

Africa

Determinants of election outcomes : new evidence from Africa / Kjell Hausken and Mthuli Ncube. - In: *African Development Review*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 610-630 : tab

Abstract: Any election may result in six possible situations. The incumbent or challenger may win according to the official results. If the incumbent wins, he may remain in power, or a standoff or coalition may ensue. In contrast, if the challenger wins, he may become the new incumbent, or a standoff or coalition may ensue. Using a database of all presidential and legislative elections in Africa over the period 1960-2010, the authors found the following distribution of election outcomes: the incumbent wins with no contestation 63.9 per cent, coalition 6.4 per cent, and standoff 1.2 per cent. The incumbent loses and accepts defeat 15.9 per cent, coalition 12.3 per cent, and standoff 0.3 per cent. The authors have then tested empirically 22 hypotheses on the determinants of election outcomes in Africa using a discrete-choice multinomial logit model. They study the impact of the shape of the economy, the provision of public goods, education, social diversity, number of years in power of the incumbent, whether the incumbent is a military official or not, the strength of the opposition, natural resource endowment, colonial origins of the country, and whether the election is presidential or legislative. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8268.2014.12117.x> (Restricted access)

Africa

Kolonialismus und Entwicklung : paternalistische Kontrolle und "zivilisatorische Mission" / Walter Schicho (Hg.) - Wien : ECCO, 2014.

Abstract: Historische Zugänge zu Entwicklung und Entwicklungshilfe haben von Seiten der Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften erst in jüngerer Zeit Aufmerksamkeit erhalten. Der wissenschaftliche Diskurs ist geprägt durch zwei konträre Ansätze: Einerseits wird der Gegensatz zwischen kolonialem und postkolonialem Entwicklungsregime hervorgehoben, andererseits liefern vor allem die historischen Untersuchungen zahlreiche Belege für Kontinuität. Das vorliegende Themaheft der Zeitschrift 'Stichproben' versammelt sechs Beiträge, die an Afrika-bezogenen Beispielen solche Kontinuitäten seit dem frühen 20. Jahrhundert belegen und kritisch diskutieren: Kolonialismus und Entwicklung (David Schluß, Walter Schicho); Ein Bauer, ein Gouverneur und ein Pflug: Entwicklungsdiskurs und Kolonialliteratur im Frankreich der 1930er-Jahre (Martina Kopf); Wirtschaftliche Inwertsetzung la mise en valeur und soziale Entwicklung: Der Entwicklungsdiskurs der kolonialen Verwaltung von Französisch Westafrika (AOF) zwischen 1920 und 1960 (Walter Schicho); Koloniale Bildung im Kontext des Entwicklungsdiskurses (Marlene Schild); Koloniale Entwicklungskonzepte im Uganda der 1930er-Jahre: Frühe Anzeichen des modernen Entwicklungsstaates (David Schluß); Mission, Kolonialismus, Kultur und Entwicklung: Die Reise von Missionsinspektor Spiecker durch Deutsch-Südwestafrika (1905/1907) (Henning Melber). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Measuring multi-membership in economic integration and its trade impact : a comparative study of ECOWAS and SADC / Sylvanus Kwaku Afesorgbor and Peter A.G. van Bergeijk. - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 82, no. 4, p. 518-530 : fig., tab

Abstract: One of the intriguing aspects of African regional trade agreements (RTAs) is the extent of multi-membership, where many African countries are members of more than one RTA. Using a gravity model for 25 countries and the years 1980-2006, the authors measure the extent of multi-membership and compare its impact in two major African regional blocs, Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). The authors find that the impact of multi-membership critically depends on the characteristics of the multi-membership of regional integration initiatives. They find a positive impact if an additional membership complements the integration process of the original regional integration initiative: overlapping memberships had a much stronger and significant positive effect on bilateral trade within ECOWAS compare with an insignificant impact within the SADC. App., bibliogr., notes, sum [Journal abstract]

