

Journal articles with abstract – week 21 2014

Bauer, G. & Okpotor, F. 2013. 'Her Excellency' : an exploratory overview of women cabinet ministers in Africa. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.60, no.1, p.77-97 : tab.*, vol. 60, no. 1, p. 77-97. Abstract: The number of women cabinet ministers in several African countries has increased recently while remaining small in others. In this exploratory overview, the authors investigate women's growing presence in cabinets across sub-Saharan Africa, providing a recent ranking for women's cabinet representation. The authors attempt to determine why some countries have more women ministers than others, comparing generalist versus specialist appointments and normative influences on governments. Further, they seek to determine the impact of more women ministers by investigating substantive and symbolic representation effects. Finally, they consider areas for future research around women cabinet ministers in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Legesse, G. 2012. Agricultural drought assessment using remote sensing and GIS techniques: a case study of East Shewa zone, Ethiopia. *Ethiopian Journal of Development Research: (2012), vol.34, no.1, p.95-128 : graf., krt., tab.*, vol. 34. Abstract: In dry land semi-arid areas of Ethiopia, including large parts of East Shewa Zone, agricultural drought is common, and farmers inhabiting the area experience extreme temporal and spatial variability of rainfall with longer dry spells in cropping seasons. This makes them vulnerable to the risk of agricultural drought. Thus, in order to adapt to the impact of agricultural drought, spatiotemporal variation of agricultural drought patterns and severity was assessed using different drought indices with the objective of assessing agricultural drought risk and preparing agricultural drought risk zone map. Indices-based results indicate that 2000-2005 cropping seasons experience enhanced agricultural drought and yield reduction with observed spatial difference in severity level. The year 2002 was the most severe of all followed by 2000. The risk map indicates that East Shewa zone is classified into slight, moderate and severe agricultural drought risk zones covering 17.18 per cent, 41.32 per cent and 41.50 per cent of the total area, respectively. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Chetty, R. 2014. Class dismissed? : youth resistance and the politics of race and class in South African education. *Critical Arts: (2014), vol.28, no.1, p.88-102.*, vol. 28, no. 1, p. 88-102. Abstract: Informed by the writings of the Frankfurt school and critical pedagogy, this article is a reflective piece on the engagement with the race and class debate in South African education. The article opens with the recent stampede to gain access to a university as a backdrop for an interrogation of the notions of race and class in both higher and basic education. Thereafter, the article highlights how universities and schools reproduce social and economic power systems to the detriment of the advancement of poor and working-class youth (the overwhelming majority of whom are black). The objective here is to encourage a deeper engagement with theoretical constructs of marginalisation, and racial and class inequalities. Over the past year there has been student unrest at 11 universities, and when one reflects on the youth resistance of the 1980s, it is evident that an academic engagement with discourses of power beyond polemic is needed to ensure that the youth take on the power brokers on equal terms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2014.883692>

Adem, A. & Amsalu, A. 2012. Climate change in the southern lowlands of Ethiopia : local level evidences, impacts and adaptation responses. *Ethiopian Journal of Development Research: (2012), vol.34, no.1, p.1-36 : foto's, graf., krt., tab.*, vol. 34. Abstract: Despite the vulnerability of Ethiopia to the impacts of global climate change and weather extremes, and the recognition of this by the Ethiopian government, research-generated knowledge on regional and local impacts of climate change, locally available adaptation and mitigation measures and other community responses are seriously inadequate. In the absence of

such empirical research-generated knowledge attempts to improve the quality of poor households and bring about development through attaining food self-sufficiency will hardly be successful, especially in the hazard-prone areas of the country. This article identifies major climate change induced-hazards, impacts and local level responses in the southern lowlands of Ethiopia and provides input for "climate proof" development interventions and policy formulation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Andrews, N. 2013. Community expectations from Ghana's new oil find : conceptualizing corporate social responsibility as a grassroots-oriented process. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.60, no.1, p.55-75 : krt.*, vol. 60.

