

Africa

Environment, agriculture and cross-border migrations / ed. by Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2015.

Abstract: This book is a collection of selected chapters, all, except one, of which were presented during the 2011 General Assembly of CODESRIA held in Rabat, Morocco, on the theme Africa and the challenges of the twenty-first century. Contents: 1. The environmental question in Africa: a general statement (Anta Sané); 2. Environmental communication and sustainable forest governance management in Cameroon (Victor Ngu Cheo); 3. Farmers perceptions and adaptation to climate change: evidence from Ghana (Henry de-Graft Acquah, Jacob Nunoo and Kwabena Nkansah Darfor); 4. Communities, surrounding environments and dam-generated hydroelectric power projects in Cameroon (Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo and Kometa Sunday Shende); 5. Transforming African agriculture: challenges, opportunities and the way forward in the twenty-first century (Ntangsi Max Memfi); 6. Land grab and the viability of foreign investments in Sub-Saharan Africa: the Nigerian experience (Justitia O. Nnabuko and Chibuike U. Uche); 7. Land grab in Kenya: risks and opportunities (Samuel Ongwen Okuro); 8. Pastoralism, social protection and Vision 2030 in Kenya: possibilities and prospects (Maurice N. Amutabi); 9. Cross-border migrations, regional integration and conviviality in the Gulf of Guinea: reality and prospects (Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo and Humphrey Ngala Ndi). [ASC Leiden abstract] <http://codesria.org/spip.php?article2533&lang=en>

Africa

The global financial and economic crisis in the South: impact and responses / ed. by José Luis León-Manríquez & Theresa Moyo - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2015.

Abstract: The contributions to this collective volume are the outcome of an international conference convened by the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), in order to debate and analyse the impact of the global financial and economic crisis on the countries of the South. Its purpose was to open some space for scholars from that region to share experiences from their respective countries. The main objective of the conference was to discuss the nature of the crisis, its fundamental causes, its effects and impact in different countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The contributors also analyse the ideological, policy and strategic implications of the crisis with respect to how these countries could and should approach their own development in the era of globalization which has accentuated their vulnerabilities to external shocks and crises. Contributions by: Terfa Williams Abraham, Tanvir Aeijaz, Gaston J. Beltrán, Horace G. Campbell, Maxwell Chanakira, José Luis León-Manríquez, Bertrand Mafouta, Theresa Moyo, Pablo Alejandro Nacht, Hidayet Siddikoglu, Rolando Talampas. [ASC Leiden abstract] <http://codesria.org/spip.php?article2508&lang=en>

Botswana

Financing tertiary education under fiscal stress in Botswana / Emmanuel Botlhale. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 4, p. 647-663 : graf., tab

Abstract: Developing countries place a high premium on education because it is believed to correlate with economic development. Similarly, Botswana adopted an education-for-development policy when it became independent in 1966. Providentially, it discovered and mined minerals, particularly diamonds, and funded education. Unfortunately, Botswana is a diamonds-led economy and suffered revenue losses due to the global economic crisis. Cutback budgeting became imperative and one of the questions that arose was; who should pay for tertiary education? While the government continues to fund it, calls for alternative financing models have arisen. While the call is legitimate in a resource-limited environment, this article argues that there is a need to interrogate the present financing model to improve it before embarking on new initiatives. Finally, while this case study is Botswana-specific, lessons can be

drawn for resource- strained African countries. That is, it is vital to interrogate existing models before thinking of new ones. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1112155> (Restricted access)

Botswana

Early termination of fixed-term employment contracts in Botswana : revisiting "Rakhudu v Botswana Book Centre Trust" : case notes / Joseph B. Akoonyatse. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 137-153
Abstract: In July 2005 the Court of Appeal of Botswana delivered a judgment in a case where an employee employed on a fixed-term contract had been dismissed from employment prior to the expiry of the agreed duration. The employee had committed no act of breach, and the employer had advanced no reason for terminating the contract of employment. In the course of its judgment, the Court of Appeal made a finding that at common law, absent an express or implied term to the contrary, and provided due notice is given, a fixed-term contract of employment may be terminate before the expiry of the agreed time frame, without having to provide a valid reason. That finding has since been accepted and applied by the High Court of Botswana as binding judicial precedent. This article interrogates that finding, and argues that at common law, a fixed-term contract of employment may not be lawfully terminated prematurely in the absence of a valid reason. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/cilsa/cilsa_v47_n1_a7.pdf
(Restricted access)