Africa

Software piracy and scientific publications : knowledge economy evidence from Africa / Simplice A. Asongu. - In: *African Development Review*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 572-583 : tab
Abstract: This paper is an extension of the debate on the nexus between the strength of intellectual property rights (IPRs) and prospects for knowledge economy. It assesses the relationships between software piracy and scientific publications in African countries for which data is available. The findings, which reveal a positive nexus, are broadly consistent with the school of thought postulating that the East Asian miracle has been largely due to weaker IPRs regimes at the early stages of development. As a policy implication, less stringent IPRs regimes on scientific-related software (at least in the short run) will substantially boost contributions to and dissemination of knowledge through scientific and technical publications in Africa. IPRs laws (treaties) on scientific-oriented software should be strengthened in tandem with progress in: (a) scientific and technical publications; and (b) knowledge spillovers essential for economic growth and development. More policy implications are discussed. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.
[Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12113> (Restricted access)

Africa

Special issue on the 2013 African Economic Conference on "Regional integration in Africa" / Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa ... [et al.] - Oxford : Blackwell, 2014.
Abstract: This special issue contains papers presented at the African Economic Conference on "Regional integration in Africa" organized by the African Development Bank (Johannesburg, South Africa, October 2013). Contents: The ten commandments of applied regional integration analysis: the African case (Naym Charaf-Eddine and Ilan Strauss); L'informalité: un nouveau paradigme de développement et d'intégration par le bas en Afrique (Issoufou Njifen); Intégration régionale et croissance: le cas de l'Afrique Centrale (Joseph Baricako and Gaston Xavier Dagba Ndongu); The will to integrate: South Africa's responses to regional migration from the SADC region (Christopher Changwe Nshimbi and Lorenzo Fioramonti); Impact of regional road infrastructure improvement on intra-regional trade in ECOWAS (Uduak Akpan); Performance of Intra-COMESA trade integration: a comparative study with ASEAN's trade integration (Ebaidalla M. Ebaidalla and Abdelrahim M. Yahia) ; Trade in intermediate inputs and trade facilitation in Africa's regional integration(Siope Vakataki Ofa and Stephen Karingi); Regional integration models and Africa's growth in the 21st century: a fitness evaluation (Peter D. Golit and Yusuf Adamu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Woman-to-woman marriage : a cultural paradox in contemporary Africa's consitutional profile / by Jackton B. Ojwang and Emily Nyiva Kinama. - In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee*: (2014), Jg. 47, Quart. 4, S. 412-433
Abstract: The promulgation of several new Constitutions in Africa came with a paradigm shift in the official perception of second generational rights. For example, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 enshrines the right to culture and family. Such a change in outlook has a special significance, as it intimately affects current institutions, in their work-orientation. Conflicts of approach frequently affect the working of such institutions, especially in light of new constitutional commitments. Woman-to-woman marriage is one of the many forms of cultural practice recognised by some communities in Africa. Although this form of marriage is recognised by communities in several countries, there is no self-evident principle governing the different approaches adopted by the Courts, in adjudicating disputes relating to this form of marriage. The authors demonstrate that the difference in constitutional and statutory frameworks governing these countries has occasioned this difference in approaches. This article elucidates the nature of this unique form of customary marriage, with special focus on Kenya, by firstly, giving the overview of international and domestic laws with regard to the right to culture and family, in relation to the *raison d'être* of this practice. Secondly, the authors provide a synopsis of the concept of woman-to-woman marriage, its recognition in certain communities, and the purpose for entering into such union. Thirdly, they carry out a comparative analysis in which they consider the Constitution, statutory law and case law in Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria, in relation to woman-to-woman marriage. In

conclusion, they draw analogies from elements in international law, which aim at protecting cultural rights, such as the right to practise this form of marriage. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Africa

Antirassismus und Antikolonialismus unter afrikanischen Intellektuellen, 1850 bis 1970 : ideengeschichtliche Anmerkungen / Arno Sonderegger. - In: *Stichproben*: (2013), Jg. 13, Nr. 25, S. 53-74 : graf

Abstract: Die Geschichte Afrikas zwischen 1850 und 1970 ist durch vielfältige Erfahrungen kolonialer Fremdbestimmung geprägt. Dementsprechend spielt die Reflexion von Antirassismus und Antikolonialismus in den Werken afrikanischer Intellektueller eine bedeutende Rolle. Dabei weisen ihre Positionen originelle Besonderheiten auf, es kann aber gleichzeitig eine überschaubare Zahl an Grundsatzpositionen herausgearbeitet werden, die ihrem antirassistischen und antikolonialen Denken zugrunde liegen. Solche Grundsatzpositionen und Überlegungen werden im Rahmen dieses Aufsatzes kenntlich gemacht und kritisch diskutiert. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]
http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer25/Stichproben_25_Sonderegger.pdf