Abstract: The discovery of oil comes with many positive expectations from governments and citizens, but evidence of conflict- and problem-ridden resource-rich countries defies conventional knowledge, which suggests that abundance in resources culminates in socioeconomic blessings. Ghana recently joined the list of oil-producing countries, with oil production expected to reach 250,000 barrels per day in the next year or two; however, while transnational oil companies and the domestic government have begun making gains from this discovery, one of the nearby communities, Cape Three Points, is far removed from the rest of the country in access to basic amenities. This article argues for corporate social responsibility to be more grassroots-oriented, premised on the position that it is supremely important for extractive companies to adopt policies of social and environmental sustainability. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Douek, D. 2013. Counterinsurgency's impact on transitions from authoritarianism : the case of South Africa. *Politikon: (2013), vol.40, no.2, p.255-275.*, vol. 40, no. 2, p. 255-275.

Abstract: Counterinsurgency's impact on transitions from authoritarianism remains poorly understood and under-theorized. Using archival sources and interviews with ex-rebels, this paper examines the apartheid counterinsurgency programme's hidden history. A programme of clandestine violence and intelligence operations orchestrated at the regime's highest military and political echelons, it intensified during the 1990/1994 transitional period. This paper analyses its impacts on the State and its security sector during and after the negotiated transition. By marginalizing former rebels with high popular legitimacy, counterinsurgency compromised South Africa's process of security sector reform, while helping to preserve entrenched criminal networks and racist tendencies within the police and army. This has perpetuated institutional illegitimacy and corruption, and weakened security sector responses to South Africa's post-transition surge of violent crime, thereby undermining democratic consolidation. Apartheid counterinsurgency has also left lasting impacts at the social capital and participatory levels, contributing to the erosion of trust between civil society and the State. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Bleck, J. 2013. Do Francophone and Islamic schooling communities participate differently? : disaggregating parents' political behaviour in Mali. *The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2013), vol.51, no.3, p.377-408 : graf., tab.*, vol. 51, no. 3, p. 377-408.

Abstract: Despite strong empirical evidence of the influence of religious brokers on political mobilization in Africa, we know very little about the individual-level relationship between religious association and political behaviour. Drawing upon an emerging comparative literature on the effect of social service provision on political participation, this article asks whether Malian consumers of Islamic schooling are as likely to seize new democratic opportunities for electoral participation as their peers who send their children to public schools. Using an original survey of 1,000 citizens, exit poll data from the 2009 municipal elections, and interviews, this analysis demonstrates that parents who enrol their children in madrasas are less likely than other respondents to report voting. Conversely, parents who send their children to public schools are more likely to participate in electoral politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Yeboah, I.E.A., Codjoe, S.N.A., & Maingi, J.K. 2013. Emerging urban system demographic trends : informing Ghana's national urban policy and lessons for sub-Saharan Africa. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.60, no.1, p.99-124 : krt., tab.*, vol. 60.

Abstract: Sub-Saharan Africa faces major urban challenges, so many governments of the region have responded by developing national urban policies. This article presents emerging

urban-system demographic trends in Ghana by locating the analyses at the nexus of the relationship between urbanization and societal imperatives. The authors conclude by suggesting ways in which their findings can inform Ghana's national urban policies and identifying three general lessons for sub-Saharan African countries. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kibamba, K. 2013. Financial crimes and the law : a critical legal analysis of the embezzlement of public funds in Tanzania. *Journal of African and International Law: (2013), vol.6, no.1, p.1-78.*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 1-78.

Abstract: The embezzlement of public funds and fraud in Tanzania are still large problems and there is a lot that needs to be done to deter such practices. Certain laws have been put into place to try and counter these financial crimes, but have not been effective enough, due to the magnitude of the problems. Tanzania has two legislations which regulate collection and the use of public funds: the Public Finances Act and the Local Government Finances Act. The main perpetrators are public officials, and the Penal Code imposes a penalty of seven to fourteen years of imprisonment to public officers who are found guilty. The Public Finances Act empowers the Minister of Finance to impose a surcharge as a penalty for contravention of any provision of this Act, specifically where a public officer has caused loss or deficiency of public money entrusted. This further empowers the Minister to order the conversion of such a loss or deficit to a debt to be recovered by virtue of the Public Officers (Recovery of Debts) Act of 1970. The discrepancy between the penalties imposed by the Penal Code and penalties imposed by the Minister for Finance against public officials for breach of trust and fraud is the major problem which contributes to the embezzlement of funds; this is because the penalty imposed on public officials who cause loss or deficits is not enough to stir remorse among perpetrators. The paper examines and evaluates how the contradictions of the law, relating to financial management and financial crimes, have loopholes, which facilitates the embezzlement of public funds. The author also discusses and analyses the international efforts to combat embezzlement of public funds and financial crimes, and the nature of these crimes in Tanzania. Notes, refs. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Forji, A.G. 2013. International law, the civilizing mission and the ambivalence of development in Africa : conceptual underpinnings. *Journal of African and International Law: (2013), vol.6, no.1, p.191-225.*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 191-225.

