

Africa

From sustainable development through green growth to sustainable development 'plus' / Godwell Nhamo. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 20-38 : ill., graf., tab

Abstract: From sustainable development (SD) through green growth to sustainable development plus (SD+)! Does the '+' really matter? This is the question that brings life to this article and the answer is: YES, it does. The '+' makes a huge difference especially for developing countries such as those from Africa that for a long time have not been fully brought on board in shaping global discourses and the preferred future global development agenda. This article argues that the time has come for globally privileged countries of the North to realise that operationalising 'The Future We Want' after Rio+20 demands that developing countries be accorded unpolluted space to contribute to providing answers to difficult and elusive questions on the unsustainable ways of the past development paradigms. Among such questions are: When will the issue of resource intensive development and overconsumption be finally answered? Can green growth transition be part of the solution? How will a post 2015 framework best address the needs of developing countries? The conclusion is that SD+ signals a deeper, wider and knowledge-based understanding of global (un) sustainable perspectives that result in global citizens understanding 'The Future We Do Not Want'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987953> (Restricted access)

Africa

Furrows in Africa : canals in the Americas? / Mats Widgren. - In: *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa*: (2014), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 524-529 : foto's

Abstract: This brief comment argues that the use of the term furrow system for locally developed irrigation in Eastern Africa is misleading in an international comparative perspective. It is at odds with the terminology in irrigation engineering and also with the archaeological terminology used outside Eastern Africa. Internationally, the term canal is used for the artificial watercourses that bring water from the source to the field, while furrow irrigation refers to one specific way of applying water to the individual field. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2014.968389> (Restricted access)

Africa

Access to safe abortion as a human right in the African region : lessons from emerging jurisprudence of UN treaty-monitoring bodies / Charles Ngwena. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 399-428

Abstract: Each year, unsafe abortion causes the death of thousands of women, rendering them seriously ill and disabling many more in the African region. Highly restrictive abortion law is a major causative factor. Among United Nations (UN) treaty-monitoring bodies, there is a growing, albeit incremental, recognition of access to safe abortion services as a human right. Against the backdrop of abortion regimes that impede access to safe abortion in the African region, this article takes critical stock of the contribution that UN treaty-monitoring bodies are making towards the development of jurisprudence that conceives access to abortion as a human right. Its main focus is on critically appraising three decisions made by UN treaty-monitoring bodies, namely, *KL v Peru*; *LMR v Argentina*; and *LC v Peru* under Optional Protocols and drawing lessons for the African region. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Botswana

Nominal and imperative iconic gestures used by the Khoisan of North West Botswana to coordinate hunting / Philip Colin Hindley. - In: *African Study Monographs*: (2015), vol. 35, no. 3&4, p. 149-181 : ill., krt

Abstract: Twenty-three elderly males from nine Khoisan ethnic communities currently living in

Botswana were interviewed in August 2012. The interviews concerned the audio (paralinguistic) and gestural means of communication that the men use during hunting. Hunters sometimes command attention through whistles, clicks and bird-like chatter, but communication is mainly gestural. Deictic (pointing) gestures are used to indicate the location of game and are followed by iconic hand movements to direct hunting partners. Both types of gestures, as well as audio signals, function as imperatives. They are accompanied by nominal iconic hand gestures that communicate the identity of the game by reproducing salient features, such as horns, tusks, ears, and tails. !Xõ hand shapes are frequently based on the contours of an animal's spoor and suggest reduced iconicity. In addition, kinesthetic adverbial features are sometimes used to portray the behavior of the game. There was also some evidence of adjectival modification of deictic (pointing) gestures. A taxonomic lexicon of nominal iconic gestures that depict animals was constructed. Analysis of the hunting communication system revealed the possibility of a basic syntax. [Journal abstract]

Cameroon

Main-streaming the climate change and green growth agenda into development visions : a narrative from selected sub-Sahara African countries / Vuyo Mjimba. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 95-112 : ill., tab

Abstract: Primary commodities continue to play a critical role in the economic development of many economies in Africa. However, the climate change phenomenon is threatening the role of these commodities through two routes. First, through its demand for a development trajectory that mitigates and adapts to climate change by following a less primary commodities-intensive development agenda, and second, climate change induced extreme weather events such as floods and drought that threaten the production of some of these commodities. Through a case study of four primary commodities-intense African economies: South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria and Cameroon, this article examines the degree and intensity of the articulation of the climate change and green growth agenda in the policy documents that shape the development agendas of these countries. The findings indicate a paucity of discussions on the green growth agenda in the development visions of all the countries except South Africa. In contrast, there is a general discussion of the challenges that climate change poses to the development efforts and articulation of the need to mitigate and adapt to these challenges. The need for mitigation and adaptation is proactively articulated in the post-2007 development visions of South Africa, Nigeria and Cameroon and retrospectively discussed through complementary policy documents supporting the pre-2007 development vision of Kenya. What remains to be determined, is how these visions will be translated into specific policies and implemented in order to enable these economies to adapt to and mitigate climate change in a manner that allows them to sustainably exploit some of their primary commodities and to compete in a world that in the future will increasingly demand green products and services. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987957> (Restricted access)

Central Africa

Dossier littéraires at migrations transafricaines / Textes réunies par Catherine Mazauric & Alioune Sow - Metz : Études littéraires africaines, 2013.

