

Africa

African solutions to African problems? The AU, R2P and Côte d'Ivoire / Ella Abatan and Yolanda Spies. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 21-38

Abstract: The African continent is inextricably linked to the development of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) norm and the latter's ethical interpretation of the duties associated with state sovereignty. With the African Union (AU) having institutionalised R2P in its legal-institutional foundation of 2000, the stage seemed set for the new African Peace and Security Architecture to demonstrate the continent's ramped-up interventionist approach to security. One of the first cases that presented an opportunity to do so was the humanitarian crisis that erupted after the 2010 elections in Côte d'Ivoire. As the crisis unfolded, however, it became clear that the AU was not only unable to operationalise its institutionalised R2P mechanisms, but indeed reluctant to invoke R2P explicitly. This raises serious concerns about the AU's willingness to intervene in its member states when humanitarian atrocities are perpetrated by governments against their own people, and throws into serious doubt the AU's promise to provide 'African solutions to African problems'. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1153516> (Restricted access)

Africa

Philosophie et développement : de la philosophie de questionnement du développement aux perspectives de l'émergence / sous la dir. de Antoine Manga Bihina et Issoufou Soulé Mouchili Njimom - Paris : Éditions l'Harmattan, 2015.

Abstract: Penser le développement, aujourd'hui, c'est avoir le souci d'une Afrique émergente, dans un contexte où tout est concurrentiel, compétitif, mercantilisé, laicisé. Les textes rassemblés ici vont constituer des points de vue de jeunes enseignants-chercheurs africains conscients des devoirs qui s'imposent: repenser l'Afrique, adapter l'Afrique au monde d'aujourd'hui, ouvrir des cercles de réflexion pour que l'Afrique porte sa côte part à l'humanité de l'avenir. Contributions: Le devoir de penser (A. Manga Bihina); L'idée d'une signification sociale de la technoscience (I. Soule Mouchili Njimom); La théorie stoïcienne de la nature (J. Za'abe); Croissance et développement durable. Comment sortir du leurre d'un concept 'greenwashing'? (A.A. Gwoda); La philosophie, amour de la science seul fondement du développement durable pour améliorer la qualité de vie quotidienne (A.S. Ngah Ateba); Technoscience et philosophie : la question du développement de l'Afrique chez Marcien Towa (T. Minkoulou); Towa et le procès de la tradition (E. Menyomo). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ethiopia

Gender relations in access to and control over resources in Awra Amba community of Amhara region, Ethiopia / Guday Emire and Eskindir Teferi. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 1-36 : fig., tab

Abstract: This paper explores gender relations in access to and control over resources in the Awra Amba community of the Amhara Region, Ethiopia. The study employed primary and secondary data sources. The primary data were gathered through semistructured interviews with selected community members and key informants, focus group discussions with selected community and committee members, and nonparticipant observation of gender roles and relations in the study community. Secondary data were obtained through a critical review of related literature and documents. Both primary and secondary data were organized thematically and analyzed through systematic interpretation and triangulation of various sources. The study found that locally available resources are collectively owned and administered by the 'Development Committee' and income is equally distributed to all household heads at the end of each fiscal year. Gender relations in the study community are guided by the principle of mutual understanding among all the members of the community. Women, like their men counterparts, make important decisions through their membership and leadership in different administrative committees. Women members of the community fulfill their basic needs as selfreliant workers, but not as being dependent upon their husbands. In general, the local economic and administrative

structures, cultural values and principles promote equitable gender relations in division of labour and in access to educational opportunities, economic resources, leadership and decision-making at the household and community levels. This finding reveals that the existing gender relations in the Awra Amba community are contrary to gender relations in other communities of the Amhara Region, where the patriarchal gender ideology is most prevalent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ethiopia

Gendered livelihood implications of resource access for livestock productivity improvement in the mixed croplivestock system of Central Highlands, Ethiopia / Sewmehon Demissie. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 65-86 : fig., graf., krt., tab
Abstract: Poor farmers in the Central Highlands of Ethiopia require essential assets to increase benefits from their livelihood activities. This paper demonstrates gender implications of accessing different livelihood assets in order to improve productivity and thus reduce poverty. Gendered Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (GSLF) with Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools was used to look at various issues related to livestock productivity and its contribution to farmers' livelihood improvement. Three major target groups of farmer households were purposely sampled to take part in PRA exercises. Aiming at improvements in livestock productivity and gendered livelihoods, this comparative study was conducted in two case areas (Lenche Dima watershed and Kuhar Michael kebele), from June 2008 to February 2010, using qualitative approach. The study explored (1) the gender and livelihoods variations of access to assets and outputs/benefits, (2) implication of the above variations in improving water productivity especially for livestock keeping and then other livelihood activities, and (3) challenges, gaps, and entry points for targeting gender sensitive interventions. The result showed the existence of different levels of (1) gender and livelihoods variations between sites in accessing resources and benefits and (2) implications of the above variations on water productivity for livestock and other uses. Among the targeted farmer groups, women and young poor male farmers were identified as disadvantaged. This is mainly due to the limitations in accessing: 1) natural asset (land) for both farmer groups, 2) human asset (labour) for women farmers and 3) financial asset (money) for young farmers. They were also observed as more vulnerable groups for shocks like production failure and drought. Social assets such as kinship, joint arrangements, sharecropping and exchange arrangements, and Debo/Jigi-group works were important assets identified as temporary solutions helping these disadvantaged groups in addition to their own coping mechanisms. The study suggests that a consideration of the limitations of the disadvantaged groups in water/livestock development intervention options is necessary to narrow gendered livelihoods variations and hence minimize poverty. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ethiopia

