

Journal articles with abstract – week 19 2014

Makulilo, A.B. 2013. When 'populists' become 'unpopular' : the case of three presidents in Africa. *The African Review: (2013), vol.40, no.1, p.58-92 : tab.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 58-92.

Abstract: No leader in the world would like to be called populist. This is partly owing to the fact that the term connotes radicalism and anti-establishment. Notwithstanding this extremism, some leaders employ populist strategies to mobilize support for votes during elections thereby exhibiting the rhetoric of 'a man of the people'. Unlike other regions of the 'Third World' and more specifically Latin America where populism is common, populist encounters were rare in Africa. However, with the third wave of democratization, the phenomenon is becoming more apparent. This article compares populist strategies of President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania, the former President Frederick Jacob Titus Chiluba of Zambia and President Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma of South Africa. Contrary to their campaigns on effecting radical transformations for the betterment of the people, populist leaders have been by and large a failure. Paradoxically, the same factors that seem to give rise to populism in the region, such as economic and leadership crises, are the same ones that have facilitated its downfall. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Sigalla, H.L. 2013. Trade-offs between wildlife conservation and local livelihood : evidence from Tanzania. *The African Review: (2013), vol.40, no.1, p.155-178 : krt.*, vol. 40.

Abstract: This article discusses sociological and anthropological factors which either support or undermine conservation endeavour in Tanzania. It is based on a study that was conducted in Saadani and Ruaha National Parks. The overall objective of the study was to understand local people's awareness of resources and conservation of wildlife and identify sociological and anthropological issues related to trade-offs between conservation and development. The findings show that, generally, local people perceive conservation positively and are therefore willing to conserve. However, this is different to local communities surrounding protected areas who seem to be not only critical but also negative regarding the way in which the conservation process is implemented. The reason behind this negativity is brought about by the unbalanced trade-offs between conservation benefits and their means of livelihood. As a result, conservation activities are perceived as prescriptive and restrictive rather than integrative and supportive. Based on the findings, the article concludes that local people understand the importance of conservation and would support it if there is a better balance in trade-offs between conservation and their livelihood, and if they could anticipate some benefits now and in the near future. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Brown-Luthango, M., Makanga, P., & Smit, J. 2013. Towards effective city planning : the case of Cape Town in identifying potential housing land. *Urban Forum: (2013), vol.24, no.2, p.189-203 : ill., tab.*, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 189-203.

Abstract: Vacant land in cities is an important resource as it presents opportunities for urban renewal and revitalization and can contribute to municipal revenue. In a context of growing informality and homelessness in cities of the South, the presence of large tracts of vacant land is a sign of inefficient urban planning and a dysfunctional land market. It is therefore critical for local governments to have reliable data of the extent of vacant land parcels in cities and their potential for housing development, particularly affordable housing for the poor. South African cities, and in this case the city of Cape Town in particular, face huge constraints in terms of suitable, well-located and affordable land for low-cost housing development. This article discusses the "Potential Housing Land Model", a tool which could assist decision-makers in identifying such land parcels, developed by the Cape Urban Observatory, part of the African Centre for Cities, based at the University of Cape Town, South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Patel, K. 2013. The value of secure tenure : ethnographic accounts of how tenure security is understood and realised by residents of low-income settlements in Durban, South Africa. *Urban*

Forum: (2013), vol.24, no.2, p.269-287., vol. 24, no. 2, p. 269-287.

Abstract: Studies of tenure security and insecurity tend to focus on the lack of tenure rights for certain groups in society. This discourse of rights is often legalistic and engenders a logical relationship between tenure security and formal tenure rights. In South Africa, the dominant discourse in urban tenure security for shack dwellers is one of legal rights encapsulated by a freehold title deed that accompanies the award of a housing subsidy in the process to upgrade informal settlements. This approach to formalizing tenure assumes tenure insecurity is experienced by shack dwellers as predominantly a fear of eviction emanating from a lack of legal rights to land and property use and/or ownership. This article contends this top-down conceptualization of tenure insecurity misrepresents shack dwellers' own tenure experiences and reflects an incomplete understanding of tenure security. The study offers a detailed perspective that reveals shortcomings in the conceptualization of tenure security in contemporary housing and urban land policy. The article offers a re-conceptualization of the term. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Mwakalinga, M. 2013. The political economy of cinema (video film) in Tanzania. *The African Review: (2013), vol.40, no.1, p.203-217., vol. 40, no. 1, p. 203-217.*

