efficiency of five major stock markets; four African equity markets and one developed market. The weekly market index returns of the EGX 30 (Egypt), NSE 20 (Kenya), NSE All Share Index (Nigeria), FTSE-JSE All Share Index (South Africa) and the S&P 500 Index (United States) were analysed for the period 1998-2008. To determine if the stylized fact of stock returns in African markets violate the random walk hypothesis, numerous econometric and statistical techniques are employed. These methods include the autocorrelation test, the unit test, linear and non-linear models. The results indicate that the African markets do not behave in a manner consistent with the weak form of market efficiency. These results provide a contrast between the emerging African markets and the developed markets. It suggests that African emerging markets have higher average returns and volatility than developed markets. The authors argue that if the market could be made less volatile, it has the potential to attract more investment because of its attractive returns. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ekici, B. 2013. African transnational threat to Turkey. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.123-144 : tab.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 123-144.

Keywords: drug trafficking/national security/Turkey/West Africa

Abstract: Africa has emerged as a strategic location for transcontinental narcotics trade. Particularly the West African subcontinent has turned into a cocaine warehousing and trans-shipment hub along the way to the European underground markets. At this juncture, African drug networks (ADNs) began to play a momentous role in global drug trade, and pose a considerable threat to international security, as they operate in more than 80 countries. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Interpol, and Europol perceive ADNs as one of the primary issues in international counter-narcotics policy. These agencies have launched several multilateral initiatives to contain the West African threat. None of these initiatives, however, retarded the expansion of the problem. Indeed, the containment efforts turned out to be quite embryonic. The ADNs eventually entered the Turkish market by the early 2000s. West African drug networks (WADNs) in particular have begun to operate within Turkey extensively, often supplying and distributing drugs. The gravity of the threat became ever more serious by 2012. The upsurge of the new threat has compelled the Turkish drug-law enforcement agencies to adopt new policies and counter-strategies. These policies have to be based upon proper strategic analysis of the threat. This paper seeks to address the need for a threat assessment of ADNs. It investigates the dimensions of the problem, profiles the members of WADNs, their modes of operation, and the factors that compelled them to exploit the illicit Turkish drug markets. The analyses are based upon the scrutiny of 227 narcotic interdiction files and statements from the African individuals in these case files. The paper concludes by presenting policy implications and recommendations for the Turkish security and foreign-policy institutions to cope with this

impending threat. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.793206>

Debrah, E. 2012. Alleviating poverty in Ghana : the case of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP). *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.41-67 : graf.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 41-67.  
Keywords: economic conditions/empowerment/Ghana/poverty reduction  
Abstract: In 2008, the government of Ghana implemented Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), a plan to empower the extremely poor financially, increase basic school enrollment among children of poor households, reduce the infant mortality rate, improve child nutrition, and stimulate the growth of local economies. However, after four years, only a minority of the poor had witnessed an improvement in their living conditions. The rural poor, particularly in the three northern regions, continue to suffer. A multidimensional approach, focusing on free health insurance, provision of primary and secondary education to teach productive skills, the pursuit of good governance to block the diversion of funds for social services, and prioritizing women and girls will roll poverty into oblivion. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Massó Guijarro, E. 2013. An independent Caprivi : a madness of the few, a partial collective yearning or a realistic possibility? Citizen perspectives on Caprivian secession. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.337-352.*, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 337-352.  
Keywords: ethnic identity/Namibia/separatism  
Abstract: The case of Caprivi in Namibia represents an example of independence movements operating within the (multi-)national states in the contemporary Southern Africa. An armed secessionist uprising in August 1999, although quickly stifled by the Namibian government, revealed the singular historical roots of this movement, as well as a presently widespread popular feeling of discontent and aspiration for separate Caprivian citizenship. This article explores some key visions of the local population's experience of their membership of the Namibian state and seeks to explore the possibility - real or not - of an independent Caprivi equipped with a shared ethnic identity. The aim is to address (at least partially) the gap found in research scholarship about Caprivian secession in terms of the views and preferences of the Caprivian population itself. On the basis of ethnographic field research, it has been possible to explore popular perceptions of the events of 1999, the idea of independence, and the general feeling of neglect by the Namibian government. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.797713>

Fadiran, G.O. & Edun, A. 2013. An overview of the repo rate in an inflation targeting economy. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.621-635 ; graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 621-635.  
Keywords: central banks/monetary policy/South Africa  
Abstract: This paper compares the use of the repo rate instrument in South Africa during a pre-repo and a repo period by trending and comparing the interest rate fluctuations between 1990-1998 (pre-repo, until March 1998) and 1998-2010 (repo, after March 1998). Using a structural vector autoregressive (SVAR) econometric method to determine the relationship between the repo rate and other selected key macroeconomic variables in South Africa, an improved monetary efficiency was found during the repo period, which can be attributed to the use of an inflation-targeting framework. This is important as it provides a guide to policymakers on how effective the current monetary tool is, and how efficient the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) is in influencing the interbank rate, retail rates and inflation during selective periods. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Mohamed, B.M. 2013. Assessing the short- and long-run real effects of public external debt : the case of Tunisia. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.587-606 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 587-606.  
Keywords: economic development/external debt/Tunisia  
Abstract: This study examines the effects of external debt on the economic growth of Tunisia both in the short and in the long run. The author specifies a growth equation based on the standard neoclassical growth model that he extends by adding public external debt indicators and some

control variables. Annual time series data was gathered from 1970 to 2010. The R.F. Engle and C.W.J. Granger (1987) econometric techniques are employed in the empirical analysis in order to regress an error correction model (ECM) which allows estimating the short- and long-run consequences of debt on the Tunisian economic growth. The main results of this analysis can be summarized as follows: (1) Although the ratio of public external debt to GDP is relatively low in this country, the levels of external debt achieved are growth-damaging. The author estimates that, on average, a 1 percentage point increase in the ratio of public external debt reduced annual growth rate by 0.15-0.17 percentage points. The impact is much higher in the long run, in the sense that the long-run level of GDP per capita decreases by 0.27 per cent as this ratio increases by 1 per cent. (2) The results also identified the existence, for Tunisia, of a threshold for the impact of external debt, which is evidence in agreement with the 'debt overhang' phenomenon. This threshold is estimated at around 30 per cent of GDP. (3) The traditional 'crowding-out effect' associated with service and interest payments of debt as well as the 'sources-diversion effect' associated with the extent of corruption in Tunisia have been put forward in this analysis as two possible transmission channels of the detrimental consequences of external debt. (4) Tunisia will need to implement drastic policy changes that reduce fiscal deficit in order to prevent further deterioration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Asampong, E. 2012. Back to my roots : a study of 'returning' emigrated health professionals in the Greater Accra region of Ghana. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.119-130.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 119-130.

Keywords: Ghana/health personnel/return migration

Abstract: The migration of health professionals from low-income to high-income countries affects the smooth functioning of health systems. Nevertheless, health professionals who return home help strengthen the health sector, leading to national development. This exploratory study focuses on factors influencing the return migration of health professionals and the benefits thereof to Ghana. The qualitative method was used to gather information from sixty respondents who consented to participate. The pull factor for migration was high income, while for return migration, the completion of projects and imparting knowledge to young health professionals were the dominating pull factors. These health professionals come with skills and expertise and create employment opportunities. Challenges faced were bureaucracy and constraints on support from government agencies. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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

Keywords: contraception/family planning/Sudan

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

Bolaji, M.H.A. 2012. Between democracy and federalism : shari'ah in northern Nigeria and the paradox of institutional impetuses. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.93-117.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 93-117.