Abstract: S'agissant des rapports entre littératures africaines et mobilités, ce dossier s'intéresse notamment à celles de ces dernières qui contribuent à renouveler de manière fluide tant les imaginaires locaux que les représentations littéraires du continent, tant les pratiques narratives que des figures nouvelles de l'aventure, tant les mémoires des déplacements que les perceptions de l'espace qui s'y forment. Sébastien Boulay inaugure le dossier en prenant pour objet un cas singulier: la migration du retour au Sahara occidental au prisme de la poésie politique sahraouie. Claire Ducourneau décrit les fonctions du déplacement géographique dans les mémoires d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ. Remontant plus avant dans le temps, Françoise Ugochukwu met en exergue l'importance du schème migratoire dans le premier roman publié en langue igbo, 'Omenuko' de Pita Nwana. Dans sa lecture de l'épopée 'Pérégrinations des descendants d'Afri-Kara', uvre initialement rédigée en boulou, Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin révèle la constitution d'un mythe fondateur d'un exode africain. Avec l'étude, dans le contexte du Katanga, de 'Kama', un conte théâtralisé en français par Sando Marteau, Maeline Le Lay aborde une réflexion sur la

relation entre mobiiité et 'théâtre syncrétique'. Céline Gahungu propose une analyse du roman du Burundais Aloys Misago, 'La descente aux enfers', qui apparaît comme une uvre d'exil. Enfin, Sabrina Medouda analyse le roman (publié en portugais sous un titre anglais) 'Neighbours', de la Mozambicaine Lilia Momplé. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

French-speaking Africa

Le chef de l'État en Afrique... : entre traditions, état de droit et transition démocratique / sous la dir. de François-Paul Blanc ... [et al.] - Perpignan : Presses Universitaires de Perpignan, 2002.
Abstract: Cet ouvrage comprend des communications présentées pendant deux journées d'études consacrées au chef de l'Etat en Afrique. Le premier thème abordé est celui de la tradition et de la légitimité du chef de l'État en Afrique: contributions de Florence Galletti, Lucien Fidèle Toulou, Cédric Milhat, François-Paul Blanc (sur Bokassa I, empereur de Centrafrique), Marion Bouclier (sur le Califat sunnite), et Guerfali Riadh (sur les fondements du pouvoir politique au Maghreb). Une deuxième partie examine le chef de l'État et l'évolution de la démocratie et des institutions politiques en Afrique: contributions de André Cabanis sur les constitutions d'Afrique francophone, Guillaume Joseph Fouda sur les modes constitutionnels de désignation du Chef de l'État en Afrique francophone, Boubacar Issa Abdourhamane sur les chefs d'États face aux juridictions constitutionnelles, Papa Mamour Sy sur le contentieux constitutionnel au Sénégal, Elisabeth Fau-Nougaret sur le cas du président tchadien Hissène Habré, Mouhamed Ould Mtallah sur le Président de la République islamique de Mauritanie, Christophe Euzet sur les chefs d'États africains face aux nouvelles exigences démocratiques, et Yves Bertin Ngoma sur la transition démocratique au Congo-Brazzaville). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Kenya

Ngg wa Thiongo & Wole Soyinka / volume ed. Martin Banham & Femi Osofisan ; guest ed., Kimani Njogu, reviews ed., Martin Banham - Oxford : James Currey, 2014.
Abstract: Wole Soyinka and Ngg wa Thiong'o are the pre-eminent playwrights of West and East Africa respectively and their work has been hugely influential across the continent. This collective volume features directors' experiences of recent productions of their plays, the voices of actors and collaborators who have worked with the playwrights, and also provides a digest of their theatrical output. This volume contains a previously unpublished radio play by Wole Soyinka entitled 'A rain of stones', first produced on BBC Radio 4 in 2002. Contributions: Reading & performing African drama : how Wole Soyinka & Ngg wa Thiong'o influenced my work (David Kerr); Ayan contra 'Ujamaa' : Soyinka & Ngg as theatre theorists (Biodun Jeyifo); Working with Wole Soyinka (Tunji Oyelana in conversation with Sola Adeyemi); The difficulties of a neophyte staging : Wole Soyinka's 'The beatification of Area Boy' (Tunde Onikoyi); Pentecostalizing Soyinka's 'The trials of Brother Jero' (Bisi Adigun); 'The lion & the jewel' in Mombasa (Silvia Namussasi); Choru wa Mirr : reflections on the Kamrth experience (Mugo Muhia); Producing 'I will marry when I want' in South Africa (Frederick Mbogo); Ngg wa Thiong'o : the unrecognized black hermit (Oby Obyerodhyambo); Kamrth in retrospect (Gichingiri Ndirigirigi); Wole Soyinka & Ngg wa Thiong'o : plays in production (James Gibbs & Mugo Muhia); The making of 'The trial of Dedan Kmathi' by Ngg wa Thiong'o & Mcere Gthae Mgo at the University of California, Irvine : a personal reflection (Ketu H. Katrak); A rain of stones : a play for radio (Wole Soyinka). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kenya

Revisiting the irrigated agricultural landscape of the Marakwet, Kenya : tracing local technology and knowledge over the recent past / Matthew I. J. Davies, Timothy Kipkeu Kipruto, and Henrietta L. Moore. - In: *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa*: (2014), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 486-523 : ill. foto's, krt., tab