Abstract: This article examines the film industry in Tanzania from the 1960s to 2012 and assesses how government policies, legislations and cultural institutions have been used as mechanisms of cultural control and thus shaped and impacted filmmaking. Through a critical political economy theoretical framework, the article explores succeeding administrations, from President Julius Kambarage Nyerere (1961-1985) to President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete (2005-present). It notes that despite the social, cultural, economic, political, and ideological shifts that Tanzania has experienced in moving from socialism to capitalism, each administration, using different mechanisms, has retained a strong hold on the cultural (film) industry. These administrations in advancing their power and legitimacy established cultural institutions and film policies that saw to it that only government-sanctioned images and cultural values were projected onto its citizenry. Yet, despite the government's strong hold on the media culture of Tanzania, a private commercial film industry has emerged giving an alternative aspect to cultural products. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Brosig, M. 2013. Special issue: The African security regime complex.

Abstract: The African security regime complex constitutes a rather loosely tied together system of partially converging actors. The six empirical contributions in this special issue of African security present samples of the regime complex investigating the phenomenon of convergence in a broad number of cases. The first three articles analyze convergence between European and African actors. They cover the EU, AU, ECOWAS, and France and the UK as major security actors. The second empirical section takes a more inner African perspective. Here contributions explore a number of conflict themes and regions, ranging from maritime security and unconstitutional changes in government to questions of strategic security culture. Contributions: Introduction: the African security regime complex exploring converging actors and policies (Malte Brosig); Dissonant paths to partnership and convergence: EU-Africa relations between experimentation and resistance (Marie V. Gibert, Bastien Nivet); AU-EU strategic partnership: strengthening policy convergence and regime efficacy in the African peace and security complex? (Annemarie Peen Rodt, Jide Martyns Okeke); The UK and France in West Africa: toward convergence? (Tony Chafer); Convergence on whose terms? reacting to coups d'état in Guinea and Madagascar (Antonia Witt); Converging around global norms? Protection of civilians in African Union and European Union peacekeeping in Africa (Matthias Dembinski, Berenike Schott); Communities of security practice at work? The emerging African maritime security regime (Christian Bueger); Converging actors and policies: mediocre by nature? Some cumulative findings (Malte Brosig). [ASC Leiden abstract]

2014. Special Issue: Ruth First: Não vamos esquecer (We will not forget). *Review of African political economy.*

Abstract: The assassination of Ruth First by letter bomb in Mozambique in 1982, through the agency of the South African apartheid state, sent shock waves of horror through the Left in both

Africa and Europe. In 2012, the thirtieth anniversary of her tragic death was commemorated through the establishment of a project to digitise Ruth's papers at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies. A symposium was held in London, bringing together many of those who worked closely with her in the final days. This special issue of the African review of political economy is mainly based on papers from that symposium. Contributions: Não vamos esquecer (We will not forget) Gavin Williams, Leo Zeilig, Janet Bujra, Gary Littlejohn); The Ruth First Papers Project: digitising the Ruth First archive (Vanessa Rockel, Matt Mahon); Ruth First: the analysis and practice of politics in South Africa (Gavin Williams); Remembering Ruth First at the CEA (Colin Darch); Ruth First: a revolutionary life in revolutionary times (Bridget O'Laughlin); Ruth First and the Mozambican miner (Marc Wuyts); Remembering Ruth: the voice, the face, the work and the silence (Alpheus Manghezi); Building an alternative consensus for political action: Ruth First as journalist and activist (Don Pinnock); Ruth First: internationalist activist, researcher and teacher: the long road to Mozambique (Anna Maria Gentili); (More comfortably without her?: Ruth First as writer and activist (John S. Saul); Today is human rights day: Ruth First, human rights and the United Nations (Barbara Harlow); From exile to the thick of the struggle: Ruth First and the problems of national liberation, international sanctions and revolutionary agency (Leo Zeilig). [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/crea20/41/139>