Keywords: criminal law/democracy/federalism/Islamic law/Nigeria/Northern Nigeria

Abstract: This article investigates how Muslim politicians in northern Nigeria have used the institutions of democracy and federalism to extend shariah into the penal codes. The principal task of this paper is fourfold. First, it considers theoretical perspectives on the conceptualization

and essence of federalism and democracy in the service of governance. Second, to challenge the overpraised thesis on the role of democracy in implementing shariah, it explores the interplay between federalism and democracy in the struggle of Muslims in northern Nigeria to assert their religious identity. Third, it examines how the extension touches on the essentialism of democracy and federalism. Fourth, in terms of managing the confluence of democracy and federalism, it investigates how and why the 1999 constitution has failed to resolve the paradox of the institutional forces of democracy and federalism in extending shariah to the penal codes. The paper concludes that, to address the emerging dysfunctional aspects of the extension of shariah to the penal codes in the north, including sectarian tensions, interconfessional conflicts, and the menace of Boko Haram, the Nigerian government must do two things: it must work with and support grassroots Islamic civil organizations in the north to emphasize the welfare aspects of shariah, and it must persuade respectable northern Nigerians to rise above partisan politics and mediate between the members of Boko Haram and political authorities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

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

Keywords: budget deficits/money supply/Nigeria/prices

Abstract: This study investigates the long-run causal relationship between budget deficits, money growth and price level in Nigeria between 1971 and 2008. The empirical findings predict a long-term cointegrating relationship with unidirectional causality running from budget deficit to money supply growth and then from money supply growth to price level in the H.Y. Toda and T. Yamamoto (1995) sense. Thus, the T.J. Sargent and N. Wallace (1981) 'Unpleasant Monetarist Arithmetic' hypothesis holds for Nigeria, which suggests that the time path of government budget deficit be weakly exogenous in the long-run money-growth equation. Therefore, fiscal policy would have great impact on money growth. The Central Bank of Nigeria could be more effective in promoting economic stabilization and economic growth through expansionary monetary policy that would enable private sector access to credit facilities. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

Animasawun, G. & Saka, L. 2013. Causal analysis of radical Islamism in northern Nigeria's Fourth Republic. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.4, p.216-231.*, vol. 22, no. 4, p. 216-231.

Keywords: Islamic movements/Nigeria/terrorism

Abstract: This article attempts an agential explanation of the 'raison d'être' for 'Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal Jihad', also known as Boko Haram (meaning Western education is forbidden), an Islamist sect that came to public consciousness in 2009 after the extra-judicial killing of its leader. Conceptualising Nigeria as a weak State, the article identifies the failed prebendal relationship between politicians in northern Nigeria and members of Boko Haram, and the extra-judicial killing on 30 July 2009 of Mohammed Yusuf, as agential causations of the current wave of radical Islamism. The article argues for the need to transcend the orthodox interpretation of the current wave of Islamist terrorism being demonstrated by the Nigerian State to a more nuanced approach that pays attention to the essentialist, psychological, political and economic perspectives of Islamist terrorism at the structural and individual levels. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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

Keywords: child health/Ghana/haematologic diseases

Abstract: Anaemia is a significant public health issue in many low-income countries, yet little systematic work has examined associated socioeconomic and health factors beyond clinical research. The present study examines the effects of the characteristics of individual children, their mothers and households on anaemia prevalence among Ghanaian children under age five. A generalized linear mixed regression model is applied to data derived from the 2008 MEASURE Demographic and Health Survey in Ghana to estimate fixed and random effects of associated

variables on anaemia. Significantly associated factors include child's age, sex, and fever status in the two weeks preceding the survey, mother's body mass index, haemoglobin level, health insurance coverage, mother's education and household wealth status. Factors not significantly associated include whether children received iron supplements, slept under a mosquito bed net and the type of mosquito bed net utilized. Childhood anaemia is related to personal, social and environmental factors. Developing sound policy to address this health problem will require additional research to understand the ways in which these factors are related. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.838688>

Mager, A. 2013. Colonial conquest and the Tambookie frontier : the story of Maphasa, c.1830-1853. *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.251-270 : krt., vol. 39. Keywords: colonial conquest/colonial history/Great Britain/South Africa/traditional rulers  
Abstract: Tambookie, the San name for abaThembu, was adopted by the British for the area north of the eastern Cape colonial boundary in the 1820s. By the 1830s, all those who lived in this liminal zone had become snared in the trap of conquest - none perhaps as inexorably as Maphasa, chief of the amaTshatshu, a Thembu clan. Unstable colonial policy and successive failed attempts to control the Tambookie frontier between 1830 and 1850 buffeted Maphasa. After the eighth frontier war, the British singled out his people serving on them a proclamation that sought to destroy their political power and group identity. In an effort to understand the position of Maphasa and the destruction of his people, this article explores the making of the Tambookie frontier and discusses the chief's vulnerability in his relations with the Moravian missionaries, the Thembu paramount and the British. The story of Maphasa amplifies the history of the north eastern frontier and raises questions for the crisis in African authority in the mid-nineteenth century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.795808>

Velthuizen, A. 2012. Community sites of knowledge: knowledge creation and application for sustainable peace in Africa. *African Sociological Review*: (2012), vol.16, no.2, p.2-21., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 2-21. Keywords: conflict resolution/indigenous knowledge/Teso/Uganda  
Abstract: This article examines the relationship between knowledge creation and sustainable peace in Africa. Its aim is to identify specific principles of knowledge creation and sustainable peace that can serve as propositions for further research. The article is based on a review of the literature, interpretative interaction and participation in focus-groups during field research in Mbale, Eastern Uganda. In particular, the article examines the 'Community Sites of Knowledge' (CSoK) implemented among the Iteso of P'lkwe and Iwodukan. These cases illustrate the fusion of indigenous, endogenous and modern or exogenous knowledge. This convergence facilitates the complementarity of endogenous and modern institutions and the inclusive participation of the community as a building block for sustainable peace, transformation and progress. The article offers recommendations concerning the application of endogenous knowledge for sustainable peace. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Riley, L. & Legwegoh, A. 2014. Comparative urban food geographies in Blantyre and Gaborone. *African Geographical Review*: (2014), vol.33, no.1, p.52-66 : krt., tab., vol. 33. Keywords: Botswana/food security/food supply/Malawi/urban households  
Abstract: The geographical diversity of African cities creates context-specific strengths and weaknesses in household food security that come to light in the comparative case study presented in this paper. A recent survey of low-income households in 11 southern African cities found a much higher rate of food security in Blantyre (48%) relative to Gaborone (18%), which was a surprising finding considering Blantyre's lower 'development' status in terms of urban infrastructure, economic opportunities and urban planning. A comparison of the relative scales at which the food production and distribution networks operate to feed each of the cities offers some insight into why Gaborone's 'development' is paradoxically linked to the higher level in food insecurity among its low-income households. The majority of households in the Blantyre survey produced some of their own food and usually purchased food from informal markets; by contrast,

most of the food in Gaborone is produced outside of the country and accessed through international supermarket chains. The comparison of these cities, typical of the urban extremes in southern Africa, throws into bold relief the importance of scale for theorizing urban food security in the Global South. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.805148>

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

Keywords: banking/monopolies/Tunisia

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

McCartin, M. 2013. Complex conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo : good governance a prerequisite of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) peacebuilding. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol.13, no.1, p.59-78.*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 59-78.

Keywords: business/conflict resolution/Democratic Republic of Congo/ethics/peacebuilding/responsibility

Abstract: Since the 1950s, theories of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) have developed alongside the increasing power of globalised business. International stakeholders, from the United Nations to everyday consumers, have identified business ethics as a way to mitigate the destructive commercial practices that exacerbate conflict in the developing world. Ethical business initiatives have peacebuilding potential; however, the discussion should cede that poor governance constrains this private sector ability. Information communication technology (ICT) companies have perpetuated conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and its surrounding areas by purchasing minerals that finance armed groups. Ultimately, predominant lobbies who claim that CSR policies and ethical boycotts will cut rebel funding and therefore bring an end to the turmoil in the Great Lakes region of Africa are overlooking the conflict's complex roots. The success of CSR peacebuilding in the DRC is predicated on good governance and cross-sector collaboration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Skinner, D.E. 2013. Conversion to Islam and the promotion of 'modern' Islamic schools in Ghana. *Journal of Religion in Africa: (2013), vol.43, no.4, p.426-450 : foto's, krt.*, vol. 43.

Keywords: educational history/Ghana/Islamic education

Abstract: This article analyzes the transformation of Islamic education in Ghana from 'makaranta' (schools for the study of the Qurn) to what are called English/Arabic schools, which combine Islamic studies with a British curriculum taught in the English language. These schools were initially founded in coastal Ghana during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, primarily by missionaries who had converted from Christianity and had had English-language education or by agents of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission based in London. The purposes of these schools were to provide instruction to allow young people to be competitive in the colonial, Christian-influenced social and economic structure, and to promote conversion to Islam among the coastal populations. New Islamic missionary organizations developed throughout the colonial and postcolonial eras to fulfill these purposes, and English/Arabic schools were integrated into the national educational system by the end of the twentieth century. Indigenous and transnational governmental organizations competed by establishing schools in order to promote Islamic ideas and practices and to integrate Ghanaian Muslims into the wider Muslim world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Gajigo, O. 2013. Credit constraints and agricultural risk for non-farm enterprises. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.648-662 : graf, tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 648-662.