Abstract: This paper revisits previous work on the irrigated agricultural landscape of the Marakwet of Kenya and presents this alongside the results of new interdisciplinary archaeological and anthropological analyses that address the temporal dynamism of Marakwet farming technologies in relation to both endogenous and exogenous developments. In particular, it presents a major new re-mapping of the Marakwet irrigation system and higher-resolution analysis of irrigation practices at the village level. The paper argues that irrigation and farming shift across the

landscape through time in relation to ecological and social parameters (and their associated timescales) and suggests that rural African farming systems are more complex than how they are represented in current literature. It shows how the Marakwet system has dynamically incorporated small-scale technical changes and increased in scale over the last 30 years while resisting wholesale technical and managerial change and spatial reorganisation. It further argues that historically contextualised interdisciplinary analyses, combined with extensive community collaboration, are essential not only for obtaining more complete understandings of specific farming systems past and present, but also for learning more broadly about the intersection (and regular mismatch) between local contextual knowledge and the approaches of external developers. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2014.979527> (Restricted access)

Kenya

The freedom to be silent? : market pressures on journalistic normative ideals at the Nation Media Group in Kenya / Herman Wasserman and Jacinta Mwendu Maweu. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 623-633

Abstract: This article investigates the impact of "corporatisation" and "financialisation" on the media in Kenya since political and economic liberalisation took root in the early 1990s. The concepts "financialisation" or "corporatisation" of media industries refer to a system of media production, distribution, ownership and funding of media companies that is dominated by corporations and governed by the capitalist imperatives of maximising profits for investors, stockholders and advertisers. The authors use the example of the Nation Media Group (NMG) as a case study. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.928277> (Restricted access)

Mali

Des ateliers de production de céramique pré-dogon à Kokolo (Mali) / Daouda Keita. - In: *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa*: (2014), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 463-485 : ill., foto's, krt., tab
Abstract: Les recherches archéologiques effectuées entre 2004 et 2008 ont révélé la présence à Kokolo (Bandiagara, Mali) des restes de structures à dalles en pierres sèches et d'une importante quantité de vestiges archéologiques datant de période pré-dogon. L'examen de ces trouvailles a permis d'identifier individuellement les éléments sans toutefois donner d'indications précises sur la fonction des structures à dalles et des vestiges associés. C'est grâce à une approche pluridisciplinaire associant à la fois les données ethnoarchéologiques et archéologiques que on a pu déterminer la fonction de ce dispositif, qui servait comme un atelier de production céramique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2014.979528> (Restricted access)

Mediterranean

Concevoir et gérer les villes : milieux d'urbanistes du sud de la Méditerranée / sous la dir. de Taoufik Souami, Éric Verdeil - Paris [etc.] : Économica [etc.], 2006.

Abstract: L'objectif de ce livre est d'apporter un éclairage sur les milieux de professionnels dans le domaine de l'urbanisme et l'aménagement urbain dans une série de pays du sud et de l'est de la Méditerranée, à savoir le Maroc, l'Algérie, l'Égypte, la Palestine, le Liban, la Turquie, la Jordanie, la Syrie et la Tunisie. La recherche tente d'apporter des réponses à trois ensembles de questions: Qui sont aujourd'hui les professionnels locaux de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement dans l'est et le sud de la Méditerranée? Comment ont-ils émergé et se sont-ils constitués en milieu? Quelle structuration professionnelle, mais aussi sociale, économique et politique les caractérise? Contributions de Taoufik Souami, Eric Verdeil, Stéphane Yerasimos, et Elisabeth Longuenesse. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Mediterranean

Mondialisation et sociétés rurales en Méditerranée : États, société civile et stratégies des acteurs / sous la direction de Mohamed Elloumi - Paris [etc.] : Karthala [etc.], 2002.

Abstract: La plupart des textes rassemblées dans ce livre sont les résultats d'une recherche en réseau, initiée par le programme MOST de l'UNESCO sur le thème 'Mondialisation, ajustement et

transformation des sociétés rurales dans les pays arabes méditerranéens'. Menée de février 1997 à mai 2000, cette recherche est le produit d'une coopération institutionnelles entre l'Institut national de la recherche agronomique de Tunisie et l'Institut de recherche sur le Maghreb contemporain. En Méditerranée, comme le mettent en évidence les auteurs, les États ont répondu au nouveau contexte internationale par le redéploiement de leur mode d'intervention et par la mise en place de nouveaux cadres d'action pour les différents acteurs de la société rurale, favorisant, ici et là, l'émergence d'une société civile en milieu rurale. Contributions spécifiquement sur l'Afrique: Algérie: réformes économiques, agricultures et milieu rural (Slimane Bedrani); La libéralisation récente du fermage et du métayage en Égypte et ses effets économiques et sociaux (Laurence Roudart); Le secteur oléicole tunisien face à la libéralisation de la collecte et de l'exportation (Mohamed Béchir Say, Mohamed Hammami, Mohamed Elloumi); Désengagement de l'État et économie locale: le cas de l'agriculture de montagne de la 'wilaya' de Bejaia (Abdelmajid Djenane); Les coopératives agricoles au Maroc entre la volonté politique et les réalités paysannes (Mohamed Mahdi et Mohammed Amar); Gestion étatique et gestion de l'eau potable en milieu rural. Analyse de l'expérience tunisienne (Ridha Boukraa); Les coopératives de services agricoles et la dynamique de la filière 'lait' en Tunisie: le cas de la région de Mahdia (Frej Chemak et Mohamed Elloumi); Formation d'un bassin laitier proche de Tunis: la basse vallée de la Medjerda. Nouveaux enjeux sectoriels et stratégies d'acteurs (Abdellah Chérif et Mohamed Chérif); Le rôle de la société civile dans la gestion des mutations au niveau local au Maroc (Mohamed Mahdi); La gestion sociale de l'eau dans les périmètres publics irrigués du sud-est de la Tunisie: le cas de Tatatouine (Noureddine Nasr). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Mozambique

