

Africa

Africa and international relations : assembling Africa, studying the world / Rita Abrahamsen. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 462, p. 125-139

Abstract: This Research Note contributes to recent debates about Africa's place within the discipline of International Relations (IR). It argues that bringing Africa into IR cannot be simply a question of "add Africa and stir", as the continent does not enter the discipline as a neutral object of study. Instead, it is already overdetermined and embedded within the politics and structure of values of the academe, which are in turn influenced in complex ways by changing geopolitics. The present combination of IR's increased awareness of its own Western-centrism and Africa's position as the new "frontline in the war on terror" therefore harbours both opportunities and dangers, and bringing Africa into IR involves epistemological and methodological challenges relating to our object of study and political challenges relating to the contemporary securitization of Africa. The Research Note suggests that an assemblage approach offers a productive way of negotiating this encounter between IR and African Studies, making it possible to study Africa simultaneously as a place in the world and of the world, capturing the continent's politics and societies as both unique and global. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adw071> (Restricted access)

Africa

Magnifying perspectives : contributions to history: a Festschrift for Robert Ross / Iva Pea and Jan-Bart Gewald (editors) ; maps: Nel de Vink - Leiden : African Studies Centre Leiden, 2017.

Abstract: *Magnifying Perspectives* is a festschrift for Robert Ross, Emeritus Professor of African History at Leiden University. The contributions have been written by the students and colleagues of Robert Ross, reflecting his broad-ranging thematic and geographical research interests. Individual chapters cover topics such as slavery, gender and gossip, but also reflect an eye for detail in narrating about mosquitoes, semaphores and pineapples. Big themes such as race and imperialism are tackled by paying attention to language, material objects and the powerful role of individuals in shaping history. Contributions on all parts of the African continent, from Nigeria and Mali to Angola and South Africa, as well as Britain and Australia are included. This book attempts to do justice to the unique approach to African history which Robert Ross advocated, an approach which emphasises the complexity and dignity of human nature by placing it at the centre of historical writing. Contributions: 1. Introduction: Contributions to History (Jan-Bart Gewald and Iva Pea); 2. A Respectable Age (speech by Prof. R.J. Ross, on the occasion of his retirement as professor of History of Africa at Leiden University, 19 September 2014); 3. "My Favourite Source Is the Landscape": An Interview with Robert Ross (Jan-Bart Gewald and Alicia Schrikker); 4. Does Gender Matter? Wilhelmine Stompjes, the Moravian Missionaries and Gendered Power Relations on the North Eastern Cape Frontier (Anne Kelk Mager); 5. Blackening my White Friends to Make my Black Friends Look White: William Shaw, John Philip, and the Mercurial Political Landscape of Missionary Work in the Eastern Cape (Fiona Vernal); 6. Slavery, Race and Citizenship: The Ambiguous Status of Freed Slaves at the Cape in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries (Susan Newton-King); 7. Insult and Identity in the late Eighteenth-Century Cape Colony (Nigel Worden); 8. Resembling "The More Racy Type of Comic Opera": Scandal and the Cultural History of Imperial Politics (Kirsten McKenzie); 9. Awad el Djouh: A Story of Slave Trade in the Mid Twentieth Century (Baz Lecocq); 10. Colonial Courts, Mosquitoes and other Nuisances in the Gold Coast (1888-1934) (Dmitri van den Bersselaar); 11. Domesticating the Imperial Railroads: Perception and Appropriation of the Railroads in Early Colonial Northern Nigeria (Shehu Tijjani Yusuf); 12. Unrelenting Scholars: Ulama Engagement with Western education in Ilorin (Sakariyau Alabi Aliyu); 13. Settlers, Semaphores and Speculators: The Remnants of War in Contemporary South Africa (Jan-Bart Gewald); 14. Porters in the Angolan Nationalist War (1961-1974) (Inge Brinkman); 15. The Enchantment of Weber's Iron Cage: Financialisation and Insurance in South Africa (Erik Bähre); 16. Subverting the Standard View of the Cape Economy: Robert Ross's Cliometric Contribution and the Work it Inspired (Johan Fourie); 17. Between Success and Failure: The Mwinilunga Pineapple Canning