Keywords: credit/Gambia/investments/risk/small enterprises

Abstract: This paper uses two nationally representative datasets collected in 1992 and 2003 in Gambia to analyse small, non-farm enterprises. The results reveal evidence of significant credit constraint among these non-farm enterprises. Specifically, household wealth is a significant determinant not only of entry into the enterprise sector but also determines investment levels conditional upon entry. Furthermore, the marginal returns to investments in enterprises are very high and significantly exceed the prevailing lending rates of banks in the country. Besides being credit constrained, these enterprises are also affected by farm-related variables. Agricultural risk adversely affects enterprise investment. This latter result underscores the importance of livelihood diversification. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Hugo, N.M. 2012. Decency and exclusion: a symbolic interpretation of post-displacement discriminatory discourse in De Doorns, South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012), vol.35, no. 1/2, p.12-19.*, vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 12-19.

Keywords: eviction/group identity/hygiene/South Africa/xenophobia/Zimbabweans

Abstract: From 14-17 November 2009 an estimated 3000 Zimbabweans were violently and forcefully displaced from their dwellings in a rural farming area, De Doorns, in the Western Cape, South Africa. This paper looks at a discourse of decency used by residents of Stofland, a shack settlement in De Doorns, to contribute, through symbolic interpretation, to an understanding of discriminatory motives behind the expulsion. Based on field research between March and July 2010 among both victims and perpetrators of displacement in De Doorns, the analysis reveals the logic behind discrimination and the ways in which discrimination manifests and is perpetuated through language and action. In Stofland, Zimbabweans are attributed the characteristics of being unclean, indecent and diseased, i.e. they represent disorder, dirt and danger. This discourse of decency is discussed in relation to findings that suggest that, far from being the result of a common identity, displacement motives are based on perceived difference and constructed entitlement identities. The latter need to be understood in relation to desires for material emancipation in postapartheid South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

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

Keywords: economic development/Ghana/unemployment/youth unemployment

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

Guittar, M. & Easterbrook, D.L. 2012. Digitisation at the Melville J. Herskovits library of African Studies: a consideration of processes and outcomes. *African Research and Documentation: (2012), no.120, p.3-15.* no. 120, p. 3-15.

Keywords: access to information/Africa/African studies collections/electronic resources/United States

Abstract: Due to its comprehensive collection policy, the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies at Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) contains many materials that are not



readily available at other institutions in the US, Europe or Africa. Starting in the mid-1990s, the Herskovits Library began to consider digitizing portions of its unique resources. By 2012, several digitization projects had been completed, with others in process, for formats including books, audio-tapes, maps, photographs, and posters. This paper reviews the processes that have made digital content of Herskovits Library collections accessible, providing specific examples drawn from several digitization projects leading up to the development of Northwestern's institutional repository. It also comments on examples of digital projects in which the digital format of Herskovits Library holdings are made accessible from a source other than Northwestern University. Finally, it offers examples of the impact of Herskovits Library digital projects, through both use statistics and anecdotal evidence, on research, teaching, and publishing output, and summarizes plans for future digitization. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

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

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

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

Keywords: gender relations/households/married women/Zambia  
Abstract: This paper is an analysis of the factors that predict the involvement of women in decision-making within households in Zambia. It is a study at the micro-level of some of the indicators used in calculating the Gender Status Index, which reflects women empowerment and gender equality. Using the 2007 Zambia Demographic Health Survey and complementary log-log models, the study investigates the determinants of women empowerment and gender equality. At the multivariate level, wealth, education, and employment significantly influence women's involvement in household decision-making. Older women were however, more likely to be involved in decision-making concerning daily household purchases. Interestingly, married women from the Northwestern and Western parts of the country were more likely to engage in a patriarchal bargain and negotiate spaces of power and decision-making than those from the Lusaka province (the capital). These findings will be beneficial for programme and policy formulation with regard to women empowerment and gender equality in Zambia. Women's involvement in decision-making with their partners and within the household will spill over into their integration and representation on civil-political platforms, with a potential to increase productivity and improve development outcomes in context. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.814188>

Ali, K.D. & Tsamenyi, M. 2013. Fault lines in maritime security. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.95-110 : krt., tab., vol. 22.*

Keywords: Angola/international law of the sea/regional security/sea/territorial waters/West Africa  
Abstract: The maritime domain of the Gulf of Guinea presents enormous opportunities for enhancing socio-economic development and human security in the region. However, there are increasing maritime security threats that affect the exploitation of coastal resources, the peaceful

use of sea lines of communication as well as the stability of littoral states along the Gulf of Guinea. Dealing with these threats requires maritime security cooperation. This article argues that recent events show deepening boundary uncertainties that have the potential of inhibiting maritime security cooperation and causing regional instability. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.815118>

Nkwoma Inekwe, J. 2013. FDI, employment and economic growth in Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.421-433 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 421-433.  
Keywords: economic development/employment/foreign investments/Nigeria  
Abstract: The study examines the links between Nigerian economic growth, employment and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the manufacturing and servicing sectors between 1990 and 2009. The significant results of the Johansen cointegration technique and the vector error correction model reveal that FDI in the servicing sector has a positive relationship with economic growth while FDI in the manufacturing sector has a negative relationship. FDI in the manufacturing sector has a positive relationship with employment rate while FDI in the servicing sector has a negative relationship with employment rate. Granger causal relationships among these variables exist. In the growth equation, causality runs from growth to FDI in the service sector while growth and FDI in the manufacturing sector have bidirectional causal effect. For the employment equation, unidirectional causality runs from FDI in the service and manufacturing sectors to employment rate. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kouki, I. 2013. Financial development and economic growth in the North African region. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.551-562 : graf., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 551-562.  
Keywords: Algeria/banking/economic development/Egypt/financial market/Morocco/Tunisia  
Abstract: This paper empirically investigates the relationship between financial development and economic growth in the North Africa region, using a panel regression and different indicators of financial development. The author finds that the relation depends on the type of indicator of financial development. In fact, while both financial institutions and markets have a positive effect on economic growth in Morocco and Tunisia, in Egypt only the financial markets improve economic growth by increasing the supply of financial services. For Algeria, the banking system has a positive effect on economic growth. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Scholvin, S. 2013. From rejection to acceptance : the conditions of regional contestation and followership to post-apartheid South Africa. *African Security: (2013), vol.6, no.2, p.133-152.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 133-152.  
Keywords: foreign policy/international relations/South Africa/Southern Africa  
Abstract: The relations of post-apartheid South Africa with its neighbouring States in Southern Africa have been marked by contestation and followership to the regional hegemon, shifting from the former to the latter at the beginning of this millennium. This article analyses the most important cases of regional security policy in the region from the 1990s and 2000s: South Africa's intervention in Lesotho, the intervention in the DRC by Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe, South Africa's intervention in Burundi, and South Africa as a mediator in Zimbabwe. It shows that four conditions explain whether the other regional States contest or follow South Africa: a demand for South African leadership, South Africa's general vision for distribution of power and guiding principles in international relations, the compatibility of policy-specific interests, and the interpretation of the past behaviour of the hegemon. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2013.788409>

Kok, N. 2013. From the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region-led negotiation to the Intervention Brigade. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.175-180.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 175-180.  
Keywords: conflict resolution/Democratic Republic of Congo/military intervention/rebellions  
Abstract: The eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been characterised by chaos and insecurity for a number of years, but the rise of the M23 rebellion in 2012 once again highlighted just how dire the humanitarian and security situation is. For most of 2012, the crisis was addressed through negotiations between M23 and Kinshasa, mediated by the International

Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). However, 2013 marked the signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement (PSC Framework), and the United Nations Security Council's adoption of Resolution 2098, which contains the mandate of the long-awaited Intervention Brigade (IB). The PSC Framework calls on Kinshasa to implement substantial political reforms while also urging the neighbours of the DRC to stop interfering in its internal affairs. The IB is mandated to carry out targeted operations against the so-called 'negative forces' that operate in the eastern DRC. For now, hope of resolving this ongoing crisis hinges on the continuing ICGLR negotiations, the implementation of the PSC Framework and the success of the IB. However, there are critical questions about all of these processes that need to be answered and understood, as the expectations for these processes - especially in the case of the IB - are extremely high. Will the ICGLR manage to negotiate a peace agreement and will the IB succeed, or will they go down in history as yet another failure to save the eastern DRC? Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.823793>