Pons-Vignon, N., Segatti, A., & Bush, R. 2013. Special issue: Revisiting the South African developmental impasse : the national neoliberal revolution.
Abstract: This special issue of the Review of African political economy unpacks the concurrent political, economic and social dynamics of neoliberal deepening under a democratic regime, thereby shedding light on the complex unfolding and idiosyncrasies of neoliberalism in post-apartheid South Africa. Contributions: The art of neoliberalism: accumulation, institutional change and social order since the end of apartheid (Nicolas Pons-Vignon, Aurelia Segatti); Swimming against the tide: the Macro-Economic Research Group in the South African transition 1991-1994 (William Freund); Stuck in stabilisation? South Africa's post-apartheid macro-economic policy between ideological conversion and technocratic capture (Aurelia Segatti, Nicolas Pons-Vignon); Expectations and outcomes: considering competition and corporate power in South Africa under democracy (Gertrude Makhaya, Simon Roberts); Poverty, grants, revolution and real Utopias: society must be defended by any and all means necessary! (Firoz Khan); South Africa: the transition to violent democracy (Karl von Holdt); Marikana, turning point in South African history (Peter Alexander); Longevity of the Tripartite Alliance: the post-Mangaung sequence (Raphael Botiveau); Labour market restructuring in South Africa: low wages, high insecurity (Miriam Di Paola, Nicolas Pons-Vignon); Marikana: fragmentation, precariousness, strike violence and solidarity (Crispen Chinguno). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kihato, C.W. & Royston, L. 2012. Special issue: rethinking urban land markets: Southern Africa in comparative perspective.
Abstract: This special issue of Urban Forum comprises a collection of articles focusing on the dynamics of urban land markets in South Africa, Mozambique, Angola, Ghana and Botswana, with comparative cases from Asia and Latin America. The papers were presented at a conference convened by Urban LandMark in 2010 entitled "Rethinking emerging land markets in rapidly growing Southern African cities". The authors focus on the dynamics of informal land markets. By exploring how the poor participate in the informal economy, the articles offer insights into the relationship between land and poverty, and how low-income households use land to cope with social, political and economic insecurity. Contributions: Rethinking emerging land markets in rapidly growing Southern African cities (Caroline Wanjiku Kihato, Lauren Royston); Luanda's post-war land markets: reducing poverty by promoting inclusion (Allan Cain); Customary land reform to facilitate private investment in Zambia: achievements, potential and limitations (Austine Ng'ombe, Ramin Keivani); Land tenure and the self-improvement of two Latin American informal settlements in Puerto Rico and Venezuela (Jean M. Caldieron); Multiple land regimes: rethinking land governance in Maputo's peri-urban spaces (Caroline Wanjiku Kihato, Lauren Royston, José Alberto Raimund, Inês Macamo Raimundo); Towards facilitative and pro-poor land-use management in South African urban areas: learning from international experience (Tristan

Görgens, Stuart Denoon-Stevens); Urban land market in Ghana: a study of the Wa municipality (Nicholas Addai Boamah); Squatter settlements in the Kathmandu valley: looking through the prism of land rights and tenure security (Bijaya K. Shrestha); Low-income access to urban land and housing in Botswana (Aloysius Clemence Moshia); The integration of multiple layers of land ownership, property titles and rights of the Ashanti people in Ghana (Thomas Shaw). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Etienne, L. & Rogerson, C.M. 2013. Special economic zones in South Africa : reflections from international debates. *Urban Forum: (2013), vol.24, no.2, p.205-217.*, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 205-217. Abstract: South Africa's experience with spatial economic interventions has had a chequered history with the Industrial Development Zone programme most recently failing to generate anticipated development. Current policy has shifted to the imminent launch of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) as tools for national (re)industrial development and supporting underdeveloped regions. This article reflects on recent South African experience with spatial economic interventions and international experience with SEZs, paying particular attention to their strengths, weakness and key establishment considerations. It is argued that unfolding South African SEZ planning can be strengthened by learning from the "good" and "bad practice" of international SEZs. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ruysenaar, S. 2013. Reconsidering the "Letsema Principle" and the role of community gardens in food security : evidence from Gauteng, South Africa. *Urban Forum: (2013), vol.24, no.2, p.219-249 : graf., tab.*, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 219-249.

Abstract: In the face of a dire food security challenge in South Africa, high food price spikes in 2008 revitalized a governmental emphasis on the value of urban agricultural responses, especially at the local and household level. This article confirms a modest impact of an urban agriculture-based programme implemented by the former Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Environment, which established community gardens for the poorest of the poor. This article combines research in terms of the 'practice of urban agriculture' and its implementation in a specific context, with a critical evaluation of (discursive) policy dynamics, their institutional effects and their manifest praxis. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Tarusarira, J. 2013. Of spirits and healing : cultural values and post-conflict reconciliation agenda in Zimbabwe. *The African Review: (2013), vol.40, no.1, p.93-119.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 93-119.