Green economy/growth policies and their implementation in the context of the renewable energy sector : the case of Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe / Theresa Moyo. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 39-60

Abstract: In response to the adverse effects of climate change, a growing number of countries in Africa are developing and implementing Renewable Energy (RE) policies as an alternative to conventional energy sources which are known to be the main cause of high carbon emissions. This article focuses on RE policies, their implementation and effectiveness in three countries in Southern Africa, namely, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. These were selected, because they have introduced such policies and, in some instances, have begun to implement them. The problem that was the subject of the investigation was the apparent lack of progress with respect to implementation of RE policies. An adaptation of the energy transition management theoretical framework guided the analysis. The article is based on a desktop study. Key findings are that all three countries now have RE policies in place though with variations in terms of scope. However, despite the progress made in terms of policy formulation, the pace of implementation has been mixed. The impact on the growth and development of the RE energy sector is still limited albeit with varying degrees across these countries. Of particular concern is what appears to be the limited socio-economic impact in terms of empowerment of local communities and local, small-scale business. Policy gaps also exist with respect to the biofuels sector. The article recommends development of a comprehensive biofuels policy framework in order to address the social and economic challenges emerging out of the production of biofuels. It also argues that the adoption of strategies to ensure RE growth benefits local communities and small businesses. Finally, strategies for the popularisation of RE are necessary in order to promote their uptake by the larger population. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987954> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Bread, not bullets : Boko Haram and insecurity management in Northern Nigeria / Iro Aghedo, Oarhe Osumah. - In: *African Study Monographs*: (2015), vol. 35, no. 3&4, p. 205-229 : krt., tab
 Abstract: Nigeria has experienced pervasive violence since it returned to civilian rule in 1999 after more than 15 years of military dictatorship. Despite the brutal strategy followed by the state in response to public disorder, efforts to establish peace in Africa's most populous and largest oil-producing nation have failed. Indeed, state repression has increased rather than reduced violence in many areas. This empirical study investigated the effect of the military strategy to

manage the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency in northern Nigeria. Despite the emphasis on economic empowerment as a viable mechanism for conflict mitigation, which has permeated mainstream discourse since the end of the Cold War, the application of this approach in much of sub-Saharan Africa, especially Nigeria, remains at the level of rhetoric or political spin. Our data also reveal the ineffectiveness of military brutality in managing anti-state uprisings. Thus, this study contributes evidence to the debate regarding economic empowerment as tool to manage security. In the context of the prevailing socioeconomic problems and inequities in northern Nigeria, including rampant poverty and mass illiteracy, this study suggests that economic empowerment (bread) is a more effective strategy than is brutal force (bullets) for insecurity management in the region. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Counting the cost : the politics of relief operations in the Nigerian civil war, a critical appraisal / Kenneth Chukwuemeka Nwoko. - In: *African Study Monographs*: (2015), vol. 35, no. 3&4, p. 129-148 : krt

Abstract: This study examines the role of international humanitarian organizations and the politics of relief operations during the Nigerian Civil War. It investigates the nexus between the politicization of humanitarian operations during the three-year conflict, and the death, hunger and starvation of millions of Biafrans. The study explores how the triangular politics among the Federal Military Government of Nigeria, the Biafran authorities, and the humanitarian organizations, in particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross impacted on the women, children and the elderly in Biafra. The author argues that the issue of sovereignty was only a cover to politicize the relief assistance going to Biafra and consequently abort the operations, thus, serving as a war strategy for both the Nigerian and Biafran authorities. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

The articulation of social decay : satire in contemporary Nigerian poetry / Niyi Akingbe. - In: *African Study Monographs*: (2015), vol. 35, no. 3&4, p. 183-203

Abstract: Contemporary Nigerian poets have addressed the country's social and political problems using satire to crystallize the malaise affecting their society. Their social critiques rest on their linguistic skill, which renders their work both accessible and popular. The extraordinary lucidity and elegance of these selected poets is demonstrated in the sense of humor reflected in their poems, which endears them to their readers. The poems cited in this paper are characterized by an abundance of anecdotes, humor, suspense, and curiosity. This paper examines the use of satire in the work of contemporary Nigerian poets such as Niyi Osundare, Tanure Ojaide, Chinweizu, Femi Fatoba, Odia Ofeimun, Ezenwa Ohaeto, Obiora Udechukwu, and Ogaga Ifowodo, emphasizing the role of these poets as synthesizers of, and conduits for, the concerns of the Nigerian society for which they claim to speak. The author demonstrates how satire is used in contemporary Nigerian poetry to criticize certain aspects of contemporary Nigerian society. Furthermore, the paper focuses on the mediating role of proverbs, aphorisms, and metaphors in the satiric references in selected poems that constitute impassioned critiques of the social and moral problems related to Nigeria's sociopolitical development. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