Factory in the 1960s and 1970s (Iva Pea); 18. Livingstone in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia): Historical Sketch of a British Colonial Town, 1897-1924 (Bernard K. Mbenga); 19. Defiant Protest or Pure Exhibitionism? Nudity as Dress in Yoruba Culture (Bukola Adeyemi Oyeniyi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Of demons and angels: the international gaze on electoral democracy in Africa / Siphamandla Zondi. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 7-21
Abstract: This article reflects on the role of international election observers in African elections, following the so-called wave of democratisation at the end of the Cold War. When analysed against the role of the 'international' as a geopolitical entity and the construction of the political as an epistemic heritage of the West, international observation comes across as a western gaze over the gale of democratisation sweeping through Africa. This observation is not motivated by meeting the expectations and aspirations of generations of Africans who have been waiting for and working towards freedom, but by the convergence of elite interests locally and abroad. The article therefore suggests that international observation of Africa in a neo-colonised post-colonial environment raises suspicions of imperialist designs to impose on Africa the manner in which it must organise the political arena, and the kind of democracy that it should pursue. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1333300> (Restricted access)

Africa

Progress and challenges of consolidating the African state: consolidation indicators and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance / Samuel Nyambi. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 22-43 : tab
Abstract: Since independence, there have been some improvements in political development in African states in respect to the prevalence of democracy, recognition of the rule of law, reduction in unconstitutional changes of governments, regular, transparent, free and fair elections, and a conducive environment for doing business. This article proposes a range of 'consolidating indicators' that can be used to measure the consolidation of the African State in light of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG). Consolidation indicators examined include the level of internal integration/disintegration of the state, the degree and nature of peace, the nature of democracy and elections and of governance systems, levels of capacity, the social fabric of the state as well as issues concerning women and youth. The use of consolidation indicators is a new effort to address issues of contingency and preventive planning, with the aim of having more peaceful and progressive African states. Characterising African states, based on various consolidation indicators, is an important and relevant endeavour, especially because the concept of the 'consolidation of the African State' is under-researched, with a paucity of a clear assessment. The discussion highlights the importance of the ACDEG and notes the increasing recognition by African states of the importance of democratic values and practices to the continent. Understanding the progress and challenges of consolidating the African State will help policy makers to strengthen the implementation of ACDEG, in pushing African states towards realising the African Union (AU) Africa Agenda 2063. This article takes an Afrocentric approach by discussing the positive role of regional and continental institutions in promoting and strengthening democracy and governance in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1333292> (Restricted access)

Africa

Straining without training? : capacity-related problems facing African election executives and officials / Kealeboga J. Maphunye. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 55-75

Abstract: This article argues that the empowerment of election officials and executives is usually overlooked, understated or simply ignored; yet elections cannot be conducted without plans in place to improve their efficiency and effectiveness; especially through training. As one of the foremost mechanisms for improving elections, training is crucial to organisational performance

enhancement. However, training for election officials and executives is fairly new in many African countries. Generally incorporated in generic university or vocational institute courses globally, training is usually offered as a special tailor-made module for polling officials in western countries. Even then, it rarely covers the severe conditions election officials regularly face, especially in Africa. This article examines these issues based on a review of the extant literature, conceptual and theoretical reflection on election management, and practical interaction with some election authorities who participated as trainees in the Unisa Management of Democratic Elections in Africa (MDEA) course (2012-2014). The article concludes that the training of election officials and executives poses challenges for Africa; partly because some election management bodies (EMBs) prefer to 'strain' rather than effectively train their members to ensure sustainable performance, and partly because others prefer short-term irrelevant training that undermines their organisational goals. These hurdles need to be overcome if Africa is to address its election-related challenges. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1333282> (Restricted access)

Africa

Technology transformation and changing demographic patterns: perspectives for Africa's future elections / Shingirirai Savious Mutanga. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 107-119 : fig., graf., krt

Abstract: The last decade of the 21st century has so far seen many important elections on the African continent. These elections offer windows for the development of democracy and freedom throughout the continent. The same period has been characterised by a burgeoning population, estimated to be over one billion. The rapid growth in population has fuelled a quick growth in the number of eligible voters. Around the same period, another increase has been under way: evolving new technology penetration in electoral management systems. The introduction of innovative technologies into the electoral management systems (prior, during and post-election) has raised both interest and concerns. This review article provides insights into, and a critique of the role of emerging technologies in Africa's electoral management systems. The article taps on some of the best practices of modern technology applications in the electoral process. Some of the areas of focus in this article include constituency delimitation, political party registration, voter registration, voting operations and stakeholder engagements. The discussion denotes a rising recognition and use of new technologies in these areas to improve efficiency, ensure credibility of democratic processes and reliability of election results. The literature engages with a mixture of successes and failures, improvements and challenges, innovations and obstacles in the context of country-specific electoral systems technological applications. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1333284> (Restricted access)