Cameroon

Regulation, SMEs' growth and performance in Cameroon's central and littoral provinces' manufacturing and retail sectors / Oludele A. Akinboade. - In: *African Development Review*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 597-609 : tab

Abstract: The paper discusses results from a survey on regulation, growth and performance of SMEs in Central and Littoral provinces of Cameroon's manufacturing and retail sectors. Trade regulation and company law have a negative impact on small and medium-size businesses, being more pronounced on the trading volumes of younger enterprises. Corruption in general, paying bribes to tax regulators, age of business owner and business location in the Littoral province impact negatively on trading volumes. Total registration cost impacts negatively on business trading volumes which then impacts on business performance and growth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12116> (Restricted access)

Democratic Republic of Congo

The protection of the right to health under the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Congo / by Dady Mumbanika Mbwisi. - In: *Verfassung und Recht in Übersee*: (2014), Jg. 47, Quart. 4, S. 434-446

Abstract: The present study discusses the protection of the right to health under the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Congo. It argues that the DRC Constitution protects the right to health in a meaningful way. Indeed, not only does the Constitution protect the right to health in its broadest sense including health care and other underlying determinants of health, it also protects all the rights herein contained with the same status. In other words, all human rights protected by it are justiciable. Furthermore, the Constitution binds both the State and individuals to the Bill of Rights. According to the Constitution, ratified international instruments such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the African Charter on Human and People Rights are part of the domestic legal system of the DRC that the courts and tribunals must apply. This implies that in applying international treaties, the courts and tribunals may hold the DRC government responsible for violating one or more aspects of the right to health, which are not specifically provided for in the Constitution. However, the fact that the State is bound to unqualified obligations to provide immediate implementation of the right to health without taking account of the countrys developmental level may be illusory. Moreover, the primary enabling law the Constitution refers to in order to give effect to the right to health has never been enacted. Also, there is no jurisprudence on the right to health including from the Supreme Court of Justice, which is the highest court of the land. This may be due to the lack of cases before the courts in which Congolese people sought to claim their right to health. Thus, without appropriate

implementation measures, the right to health as protected under the DRC Constitution will remain illusive. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Egypt

The missing revolution : El-Sisi's presidency in the light of the army's historical role in Egypt / Robert Priewasser. - In: *Stichproben:* (2014), Jg. 13, Nr. 27, S. 55-78

Abstract: This essay outlines the discourse about the military's role in the Egyptian state and explains why it has been able to secure its position as the most important political and economic player in the country until today. Referring to the traditionally dominant role of the army in Egypt it will be shown that since Gamal Abdel Nasser the military regime is deeply rooted within Egyptian society, economy, and national ideology. Accordingly, after the successful overthrow of Hosni Mubarak in February 2011 and of Mohamed Morsi in July 2013, the candidacy of Abdel Fattah el-Sisi for presidency and his election in May 2014 was an inevitable consequence. A third revolution to eliminate the dominant role of the army is as yet missing and seems more unlikely than ever. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer27/Stichproben27_03_Priewasser.pdf

Eritrea

The political representation of women in totalitarian states : a case study of Eritrea / Tirhas T. Habtu. - In: *Stichproben:* (2013), Jg. 13, Nr. 24, S. 33-63