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

Keywords: Africa/employment/gender inequality

Abstract: Gender equality in employment is currently one of the greatest development challenges facing countries globally, including those in Africa. In 2011, the male employment-to-population ratio, globally, was estimated at about 72.7 per cent compared to the female employment-to-population ratio of only 47.9 per cent. For Africa as a whole, the male employment-to-population ratio was estimated at about 69.2 per cent compared to the female employment-to-population ratio of only 39.2 per cent. In addition to analysing the characteristics of gender equality in employment in Africa, this paper empirically studies the key drivers of gender (in)equality in employment (proxied by the ratio of female employment rate to male employment rate for the age group 1564 over the period, 1991 and 2009), using cross-sectional data. The results suggest that for the all-Africa and sub-Saharan African samples, increased democracy, higher gross domestic investment, more primary education, and higher urban share of the population increase gender equality in employment while higher level of real GDP per capita, higher foreign direct investment, sex population ratio, and being a net oil-exporting country tend to lower it. However, North Africa is different. Apart from a negative and highly significant North African dummy in the overall results, the North African specific sample result indicates that while the quadratic element of real GDP per capita, higher gross domestic investment, higher urban share of the population, more secondary education, and being an oil-exporting country increase gender equality in employment, higher levels of real GDP per capita, more primary education, and sex population ratio tend to lower gender equality in employment in the sub-region. The policy implications and lessons of these results are discussed. These policies are directed at making the African labour market more inclusive and hence enhancing women's employment for the purpose of greater economic empowerment, household welfare and poverty reduction, in particular. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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

Keywords: Cameroon/households/loans/microfinance

Abstract: This paper evaluates the determinants of borrowing, effects of borrowing on economic well-being, and potential disparity in responses by sources of well-being, location and gender, while controlling for other correlates. The 2001 Cameroon household consumption survey and a range of survey-based econometric methods that purge parameter estimates of potential intra-cluster correlation, endogeneity and sample selection biases were used. Access to credit/borrowing is strongly associated with household economic well-being irrespective of source of well-being. Rural well-being is significantly more contingent on credit access than urban well-being. Male-headed households rely more significantly on credit access to enhance well-being than their female counterparts. Higher levels of education associate more significantly with well-being enhancement than lower levels, more so for female-headed households than their

male counterparts. To sustain the impact of credit on well-being, accompanying measures availability of sufficient funds, quality services by lenders, physical infrastructures, healthcare and training are required. These findings are useful in the context of economic recovery and poverty reduction under the current situation in Cameroon, where financial intermediation is limited and penetration is shallow. To better serve the needs of the economically active poor, a microfinance delivery model is proposed. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Djiofack, C.Z., Djimeu, E.W., & Boussichas, M. 2014. Impact of qualified worker emigration on poverty: a macro-micro-simulation approach for an African economy. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.1-52 : graf., tab.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1-52.

Keywords: Africa/brain drain/Cameroon/economic conditions/emigration/poverty/skilled workers  
Abstract: This study assesses the effect of international emigration of skilled workers on poverty in an African economy. The empirical analysis relies on three main steps: (i) an econometric analysis based on a sample of developing countries shows that skilled migration has a significant negative impact on productivity in the country of origin, while unskilled migration has a significant positive effect on the same indicator; (ii) using these estimates within a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, calibrated on Cameroonian economy data, the authors simulate the impact of emigration on macroeconomic indicators and (iii) relying on the 2007 Cameroonian household survey, the CGE model maps consistent changes of commodity and factor prices across households for a micro-simulation analysis. The authors find that the current pattern of emigration from Cameroon has contributed to an increase in the number of the poor by 0.8 percentage points. The negative effect of skilled emigration on productivity turns out to be more important than the combined positive effects related to remittances transferred and productivity gains from unskilled emigration. This outcome strongly supports actions by developing countries to optimise contributions from their skilled workers living abroad. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/1/1.abstract>

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

Keywords: informal sector/Kenya

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.838687>

Manda, D.K. 2013. Institutions and service delivery in Africa.

Keywords: Benin/education/Ghana/health care/institutions/Kenya/Mali/private sector/public sector/roads/Senegal/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: The three papers in this supplement of the Journal of African Economies explore the role of various institutions, both public and private, in delivering efficient services to promote economic growth in Africa. The first paper, by Tessa Bold and Jakob Svensson, reviews evidence of recent trends and outcomes in the education and health sectors in sub-Saharan Africa, with a focus on the quality of service delivery. It views low and ineffective spending on service delivery sectors as a symptom of the underlying institutional environmental decay. It further argues that a microeconomic approach that explicitly takes political and bureaucratic incentives and constraints into account provides a fruitful way forward. The second paper, by Tessa Bold, Mwangi S.

Kimenyi and Justin Sandefur, looks at public and private provision of education in Kenya. The authors examine the superior examination performance of private primary schools and elite public secondary schools and test whether this performance reflects causal returns to the school type. The third paper, by Moussa P. Blimpo, Robin Harding and Leonard Wantchekon, investigates the extent of the relationship between political marginalization, public investment in transport infrastructure, and food security in Benin, Ghana, Mali and Senegal. The authors' main finding is that political marginalization indirectly affects food security, via its impact on the quality of transport infrastructure. An introductory article by Damiano K. Manda and Samuel Mwakubo gives an overview of the issue. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kebede, B., Tarazona, M., Munro, A., & Verschoor, A. 2014. Intra-household efficiency: an experimental study from Ethiopia. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.105-150 : graf., tab.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 105-150.

Keywords: economic models/efficiency/Ethiopia/household budget/households

Abstract: A common feature of many intra-household models is the assumption of efficiency in resource allocation ('income pooling'). This paper uses an experimental design to directly test this. Data from 1,200 married couples in Ethiopia were collected in 2009 using treatments that vary initial endowments of spouses, final allocation rules and information in a voluntary contribution mechanism (VCM). Efficiency is decisively rejected in all treatments. Information improves efficiency only in some treatments, suggesting that the role of information is context dependent. Husbands' expectations of their wives' contributions are higher than their wives' actual contributions, and wives' expectations of their husbands' contributions are lower than their husbands' actual contributions. These systematic errors in expected and actual behaviour imply that the attainment of equilibrium as in a game theoretic framework is unlikely. Statistical tests indicate that instead of efficiency, other considerations are likely important. Overall, most of the empirical results cast doubt on models of the household that assume Pareto efficiency. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/1/105.abstract>

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

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

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.795812>

Agbibo, D.E. 2013. Living in fear: religious identity, relative deprivation and the Boko Haram terrorism. *African Security: (2013), vol.6, no.2, p.153-170.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 153-170.

Keywords: group identity/Islamic movements/Nigeria/religion/terrorism

Abstract: Since 2009, a radical Islamist group in Nigeria called Boko Haram has been responsible for a string of violent attacks and bombings strategically directed at the government, security officials, churches, civilians, and the United Nations headquarters in the Nigerian capital Abuja. With the attacks getting increasingly coordinated and sophisticated, there are growing concerns, locally and globally, about not only the quickly deteriorating security situation in Nigeria but also

the potential implications for Nigeria's unity. This article explores the relationship between religion as a force of mobilization as well as an identity marker in Nigeria and how its practice and perception are implicated in the current Boko Haram terrorism. The article further draws on the theory of relative deprivation to explain why Boko Haram rebels. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2013.788410>

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

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

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.796738>

Kalron, N. 2013. Neo-conservation : a commentary on the future of Africa's wildlife. *African Security Review*: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.160-166., vol. 22, no. 3, p. 160-166.

Keywords: elephants/poaching/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: Africa's wildlife is in danger. The last couple of years have been disastrous for the African elephant as poaching for ivory reached record numbers. Rhinos have been hit hard with several sub-species becoming extinct. The current anti-poaching and anti-trafficking operations lack the sophistication and determination that is found abundantly within criminal organisations immersed in this illicit trade. Terrorism, rebellious elements and corrupt officials all benefit from the destruction of Africa's eco-system and the inaction or lack of efficient action thereof by law enforcement officials. This commentary suggests new courses of action using methods from the fields of counter-terrorism and special operations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.823795>

Nyoni, P. 2012. New insights on trust, honour and networking in informal entrepreneurship: Zimbabwean 'malayishas' as informal remittance couriers. *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2012), vol.35, no.1/2, p.1-11., vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 1-11.