The archaeology of northern Nigeria : trade, people and polities, 1500 BP onwards / Abubakar Sani Sule and Anne Haour. - In: *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa*: (2014), vol. 49, no. 4, p. 439-462 : ill., foto's, krt

Abstract: This paper offers an overview of archaeological work carried out in the northern part of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and dealing with sites of the past 1500 years ('Historical' and 'Iron Age'). Selecting case studies spanning the past 40 years, it discusses both well-published and less well-published evidence and pays particular attention to setting research within the institutional context of archaeology in Nigeria. It concludes with recommendations for future work and, in particular, calls for a move away from focusing on excavation and for much more sustained post-excavation analyses, including revisiting material, such as pottery, that is currently languishing in the archives of Nigerian institutions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and

French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0067270X.2014.968330> (Restricted access)

South Africa

An analysis of responses to climate change by local government in South Africa : the case of Capricorn District Municipality / Chipso Mukonza and Ricky Mukonza. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 173-196 : ill

Abstract: Mutanga, Pophiwa and Simelane (2013: 165) note that insufficient human and financial resources, inability to adapt technologically and politically driven climate change related programmes are some of the challenges faced by municipalities in tackling climate change. Capricorn District in Limpopo Province, South Africa has agriculture as one of its critical economic activities; thus climate change is a serious concern in the area. The article seeks to investigate how local government is responding to the climate change phenomenon. The Capricorn District Municipality is used as a case study. It must be noted that, although this municipality is not a typical representation of how the other local authorities in the country are responding to climate change, it however sheds significant light on how this phenomenon is viewed at this sphere of government. The guiding questions are: to what extent is climate change viewed as a challenge by local authorities? Secondly, what measures are local authorities taking to address both the causes and effects of climate change? It is postulated that local government in South Africa is not effectively proactive and innovative in dealing with climate change. There is a need for policies and mechanisms in municipalities that address challenges that are posed by climate change. This is only possible if both elected and appointed officials treat the issue as a priority. Interviews were conducted with key informants and official documents were consulted in order to gather data that would either support or refute the suggested hypothesis. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987962> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Environmental technology assessment for enhanced green economy transition in South Africa / Mapula Tshangela. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 213-226 : ill., tab

Abstract: South Africa has in place policies that promote green economy and sustainable development path. For example, the National Environmental Management Act Principle 3 states that development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) practice in South Africa was formalised in 1997 when the first set of EIA regulations were passed. The DEA EIA review report however suggested that the EIA does not contribute adequately to achieving sustainable development. To this end, a framework is outlined to incorporate the key elements of the environmental technology assessment (EnTA) to EIA, consequently strengthening the EIA process for enhancing green economy transition in the context of sustainable development. The method used consists of case studies and survey data. It is established in the article that there is a level of incorporation between some EnTA elements and issues considered in EIA. It is, however, also established that, of the twelve key elements of EnTA, institutional capacity is the least considered in the EIA. Further research is recommended to investigate the extent to which the lack of consideration for institutional capacity relates to the EIA not contributing to sustainable development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987964> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Green Economy job projections vs green skills : is there a link between present skills base and the projected numbers in South Africa? / Mankolo Lethoko. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 113-132 : tab

Abstract: South Africa like the rest of the world is facing critical challenges and opportunities relating to the Green Economy. The country has relevant policies, is part of various Green Economy International initiatives, Conventions and Declarations, has allocated funding to green economy programmes and projects and has made job projections in this sector. However, the education policies and the education system do not reflect an adequate paradigm shift towards a

Green Economy. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) (2012) purports that the education systems in various countries need to adapt to this demand. It is against this backdrop that this article seeks to highlight the fact that the present job projections are not attainable owing to lack of skilled personnel in the green economy sector. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987959> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Peak Oil as a stimulus for a green economy transition in South Africa : alternative liquid fuel and transport options / Jeremy J. Wakeford and Mark Swilling. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 133-153 : graf

Abstract: While the arguments in favour of a green economy often rest on the need to reduce environmental damage, mitigate climate change and create environmentally friendly jobs, this article argues that the inevitable and possibly imminent peak and decline in world oil production provides another strong rationale for green economy policies and investments in South Africa. The South African economy has a high degree of reliance on imported petroleum fuels and evidence suggests that oil price and supply shocks ? resulting from diminishing world oil exports and a decline in the energy return on investment for oil globally ? are likely to have a debilitating socioeconomic impact under business-as-usual policies and behaviour patterns. Two broad strategies for mitigating the impact of increasing world oil scarcity and oil price shocks are considered. The first evaluates the prospects for developing indigenous sources of liquid fuels, including coal-to-liquids, gas-to-liquids and biofuels, and finds that there are significant resource and environmental risks associated with these options. The second strategy involves short-term measures to reduce demand for liquid transport fuels together with a long-term shift toward electrified mass transport, supported by accelerated investments in renewable energy. The latter strategy is argued to be compatible with and necessary for a societal transition towards a green economy. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987960> (Restricted access)

South Africa

South Africa's elections 2014 : more than more of the same? / Henning Melber. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 645-651 : tab

Abstract: This article analyses the results of the 2014 national elections in South Africa, and what these results imply with respect to the process of democratization in this country. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.976361> (Restricted access)

South Africa

South Africa : how the ANC wins elections / Martin Plaut. - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2014), vol. 41, no. 142, p. 634-644

Abstract: This article analyses the victory of the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa's national election on 7 May 2014. The author argues that prior to and during this election, there were real flaws in the democratic process. This contradicts the conclusion of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Observation Mission that the election was almost without blemish, or as its preliminary report put it: peaceful, free, fair, transparent and credible, reflecting the will of the people of South Africa (SADC 2014). Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03056244.2014.964198> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Special issue: Local and regional histories of Natal and KwaZulu-Natal : voices and perspectives / guest eds.: Johan Wassermann & Kalpana Hiralal - Potchefstroom : School of Basic Sciences, NWU, 2014.