Democratic Republic of Congo

Fighting the 'resource wars' in the Democratic Republic of the Congo : an exploratory diagnosis of the legal and institutional problems / James Tsabora. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 109-128
Abstract: For the past two decades, the quest by state and non-state actors to profit from war through illegal natural resource exploitation has raised economic and financial agendas to prominence in the waging of war on the African continent. The desire by conflict actors and private domestic, regional, and international networks to access, exploit, and control natural resource exploitation patterns in conflict areas, has mainly targeted extractive mineral resources in high demand on the global market. This phenomenon has consequently redefined and reshaped the nature of armed conflict in Africa to which most major conflicts - such as the DRC's war waged between 1998 and 2004, and the intermittent armed rebellions witnessed between 2004 and 2010 - bear testimony. As illustrated by the DRC's wars, characterised by illegal natural resource exploitation, African wars have over the years followed different patterns and witnessed the involvement of an increasing number of different actors. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/cilsa/cilsa_v47_n1_a5.pdf
(Restricted access)

Ethiopia

The practices of student network as cooperative learning in Ethiopia / Weldemariam Nigusse Reda and Girmay Tsegay Hagos. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 4, p. 696-712 : graf., tab
Abstract: Student network is a teaching strategy introduced as cooperative learning to all educational levels above the upper primary schools (grade 5 and above) in Ethiopia. The study was, therefore, aimed at investigating to what extent the student network in Ethiopia is actually practiced in line with the principles of cooperative learning. Consequently, data collected from 156 secondary and 315 upper primary school teachers revealed that the student network is rarely practiced in line with the principles of cooperative learning. And this was found with statistically significant differences between the upper primary and secondary schools. The upper primary schools seem better in practicing the student network in line with the principles of cooperative learning than the secondary school. Accordingly, the study concluded that, albeit the student network remained a canon strategy to improve students learning in Ethiopia and its practices are supposedly recommended to be in line the principles of cooperative learning, challenges related to parents, students, school administration and teachers seem to cripple its smooth practice in

line with the cooperative learning principles. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1112162> (Restricted access)

Ultramarines : histoire et cultures des mondes coloniaux. 2015.

Ref Type: Journal (Full)

Abstract: Ce numéro de la revue 'Ultramarines' comporte d'abord une présentation des Archives nationales d'outre-mer à Aix-en-Provence (France) (Benoît Van Reeth). L'article intitulé 'Le griot, l'historien, le chasseur et l'Unesco' traite de la Charte de Kouroukan Fouga, qui serait proclamé par Soundiata Keita, fondateur de l'empire du Mali (Francis Simonis). Articles suivants (pour ce qui concerne l'Afrique): 'Des archives de l'IAOF aux archives nationales du Sénégal' (Jacques Charpy, Saliou MBaye, et Benoît Van Reeth); 'De l'utilité des archives privées : vers un historique de la création de l'armée malienne' (Sébastien Philippe); Portfolio : villes impériales, regards croisés franco-allemands sur le passé colonial (Catherine Atlan); À propos d'un événement occulté : le massacre du 5 juillet 1962 à Oran (Guy Pervillé); 'Auguste Pavie, l'explorateur aux pieds nus. 1847-1925' (Isabelle Dion). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Kenya

Challenging the rulers : a leadership model for good governance / ed. by Okoth Okombo ... [et al.] ; with an introd. by Henry Indangasi - Nairobi [etc.] : East African Educational Publishers in partnership with Commuity Aid International, 2011.