Keywords: informal sector/remittances/social networks/values/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This paper examines the utility of the concepts of trust and honour in understanding relations among Zimbabwean remittance couriers who are popularly known as 'malayishas'. Trust and honour are explored in relation to how they produce and sustain a culture of networking and

cooperation on the one hand, and competition and conflict on the other. The paper's arguments are largely informed by P. Bourdieu's ideas on social action, particularly his emphasis on the dynamism of social action and how in practice it is manifested through various forms of capital. The study, which is based on interviews with 'malayishas' conducted in Johannesburg in November and December 2008, reveals a dynamic picture when it comes to 'malayisha'- 'malayisha' relations on the one hand, and 'malayisha'-remitter relations on the other. In the various spheres of interaction, relations are inherently informed by social, cultural and economic capital. Elements of trust and honour are evident in processes surrounding the creation and strengthening of networks and ties manifest in the remittance transportation trail. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Osumah, O. 2013. No war, no peace : the example of peacebuilding in the post-amnesty Niger Delta region of Nigeria. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.4, p.244-263 : tab.*, vol. 22, no. 4, p. 244-263.

Keywords: amnesty/Niger Delta conflict/Nigeria/peacebuilding

Abstract: The armed conflict over crude petroleum oil in the Niger Delta has raged for several decades. A host of peace initiatives have been adopted by the Nigerian state to address it, but with minimal impact. The amnesty offer to repentant militias in 2009 by President Umaru Yar'Adua's administration is one of the most recent and broadest peace initiatives by the Nigerian government intended to end the general tendency to warfare and the absence of peace in the Niger Delta. This article, based on secondary sources of data, examines the components of the amnesty, its critical problems and their implications for peacebuilding in the Niger Delta. It finds that though the programme has engendered relative peace, the issues and grievances that occasioned the general tendency to warfare and absence of peace in the region - such as inequitable distribution of oil revenue, environmental degradation, and underdevelopment - are not properly articulated in the disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration components of the programme. Thus, it holds that the prevailing situation in the region largely approximates a swinging pendulum of no war, no peace. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bemmel, K.v. 2012. Obama made in Kenya : appropriating the American dream in Kogelo. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.69-90 : foto's.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 69-90.

Keywords: globalization/identity/images/Kenya/politics/United States

Abstract: In November 2008, millions of Kenyan citizens expressed their happiness about the election of Barack Obama as President of the United States. Four years later, people still cheered upon receiving the news of his re-election, but their enthusiasm was nowhere near the euphoria of those earlier days. This article focuses on the consequences of Obama's presidency over four years in western Kenyewhere Obama's father was raised and argues that the appropriation of Obama serves multiple purposes, including the negotiation of identity, enabling social and political change, facilitating processes of healing and harmony, and creating conditions for peace after the 2007 postelection violence. Looking at the appropriation of Obama in Kenya enables us to study the processes of change, the localization of global flows, and the ongoing dialogical process of identity negotiation within a sociopolitical context. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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

Keywords: enterprises/investments/Subsaharan Africa

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

Biziouras, N. 2013. Piracy, state capacity and root causes. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.111-122 : tab.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 111-122.

Keywords: Angola/piracy/regional security/Somalia/West Africa

Abstract: By comparing the Somali experience of piracy with the emerging situation in the Gulf of Guinea, the author shows that increases in the enforcement aspects of state capacity in the Gulf of Guinea states are necessary but not sufficient tools to combat the emergence, growth, and institutionalisation of piracy. Such tools would require state-building measures that would minimise the incentives of individuals to join piracy organisations and they would have to effectively deal with youth unemployment, income inequality, and environmental degradation.

Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.790318>

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

Keywords: monuments/Mozambique/public opinion

Abstract: This article explores the contradictory processes that arise from projects of democratic decentralisation in the contexts of those post-civil war, emergent pluralistic democracies and ruling elites that typically strive to officially maintain essentialist forms of national unity, identity and commemorations. These contradictions significantly shape projects of democratisation and decentralisation in post-conflict countries, even though they have not been thoroughly accounted for in the expert literature. In Mozambique, these contradictions were analysed through the unrelenting attempts by the main Mozambican opposition party, Renamo, to inscribe officially in the country's landscape their own version of the post-independence civil war (1976-1992). Taking advantage of the Law 2/97, known as the Juridical Framework for the Implantation of Local Autarchies, Renamo built a square with a sculpture to honour André Matsangaissa, Renamo's first commander killed in combat during the war. The inauguration of Matsangaissa Square was the focal point of serious elite factional contestation and debates in the media and in the streets about the appropriate memories to give a new sense to national unity, identity and decentralisation. The Frelimo government both appealed to the Administrative Court and recentralised some aspects of the decentralisation law. Although the elites' representations of the meaning of decentralisation and recentralisation shape the public's views, the positions of the ordinary people signal that the dynamics of decentralisation and national identity are far more complex than the elite partisan discourses which are also at times incoherent. The overall analyses demonstrate how conflicts over memories of violence paradoxically hamper and constitute political pluralism, democratisation and decentralisation in post-civil war Mozambique.

Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.795809>

Mkondiwa, M., Jumbe, C.B.L., & Wiyo, K.A. 2013. Poverty-lack of access to adequate safe water nexus: evidence from rural Malawi. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.537-550 : fig., tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 537-550.

Keywords: drinking water/Malawi/poverty/rural households

Abstract: This paper investigates the relationship between poverty and lack of access to adequate safe water in rural Malawi. Data used in the analysis was collected from a survey covering 1,651 randomly selected households. The authors use Canonical Correlation Analysis (CCA) as a distinct technique for understanding the poverty-rural water access nexus. CCA results indicate that poverty in the context of low income and expenditure is positively correlated with lack of access to safe and adequate water. Integrated Rural Water Resources Management (IRWM) interventions are therefore needed to address both challenges of poverty and poor access to adequate safe water in rural Malawi. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

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

Keywords: Africa/interest rates/South Africa

Abstract: This study applies P.K. Narayan and S. Popp's (2010) unit-root test with two



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

Hapanyengwi-Chemhuru, O. 2013. Reconciliation, conciliation, integration and national healing : possibilities and challenges in Zimbabwe. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol.13, no.1, p.79-99.*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 79-99.

Keywords: conflict resolution/Zimbabwe

Abstract: The attainment of independence by Zimbabwe in 1980 was accompanied by great hope as Mugabe enunciated a policy of National Reconciliation. Until today, however, the idea of national healing and integration has not been fully conceptualized. Zimbabwe in its current state is, more than in 1980, in need of reconciliation, social integration and national healing. This need arises from the colonial and post-colonial experiences of dehumanisation and brutalisation of segments of the population. This paper examines the need for reconciliation, social integration and national healing in Zimbabwe as well as the challenges faced and future perspectives. It traces earlier attempts at reconciliation in the country and their failure, which led to the present situation of extreme polarisation in Zimbabwean society. The paper then discusses the necessary conditions for the success of any attempts at reconciliation, social integration and national healing in Zimbabwe, which include the involvement of whole communities. Atrocities of the past have to be acknowledged and reparation has to be made since there can be no healing without justice. In order to achieve this, the Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration should be reconstituted. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tanaka, Y. & Munro, A. 2014. Regional variation in risk and time preferences: evidence from a large-scale field experiment in rural Uganda. *Journal of African Economies: (2014), vol.23, no.1, p.151-187 : graf., krt, tab.*, vol. 23, no. 1, p. 151-187.

Keywords: household budget/risk/rural households/Uganda

Abstract: Experiments measuring risk and time preferences in developing countries have tended to have relatively small samples and geographically concentrated sampling. This large-scale field experiment uses a Holt-Laury mechanism to elicit the preferences of 1,289 randomly selected subjects from 94 villages covering six out of seven agro-climatic zones across rural Uganda. As in previous studies, the authors find evidence of risk aversion and loss aversion among most subjects. In addition, they find significant heterogeneity in risk attitudes across agro-climatic zones. Especially, the farmers in the agro-climatically least favourable zone, the uni-modal rainfall zone, are the most risk-averse, loss-averse and impatient. The authors also find significant relationships between risk attitudes and village-level predictors such as the distance to town and the road conditions. After controlling for the village-level factors, the authors find that the level of schooling still positively correlates with the individual's level of loss tolerance and patience. The main results are not altered by allowing for probability weighting in subjects' choices. Overall the results provide clear evidence that within one country there may be significant regional variations in risk and time attitudes. The authors conjecture that the agro-climatic conditions that affect farmers' livelihoods may also affect their risk and time preferences, and village-level development in infrastructure could improve the household perception of investment-related policies. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/1/151.abstract>

Obayelu, A.E., Afolami, C.A., & Agbonlahor, M.U. 2013. Relative profitability of cassava-based mixed cropping systems among various production scale operators in Ogun and Oyo States Southwest Nigeria. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.513-525 : krt., tab.*, vol. 25.