Land tenure induced deforestation and environmental degradation in Ethiopia : the case of Arbagugu State Forest Development and Protection Project (a historical survey ca 1975-1991) / Mohammed Hassen. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 37-64 : krt
Abstract: Conventionally, different factors like lack of technology, population explosion, a search for arable land, the need for construction materials, the expansion of commercial farms, and others are considered to be causes of deforestation in Ethiopia. This being true, however, the much neglected but crucial aspect of environmental degradation and a sequel to environmental malaise is not yet given the attention it deserves. The objective of this paper is to explore the cause and impact of this overarching problem by focusing on the Arbagugu State Forest Development and Protection Project, in North East Arsi which occurred between the years 1975-1991. This work is a case study of environmental history and is qualitative with both analytic and narrative approaches. Data for this study are culled both from primary and secondary sources as well as published and unpublished materials found in different places. To corroborate the written documents, information gathered through interview from oral informants contemporary to the event is used. For a better understanding of the historical events unfolding in the region the author has employed the degradation narrative. The finding shows the causal factors are the

ineffective land tenure systems followed by the different governments of Ethiopia. App., biogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ethiopia

The role of regulatory and customary institutions to access farmland by rural youth in rural Sidama and Gedeo : the Case of Dara and Wenago Weredas, SNNPR, Ethiopia / Shumete Gizaw and Muluneh Woldetsadik. - In: *Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities*: (2013), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 87-119 : krt., tab

Abstract: The right to use and/or control land is central to the lives of rural populations where the main sources of livelihood are derived from agricultural land. Access to land may not be easily understood outside institutional contexts as these contexts are influential factors and land is also a natural asset in which its access is filtered through institutions. This article explores the role of customary and statutory institutions and their contributions to ensure access of rural youth to farmland in the context of the communities of Gedeo and Sidama, Ethiopia. Qualitative and quantitative data were triangulated by taking both youth and key informants as the main sources of information. The findings of the study show a somewhat 'pessimistic' picture shedding light on the hitherto neglected role of informal institutions to support the formal ones in land and other land related matters. Customary and regulatory institutions were observed to be 'conflicting' when dealing with land scarcity; both of these institutions have their own conditions, as customary practices are negotiated and the latter commanded through the rules of the game. It is the contention of this paper that both customary and statutory institutions should work in harmony and show a certain level of flexibility to reap the benefits of formal laws and to take advantage of informal institutions that are already embedded in society. Thus, as land scarcity is on the increase, identifying common interest between them seems essential to avert role confusion between customary and statutory institutions in order to own, manage and use land as well as to look for non-farming options for rural youth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ghana

Investigating the feasibility of land consolidation in the customary areas of Northern and Upper West regions of Ghana / Abubakari Zaid - [S.l. : s.n.], 2015.

Abstract: Food security is an issue of global concern. The related issues of climate change creates more urgency especially in developing economies where crop production is largely rain fed and reliant on limited technology input. More fundamentally, land tenure and land use patterns greatly affect crop production. Specifically, land fragmentation is shown to undermine productivity in many countries. In the case of Ghana's customary lands, farmland sizes are relatively small. Additionally, household farmlands are highly fragmented. Current agricultural interventions, however, focus on input subsidisation that are ad hoc and the benefits of which are short lived. An alternative approach is considered to be the innovative and sustainable application of long term strategies such as land consolidation with which fragmented farmlands could be reorganised in order to improve yields, reduce the cost of production and improve the incomes of farmers. However, the successful implementation of land consolidation depends greatly on the suitability of local conditions with respect to land tenure and land use. In Ghana's customary lands, the alignment between the requirements for land consolidation and existing conditions remain unexplored. In response, this study investigated the feasibility of land consolidation within the customary tenure environment by juxtaposing the local conditions of the study areas hand in hand with the baseline conditions for land consolidation outlined in literature. Being exploratory in nature, the study relied on interviews and focus group discussions for primary data. Qualitative and categorical data collected from the field were processed using descriptive techniques and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) respectively and spatial data was processed using ArcMap. [Book abstract]

<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/406365431.pdf>

Malawi

"New friends, easier partners and bigger brothers": the influence of the emerging powers on agriculture and food security in Malawi / Tom De Bruyn. - In: *South African Journal of*

International Affairs: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 39-68