Abstract: This book brings to the fore the issue of leadership in developing countries like Kenya. Citing specific examples, it singles out bad leadership as the main cause of stagnation and underdevelopment in Africa. Contents: Contemporary Kenya and its leadership (Joseph Kwaka and Thurania Mwenda Mutunga); The leadership Kenyans deserve (P.L.O. Lumumba); Political leadership and governance (Joseph Kwaka and Hazel Mumbo); The structure of leadership in county governments (Bobby Mkangi); Leadership and the transformation of society (Mary Mwiandi); Political parties and the quest for good leadership (Njeri Kabeberi); Political leadership and economic development (Joseph Kwaka); Women in leadership and governance (Jacqueline Adhiambo Oduol); Leadership at the national and county levels (Barrack O. Muluka); The youth in leadership and governance (Okoth Okombo); The rights of minority and marginalised groups in accessing leadership positions (Betty Sungura-Nyabuto); Vetting and social audit of leaders (Joseph Kwaka). [ASC abstract]

Libya

Beyond the mayhem : debating key dilemmas in Libya's statebuilding / Nouredine Jebnoun. - In: The Journal of North African Studies: (2015), vol. 20, no. 5, p. 832-864

Abstract: The paper argues that the causes of Libya's current chaos are rooted in its having failed to establish a modern state. Yet it points out that the policies developed under Qadhafi should not prevent Libyans from developing and implementing a consensual and inclusive statebuilding approach. This is particularly true if informal actors such as tribal structures and quasi-autonomous actors including armed groups are brought into the political scene through institutional arrangements. The conflicts of post-Qadhafi era are motivated more by the intensified struggle over access and control of the country's resources - including its financial assets and its illicit cross-border trafficking - than the ideological values per se; though this dimension cannot be overlooked as it prompted localised violent conflicts across the country. The battle for legitimacy between the major coalitions - each internally divided by various identities and conflicting interests should not undermine the potential for a negotiated settlement mediated by the United Nations between Libyan stakeholders. Such settlement has the possibility to reinvent politics by peaceful means, acknowledge the country's socio-political diversity, and preserve its territorial integrity. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2015.1068697> (Restricted access)

Morocco

Special Issue : revisiting Moroccan migrations / Mohamed Berriane, Hein de Haas & Katharina Natter [eds.] - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2015.

Abstract: Since the 1960s, Morocco has evolved into one of the world's leading emigration

countries and in many ways migration has permeated Morocco's social, cultural and economic life. However, Morocco's position within Euro-African migration systems seems to be undergoing significant changes since 2000. Although Morocco remains primarily a country of emigration, it is also becoming a destination for migrants and refugees from sub-Saharan Africa and, to some extent, from Europe. The growing presence of immigrants confronts Moroccan society with an entirely new set of social, cultural, political and legal issues around diversity and integration. This special issue explores how continued emigration and increasing immigration is transforming contemporary Moroccan society, with a particular emphasis on the way in which the Moroccan state is dealing with these shifting migratory realities. The analyses highlight how existing migration theories can help to make sense of these transformations and, vice-versa, how the Moroccan case can contribute to migration scholarship. The Moroccan migration experience particularly exemplifies the value and necessity of going beyond Euro-centric biases in migration research that artificially divide the world into receiving and sending countries. Contributors: Mohamed Berriane, Hein de Haas, Katharina Natter, Nina Sahraoui, Miriam Gutekunst, Dominique Jolivet, Johara Berriane, Myriam Cherti, Michael Collyer, Catherine Therrien, Chloé Pellegrini, Nicolas Faysse, Ann Marie Wainscott, Inmaculada Szmolka. [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/fnas20/20/4> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Agropolis : the social, political, and environmental dimensions of urban agriculture / ed. by Luc J.A. Mougeot - London [etc.] : Earthscan, 2005.

Abstract: Urban agriculture is an increasingly popular practice in cities worldwide. This book presents the first findings of original field research projects funded by IDRC's AGROPOLIS International Graduate Research Awards on Urban Agriculture. Countries studied include Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Argentina, Cuba, France, and the UK. The studies examine strategies to better integrate 'city farming' into the urban landscape. Contents: Introduction (Luc J. A. Mougeot); Survival of the poorest: migration and food security in Namibia (Bruce Frayne); The Pest-control system in the market gardens of Lomé, Togo (Komla Tallaki); Determinants of urban livestock adoption in the "zone dense" of Khorogo, Côte d'Ivoire: a Tobit approach (Mody Bakar Barry); Exploring the gender dimensions of urban open-space cultivation in Harare, Zimbabwe (Stephanie Gabel); Gender, commercial urban agriculture and urban food supply in Greater Gaborone, Botswana (Alice Hovorka); Moving between the plan and the ground: shifting perspectives on urban agriculture in Havana, Cuba (Adriana Premat); Urban agriculture and local sustainable development in Rosario, Argentina: integration of economic, social, technical and environmental variables (Eduardo Spiaggi); Agri-urban development from a land-use planning perspective: the Saclay Plateau (France) and the Sijoumi Plain (Tunisia) (Moez Bouraoui); Assessing benefits from allotments as a component of urban agriculture in England (Arturo Perez-Vasquez, Simon Anderson and Alan W. Rogers); Neglected issues on form and substance of research on urban agriculture (Luc J. A. Mougeot). [Book abstract, edited]

Nigeria

Elections and governance in Nigerias Fourth Republic / ed. by Osita Agbu - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2016.