Keywords: agricultural production/cassava/crop yields/Nigeria

Abstract: Cassava is a very important crop in Nigeria because of its comparative production advantage over other staples. This study estimated the relative profitability of cassava production and determined the effects of farm inputs on the level of profit of various scales of cassava production in Ogun and Oyo States, Nigeria. Cross-sectional data were collected from 265 cassava-based farmers using a multistage sampling technique and these were analysed using normalized profit function and budgetary analysis. Results showed that cassava/cowpea enterprises had the highest net margins of 127,249.63/ha and 122,325.73/ha in Ogun and Oyo States respectively. While the use of herbicides had a positive and significant effect on the profitability of small-scale cassava farming in both states, cassava-cuttings had a positive and significant effect on medium-scale cassava farming in both states. Similarly, labour and farm size had a positive and significant effect on large-scale cassava farming in both states. The study recommends that small and medium-scale farmers should increase the application of herbicide; large-scale cassava operators in Oyo State should increase the use of labour, while those in Ogun State should also increase the cultivated acreage of land. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Dilger, H. 2013. Religion and the formation of an urban educational market : transnational reform processes and social inequalities in Christian and Muslim schooling in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. *Journal of Religion in Africa: (2013), vol.43, no.4, p.451-479.*, vol. 43, no. 4, p. 451-479.

Keywords: capitals/Christian education/educational history/Islamic education/social inequality/Tanzania

Abstract: Over the last decade in Tanzania parents' and students' quest for a good school has been shaped by the growing presence of religiously motivated schools, especially in urban settings. This paper argues that the diverse social positioning and educational appeal of new Christian and Muslim schools in Dar es Salaam are intimately intertwined with the continued weakening of state education that has been taking place since the mid-1990s to early 2000s as the result of privatization and World Bank educational policies. It also shows that the growing stratification and commodification of the education sector is tightly knitted with histories of inequality and religious difference in colonial and postcolonial Tanzania, as well as with the establishment and diversification of ties between actors and institutions on the East African coast on the one hand, and with those in North America, Europe, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia on the other. Finally, this paper demonstrates how macroeconomic and macrohistorical forces have become condensed in processes of subject formation and the widely varying production of religious spaces in an urban educational market. The author argues that the resulting reinscription of religion in the public sphere must be understood not so much as an unintended side-effect of transnational reform processes, but more as part and parcel of multilayered histories of schooling and Christian-Muslim encounters in Tanzania that have also shaped the recent repositioning of the country's education sector in the global and transnational context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Wilson, A. & Mittelmark, M.B. 2012. Resources for adjusting well to work migration : women from northern Ghana working in head portering in Greater Accra. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.25-38.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 25-38.

Keywords: Ghana/mental health/porters/women migrants

Abstract: Ghanaian women seeking paid work have long migrated from the north to Accra which is located in the south. Many work as poorly compensated porters and experience many difficulties, yet, by their own accounts, some adjust well to their new circumstances, despite their unfavourable situation. This study takes a salutogenic perspective to illuminate the resources that help them cope. The intention is to develop practical guidelines for promoting health among all female porters in Accra. The framework of the study was the salutogenic model, with a focus on the role that resources play in helping people cope with stress. A phenomenological method that included interviews and observations was used. The results of the study indicate that religiosity is an important resource for good adjustment, but that additional resources, acquired after migration, were key: achieving financial stability and developing and cultivating socially supportive

relationships. The ability to take a positive perspective and engage in active, adaptive coping protects against stress. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Manda, D.K. 2013. Revisiting the growth, inequality and poverty nexus.

Keywords: economic development/economic inequality/economic models/poverty reduction/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: Despite sub-Saharan African countries achieving sterling growth in the last 15 years, the corresponding reduction in poverty has been minor with the absolute number of people living in poverty remaining high. The three papers published in this supplement of the Journal of African Economies revisit the growth, inequality and poverty nexus in Africa to bring out new insights into their linkages. The first paper, by Erik Thorbecke, reviews the literature on the growth-inequality-poverty nexus, and on the reverse causality linking reduced poverty to more inclusive growth within the context of sub-Saharan Africa. The second paper, by Andy McKay, examines how sub-Saharan growth in the last 15 years has translated into poverty reduction, drawing on household survey evidence from 25 countries that have comparable surveys at more than one point in time, and looking at non-monetary poverty as well as monetary measures of poverty. The third paper, by Yaw Nyarko, discusses the role of knowledge and the structure of the economy in sustaining high economic growth, with an emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa. It proposes a model of growth involving learning from different activities. Bibliogr, notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Englebert, P. & Tull, D. 2013. République démocratique du Congo: terrains disputés. *Politique africaine: (2013), no.129, p.5-133.* no. 129, p. 5-133.

Keywords: armed forces/Democratic Republic of Congo/development projects/local government/politics/religious movements/tariff policy/violence

Abstract: Les contributions dans ce dossier suggèrent trois pistes qui permettent d'appréhender, au moins en partie, les logiques de la politique congolaise: le caractère hautement contesté du politique au Congo; le rôle joué par la négociation quasi permanente dans les rapports sociaux et politiques; et le statut toujours incertain de l'État et de ses institutions. Contributions: Contestation, négociation et résistance: l'État congolais au quotidien (introduction au thème)(Pierre Englebert et Denis Tull); Repenser la crise au Kivu: mobilisation armée et logique du gouvernement de transition (Jason Stearns); La 'mère des armées' n'est pas encore morte: des pratiques de justice (in)formelle dans les forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (Maria Eriksson Baaz et Judith Verweijen); Prophètes, politiciens et légitimité politique: discours locaux du pouvoir et transformation religieuse dans le conflit congolais (Nicole Eggers); Réforme douanière néolibérale, fragilité étatique et pluralisme normatif: le cas du guichet unique à Kasumbalesa (Jeroen Cuvelier et Philémon Muamba Mumbunda); Les défis de l'intervention: programme d'aide internationale et dynamiques de gouvernance locale dans le Kinshasa périurbain (Inge Wagemakers). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

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

Keywords: economic models/schistosomiasis/Zambia

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

implemented in all the villages, and 9085 people were treated. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.861758>

Nanivazo, M. 2013. Social transfer programmes and school enrolment in Malawi : a micro-simulation. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.663-676 : graf., tab., vol. 25, no. 4, p. 663-676.*

Keywords: boys/girls/Malawi/schooling/social policy

Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of social transfer programmes on school enrolment and child labour in Malawi utilizing a micro-simulation evaluation method. The author simulates four hypothetical scenarios in which a household receives: (1) MK (Malawian kwacha) 1,040 (US dollar 2.5) for each child enrolled in school regardless of the child's gender; (2) MK1,040 (US dollar 2.5) regardless of the child's enrolment status and gender; (3) MK1,040 (US dollar 2.5) and MK2,080 (US dollar 5) for each boy or girl enrolled in school, and (4) MK1,040 (US dollar 2.5) and MK2,080 (US dollar 5) for each boy or girl regardless of their enrolment status. Results show that boys' enrolment increases in all four scenarios, whereas girls' enrolment increases only when the conditionality on enrolment is enforced. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Ogundipe, A. & Edewor, P.A. 2012. Sociology and social work in Nigeria: characteristics, collaborations and differences. *African Sociological Review: (2012), vol.16, no.2, p.40-55 : tab., vol. 16, no. 2, p. 40-55.*

Keywords: higher education/Nigeria/social work/social work education/sociology

Abstract: This paper discusses the evolution of sociology and social work in Nigeria and examines the current characteristics and areas of convergence and divergence in both fields. It was only in the 1960s that universities in Nigeria began to offer degree programmes in sociology with the first sub-department and full department of sociology established at the University of Ibadan and the University of Nigeria (Nsukka), respectively in 1960. These were followed by other first generation universities and subsequently, the newer universities. There are now many Nigerian universities that offer degree programmes in sociology both at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. The paper examines the teaching of sociology and generic social work at two universities as well as the national social work policy and its limited implementation by the Ministry of Social Development. The findings show that the teaching of social work employs considerable sociological theories and sociology students are influenced by their exposure to social work. Furthermore, some universities accept/approve the situating of social work in sociology departments. Social welfarism remains an area to be implemented in the future. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Remmington, J. 2013. Solomon Plaatje's decade of creative mobility, 1912-1922 : the politics of travel and writing in and beyond South Africa. *Journal of Southern African Studies: (2013), vol.39, no.2, p.425-446, vol. 39, no. 2, p. 425-446.*