Africa

Whigs and hunters: the path not taken / Luise White. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2017), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 51-59

Abstract: E. P. Thompson's Whigs and Hunters has had an enormous impact on African historiography in its articulation of the relationship between property and law and the subsequent criminalization of customary practices. Some of the other themes in this book - indistinct bands of law-breaking peasants, people and animals, notions of the wild, and the near impossibility of commonplace judicial murder in peacetime - have not been taken up. This article argues for a broader engagement with this book and to remind African historians that the many facets and eras of Thompson's scholarship should encourage a more flexible reading of his work. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000669> (Restricted access)

Africa

Whither peacebuilding? : a reflection on post-conflict African experiences / Gilbert M. Khadiagala. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 91-106

Abstract: Peacebuilding is a key concept in efforts to reconstruct African states emerging from conflicts. At heart, it captures the whole array of activities associated with state- and nation-building in addition to building the foundations for local ownership of these processes.

Popularised by the UN Secretary-General Boutros-Boutros Ghali in the early 1990s, peacebuilding has evolved alongside peacemaking and peacekeeping in the reconstruction repertoire. This article suggests that while there is considerable scepticism about the utility of peacebuilding in contemporary conflict resolution efforts, African experiences have, since the 1990s, provided solid lessons to both local and international actors on how to rebuild states, societies, polities, and economies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1333283> (Restricted access)

Africa

AERC's Project on 'Capital Flight from Africa' / Léonce Ndikumana ... [et al.] - Oxford : Blackwell, 2016.

Abstract: This special issue is based on AERC's research project on 'Capital Flight from Africa'. It consists of eight case studies on the causes and effects of capital flight from Africa. Contributions: Causes and effects of capital flight from Africa: lessons from case studies (Léonce Ndikumana); Fiscal policy and capital flight in Kenya (Dianah Ngui Muchai, Joseph Muchai); Why is there capital flight from developing countries? The case of Madagascar (Olivier Tiarinisaina Ramiandrisoa, Eric Jean Michel Rakotomanana); Capital flight and its determinants: the case of Ethiopia (Alemayehu Geda, Addis Yimer); Capital flight and trade misinvoicing in Zimbabwe (Marko Kwaramba, Nyasha Mahonye, Leonard Mandishara); The institutional environment and the link between capital flows and capital flight in Cameroon (Jean-Marie Gankou, Marius Bendoma, Moussé Ndoye Sow); Natural resources and capital flight in Cameroon (Hans Tino Ayamena Mpenya, Clarisse Metseyem, Boniface Ngah Epo); Capital flight from Burkina Faso: drivers and impact on tax revenue (Ameth Saloum Ndiaye, Alain Siri); Impact of capital flight on public social expenditure in Congo-Brazzaville (André Moulemvo). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/afdr.v28.S1/issuetoc> (Restricted access)

Angola

State-led housing delivery as an instrument of developmental patrimonialism : the case of post-war Angola / Sylvia Croese. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 462, p. 80-100

Abstract: This article examines state-led housing delivery in post-war Angola as an instrument of developmental patrimonialism. It draws on a growing literature on political settlements to highlight the role of rents, informal institutions, and power arrangements in managing political stability and economic growth. In the case of post-war Angola, key forms of rent distribution take place at the level of the presidency through the centralized use of actors and institutions that emerged historically outside of the ambit of regular government structures. These involve foreign business allies and special state agencies such as the state oil company Sonangol that respond exclusively to the Angolan president. While this has kept regular state institutions weak, the approach has been successful in terms of fast-tracking public investments that are important for rent distribution to key constituencies while keeping political competition at bay. The case of a resource-rich country such as Angola provides insight into the context-specific ways in which developmental patrimonialism translates into practice and the actors, interests, and institutions driving state-led housing delivery. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adw070> (Restricted access)

Botswana

The dynamics and digitisation of religious testimonies: a case of prophetic ministries in Botswana / Gabriel Faimau. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2017), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 85-95