Abstract: This special issue on the local and regional histories of Natal and Kwazulu-Natal (KZN) highlights the complexities and challenges that are pertinent to the region today: race, gender, crime, identity, religion and service delivery at the local government level. Race relations are addressed by Duncan du Bois (Settler security, insecurity and solidarity in colonial Natal with

particular reference to the South Coast 1850-1910), Mphumeleli A. Ngidi (The Natal Inter-Race Soccer Tournament (1946-1960) and race identities in KwaZulu-Natal), Ashwin Desai (The eye of a violent storm: Inanda, 1985), and Anand Singh (Anti-Indianism in Kwazulu-Natal: historical and contemporary realities). Regional history is examined from a gendered perspective by Kalpana Hiralal (Married to the struggle: for better or worse. Wives of Indian anti-apartheid activists in Natal: the untold narratives), Goolam Vahed (Muslim women's identities in South Africa: a Zanzibari perspective in Kwazulu-Natal), and Makho Nkosi and Johan Wassermann (A history of the practice of ukuthwala in the Natal/Kwazulu-Natal region up to 1994). The final section contains papers on electricity, public transport, forced removals, crime and infrastructure by Debbie Whelan (A very ordinary power: the evolution of the electrical substation in Pietermaritzburg, 1900-1960), Sultan Khan (Historical evolution of Durban's public transport system and challenges for the post-apartheid metropolitan government), Karthigasen Gopalan (Memories of forced removals: former residents of the Durban Municipal Magazine Barracks and the Group Areas Act), R. Simanga Kumalo (Monumentalization and the renaming of street names in the city of Durban (Ethekwini) as a contested terrain between politics and religion), and Shanta B. Singh ("Doing time for crime": the historical development of the different models (approaches) of treatment for incarcerated offenders at the Westville Correctional Centre, Durban, South Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

The historical evolution of settlement patterns and trends in South Africa : unlocking the log-jam of the unsustainable settlements impasse / Godfrey G. Musvoto. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 154-172 : krt., tab

Abstract: This article ascertains the underlying causes of the persistence of unsustainable settlement patterns and trends in post-apartheid South Africa. Despite positive development planning policy intentions in the post-apartheid South Africa, glaring deprivation and spatial inequality has persisted. The article is grounded in a chronological analysis of demographic, functional and regional economic dynamics at the different epochs of South Africa's history as well as the settlement policy and planning intentions. Its main finding is that the persistence of unsustainable settlement patterns and trends in post-apartheid South Africa is largely a result of misplaced settlement policies and strategies. They give knee-jerk responses to global, regional, national and local dynamics shaping settlement patterns and trends. The recommendation is that development planning initiatives should be informed by the dialectics of settlement facets at local, regional, national and global levels for them to deal decisively with the historical problem of unsustainable patterns and trends. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987961> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Balancing the best interests of the child and the interests of society when sentencing youth offenders and primary caregivers in South Africa / Admark Moyo. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 314-350

Abstract: In the context of sentencing children in conflict with the law, the need to balance the best interests of the child and the interests of society replays the ideological tension between the welfare model and the justice model of juvenile justice. The welfare model of juvenile justice emphasises the rehabilitation needs of the offender and the justice model stresses due process and accountability for one's conduct. Yet, sentences imposed on many offenders usually carry elements of both models and there are indications that South Africa has adopted another emerging model of juvenile justice - the restorative justice model. Generally, the type of sentence to be meted out is determined by the nature and gravity of the offence; the circumstances of the offender; and the interests of society. This triadic method has been codified in the Child Justice Act as the criteria for determining sentences that balance the interests of the child and those of society. When sentencing primary caregivers, the courts are also required to balance the interests of society and the best interests of the child(ren) of the primary caregiver. In this instance, the courts should be mindful that it is not the child who has committed an offence, but an adult who has the capacity to understand the implications of his or her conduct for the social, moral, intellectual and physical development of their child. However, the bench is bound to

ensure that the interests of the child are not severely negatively affected by the imposition of custodial sentences where other non-residential alternatives could be appropriate for the offence committed by the primary caregiver. In the two cases that were decided by the Constitutional Court, much turned on the availability or otherwise of other appropriate caregivers who were willing to take care of the children during their mothers' incarceration. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Meaningful engagement : proceduralising socio-economic rights further or infusing administrative law with substance? / Shanelle Van Der Berg. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 376-398

Abstract: This article focuses on a point of interaction between socio-economic rights and administrative justice, namely meaningful engagement. Meaningful engagement has developed into both a requirement for a reasonable government policy in socio-economic rights cases as well as a remedy where inadequate engagement occurred prior to litigation. It has been alternately praised as an innovative remedy and criticised as a further proceduralisation of socio-economic rights adjudication. However, in cases where socio-economic rights and administrative law overlap, the value of meaningful engagement may lie in recognising it as potentially infusing administrative justice's requirement for procedural fairness with normative substance rather than as a further watering down or proceduralisation of socio-economic rights jurisprudence. For the benefits of such a conceptualisation to be exploited, courts must display a greater willingness to recognise and develop the important link that exists between administrative justice and the realisation of socio-economic rights in many cases. The article focuses on South African administrative law. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Remnants of Apartheid common law justice : the primacy of the spirit, purport and objects of the Bills of Rights for developing the common law and bringing horizontal rights to fruition / Christopher Roederer. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 219-250