Keywords: prose/South Africa/travel

Abstract: This article foregrounds the hitherto relatively unexplored travel-writing nexus that characterised the extraordinarily mobile and textually productive, if personally precarious, decade (1912-1922) of Solomon T. Plaatje, founding General Secretary of the South African Native National Congress (later African National Congress) and South Africa's first black novelist in English. Drawing on cross-disciplinary work, including 'travel writing' and 'travel culture' frameworks, it argues that Plaatje's strategic travel within South Africa and to Britain and North America combined with the production, publication and circulation of his writing during the tumultuous period of landmark South African segregationist legislation and the First World War were telling symbiotic means of African political assertion, cultural nationalism, and self-inscription as a modern global citizen. In effect, Plaatje's travelling and writing put him 'on the map', challenging the bounds of white exclusionary politics and intellectual space in the newly consolidated racist dominion state of the Union of South Africa, while also testing the tenets of Empire. "Native Life in South Africa" (1916), a construct of crisis and political charge against the 1913 Natives' Land Act and associated subjugation of the black majority, is read as a personalised political travelogue for multiple publics, not least aimed at calling for intervention by metropolitan Britain to aid the native cause. "Mhudi" (1917-1921/1930), with its no-less-resolute

but more complex, searching impetus in the context of increasing disillusionment with imperial rule and two costly if provocative deputations to London, is treated as an historicised fictional travel account of the young, black female which challenges colonial, Afrikaner, and traditional African historiographies, while probing possible futures for South Africa in the light of betrayal of black peoples by white. The works concern themselves in part with excavating African, and particularly Bechuana, cultural stores for interplay in the modern world and national asset-building; however they - especially "Mhudi" - also register something of a modernist search for moorings in a world in upheaval and apparent retrogression. Plaatje's decade of creative mobility, in which travel fuelled his writing and writing galvanised his travel, bore striking witness to the immovable socio-political positions of the South African state and the British imperium, registering the great distance to go in racial equality being achieved. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tonwe, D.A. & Eke, S.J. 2013. State fragility and violent uprisings in Nigeria : the case of Boko Haram. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.4, p.232-243.*, vol. 22, no. 4, p. 232-243.

Keywords: Islamic movements/Nigeria/terrorism

Abstract: The emergence of the Islamic sect, Boko Haram, and its transformation into a terrorist organisation has dominated recent discourse in the fields of political science and security studies, both within and without the socio-political enclave known as Nigeria. Much of the discussion has centred on the extra-judicial execution of its founder, Mohammed Yusuf, which purportedly intensified the radicalisation of the group, and whether or not the sect receives operational and/or financial support from foreign terrorist associations. The interest of others has been to forecast the possibility of the internationalisation of the group's activities. This paper aligns with those whose interest is to identify and proffer ways of resolving factors that predisposed the Nigerian State to the levels of violence perpetrated by Boko Haram, with a view to averting much greater crises in the future. It adopts some historicism in demonstrating that the responsibility for the deepening insecurity in the country resides in the Nigerian State structure, which has often been seen as willing to sacrifice the well-being of the many for the benefit of a few. On the whole, the paper utilises State fragility as the framework of analysis by identifying the incapacity of the State in effective service delivery, which has as a result created a situation of mass unemployment and extreme poverty that has fanned the Boko Haram uprising. It concludes that a sustainable solution to the crisis lies in addressing the root causes of inequality, unemployment and poverty, with which most Nigerians, particularly in the north, subsist. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Goodrich, A. & Bombardella, P. 2012. Street name-changes, abjection and private toponymy in Potchefstroom, South Africa. *Anthropology Southern Africa: (2012), vol.35, no.1/2, p.20-30.*, vol. 35, no. 1/2, p. 20-30.

Keywords: place names/roads/South Africa/symbols/urban environment

Abstract: In 2008, many residents of what was then Van Riebeeck Street in the small city of Potchefstroom in South Africa defied the city council's renaming it Peter Mokaba Avenue by erecting replica Van Riebeeck Street signs on their private property. Interviews with these residents revealed a theme of moral, discursive and spatial straying and lostness. To explain this lostness the authors first show that Van Riebeeck and Mokaba (a prominent figure in the liberation struggle during the 1980s) are the master signifier and abject other of modern South Africa's symbolic order. Secondly, they demonstrate how this symbolic order is inexorably linked to the racialized relations of production embodied in planned urban spaces such as Potchefstroom. Preserving the spatio-symbolic coincidence forged in the 1952 Van Riebeeck festival that tied Van Riebeeck, the bringer of modernity, to Cape Town's foreshore (the founding place of white South Africa), is what motivates this privatization of toponymy. To move Mokaba from abject other to signifier of a new mythology that fails to coincide with the unaltered spatial embodiment of racialized relations of production is to stray too close to the uncomfortable message of Peter Mokaba - namely that the revolution has yet to happen. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

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

p. 447-463.

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

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03057070.2013.765693>

Stambach, A. & Kwayu, A.C. 2013. Take the gift of my child and return something to me : on children, Chagga trust, and a new American evangelical orphanage on Mount Kilimanjaro. *Journal of Religion in Africa: (2013), vol.43, no.4, p.379-395.*, vol. 43, no. 4, p. 379-395.

Keywords: Chaga/children/Christian education/missions/orphans/Tanzania

Abstract: This essay examines local and international Christian efforts on Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) to educate children. A prevailing idea among people who live on the mountain is that children engender trust and trade. This idea is illuminated through the adage 'Take the gift of my child and return something to me' and is embedded in the concept of Chagga trust. The latter is both an ethical mode and a social entity. Local ideas of children and trust partly overlap with but also differ from American evangelical missionaries' views of children as needing to be safeguarded. Analysis of differences reveals that while religious missions have long played a role in providing education, the dynamics of privatization have changed the manner in which local leaders and international missionaries interact. Previous interactions were regular and routine; today's are fewer, more contractual, and more formalized. The analysis presented here broadens and qualifies existing research that simply states that evangelicalism and the privatization of education helps the poor. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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

Keywords: Angola/political opposition/protest

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

Stone-MacDonald, A. & Stone, R.M. 2012. The feedback interview and video recording in African research settings. *Africa Today: (2012/13), vol.59, no.4, p.3-22 : fig., tab.*, vol. 59, no. 4, p. 3-22.

Keywords: Liberia/musicology/research methods/special education/Tanzania

Abstract: The feedback interview has proven to be an evolving research technique. A rich array of data has emerged in a variety of settings, interpreted by scholars from a range of disciplines. The present authors explore the multidisciplinary capacity of this technique, focusing on their own work employing video recording in East Africa, where Angela Stone-MacDonald works in special education in Tanzania, and West Africa, where Ruth Stone conducts research in ethnomusicology in Liberia. The authors describe some of the changes in using video and technology in ethnographic research to elicit rich, multivocal responses from participants that have occurred over the past thirty years. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

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

Keywords: eviction/land conflicts/landownership/South Africa

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

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

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

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

environment as well as in empowering grassroots investment. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.847253>

Zounmenou, D. 2013. The National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad factor in the Mali crisis. *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.167-174.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 167-174.

Keywords: Mali/rebellions/Tuareg

Abstract: Mali has been a battleground for more than a year now. While the armed conflict came in the aftermath of the Libyan crisis that left the regional security environment depleted, it also served as a catalyst for the collapse of state authority in Mali. This created conditions conducive for the proliferation of, and attacks by, radical religious armed groups in the northern regions of the country, including the Tuareg armed movement: the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA). But, far from being a new phenomenon, the Tuareg-led armed insurrection in the northern regions is as old as the post-colonial Malian state, and continues to pose tremendous challenges in West Africa and the Sahel region for both regional and extra-regional actors. The recent crisis in the Sahel region is seen as one of the most serious since the end of the Cold War, with anticipated dire long-term impacts on the security of the region and beyond. While attention is predominantly focused on defeating the jihadist groups that have threatened the survival of the Malian state, one must not lose sight of the fact that the 'Tuareg Factor', as represented by the rebellion launched by MNLA, remains critical both in terms of appreciating the deterioration of the situation and attempting to frame long-lasting solutions. The paper argues that the Tuareg's persistent recourse to rebellion against Bamako needs to be understood within a historical trajectory that takes into consideration three key parameters: firstly, the post-colonial state in Mali and its African leadership's relations with the descendants of the Tuareg communities; secondly, the amalgamation created by the so-called war on terror; and, finally, the contradictions of the democratisation process of the 1990s. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.823794>

Angessa, N. 2013. The reintegrating role that can be played by a traditional conflict-resolving mechanism in the eastern Hararghe zone of Oromiya regional state, Ethiopia. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol.13, no.1, p.11-35.*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 11-35.