Abstract: Over a decade after the Eritrean government started its crackdown on political opponents, journalists, university students etc., the political situation in Eritrea has deteriorated from bad to worse. If there were any hopes that international condemnations might result in improving the disastrous human rights situation in Eritrea, they now are completely dashed. Despite this, and the current totalitarian political atmosphere in the country, where neither dissenting views nor opposition political parties are tolerated, it has been argued the situation of women has shown considerable progress. Government officials and their supporters argue that unlike in other countries, where women have to wait decades, Eritrean women were automatically granted with their political rights as soon as independence was achieved in 1991; and that their political participation has increased dramatically in the post-independence period. Therefore, the aim of this article is to investigate (1) What the political representation of women would look like in a country where national elections are yet to take place; (2) Why are women still under-represented in higher decision-making positions in Eritrea? The author examines the policy of the Peoples Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ) with regard to women; and analyzes the representation of women in higher decision-making positions. In investigating these issues, the author applies both domestic and international theories to examine the factors that hinder or facilitate gender equality and the political representation and participation of women. In particular, it builds on theories that deal with why the political under-representation of women might matter and the theoretical arguments for parity between women and men in formal politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer24/24_Habtu.pdf

Ghana

Agency conflict and bank interest spreads in Ghana / Sam Mensah and Joshua Yindenaba Abor. - In: *African Development Review:* (2014), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 549-560 : tab

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between interest rate spreads in the Ghanaian banking industry and variables that reflect convergence/divergence between managerial goals and corporate goals of which the key variables are executive compensation and bank ownership structure. Using data covering the period 1999-2011, this study employs a panel regression to examine how agency factors affect interest rate spreads in Ghana. The results of the study indicate that executive compensation is associated with higher net interest margins, suggesting that managers operate on higher margins since they can extract excess rents. The findings of the study also show that asset size, the level of concentration in the banking industry, the level of capital held by banks, the reserve requirement, and the level of inflation all positively contribute to

the observed high interest spreads. The results are robust to the control of several bank-specific, industry-specific, regulatory and macroeconomic factors. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12111> (Restricted access)

Ghana

From saint to devil : the visual transformations of Kwame Nkrumah in 'Accra Evening News' cartoons / Baba G. Jallow. - In: *Stichproben*: (2014), Jg. 13, Nr. 27, S. 79-103 : ill

Abstract: Regular cartoons reflect a degree of public anger or a spirit of activism against any number of perceived social ills. They are a form of angry laughter indulged at the expense of the perceived perpetrators of these social ills. They are often on the side of the underdog and could be potentially subversive of authority, secular, religious or otherwise. They feed on the art of gross exaggeration and deliver their punches by a gross magnification of the realities they comment upon. Often, taken together over a period of time, cartoons evolve into sophisticated narratives on historical events and representations of historical personalities. Ghanas first prime minister and president Kwame Nkrumah was a constant presence on the editorial cartoon pages of the Accra Evening News. However, the Nkrumah cartoons undergo a narrative transformation from highly hagiographic depictions of the Ghanaian leader before the coup to highly critical lampoons after the coup. This paper examines this visual transformation of the Ghanaian leader from saint to devil and its implications for understanding the historical Nkrumah. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer27/Stichproben27_04_Jallow.pdf

Mauritius

Central Bank independence and inflation : evidence from Mauritius / B. Seetanah, R. V. Sannasse, and S. Dilmohamed. - In: *African Development Review*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 561-571 : tab

Abstract: The present study analyses the relationship between central bank independence and the rate of inflation for Mauritius for the period 1975-2010 using a dynamic time series analysis. Furthermore, it also presents the construction of a new CBI index which is used to assess the degree of independence enjoyed by the Bank of Mauritius over the period of study. Using an ARDL approach, the findings reveal an inverse and significant relationship between CBI and inflation in the long run. However, no significant relationship could be found in the short run. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12112> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Hierarchiewandel im Niger-Delta : über den Generationskonflikt bei den Ogoni und Ijaw / Paul Beitzer. - In: *Stichproben*: (2013), Jg. 13, Nr. 25, S. 75-95

Abstract: Dieser Beitrag untersucht die Ursachen der Gewaltintensivierung des Konfliktes im NigerDelta, in dem die sozialen Bewegungen der Region und die Allianz zwischen nigerianischer Regierung und transnationalen Ölkonzernen einander gegenüber stehen. Der Artikel bedient sich dabei des Konzepts der moralischen Ethnizität mit dem Ziel, die Analyse nicht nur auf ökonomische Konkurrenzverhältnisse zwischen den unterschiedlichen Konfliktparteien zu reduzieren. Anhand zweier Beispiele (Ogoni und Ijaw) wird deutlich, dass neben dem politischen Tribalismus vor allem auch komplexe politische und soziokulturelle Veränderungen innerhalb der ethnischen Gruppen des NigerDeltas stattfinden, die zur Gewaltintensivierung des Konfliktes beitragen. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer25/Stichproben_25_Beitzer.pdf