Abstract: A major element in the religious practice of believers in prophetic Christianity is the sharing of religious testimonies. Focusing on prophetic ministries in Botswana, this paper examines the nature and function of religious testimonies and the dynamics of their digitisation and online circulation. It explores the ways in which religious testimonies mediate or extend the reach of prophetic ministries. Using data collected through fieldwork observation, in-depth interviews and digital ethnography, I argue that the sharing of testimony within Pentecostal Christian circles can be described as a system of institutional performance that aims to direct the spiritual development of believers, reinforce the central place and authority of a prophet and advance the institutional identity of a prophetic ministry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal

abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2017.1333439> (Restricted access)

Botswana

What else can we do? : strategies and negotiations around place and space in the case of undocumented Zimbabwean migrant workers in Botswana / Treasa Galvin. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2017), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 96-107

Abstract: Restrictive immigration laws, enhanced border controls, the criminalisation of migrants, punitive deportation practices and a lack of respect for the right to asylum have become a common feature of the contemporary world. In the face of these increasingly restrictive state practices and intolerant local responses to migrants, rates of human mobility continue to grow and ever larger numbers of people experience daily life through an 'undocumented' status. In the midst of prejudice and intolerance, those labelled 'undocumented' shape their daily lives by living within but not as part of their host societies. Based on fieldwork among Zimbabwean migrant workers in Botswana, this paper examines the differential meanings they attach to borders and boundaries, the strategies they employ to negotiate daily life and the ways in which place and space are interconnected in their lives. The paper argues that undocumented migrants experience their state of existence as a dynamic, ever-changing world and a reality that is focused on negotiating the present, and that this is a normal rather than abnormal response to the context in which they live. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2017.1327820> (Restricted access)

Burundi

How abolishing school fees increased support for the incumbent in Burundi / Manuela Travaglianti. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 462, p. 101-124 : ill

Abstract: This article addresses the question of whether voters reward politicians for the provision of public goods by looking at citizens' responses to the provision of primary education in Burundi. It focuses on the abolition of primary school fees in 2005, using original data on district-level campaign rhetoric as well as access to and quality of public education. Based on these data, this article shows that in Burundi, the incumbent president extensively advertised the implementation of the policy during its campaign in the subsequent election in 2010 and that the voters did, in turn, respond with increased electoral support when access to public schools in their locality improved. It further shows that this process was not driven by ethnic and political affiliations, but rather cut across such identities. The positive impact of abolishing school fees was in fact equally strong in localities where the incumbent was not expected to win. An analysis of Afrobarometer survey data corroborates the mechanism at the individual level, indicating that satisfaction with the government education policy is strongly associated with support for the incumbent president. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adw066> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Africa's unholy migrants : mobility and migrant morality in the age of borders / Samson A. Bezabeh. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 462, p. 1-17

Abstract: This article sheds new light on the migration of Africans to the European Union by looking at how spatial mobility relates to migrant morality, informed by in-depth qualitative interviews with members of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church in Paris. Although issues such as discrimination and exclusion are salient features of contemporary migration, the process of migration across space in the "age of borders" also forces migrants to appraise their shared moral values and ethical standards. Using migrant morality as an entry point, the article demonstrates how borders define migrant lives, irrespective of their legal status. The process of negotiating these borders leads to profound experiences of self-doubt, the testing and alteration of gender relations, and processes of self-evaluation and ethical self-fashioning that serve in both shaping migrant life as well as in producing forms of resistance. The article reveals how migrants are embedded in multi-layered experiences that are simultaneously personal, social, spiritual, and political. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adw046> (Restricted access)

Europe

African cosmopolitanism in the early modern Mediterranean: the diasporic life of Yohannes, the Ethiopian pilgrim who became a Counter-Reformation bishop / Matteo Salvatore. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2017), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 61-83 : krt

Abstract: The article chronicles the diasporic life of the Cyprus-born Ethiopian priest Yoanns (1509-65), who, after traveling far and wide across Europe and to Portuguese India, eventually settled in Rome and served the papacy for over two decades. Rare language skills and a cosmopolitan coming of age enabled his remarkable ecclesiastical career as an agent of the Counter-Reformation. Shortly before an untimely death, Yoanns became the second black bishop and the first black nuncio in the history of the Roman Church, rare appointments that would not be accessible to black Africans again until the 20th century. His unique experience represents a significant addition to the available historiography on blacks in early modern Europe and calls into question some commonly held assumptions in African diaspora studies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S002185371600058X> (Restricted access)