Abstract: This paper examines the history of the relationship between the European encounter with Africa and the civilizing mission narrative, highlighting on the logic of economic development. The author draws on the legal mindset of the era (positivism) as well as contemporary scholarships to illustrate the constant contradictory tendencies of promise (economic development) and peril (exploitation) by international law and how the framing of development initiatives for Africa by the discipline has come with a lot of baggage. He restricts his arguments to the operation of the mission on the African continent (Sub-Saharan Africa). The paper addresses the questions of how international law defined Africa in the 19th century and how that vocabulary is relevant today. Moreover, this work examines the economic component with special focus on the operation of the development narrative in Africa. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Fuamba, D., Yonekawa, M., & Seegers, A. 2013. Managing spoilers in a hybrid war : the Democratic Republic of Congo (1996-2010). *Politikon: (2013), vol.40, no.2, p.319-338.*, vol. 40, no. 2, p. 319-338.

Abstract: Scholarship on the management of spoilers in a hybrid type of conflict is almost non-existent. Through an examination of the recent Congolese wars and peace efforts (1996-2010), the authors develop an understanding of how spoilers are managed in a conflict characterised by both interstate and intrastate dynamics. More strategies of dealing with spoiler behaviours in this type of conflict are likely to emerge as similar cases are investigated, but the authors recommend the following non-related, but strongly interacting principles: the practice of inclusivity, usually preferred in the management of spoilers, is more complex, and in fact ineffective, particularly when concerned groups' internal politics and supportive alliances are unconventional. Because holding elections is often deemed indispensable in peacemaking efforts, it is vital that total spoilers be prevented from winning or disrupting them. The toughest challenge is the protection of civilians, especially when the state lacks a monopoly on the use of

violence and governance remains partitioned across the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Berhan, G. 2012. Normalized difference vegetation index and standard precipitation index parameters to monitor drought at national scale: the case of Ethiopia. *Ethiopian Journal of Development Research: (2012), vol.34, no.1, p.67-94 : graf., krt., vol. 34.*
Abstract: The main objective of this research was to characterize and identify drought incidence using both historic rainfall (RF) data and satellite-images. Based on historic RF data, four different patterns were identified. The first pattern has high average RF during July and August. In this pattern, the rain starts in March with gradual increase and reaches the maximum in July and August. The second pattern has high average RF during July and August and a secondary RF during March, April and May with highest average RF in April. The third pattern has high average RF during April and May and a secondary RF during September, October and November with highest average RF in April. The fourth pattern has RF throughout the year with relatively low average RF during December, January and February. Data from satellite sources were analyzed and compared with the historical RF records in forty stations, whereby the RF records were used as control parameters for the satellite source data. Based on this study, it is possible, with some calibration and validation, to identify and predict drought incidence in advance so that appropriate action to mitigate the adverse effects of drought can be taken. App., bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Söderström, J. 2013. Second time around: ex-combatants at the polls in Liberia. *The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2013), vol.51, no.3, p.409-433 : tab., vol. 51, no. 3, p. 409-433.*
Abstract: A precondition for sustainable peace and democracy is the acceptance of new ways of solving political problems without resorting to arms. Post-war elections are an important point for testing the legitimacy of the new regime, highlighting the depth of micro-level support for democracy. In the case of Liberia, the most notable problem of the elections of 2005 related to the issue of legitimacy. The ex-combatants did not trust the results and felt abandoned after the elections. Such experiences stand in the way of further deepening democracy in Liberia and may offer the grounds for mobilizing anew. Yet, it is only by repeated experiences with elections that a process of democratization takes place. This article addresses how the second experience with elections has changed ex-combatants' relation with democracy and experience of legitimacy, through re-interviewing a number of ex-combatants concerning their electoral experience from 2005 and 2011. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Vally, S. 2014. The battle for the truth - youth resistance, neoliberalism and an appreciation of Neville Alexander. *Critical Arts: (2014), vol.28, no.1, p.69-75., vol. 28, no. 1, p. 69-75.*
Abstract: Salim Vally's essay on Neville Alexander (1936-2012) was written shortly after the activists' passing, on 27 August. It explores some of the significant moments of Alexander's momentous life and his brand of scholarship-activism which championed the cause of the struggles of the poor and marginalised in South Africa and elsewhere. Throughout his life, and strongly in his final years, Alexander expressed concern for the general health of the youth, imploring nations to adhere to the politics of social concern, and steer well clear of the widespread narcissism engulfing neoliberal society. Acclaimed linguist, seminal struggle veteran and principal member of the University of Robben Island, despite his recent passing, Alexander's legacy and praxis continue to provide direction towards a better, fairer society for all. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02560046.2014.883690>