Abstract: In this collective volume, the authors argue that the processes leading up to the 1999, 2003 and 2007 elections, the conduct of the elections proper and the post-election controversies have continued to have serious implications for Nigerias democracy, national stability and development. The poor conduct of elections has directly and indirectly thrown up highly unsuitable people into positions of trust and governance. The quality of the electoral process in Nigeria will invariably determine the quality of governance and service delivery in the country. The following questions will be examined: What has been the character of elections held in Nigeria since 1999? To what extent have successful elections contributed to stability and good governance in the country? What are the challenges of conducting credible elections and provision of good governance in Nigeria? What is the link between the character of elections and the character of the Nigerian State? Contributors: Osita Agbu, Ogaba Oche, Chinwe Nwanna, Sharkdam Wapmuk, Pamela Ogwuzor-Momah. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Northern Africa

Special Issue : Discoursing 'democratic knowledge' & knowledge production in North Africa / Larbi Sadiki [ed.] - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge [etc.], 2015.

Abstract: The essays in this special edition of the 'Journal of North African Studies' engage with the potentiality of 'democratic knowledge'. The notion of a 'democratic knowledge turn' may not as yet be in full swing. A hint of it, nonetheless, is heralded by the Arab uprisings of 2011. There is no democracy without a cumulatively attained theoretical and practical toolkit of democratic knowledge; and for democratic knowledge to appeal to the arduous, long and complex process of engineering democratisation it must have didactic application and/or potentiality. Contributions: Discoursing 'democratic knowledge' & knowledge production in North Africa (Larbi Sadiki); Maghreb, European neighbour, or Barbary Coast: constructivism in North Africa (Laurence Whitehead); Towards a 'democratic knowledge' turn? Knowledge production in the age of the Arab Spring (Larbi Sadiki); Traditions of governance in North Africa (George Joffé); The external dimension of Libya's troubled transition: the international community and democratic knowledge transfer (Mieczyslaw P. Boduszyski); Democratisation as a learning process: the case of Morocco (Mohamed El Hachimi); Salafism, liberalism, and democratic learning in Tunisia (Francesco Cavatorta); Protests, Islamism and the waning prospect of revolution in Egypt (Mohammed Moussa); Do Tunisian Secular Civil Society Organisations demonstrate a process of democratic learning? (Alexander Peter Martin). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/fnas20/20/5> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Amenable performance management in higher education : integrating principles of agency and stewardship theories / Sadi Mokhaneli Seyama. - In: *Africa Education Review: (2015)*, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 664-679 : graf

Abstract: The considerable transformation of higher education (HE), driven by the South African government's demand for accountability of resources for the attainment of its mandate has altered the business of academia. In response to the financial austerity measures, performance management (PM) systems have been implemented in South African HE to monitor and enhance staff performance. This article conceptualizes PM in higher education using agency and stewardship theories. Data emanates from a phenomenological study of academic heads of department's (HOD) experiences of PM. There is evidence that agency theory may be an appropriate mechanism to achieve explicit accountability, and to monitor and enhance performance. However, it is fraught with problems within academic contexts. The findings demonstrate limitations of agency theory with regard to the stewardship of academics. Thus foregrounding the need for the retention of approaches underpinned by stewardship theory. This article thus makes a contribution in terms of providing a proposition for an analytical framework that integrates agency and stewardship theories in researching PM in HE. Central to this proposition is working within a continuum of these theories to mediate the apparent tension between control and collaboration/collegiality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1112157> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Involvement of heads of departments in strategic planning in schools in the Pinetown District / Phumlani E. Myende and Thamsanqa Bhengu. - In: *Africa Education Review: (2015)*, vol. 12, no. 4, p. 632-646