Nigeria

The colonial public sphere in Nigeria, 1920-1943 / Katharina Oke. - In: *Stichproben*: (2013), Jg. 13, Nr. 25, S. 29-52

Abstract: The article turns to colonial and local imaginations of public criticism, public

communication and public opinion in colonial Nigeria. Thereby, it focusses on the Lagosian Englishlanguage press and colonial archival documents. The aim is to provide insight into the political terrain, to map power structures and contestations of colonial power directly related to colonial hegemony, the media, and the public sphere. The paper argues that both, the colonial state and local politicians engaged in debates about the form, substance and purpose of the public sphere. At stake was who was entitled to voice public criticism and how to alter and contest colonial rule. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]
http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer25/Stichproben_25_Oke.pdf

South Africa

Capital flows : the South African experience / Logan Rangasamy. - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 82, no. 4, p. 551-566 : graf., tab

Abstract: There has been a significant rise in the empirical work distinguishing between episodes of sharp slowdowns and surges in capital inflows. Much of this analysis has centred on gaining a better understanding of the cyclical behaviour of capital flows. This paper continues in this vein by identifying capital flow episodes for South Africa and analyses the nature and main drivers of cross-border flows during these episodes. This paper makes two major contributions to the empirical work on South African capital flows. First, specific attention is given to some pertinent measurement issues in the identification of capital flow episodes for South Africa. The post capital account liberalisation period (post-1995-period) is delineated into a normal period (when capital inflows were close to historical averages) and an abnormal period (when capital inflows deviated significantly from the historical average). Second, the paper identifies some defining characteristics during these two periods. In this regard, the behaviour of domestic and foreign agents as drivers of capital flows and the probability of capital flow reversals across asset classes are given particular attention. Although these issues have significant policy implications, they have, to date, been given limited attention in the empirical work on South African capital flows. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Inflation and market uncertainty in South Africa / Philippe Burger. - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 82, no. 4, p. 583-602 : graf., tab

Abstract: Comparison of the movements in the VIX index, the rand dollar exchange rate and South African CPI inflation reveals a striking resemblance between them, raising the question as to whether or not there is an empirical relationship among them. The aim of this paper is to determine whether or not changes in market uncertainty, as reflected in the VIX index, influence South African inflation. Given that the VIX index reflects market uncertainty, its impact on the inflation rate may differ between times of heightened uncertainty and normality, thus suggesting the presence of multiple regimes. To cater for this possibility, the analysis first uses the general-to-specific procedure (including squared and cubed values of dependent and independent variables) with impulse indicator saturation dummies to look for non-linear behaviour in the form of statistically significant squared and cubed variables and clustered periods of outlier dummies that might reflect an alternative regime. Finding such periods, the analysis next uses a Markov-switching model to model this non-linear behaviour explicitly. The results show that market volatility as measured by the VIX indeed explains South African inflation. Moreover, as shown by the second regime of the Markov-switching model, when market volatility is elevated, its influence on inflation also increases. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Quantifying inefficient expenditure in local government : a free disposable hull analysis of a sample of South African municipalities / Jugal Mahabir. - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 82, no. 4, p. 493-517 : graf., tab

Abstract: Municipalities in South Africa play a pivotal role in the provision of basic services to communities. However, local government as a sphere in the country is notorious for its spending inefficiency, which is cited as a major factor in service delivery failure. This paper quantifies inefficient expenditure at the local government level by estimating efficiency scores for a sample

of 129 municipalities in South Africa from the 2005/2006 to the 2009/2010 municipal financial years. In essence, this paper examines the technical efficiency of municipalities by using the nonparametric free disposable hull approach and finds that 10 municipalities are constantly efficient over the period. On average, input efficiency scores range from 42% to 46%, suggesting that, in general, municipalities can achieve the same output levels with over 50% less resources. Quantitatively for the 2009/2010 financial year, this amounts to a total of R80 billion being spent inefficiently, which equates to R220 million being wasted per day. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Resource utilisation efficiency : a South African provincial evaluation / C. Van Heerden and Riaan Rossouw. - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 82, no. 4, p. 475-492 : graf., tab