Bah, A.B. 2013. The contours of new humanitarianism : war and peacebuilding in Sierra Leone. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.60, no.1, p.3-26., vol. 60, no. 1, p. 3-26.*
Abstract: Civil wars in Africa and other parts of the world have raised considerable debate about international responses to security and humanitarian crises. Questions have been raised about the reasons and circumstances under which the international community intervenes in war-torn countries and the connections between security and development. This article examines the international response to the civil war in Sierra Leone. It argues that international intervention

evolved from orthodox humanitarian intervention to new humanitarianism. By analyzing the roles of regional organizations and the United Nations in this war, it demonstrates the political conditions that led to new humanitarianism and the extent of African agency in applying new humanitarianism. It shows that, though new humanitarianism is not a panacea, it is a viable approach for ameliorating the human security and human development challenges associated with new wars. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Gikay, A. 2013. The functional equivalence of purchase money security interest in civil law : an intimate model for Ethiopian law of security interests. *Journal of African and International Law: (2013), vol.6, no.1, p.79-118.*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 79-118.

Abstract: Purchase Money Security Interest (PMSI) is one of the security devices extensively used in common law, most notably in the US, Australia and New Zealand. PMSI, prevalent in continental civil law systems in its functional equivalence, is the borrower's ability to use a supplied or purchased property as collateral to secure the price of the property so purchased or used as collateral. This form of security device is a key tool to accessing credit. As access to credit is of ultimate importance in Ethiopia, USAID recommended introducing PMSI in Ethiopia. This article reveals the concept of PMSI as a means of financing businesses, its general application and its policy and economic rationale making it imperative for a country engaged in legal reform to understand its purpose, content and impact on financing businesses. Moreover, at the heart of this analysis is a reaction to the suggestion made by USAID that Ethiopia should introduce PMSI without exposition of its content, source and reason for introducing it in Ethiopia and its compatibility with the current socio-economic setting. Notes, refs. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Lawena, S. 2013. The human rights jurisdiction of the East African Court of Justice : challenges and prospects. *Journal of African and International Law: (2013), vol.6, no.1, p.119-190.*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 119-190.

Abstract: The East African Court of Justice (EACJ) is a judicial body established under the treaty for the establishment of the East African Community (EAC). Despite the intention to extend the jurisdiction, tension is mounting and the political entity responsible for the adoption of the protocol is now reluctant to do so. State parties are resistant to extend the jurisdiction to entertain human rights cases on the basis of state sovereignty. States are not willing to be bound by the court. Furthermore, the failure by the EACJ to specifically have competence over human rights cases results from unwillingness of political leaders in the EAC. The study assesses the human rights situation in the sub-regions of Africa and shows that the establishment of a sub-regional court with a strong human rights jurisdiction is vital due to the poor human rights record on its promotion and enforcement in African States. The paper also assesses the legal framework for the EACJ jurisdiction especially the purported protocol for the extension of jurisdiction on human rights and analyses the reasons for the delay in adopting it. The study makes a critical analysis of the adopted EAC Bill of Human Rights and assesses the need to fasttrack the adoption of a Protocol to operationalize the extended jurisdiction, whilst also keeping in mind the concerns raised over the establishment of a criminal chamber within the EACJ to try all international crimes, including war crimes. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Banteyerga, H. & Timpo, E. 2012. The impact of climate change on vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia. *Ethiopian Journal of Development Research: (2012), vol.34, no.1, p.37-66.*, vol. 34, no. 1, p. 37-66.