Abstract: Strategic planning is crucial in facilitating sustainable development of schools. It enables schools to survive and cope with changes and challenges from government policies and market forces. There is broad agreement that all stakeholders need to be part of school strategic planning. In response to the lack of evidence suggesting stakeholders' involvement - specifically that of Heads of Department (HOD) - in strategic planning in schools, and its value in ensuring that all stakeholders execute their duties, HODs' experiences regarding their involvement in strategic planning were explored. Qualitative research was undertaken and semi-structured

interviews were employed to generate data. The study reveals that the HODs in the Pinetown District (South Africa) were involved in some form of planning but there is no evidence suggesting their participation in substantive issues on strategic planning. Further, the study reveals that transparency-driven leadership and collaboration are key factors to ensure HODs' participation in strategic planning. The findings suggest that the involvement of HODs is crucial towards improving teaching and learning. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1112152> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The quality of teaching and learning of BCom honours degree students at an open distance learning university in South Africa / Sumei van Antwerpen. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2015), vol. 12, no. 4, p. 680-695 : graf., tab

Abstract: Student support at Unisa involves a range of stakeholders providing academic and administrative support. The study was conducted among Unisa BCom honours students. The main objective of the study was to determine the educational quality of teaching and learning offered. Students were contacted by e-mail and asked to complete an online questionnaire. New methods on problem solving, investigating problems and formulating problems were found very useful and students gained independence in developing their learning capabilities. Available resources and supervision were not utilized to the full. Adequate financial aid seemed to be a problem. Support should be optimized and students should realize that all resources made available to them are crucial for their success. Students are of all ages and levels of maturity and have different needs and views regarding their studies. Unisa should endeavour to meet as many of these needs as is practically possible. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2015.1112159> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Anti-dumping and China : three major Chinese victories in dispute resolution / Gustav Brink. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 1-37

Abstract: China has traditionally been treated as a non-market economy for purposes of anti-dumping investigations. The result was that countries determined whether dumping was taking place by comparing the export price from China with the normal value established in a third country. The European Union (EU) also determined the export price from China on the basis of the average export price from that country unless an exporter met specific requirements set for the EU's 'individual treatment' standard. China challenged these practices both in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and in European courts, while the South African International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) appealed a decision from the High Court on how it had to treat imports from China. The Appellate Body of the WTO ruled that China's accession agreement to the WTO did not provide for the determination of export prices on any basis other than each individual exporter's own prices, unless the investigating authority made a specific finding that two or more parties are related, in which case those parties could be treated as a single entity. Before the European Court of Justice (ECJ), in an appeal lodged by the Council of the European Union, the ECJ found that the Council could not equate 'government control' in a company with 'government interference', and that the Council had to make a specific finding as regards interference before it could find that a company was not operating under market conditions. In South Africa, the Supreme Court of Appeal found that there was no duty on ITAC to consider any information submitted by parties to show that exporters in China were operating under non-market conditions, thus paving the way for ITAC always to treat cooperating exporters as operating under market conditions in disregard of the provisions of the applicable legislation. The verdicts in these three fora have significantly altered the way in which future anti-dumping investigations will be conducted against Chinese exporters, and will allow those exporters greater access to the EU and South African markets. It is submitted that while the decisions in the WTO and the ECJ are correct, the Supreme Court of Appeal in South Africa delivered an incorrect decision in the ITAC appeal, and in so doing rendered parts of the law redundant. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/cilsa/cilsa_v47_n1_a1.pdf
(Restricted access)

South Africa

Contextualising the hate speech debate : the United States and South Africa / Gustav Brink. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 64-88
Abstract: This article focuses on two seminal moments that shaped the United States and South Africa's respective trajectories on the hate speech debate. For the United States, this moment was the so-called New Deal settlement, an informal, unspoken arrangement where the court deferred to Congress in its interpretation of the Constitution's structural provisions, such as federalism and the separation of powers, while reserving the right to defend individual rights more aggressively. The New Deal settlement created the conditions for the court to enforce the country's commitment to individual rights via the Bill of Rights on more robust and unapologetic terms. The court's subsequent approach to hate speech is but an unintended consequence of this New Deal. Coming nearly sixty years after the New Deal, the formation of a constitution "based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights" served as South Africa's own version of a settlement. South Africa's hate speech jurisprudence demonstrates the inherent tension embedded in this settlement, in which the democratic value of speech conflicts with other competing Constitutional values such as dignity and equality. This article examines each country's hate speech jurisprudence through the prism of these "moments", arguing that the divergence of these systems is a function not merely of the different languages or structure of the two countries' constitutions, but rather, is born of unique historical and cultural contexts. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/cilsa/cilsa_v47_n1_a3.pdf
(Restricted access)