Ghana

Does information sharing promote or detract from bank returns : evidence from Ghana / Baah Aye Kusi ... [et al.]. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 332-343

Abstract: This study examines the effect of information sharing through credit reference bureaus (CRBs) on the profitability of banks in Ghana. We adopt a Prais-Winsten panel regression for 25 banks across four years to examine the empirical relations. We establish that information sharing through CRBs is positively related to bank profitability. This implies that as banks use the services of CRBs (indicating information sharing) they are able to boost their profitability. This is because information sharing can lead to an increase in interest income by reducing incomplete and false information which in turn leads to a reduction in collateral constraints. Further, information sharing reduces information asymmetry by lowering the evaluation (adverse selection) and monitoring costs (moral hazard) associated with the lending proposition. The major implications of our findings are that sharing information across banks is important for the profitability of the banking system as a whole. In this regard, it would be useful to find more efficient and cost-effective ways to provide information sharing services to banks and other non-bank financial institutions. We recommend that the laws that mandate the gathering of credit information be expanded to include credit data from tax agencies, utility agencies and court rulings on financial matters. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12209> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Property, conservation, and enclosure in Karura Forest, Nairobi / Ambreena Manji. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 463, p. 186-205

Abstract: This article tells the story of the urban Karura forest in Nairobi in order to explore access to and control of green spaces in an African city at a time of rapid, haphazard urbanization. Using insights from critical legal geography, it shows that although in strictly legal terms Karura forest remains properly gazetted public land, it continues to exclude citizens in important ways. This is because of a neoliberal conception of security that has promoted the exercise of significant private power over public space. The article examines the powerful ideas that were deployed to achieve the enclosure of the forest. Ideas of ecological guardianship were mobilized in tandem with arguments that the forest must be made "safe and secure". A number of devices (fences, paths, trails, and signposts) played important property functions. This case study provides important insights into the politics of access to green space and to questions of social justice at a time of rapid urban change, not just in Kenya but more widely. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adx006> (Restricted access)

Lesotho

Fresh challenges faced on the ground by the Kingdom of the Sky: a quest for peace, harmony and stability / Tushar Kanti Saha and Rosemary Gray. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 120-139 : tab

Abstract: This article argues that Lesotho's landlocked position, which inhibits trade and results in enclaves of the poor, not only leads to its dependency on South Africa, but also contributes to its instability. It points out that destabilisation remains a problem in spite of Lesotho having served as an excellent model of peaceful transfer of power in a strengthened democratic arena under its 1993 Constitution, as the country had just celebrated 20 years of relative peace. However, despite the 1991 Windhoek Declaration military coups, violence, violation of both human rights and human security continue to contribute to instability in Lesotho, requiring the frequent intervention of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and especially so following the attempted coup in 2014. Lesotho's Coalition government, which is a prime-ministerial form of government, is discussed in some detail in this article. The role of peacekeeping forces is also examined. The article recommends demilitarisation as the only practical, viable and long term solution to the problem of recurring coups in this country. The authors conclude that a sustained campaign against corrupt activities by government, though laudable, has somewhat surprisingly served to weaken the foundation of the Coalition in Lesotho. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1335705> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

The role of peace journalism in the deconstruction of elections and the "national question" in Nigeria / Joseph Olusegun Adebayo. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 140-156

Abstract: Nigeria, a very fragile country, is constantly teetering towards dissolution. For several decades post-independence, the country has been plagued by protracted disputations among the diverse ethnic nationalities, which have been attributed to the inadvertent merger of the Northern and Southern protectorates in 1914 by the British colonialists. Since the merger, there has been intense unrest among the various ethnic groups with tensions for greater resource control and self-determination. The country has also witnessed the intense politicisation of religion in ways that have continued to aggravate the deepening antagonism between Christians and Muslims, further broadening already existing fault lines. The longdrawn-out bickering has led to calls for a renegotiation of the terms of cohabitation among the various ethnic nationalities; and this has given rise to the "national question", a term used to describe the quest to review the dilemmas associated with accommodating multiple-identity communities within the framework of a single, integrated, national political system. This article argues that traditional media reportage of the "national question" in Nigeria has been more divisive than uniting. The article proposes the adoption of a peace journalism approach to reporting the "national question" to ensure that members of the various ethnic nationalities consider and value non-violent responses to conflict. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1333298> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