Abstract: The objective of this paper is to analyse the utilisation of production capacity and total under-utilisation in order to identify weak-performing industries across the nine South African provinces. Detecting inefficiencies within the different provinces will help to identify where sound managerial or government intervention is required, which can contribute to the future success of the New Growth Path Framework and the Strategic Integrated Projects. Using a multistage data envelopment analysis model at the subnational level, several categories of production factors are explored: intermediate demand, labour, capital, as well as taxes and subsidies. The results emphasise South Africa's weak infrastructure and the failure to effectively promote stability in managing factor inputs. The results further illustrate that industry scale efficiency for water and electricity are poorest across all provinces, highlighting the current water and energy supply concerns in South Africa and problem areas associated with the National Development Program. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Sudden stops and current account reversals : potential macroeconomic consequences for South Africa / Ben Smit, Christelle Grobler and Carmen Nel. - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 82, no. 4, p. 616-627 : graf., tab

Abstract: South Africa is one of the emerging market countries that have received a relatively large amount of foreign capital since the mid-2000s. In South Africa's case, these inflows were partly used to build the country's foreign exchange reserves, but more particularly to finance continued large current account deficits. During the course of the past two years, however, adverse domestic political developments, combined with the potential negative impacts of the unwinding of quantitative easing policies and the normalising of monetary policy in the United States on emerging markets in general, has raised the spectre of a sharp slowdown in foreign capital flows to South Africa and an associated reversal of the current deficit. This paper explores the potential impact of such a development on macroeconomic conditions in South Africa. The analysis consists of macroeconometric model-based alternative scenarios backed up by both the international evidence on the impact of such events and South Africa's own history. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

The determinants of time-varying exchange rate pass-through in South Africa / Charl Jooste and Yaseen Jhaveri. - In: *The South African Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 82, no. 4, p. 603-615 : graf., tab

Abstract: The pass-through of shifts in the rand exchange rate to consumer price inflation has been well documented for South Africa. Although estimates of the absolute level of pass-through vary, some studies document a decline in pass-through over time. In order to better illuminate the policy implications of pass-through, this paper seeks to add to the literature by decomposing pass-through into a number of time-varying impulses. This has the advantage of providing deeper insights of pass-through over time and across various monetary policy regimes. The authors then analyse the determinants of time-varying pass-through. Their results confirm that pass-through has declined over time but is subject to a stable and low inflation environment. They also show

that a volatile exchange rate leads to higher pass-through. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Tanzania

Trustworthy trader or creditworthy debtor? : competing moralities and trader subjectivities at the Kariakoo Market in Dar es Salaam / Benjamin Brühwiler. - In: *Stichproben*: (2014), Jg. 13, Nr. 27, S. 27-53

Abstract: Urban Africans in twentieth-century Dar es Salaam made extensive use of credit and debt to create trade networks and respectable identities. Relying on mali kauli trade practices (a form of informal credit based on verbal promises), wholesalers at the Kariakoo market established relationally-constituted identities as trustworthy traders, making obvious the morality at the center of discourses and practices of credit and debt. Moral discourses around credit and debt provided a realm where local views of business practices and creditors visions of desirable business behavior intersected. When formal loans became available in the 1990s, credit providers used morality as a fulcrum to reform urban traders. Although impelled to become creditworthy debtors, Kariakoo traders preferred older systems of trade to cash-based transactions facilitated by formal loans. The persistence of older forms of morality and relations of trust served as a way to critically evaluate and criticize formal loans and attending moral discourses. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer27/Stichproben27_02_Bruehwiler.pdf

Tanzania

"... what tribe should we call him?" : the Indian diaspora, the state and the nation in Tanzania since ca. 1850 / Eric Burton. - In: *Stichproben*: (2013), Jg. 13, Nr. 25, S. 1-28

Abstract: Based on a historical survey, this essay sketches the relationship between successive states in Tanzania and their subjects of Indian origin. Issues of class differences have frequently been racialised, presenting the concentration of profits in the hands of certain groups as a matter of origin and culture rather than a peculiar economy. As Indians took a special position as a so-called middleman minority until independence, discussions frequently highlighted this particular group and constructed it in a particular way. In line with different interests of the colonial state(s) and the postcolonial state, representations of Indians were formulated in narrow terms while also being influenced by popular discourses and pressure groups. On the other hand, Indians in Tanzania have always been a highly diverse group that could hardly be called a community, especially with many axes of difference being remarkably enduring. A common diasporic identity as Indians became meaningful only during times of threat and rising South Asian nationalism.