Abstract: Emerging powers are credited with influencing development cooperation, but field-based studies incorporating the viewpoints of recipient developing country actors are scarce. This article analyses the presence and the material, ideational and institutional influence of assistance in agriculture and food security in Malawi by the governments of Brazil, India, China and South Africa. The findings suggest first that, despite a similar and powerful discourse linking these four states, in practice the emerging powers' approaches diverge to a large extent. Second, the material influence of these emerging powers is relatively limited and consequently so is their influence on Malawi's decision-making process with regard to development. Finally, perceptions about the emerging powers' potential contribution to addressing development challenges differ greatly between the Malawian government and the traditional donor community. This difference arises from limited coordination and cooperation on the one hand and the importance of ideational influence on the other. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1158663> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Defence cooperation between Brazil and Namibia: enduring ties across the South Atlantic / Pedro Seabra. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 89-106

Abstract: This article addresses the nature of transatlantic relations between Brazil and Namibia in the last two decades and argues that, in stark contrast with any other relationship regarding the African continent, Brazil's motivation in deepening ties with Namibia was largely built upon an extensive military-to-military cooperation partnership. By focusing on long-standing bureaucratic interests, the article demonstrates how Brazilian-Namibian relations were driven over the years by strategic affinities, business opportunities made available by the security sectors of both countries and, more recently, growing concerns over the sovereignty of their respective maritime areas in tandem with renewed interest for security developments within the South Atlantic region. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1152910> (Restricted access)

Netherlands

The politics of bodily mobility and ethnoracial performativity in a culture of avoidance : dance and difference-making in the Dutch kizomba scene / Ine Beljaars - [S.l. : s.n.], 2014.

Abstract: Kizomba is a recently globalizing music and dance style originating from Angola and Cape Verde. The Dutch kizomba scene is a social site that is mainly comprised out of people of white Dutch, African and African-Caribbean descent. Using an intersectional approach to difference, this thesis has specifically analyzed the production of, and intersections between race, ethnicity, nationality, class, gender and sexuality through the modes of narration, performance and embodiment. This thesis examines the social production of difference in the Dutch kizomba scene. It analyzed complex processes of identification and exclusion in a context of Dutch xenophobia and exoticization. It linked the transnational mobility of people and popular culture with intimate, micro-level bodily movements to uncover the surrounding performative mechanisms that contribute to and re/produce difference within the scene and the Netherlands more generally. [Book abstract]
<http://www.asclibrary.nl/docs/406380678.pdf>

South Africa

Sub-state diplomacy and the foreign policy-development nexus in South Africa / Fritz Nganje. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 1-20

Abstract: This article examines the role of sub-state diplomacy, defined as the transnational linkages of sub-national governments, in bridging the gap between foreign policy and the domestic development agenda in South Africa. It argues that, as territorial sub-state actors, provinces and municipalities are strategically positioned to use their international relations to make foreign policy more responsive to domestic socio-economic priorities. In the South African case, however, this potential is yet to be fully realised, mainly because of institutional fragmentation of the foreign policy apparatus, but also owing to enduring challenges in the foreign

activities of sub-national governments. The article concludes by making the case for a new diplomatic paradigm in South Africa, one that actively promotes and harnesses the foreign activities and capacities of different national stakeholders, including those of sub-national governments, in the interest of the domestic development agenda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1154889> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The governance of shale gas production in South Africa / Geoffrey Chapman, Requier Wait and Ewert Kleynhans . - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 69-88

Abstract: The proper governance of shale gas mining in the Karoo region of South Africa is important. With an estimated 390 trillion cubic feet of recoverable shale gas, large economic gains are possible. This may dramatically change the South African energy sector; in the United States, similar explorations have led to what pundits term the 'shale gas revolution'. The development and production of shale gas hold economic advantages, but also potential environmental costs, thus the regulation of fracking activities is an important consideration as the development of shale gas in the Karoo progresses. This study reviews the regulations imposed in other countries as well as the current regulatory framework of South Africa. This article analyses these regulations in terms of the content of fracking fluid, seismic activity and the pricing regime. Effective regulation will be key to maximise a positive impact, should shale gas development continue. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2015.1096211> (Restricted access)

world

'Ubuntu' and 'sumak kawsay': the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the search for a global South humanist paradigm of development / Siphamandla Zondi. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 1, p. 107-120

Abstract: The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) continuously seeks to assert itself as a voice of the peoples of the world in global debates, where geopolitical interests of states, often representing political and economic elites, dominate. This article critically analyses one of the latest contributions to norm setting and idea-generation by the IPU: the southern African humanist concept of ubuntu and the Ecuadorian concept of sumak kawsay (also known as buen vivir in Spanish and living well in English) as the basis for the international response to the challenge of failed development strategies globally. This proposal from the IPU arises from the exhaustion of the dominant discourses and concepts underpinning international development. These discourses are based on the colonial model of power and are increasingly being challenged by calls from subaltern voices for 'unthinking, rethinking and delinking' from hegemonic illusions. Further, the article argues, the proposed ideals of 'living well' and 'human solidarity' cannot be implemented within the current colonially inspired humanist paradigm, but require a 'decolonial' orientation of global humanism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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