Abstract: This study is based on primary data collected from four studies connected to climate change and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and interviews with informants working on programs dealing with the consequences of climate change. The studies were conducted from 2004 to 2009. The findings show that climate change is one of the major causes for displacement, mobility, migration and as a consequence vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Ethiopia is one of the countries frequently exposed to drought and shortage of food. In the event of HIV/AIDS, its efforts to prevent and control HIV/AIDS are very much undermined by climate change. Climate change caused displacement and camp life as well as resettlement of people to ensure food security. Harmful gender related practices are also making the prevention of HIV/AIDS difficult. The study is one of the multicounty studies on climate change and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS funded by

UNAIDS, New York. It aims at reminding Ethiopia and other countries vulnerable to climate change to include HIV/AIDS in their National Adaptation and Program Action (NAPA). The study recommends that some of the good practices learnt from the Dire Dawa management of the flood victims of 2006 and key activities in HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support and treatment services should be included in NAPA. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Kennedy, G. 2013. The judicial articulation of the national land policy and land legislation on access to land by foreigners in Tanzania. *Journal of African and International Law: (2013), vol.6, no.1, p.227-247.*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 227-247.

Abstract: The paper examines one of the critical issues in the land tenure of Tanzania and of how foreigners may access and hold land in the country. Land occupation by foreigners (non-natives) has always been a concern of citizens (natives) from colonial times to date. The recent court decisions highlight some of the tensions. Two cases are analyzed and offer discussions of other wider policy objectives such as attracting foreign investors to Tanzania. The paper shows the dynamics and position of the old and current law and policy on the rights to occupy land by non-natives and discusses the possibility to allay concerns as to whether the existing laws are satisfactory pursuant to the existing national policy. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Covington-Ward, Y. 2013. Transforming communities, recreating selves : interconnected diasporas, performance, and the shaping of Liberian immigrant identity. *Africa Today: (2013), vol.60, no.1, p.29-53 : foto's.*, vol. 60, no. 1, p. 29-53.

Abstract: This article examines the role of European ballroom dances such as the grand march in the shaping of group identity, both in Liberia and for Liberians in the United States. The author uses participant-observation, interviews, and historical documentation to trace transformations in the grand march from the performance of an exclusive, educated Americo-Liberian elite in the nineteenth century to a more inclusive practice, open to Liberians of all backgrounds who immigrated to the United States in the twentieth century. In both cases of these interconnected diasporas, collective performance is used reflexively, to perform group identity for others, and transformatively, to redefine the group itself. This study suggests the need for further attention to performance in studies of ethnic group identity formation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Chipkin, I. 2013. Whither the State? : corruption, institutions and State-building in South Africa. *Politikon: (2013), vol.40, no.2, p.211-231.*, vol. 40, no. 2, p. 211-231.

Abstract: In South Africa, the relationship between class formation and the post-apartheid State is proving valuable in the study of the performance of public-sector organizations, the study of the political elite and service delivery protests. In these cases, the focus is on struggles over who can get hold of the instruments and resources of the State and use them for their own purposes. Such an analysis proceeds too quickly in South Africa. The difficulty lies not with the idea of class formation or with the notion of political society; it lies with the understanding of the State. The State is conceived as if it were a formed entity, an object that is either captured or that works efficiently. This paper focuses on the State itself. It considers how talking and acting on corruption invoke mutually exclusive conceptions about the State, such that the 'struggle against corruption' is also a political struggle about the form of the State. Bibliogr., notes., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

de Jager, N. & Meintjes, C.H. 2013. Winners, losers and the playing field in Southern Africa's 'democratic darlings' : Botswana and South Africa compared. *Politikon: (2013), vol.40, no.2, p.233-253: tab.*, vol. 40, no. 2, p. 233-253.

Abstract: Botswana and South Africa are often hailed as Southern Africa's democratic darlings. These democracies, however, occur within the context of dominant party systems; one party dominates over a prolonged period in an ostensibly democratic system. The Botswana Democratic Party has ruled since 1965, while the African National Congress has governed since 1994. This paper aims to ascertain what happens to opposition parties within dominant party systems, using Levitsky and Way [2010. Why Democracy Needs a Level Playing Field. *Journal of Democracy* 21 (1): 5768] theory of an 'uneven playing field,' where democratic competition is

undermined less by electoral fraud or repression than by unequal access to State institutions, resources and the media. The leaders of key opposition parties in both countries have been interviewed. It is subsequently argued that opposition parties are weakened by the dominant party system context, and so declaring their elections as 'fair' becomes problematic. Despite this, some of the opposition parties have adopted a number of strategies to remain relevant: cooperation, coalition and co-optation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]