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

http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer25/Stichproben_25_Burton.pdf

Tanzania

Transient justice : colonial judges on circuit in interwar Tanganyika / Paul Swanepoel. - In: *Stichproben*: (2013), Jg. 13, Nr. 24, S. 65-91

Abstract: Colonial legal historiography has tended to focus on customary tribunals rather than European courts. This research paper offers a new vantage point from which to view Tanganyika's legal system by looking at the day-to-day experiences of two colonial judges. The overwhelming number of studies on the Colonial Service are centred on administrative officers, and emphasise the importance of the district commissioner, the man on the pot, who served at the interface of the encounter between coloniser and colonised. By using judicial biographies, this research paper suggests a new line of inquiry into the nature of colonial power in order to offer a view from inside the colonial modernising project, and expose its fissiparous nature. Both judges were stationed in Dar es Salaam, but ventured periodically by rail into the interior on circuit in order to administer justice to the people. This brought them into contact with a wide range of historical actors including district commissioners, prosecutors, witnesses, assessors and interpreters. This paper demonstrates how this form of transient justice brought these actors together in a unique way that transcended the complex web of delineations that divided them

outside the courtroom. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]
http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer24/24_Swanepoel.pdf

Togo

Nutritional health inequalities among children in Togo / Kodjo Abalo, Akoété Ega Agbodji and Akoété Ega Agbodji. - In: *African Development Review*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 584-596 tab
Abstract: The present study aims to understand determinants of childhood nutrition and health in Togo from 1990s to 2006. Using the 1998 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the 2006 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), the method is based on inequality indices and a decomposition approach. The main findings show that, even if child inequalities seem moderate, they remain a stark reality in Togo. Strong pure inequalities, generally attributable to natural variations, are observed as well as significant regional disparities, both for pure and social health inequalities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12115> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Women's land rights and tenure security in Uganda : experiences from Mbale, Apac and Ntungamo / Barbara Gärber . - In: *Stichproben*: (2013), Jg. 13, Nr. 24, S. 1-32
Abstract: Even though women are the main agricultural producers in Uganda, only few of them enjoy secure rights to the land they till as control of land is mainly concentrated in the hands of men. Despite the government's deliberate efforts to redress gender based inequalities in land access and ownership abuse of women's land rights is still common, especially in the rural areas where women are frequently dispossessed of their land by members of their own families. Fieldwork in Mbale, Apac and Ntungamo Districts has indicated that in a context of increasing land scarcity and high population pressure, men are increasingly taking advantage of their superior position within the patrilineal tenure system, advancing their own interests at the expense of weaker and, in most cases, female family members. At the same time, women's ability to successfully defend their interests in land is severely limited as they often lack both the social ties and financial capability necessary to assert their rights in a corrupt and male biased institutional environment. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]
http://stichproben.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/p_stichproben/Artikel/Nummer24/24_Gaerber.pdf

Zimbabwe

Private returns to education, migration and development policies : the case of Zimbabwe / Prudence Kwenda and Miracle Ntuli. - In: *African Development Review*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 535-548 : graf., tab
Abstract: Zimbabwe experienced a severe brain drain during the 1998-2008 economic crisis. This paper attempts to explain this phenomenon by examining changes that occurred in the labour market. Using data drawn from the Poverty Assessment Study Surveys and a three-step procedure to correct for sample selection, the authors estimate private returns to education before (1995) and during (2003) the crisis. Results indicate that private returns to education significantly declined across all levels with the highest decline occurring among workers with tertiary education. This suggests that part of the human capital flight was due to dysfunctional labour markets. Hence, comprehensive skill-incentivized labour-market policies are essential to attract and retain skilled workers. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12110> (Restricted access)