Abstract: The Constitutional Court in 'Carmichele' was correct to hold that '[where] the common law deviates from the spirit, purport and objects of the Bill of Rights the courts have an obligation to develop it by removing that deviation'. Anton Fagan's argument that this is false is flawed because he misquotes, misrepresents and misunderstands the Court's argument. Further, Fagan's argument that the spirit, purport and objects of the Bill of Rights is merely a secondary reason for developing the common law that can be trumped by the individual moral views of judges, is also flawed. It is based on a mischaracterisation of the Hart-Fuller debate that is both unconvincing and inappropriate. Both he and Stuart Woolman are incorrect to elevate rights over the spirit, purport and objects of the Bill of Rights. The s 39(2) approach to developing the common law does not make the Bill of Rights vanish; rather, it provides a mechanism for bringing horizontal rights to fruition. Finally, s 39(2) is not merely a mechanism for achieving coherence, it is a mechanism for achieving a coherent and just legal system that is superior to Fagan's preferred mechanism of leaving justice up to the individual moral convictions of judges. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Restoring the 'historical deficit' : the exercise of the right to freedom of religion and culture in democratic South Africa / Patricia Michelle Lenaghan. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 294-313 : foto

Abstract: On 18 January 1960, 'LIFE' magazine began a series of articles on democracy around the world. The newly independent nation of Ghana (1957) was featured in Part 1 and the cover photograph was of Augustus Molade Akiwumi, the Speaker of the House in Ghana, dressed in British-style wig and robes. The title of the feature article read, 'Ghana's Leap from Stone Age to Eager New Nationhood'. The feature explains that in Ghana 'Courts are being built, and in lower courts the temporary local judges are being replaced with more qualified appointees to settle local disputes and initiate the people in the mechanics of Western justice'. However in stark contrast to

the portrayal of pre-colonial Ghana as 'Stone Age' the Asanti peoples of Ghana developed a complex, hierarchical society and legal system centuries before Europeans ever arrived on the continent. In critical reflection of the magazine cover, this article is founded on demonstrating how the colonial, postcolonial, apartheid and post-apartheid state have through an oppressive stance suppressed indigenous religious and cultural diversity in South Africa. In addition, it is asserted that the current constitutional arrangements have not at all times effectively dealt with this subjugation. It is presupposed that unless a positive approach towards religious and cultural integrity is displayed and an environment is created in which these rights to freedom of religion and culture may prosper, the constitutional endeavour of establishing unity and solidarity in South Africa will remain elusive. In conclusion, some approaches to enhancing this constitutional endeavour are proffered. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Service delivery protests, struggle for rights and the failure of local democracy in South Africa and Uganda : parallels and divergences / Christopher Mbazira. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 251-275

Abstract: Although the two countries are thousands of miles apart, Uganda and South Africa have both experienced service delivery protests in recent years. The protests have been directed mainly at local governments, although in Uganda some are directed at private service providers such as the electricity distributor, Umeme. There are a number of parallels and divergences between the two countries, particularly in relation to the causes and the nature that the protests have taken. Both countries are experiencing challenges in implementing decentralisation, which has mainly been characterised by a failure to effectively involve local communities in decision-making as a way of effecting local democracy. Mismanagement, corruption, and incapacity to deliver at the local levels are common to both countries. The divergences relate mainly to the level of organisation, frequency and magnitude of the protests. The local government legal framework of Uganda does not emphasise service delivery as much as the South African legal framework does. There is an urgent need for both countries to make local democracy work by building civic competence and creating operational and effective structures for civic participation in local affairs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Sugar, spice and criminalised consent : a feminist perspective of the legal framework regulating teenage sexuality in South Africa / Deborah Brand. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 193-218

Abstract: In South Africa, the legislative framework regulating teenage sexuality is driven by historically established norms of sexual innocence and therefore, adopts a protectionist approach to sexual activity between teenagers which, from a feminist perspective, has a disproportionate impact on teenage girls. Teenage girls walk a particularly thin line between sexual desire and activity. Their existence is also compounded by an environment of violence, poverty and disease as well as the stigmatisation of the sexuality of women and young people. This context of discontinuity and conflict is reflected in the law. Sections 15(2) and 16(2) of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007 criminalises sexual activity in the 12 to 16 age group, even in circumstances where sex is consensual and mutually-desired. By failing to differentiate between harmful and mutually-desired sexual activity (or in some circumstances mere physical contact), the 2007 Sexual Offences Act stifles opportunities to develop girls' sexual autonomy. The statutory offences and punishment are also out of touch with provisions in the Children's Act and the Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act that secure access to information, contraceptives and the reproductive rights of teenagers. Rather than NDP-ordered sex education, the legal framework should be aimed at developing sexual autonomy through creative, effective and government-supported intervention programmes based on education and access to information about sexuality and reproductive health care. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

The horizontal application of the Bill of Rights : a reconciliation of sections 8 and 39 of the