South Africa

Gravity as a requirement in international criminal prosecutions : implications for South African courts / Gus Waschefort. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 38-63
Abstract: The responsibility to bring perpetrators of international crimes to justice lies first and foremost with the municipal criminal justice systems of each state. The Rome Statute relies on the concept 'gravity' on four primary levels: 1) for institutional legitimacy; 2) situational gravity for the exercise of prosecutorial discretion; 3) as a precondition to admissibility; and 4) as a substantive component of each of the Rome Statute crimes. In relation to prosecutorial discretion and admissibility, the Rome Statute uses the concept 'gravity' as a device with a primary aim of preventing the International Criminal Court's (ICC) limited capacity from being usurped by less severe infringements of international criminal law. Municipal jurisdictions are not hampered by an inherently limited capacity, as is the case before the ICC. As such, gravity is to be applied 'mutatis mutandis' to municipal prosecutions in a manner suited to the nature of municipal criminal justice systems and the demands of justice. This contribution concludes with an analysis of 'gravity' in South African courts in the context of prosecutions of international crimes. Nevertheless, the broader points made hold true equally for a number of jurisdictions internationally, and in particular, those jurisdictions that adhere to a common law tradition. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/cilsa/cilsa_v47_n1_a2.pdf
(Restricted access)

Tunisia

Tool of rule: the Tunisian police under Ben Ali / Derek Lutterbeck. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2015), vol. 20, no. 5, p. 813-831 : tab
Abstract: Tunisia under its long-time ruler Zine Abidine Ben Ali was considered a police state par excellence. However, while the role of the Tunisian police as a key pillar of Ben Ali's authoritarian regime has been commonly acknowledged, analyses of the systemic or structural features of the country's internal security apparatus have thus far been rather limited. This article examines the main characteristics of the Tunisian police system and their relationship to Ben Ali's autocratic rule. These include its opacity and lack of formal regulation, its instrumentalisation by the central power, the broad and politicised definition of police functions, the combination of centralisation and fragmentation of the police, as well as its permeation with cronyism and corruption, all of

which were instrumental in sustaining the Ben Ali regime. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2015.1059324> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

An assessment of the Judicial Service Commission in Zimbabwe's new Constitution / Gift Manyatera and Charles Manga Fombad. - In: *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2014), vol. 47, no. 1, p. 89-108

Abstract: The political turmoil that Zimbabwe has gone through in the last two decades has affected most of its institutions, especially the judiciary. It is thus no surprise that it was one of the targets for reform during the last constitution-building process that recently culminated in the adoption of a new Constitution. This article attempts to assess the role that the Judicial Service Commission will play under the new constitution to restore the battered credibility of the Zimbabwean judiciary. The mechanisms of judicial selection are an important element of an independent judiciary and a wide range of judicial selection systems are in use across the world. This in itself is a recognition of the fact that there is no perfect or ideal system of judicial selection. Zimbabwe's new Judicial Service Commission is assessed against internationally recognised benchmarks. The paper also examines the popular use of the judicial service commission model in the selection of judges across the civil and common law divide which are the leading legal traditions in the world. It starts by considering the emerging trends in the establishment of judicial service commissions generally before focusing on the key characteristics of judicial service commissions. The analysis of the new judicial appointments system is preceded by a brief overview of the pre- and post-independence judicial selection processes. In assessing the prospects for an efficient, competent and independent judiciary to emerge from the new judicial service commission, a number of issues such as its composition, the appointment of its members, the status of the commission and its operating procedures are examined. The paper concludes that if implemented fully, Zimbabwe's new judicial selection process offers better prospects for enhancing the independence of the Zimbabwean judiciary. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/cilsa/cilsa_v47_n1_a4.pdf
(Restricted access)