Abstract: This article discusses dynamics in the appropriation of Christian and 'African religious' traditions in post-conflict reconciliation and healing in Zimbabwe. It shows that sickness and healing in the Ndebele tradition and culture are understood within a two-tier system which consists of 'normal-natural' and 'deviant spirit-induced' sickness. Consequently, healing has to be understood in spiritual dimension as well. The article examines how victims and perpetrators of violence can heal from the sickness caused by the legacies of a violent past of 'Gukurahundi' (1982-1987) in which an estimated 20,000 people were violently killed and not buried in a traditionally accepted manner. Not burying one's dead in Ndebele religion, to which many of the victims of Gukurahundi belong, implies living outside their protection, and killing innocent people leads to suffering the consequences of avenging spirits. Unfortunately mainline churches have not attended to this spiritual need of the relatives of the dead and disappeared victims and perpetrators of Gukurahundi. The article begins with discussing reconciliation, followed by an outline on the history and legacy of Gukurahundi as well as Ndebele funeral rites, together with the consequences of their desecration. It concludes with the effect of Christianity and urbanization on traditional rites before evaluating the dynamics of reconciliation and traditional rituals in the light of Christianity. The mixture of Christian and Ndebele traditional religion in dealing with the dead and disappeared in the wake of Gukurahundi is a key aspect of social and cultural dynamics. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Booyens, I., Molotja , N., & Phiri, M.Z. 2013. Innovation in high-technology SMMEs : the case of the new media sector in Cape Town. *Urban Forum: (2013), vol.24, no.2, p.289-306 : ill., tab.*, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 289-306.

Abstract: Creative industries are increasingly attracting the interest of academics and

policymakers around the world. Policy enthusiasm is also directed in many countries towards developing knowledge-intensive or high-technology sectors. The new media sector is considered an innovative growth sector which holds potential for emerging countries. This case study examines innovation in new media firms (small, medium and micro enterprises: SMMEs), situated in Cape Town, South Africa. The study found that these firms are dynamic in terms of technological innovation. However, their innovation activities tend to be incremental and localized. Furthermore, various barriers limit their innovation enhancement and growth prospects. Public policy can support new media firms in terms of access to new business development funding and programmes supporting small enterprise innovation, improved design education and network opportunities. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Shivji, I.G. 2013. Democracy and democratization in Africa: interrogating paradigms and practices. *The African Review: (2013), vol.40, no.1, p.1-13.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 1-13.
Abstract: Democracy is contextually and historically determined. This in turn makes concepts and paradigms in the democratic discourse contentious. To unravel this controversy we need to revisit the historical struggles of the peoples of a particular society. This article interrogates the historical and socio-economic basis of models of liberal democracy and its variants in imperial centres. It also examines war and violence by the West as the driving forces towards imposing the hegemony of liberal democracy over the Rest. At the final analysis, the article questions the practices and feasibility of liberal democracy in Africa and proposes an alternative model with three basic ingredients namely, popular livelihoods, popular participation and popular power. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Obiero, O.J. & Matu, P.M. 2013. Application of the vitality test on small languages : the case of Suba in Kenya. *The African Review: (2013), vol.40, no.1, p.179-202 : fig., tab.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 179-202.
Abstract: As yet, there is no conclusive framework with which the state of the world's languages may be assessed, even when literature features a strong constellation of the factors that underlie language loss or maintenance. In the case of assessing revitalizations, this has probably meant that language vitality metrics are used as a scale in defining success or failure with a given language revival programme. As intervention mechanisms, language revitalizations are especially of great interest to linguists because their outcomes add to what needs to be known about the phenomenon that is language loss. With 'small languages' (be they endangered or safe), the application of the vitality diagnostics in reporting on their state appears to lead inevitably to the conclusion that they remain unsafe. This paper reports on some of the difficulties experienced in applying the existing indices of language vitality by assessing the sociolinguistic state of Suba language of Kenya after some revivalist efforts were employed on it. It is observed, among other things, that parameters of assessing vitality or endangerment designed for 'big' languages should never (as they are) be used in the assessment of the sociolinguistic status of small languages. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Donaldson, R. 2013. An uneasy match : neoliberalism, gentrification and heritage conservation in Bo-Kaap, Cape Town, South Africa. *Urban Forum: (2013), vol.24, no.2, p.173-188 : tab.*, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 173-188.
Abstract: It is increasingly argued that gentrification is incorporated into public policy and the by-product of a range of contemporary neoliberal urban development policies intent on attracting investment capital. However, gentrification can also be the unintended outcome of well-meaning urban policy frameworks, such as urban densification, inner-city regeneration and urban heritage conservation, but with arguably negative consequences. Focusing on Cape Town, South Africa, the argument of this article is that one of the outcomes of a neo-liberalist approach to urban regeneration in the city centre is the impact it has on conserving the living and built environment heritage of the historic Bo-Kaap district. The last remaining inner-city neighbourhood that has not yet gentrified appears to be succumbing to this process. The outcome is a neighbourhood which is in economic and social flux and challenging the coherence of this once "indigenous" community. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kashaga, F. 2013. African indigenous knowledge and social security of the elderly in rural Tanzania : the case of Bukoba rural district. *The African Review: (2013), vol.40, no.1, p.120-154 : graf.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 120-154.