Constitution/ Deeksha Bhana. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 351-375

Abstract: Whilst the judiciary accepts that the Bill of Rights must apply horizontally, there remains considerable ambivalence about the precise interplay between the Bill of Rights and private law; an ambivalence that reveals itself in the debate about the extent to which, and the manner in which, our traditional system of private law should be constitutionalised. In this article, the author revisits the South African concept of horizontality with a view to determining precisely how ss 8 and 39(2) of the Constitution envisage the constitutionalisation of private law. To date, the horizontality debate has focused largely on whether direct or indirect horizontal application is to be preferred, with s 8 generally being associated with direct horizontality and s 39(2) with indirect horizontality. The author argues here that this position is flawed. In particular, he shows that ss 8 and 39 of the Constitution largely transcend the direct-indirect horizontality debate. The author then goes on to explain the distinct roles that each subsection is required to play if our courts effectively are to constitutionalise our private law. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

The Traditional Courts Bill : a woman's perspective / Jennifer Williams and Judith Klusener. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 276-293

Abstract: The Traditional Courts Bill, should it become law, will intimately affect the daily lives of almost 17 million South Africans. The Bill seeks to give recognition to traditional leadership and its role in the dispensation of criminal and civil justice. Women form the majority of the rural population where the traditional courts predominantly function. Unfortunately, the Bill, as it currently stands, does not provide the necessary protection to the sector of the population that its implementation will affect the most - women. The Bill is ineffective in lending support to the progressive development that is occurring in customary law in relation to women. Furthermore, there are a number of areas (both civil and criminal) to which the court should not be extended jurisdiction, due to the patriarchal nature of the courts. Moreover, there is a distinct lack of checks on the power of traditional courts, a situation that is exacerbated because of a person's inability to opt out of its jurisdiction. Women are particularly vulnerable to this all-inclusive power, as they form the majority of the rural population where traditional courts predominantly function. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Southern Africa

African indigenous ecology control and sustainable community livelihood in southern African history / Mogomme A. Masoga and Hassan O. Kaya. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 6-19

Abstract: Based on sources for African Indigenous Ecology Control and Sustainable Community Livelihood in Southern African history this article argues that political independence in the Southern African region has altered the historiography of the region and the African continent as a whole. Black Africans are now looking to the past for inspiration to constitute the foundations of sustainable livelihoods using their own indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) and resources. The indicatives of the African Renaissance also demand that we draw on the significance of the control by pre-colonial African communities of their ecosystems. Existing testimonies show prosperity among pre-colonial African communities in the region. The argument is that, in order to restore the historical achievements of Africans in the region, IKS should form a constitutive part of education. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987951> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Carbon markets and the new 'carbon violence' : a Ugandan study / Kristen Lyons and Peter Westoby. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2014), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 77-94

Abstract: This article examines the expansion of the global carbon economy, including a critical evaluation of its local level impacts. The authors describe the growing international support for carbon markets amongst governments, international institutions and financial investors as a response to human-induced climate change. By putting a price on carbon, proponents argue that

carbon markets represent a win-win-win scenario; delivering benefits to local landholders where ecosystem services occur, as well as conferring benefits to investors and the environment. Plantation forestry represents a rapidly expanding sector in the broader carbon economy, with plantations representing one of a number of 'flex crops' able to be variously sold on the basis of their value as fuel, timber and carbon storage. To examine the impacts of expanding plantation forestry carbon markets, the authors take the case of Green Resources, reportedly the largest plantation forestry operator on the African continent. Drawing from in-depth research in 2012-2013 with affected communities in Uganda, the article examines the diverse historical and contemporary structural violence on which expansion of plantation forestry allegedly relies. Building upon earlier literature on violence (for example, Galtung [1990] and Watts [2001]), the authors introduce a new term 'carbon violence' to frame the distinctive forms of reported violence occurring alongside the burgeoning plantation forestry industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2014.987956> (Restricted access)

world

In defence of the right of religious associations to discriminate : a reply to Bilchitz and De Freitas / Patrick Lenta. - In: *South African Journal on Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 29, pt. 2, p. 429-447
Abstract: In a recent special issue of the 'South African Journal on Human Rights (SAJHR)' devoted to the theme 'religion and human rights', David Bilchitz and Shaun de Freitas reply to arguments advanced by the author in support of according religious associations a right to discriminate on grounds such as gender, sexual orientation and race in their employment practices relating to positions sufficiently close to the religion's doctrinal core. Bilchitz continues to think that the author allows too much discrimination on the part of religious associations. He rehearses arguments in defence of his view that religious associations should not be allowed to discriminate in employment practices on otherwise prohibited grounds and presses new objections to the position the author favours. By contrast, De Freitas is of the view that the author does not afford religious associations enough opportunity to discriminate. Between them, Bilchitz and De Freitas charge that the author 'owes' several arguments. The author offers here a final reply to Bilchitz and De Freitas in defence of the right of religious associations to discriminate, as he understand its. Although the author responds towards the end to a criticism of his position by De Freitas, most of this article is given over to a reply to Bilchitz, whose arguments represent the more drastic challenge to the author's claim that religious groups should be permitted sometimes to discriminate. His purpose is to show that, although Bilchitz's contends adroitly in support of denying to religious associations a right to discriminate, his efforts are unavailing. His arguments are not nearly strong enough to justify denying to religious associations a right sometimes to discriminate. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]