Keywords: clan conflicts/conflict/conflict resolution/Ethiopia/family

Abstract: This article presents qualitative data on the reintegrating role that can be played by a traditional conflict-resolving mechanism in the eastern Hararghe zone of Oromiya regional state, Ethiopia. The study was conducted in one of the districts of the eastern Hararghe zone where resource-based inter- and intragroup conflicts are widely observed. The data used in the study were generated from one-on-one interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis during fieldwork in the selected district. The study revealed that conflicts in the research area emanate from stiff competition among parties over scarce resources. Individuals' avaricious behaviour, dilemmas, and uncertainty over their subjective and objective interests create competing goals, polarised groups and tensions, which in turn lead the parties to conflict. The conflicts become complex and cyclical due to unaddressed animosity, fear, frustration, and anger developed among parties in conflict. The study indicated that in spite of its declining power and sphere of influence, a community-based traditional conflict resolution mechanism called 'Gumaa' plays a large role in constructively resolving the inter- and intragroup conflicts and reintegrating the conflicting parties - revitalising the socio-psychological factors which contribute to peace. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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

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

Abstract: In histories of the South African Highveld, the persistence of extra-colonial authority after the South African War (1899-1902) often appears as a vestigial remnant, and even more so when the kings and chiefs in question were deposed by the Boers or the British. However, many of those polities reinvented themselves around the very centres of power that were ejected years before. By looking at the example of the Ramabulana khosi Mphephu, who fled the Boers in 1898 but returned in 1901 and again in 1904, the multivariate relationship between African political



systems, colonial rule and the exercise of authority is clearly visible. Although the restoration of autonomy was never a realistic goal, it was possible for Mphephu and his allies to negotiate the conditions of colonial rule in the short term and rebuild their power base within the local community. The example of western Venda attests to the robustness and adaptability of these political orders as well as the tenuous nature of colonial rule across much of British southern Africa at the beginning of the twentieth century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Barron, T. 2013. The soldier and the State in the Congo crisis : the unprofessional legacy of the National Congolese Army. *African Security: (2013), vol.6, no.2, p.97-132.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 97-132. Keywords: armed forces/coups d'état/Democratic Republic of Congo

Abstract: A prevalent feature of political competition in postcolonial Africa has been the occurrence of coups and the threat of politically powerful militaries. Yet as scholars of civil-military relations on the African continent have attempted to make sense of military coups, perhaps their most obvious component - the military - has received little critical attention. Indeed, most analyses characterize the military as a dependent factor in explaining coups. This article examines Joseph Mobutu's rise to power in the Congo during the Congo Crisis by analyzing the history of the Congolese military, first from its inception as the Force Publique in 1888 then as the Armée National Congolais (ANC) between independence and Mobutu's seizure of power in 1965. By examining the Congolese military through Huntington's definition of military professionalism, this article argues that Mobutu ascended to power by exploiting his leadership position within a fragmented, ill-disciplined military. It shows that the structure, functions, and behavior of the military are key factors in understanding the development of conditions that allow for military seizures of power. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2013.788407>

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

Keywords: food prices/Kenya/price policy/tariff policy

Abstract: The 2007-2008 food crisis and current food price swings led economists to re-evaluate the potential for policy instruments to manage food price volatility, including tariff policy. The use of tariffs in importing countries to stabilize prices is theoretically not recommended because of its domestic and international costs but in practice many countries use import tariffs with the intention to stabilize their domestic prices. Among them, some achieve price stabilization, some do not. The authors address the reason why it sometimes works, and sometimes not. In the context of Kenya, they show that while domestic price levels are mainly explained by seasonal cycles and international prices, domestic price volatility is mainly explained by inconsistent moves of trade policy. Thus, the ability of a policy regime to lower food price volatility does not depend on the nature of the policy instrument only, but also on the ability to implement it. The authors define a consistent policy adjustment as a tariff decrease when world price increases and a tariff increase when world price is decreasing. They use an autoregressive conditionally heteroscedastic model of price determination in which prices and price volatility are jointly estimated, using monthly data over the 1994-2009 period in Kenya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Schuld, M. 2013. Voting and violence in KwaZulu-Natal's no-go areas : coercive mobilisation and territorial control in post-conflict elections. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution: (2013), vol.13, no.1, p.101-123 : krt.*, vol. 13.

Keywords: democratization/elections/political violence/South Africa/voting

Abstract: Post-conflict elections have become an important tool of international conflict resolution over the last decades. Theoretical studies usually point out that in war-to-democracy transitions, military logics of territorial control are transformed into electoral logics of peaceful political contestation. Empirical reality, however, shows that the election process is often accompanied by various forms of violence. This paper analyses post-conflict elections in war-to-democracy transitions by comparing support structures for conflict parties as well as their coercive mobilisation strategies in times of violent conflict and post-conflict elections. It does so through a

single case study of KwaZulu-Natal. This South African province faced a civil war-scale political conflict in the 1980s and early 1990s in which the two fighting parties - the African National Congress (ANC) and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) - used large-scale violence to establish and protect no-go areas of territorial control. The study finds that in the first decade after South Africa's miraculous transition, these spatial structures of violence and control persisted at local levels. Violent forms of mobilisation and territorial control thus seem to be able to survive even a successful transition to democracy by many years. Measures to open up the political landscape, de-escalate heated-up party antagonisms and overcome geopolitical borders of support structures seem to be crucial elements for post-conflict elections that introduce a pluralist democracy beyond the voting process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

González-Gómez, F., Lluch-Frechina, E., & Guardiola, J. 2013. Water habits and hygiene education to prevent diarrhoeal diseases : the Zambezi river basin in Mozambique. *African Development Review: (2013), vol.25, no.4, p.563-572 : tab.*, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 563-572.

Keywords: diarrhoea/hygiene/Mozambique

Abstract: This research analyses the relationship between certain water-related habits and infrastructure likely to influence the frequency of diarrhoea in children that are five years old or younger. The study uses an ordered logit model with information from 334 households from the Zambezi river in Mozambique with children aged up to five years. The main objective of this paper is to emphasize the importance of hygiene education in the prevention of gastrointestinal diseases in children, that are affected by poor access to water systems and sanitation. Maintaining hygiene is especially important in households with young children, who are more vulnerable to gastrointestinal diseases. The results of the research reveal that in households that do not know that water transmits illnesses and where they do not wash their hands before preparing a child's meal, the children suffer diarrhoea more frequently. The main recommendation is to invest in hygiene education programmes to reduce the risk of illnesses such as diarrhoea. Improvements in access to water and sanitation may not be sufficient in order to improve life conditions if there is no hygiene education. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Muchemwa, C., Ngwerume, E.T., & Hove, M. 2013. When will the long nightmare come to an end? *African Security Review: (2013), vol.22, no.3, p.145-159.*, vol. 22, no. 3, p. 145-159.

Keywords: conflict resolution/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This article seeks to show that the emotive reconciliation project in Zimbabwe, which is currently spearheaded by the Organ on National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI), is not new in the Zimbabwe polity. Its incarnation under the Government of National Unity clearly indicates the inadequacies and ineffectiveness of the initial reconciliation project, which was enunciated immediately after independence in 1980. In this article the authors argue that while the notion of resuscitating reconciliation is an important step towards durable peace, this institutionalised, state-centric and state-propelled project is haunted by the very same challenges that undermined and shattered its predecessor. The authors further assert that the reconciliation and healing project, which is politically engineered and institutionally driven without being inclusive and community driven, is a mere token that comes at the expense of durable peace and the actual victims of violence and impunity. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.803992>

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

Keywords: Botswana/Lesotho/Swaziland/universities

Abstract: This article traces the establishment and development of the tripartite University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS), attempting to explain why it failed and the timing of that failure. The author argues that the root causes lay in the nature of the Royal Charter that established it, its evolving governance system and disagreements about its direction of development. Issues such as racial conflict and the renewal of the vice chancellor's contract, which some observers have used to explain the break-up of the institution, were intended to

conceal the real areas of conflict. This article places the discussion within the broader comparative context of higher education in the immediate post-independence period and concludes that the UBLS failed because of the strong insular nationalism of the BLS countries (i.e., Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) combined with the absence of a spirit of regionalism similar to that found elsewhere in newly independent regions such as the Caribbean and the South Pacific. It thus provides a discussion of the necessary conditions for successful multi-country partnerships then and now, as well as problems to be avoided. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]