Abstract: This article explores the possibility of utilizing the local knowledge in social policy development in Tanzania and its potential for improving the welfare of the elderly in Haya society in Bukoba rural district. Since independence in 1961 the development of social policy in Tanzania has marginalized and at times completely ignored the usefulness of the cultural and social fabric of indigenous societies. As a result, the policy framework of the country lacks much input from rural grassroots communities specifically on issues around old age and social insecurity. Based on first hand ethnographical field data gathered in Bukoba rural district, this article demonstrates some of the cultural sensibilities and traditional practices preserved in Haya society like among so many other ethnic groups in Tanzania, thus identifying features of rural cultural heritage in order to emphasize the social underpinnings to improve Tanzanian social policy. By using an ideological theoretical approach the author revitalizes an experience from the historical period in which national-romantic ideas strongly influenced the creation of identities of a nation. According to the author, this is relevant since Tanzania misinterpreted its initial ideal efforts to build on its own heritage of Ujamaa, which partly drew some ideas from cultural heritage of indigeneous societies. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Campbell, H.G. 2013. Africa in a changed world economy: building relations for the transformation in the 21st century. *The African Review: (2013), vol.40, no.1, p.14-57.*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 14-57.

Abstract: Since the financial crisis of 2007-2008 when the financial markets imploded, there has been a growing awareness of the fragility of the international capitalist system. This paper examines the contradictory experience where there is austerity in Europe and North America, when Africa is experiencing tremendous growth, with seven of the fastest growing economies of the world. The paper underlines four major features of the changed world economy: (1) the looming end of the European project (most manifest in the comatose state of the Euro), (2) the consolidation of radical alternatives in Latin America (especially moving towards one currency), (3) the revolutionary changes that have been initiated in the streets of Cairo, Egypt, and (4) building peaceful relations and the opportunities for energy transformation which could lead to repairing planet earth away from impending environmental cataclysms. These four changes are examined in the context of relations between Africa and Asia, drawing from experiences of China and Vietnam. These relationships were honed within the context of non-aligned movement and anti-colonial struggles. The paper notes that questions of transformation will now have to be clarified to specify whether these transformations are within the framework of capitalist 'development' or that of a new mode of social and economic organization. It concludes by discussing how intellectuals and activists can assist in the transformation of society and to develop human potential in self-emancipation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Sharp, M. 2013. "Day labour" and "xenophobia" in South Africa : the need for mixed methods approaches in policy-orientated research. *Urban Forum: (2013), vol.24, no.2, p.251-268.*, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 251-268.

Abstract: Much policy-orientated research in South Africa relies solely on large-scale surveys. Little or no case study research is undertaken as part of studies despite broad international acknowledgement of the benefits of mixing methods. In the South African poverty and demographic literature, strong arguments have been made for the incorporation of case study approaches to arrive at a deeper and more accurate understanding of social phenomena. This article, which draws on an ethnographic study of 'day labourers', both South African and foreign, in Cape Town, together with an extensive range of relevant literature, extends this line of argument to research on casual employment and relations between South Africans and foreign nationals. It highlights a number of questionable assumptions and superficial analyses present in previous survey-based research on these topics. It also discusses the potential contribution of more case study work and some of the practical issues associated with linking methodologies in development research. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]