The survival con: fraud and forgery in the Republic of Biafra, 1967-70 / Samuel Fury Childs Daly. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2017), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 129-144

Abstract: Over the course of the Nigerian Civil War (1967-70), many people in the secessionist Republic of Biafra resorted to forgery, confidence scams, and other forms of fraud to survive the dire conditions created by Nigeria's blockade. Forgery of passes and other documents, fraudulent commercial transactions, and elaborate schemes involving impersonation and racketeering became common in Biafra, intensifying as the Biafran government's ability to enforce the law diminished. Using long-neglected legal records from Biafra's courts and tribunals, this study traces the process by which deception emerged as a practice of survival in wartime Biafra - a process with important implications for the growth of fraud (known as '419' after the relevant section of the Nigerian criminal code) in reintegrated postwar Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000347> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Capital Inflows and economic growth in Nigeria : the role of macroeconomic policies / Philip

Ifeakachukwu Nwosa and Temidayo Oladiran Akinbobola. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 277-290 ; graf., tab

Abstract: This study examined the role of macroeconomic policies (monetary, fiscal and trade policies) in the relationship between capital inflows (proxy by foreign direct investment, foreign aid and international workers' remittances) and economic growth in Nigeria for the period 1970 to 2013. The study employed Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Bound co-integration technique. The study found that macroeconomic policy plays a fundamental role in the relationship between capital inflows and economic growth in Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12205> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

External debt and growth dynamics in Nigeria / Ibrahim Mohammed Adamu and Rajah Rasiah. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 291-303 : graf., tab

Abstract: This paper investigates the dynamic effects of external debt on economic growth in Nigeria from 1970 through 2013. We begin by constructing an external debt sustainability index using principal component analysis to capture the overall effects of external debt indicators on economic growth. The empirical analysis is based on the ARDL bound test. The results show a long-run cointegration relationship between the variables. While external debt exerts an adverse effect of -0.069 per cent on growth in the long run, the external debt sustainability index shows a positive effect of 0.072 per cent and 0.024 per cent on growth in the long and short run. The findings suggest the government should reduce its expenditure and mobilize revenue through domestic sources to invest in projects with a high rate of return to enable debt repayment and stimulate growth. To maintain debt ratios within a manageable threshold so as to avoid being debt trapped, foreign loans should only be contracted on concessional terms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12206> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Nigeria : should the government float or devalue the Naira? / Perekunah Eregha ... [et al.]. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 247-263 : tab

Abstract: The recent rapid fall in oil prices and its impacts on foreign exchange earnings and reserves in Nigeria has resulted in a number of internal and external imbalances putting serious threat to the stability of the economy. This study therefore examines whether devaluation or floating exchange rate regime is an option to consider given the recent challenges in the nation's policy space. A behavioural equilibrium exchange rate approach is used to determine the extent of exchange rate misalignment complemented with a structural vector autoregressive (SVAR) model to examine the impact of currency devaluation on trade balance, domestic output and inflation. The result reveals the existence of an overvalued currency misalignment in recent times; while there is weak evidence to support that devaluation will improve the trade balance. Hence, floating the currency will be an adequate policy option given the current reality. This is expected to boost investors' confidence, creates needed automatic adjustment mechanism and makes the tradable goods sector more competitive, resulting in more favourable external balances.

However, this requires a concerted effort at boosting the nation's supply capacity through implementation of structural reforms in both oil and the non-energy sector to diversify Nigeria's production and export base. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12203> (Restricted access)

Nigeria 2015, *Borders / a film by Jacqueline van Vugt* [Amsterdam] : Cinema Delicatessen, (394316010).

Abstract: This documentary film starts at the Schiphol Airport Detention Centre in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Here we encounter the border between The Netherlands and Nigeria, through Clara, 16 years in the Netherlands. She is expelled, back to her country of origin, Nigeria. From Nigeria the filmmaker follows the route from Nigeria back to the Netherland, a route taken by many migrants. The subsequent borders are the protagonists; Nigeria-Niger-Burkina Faso-Mali-Senegal-Mauritania-Morocco-Spain-France-Belgium-the Netherlands. The borders

change; the people, the light, the colours, the temperature, but the influence of power is always there. The anguish, the scary thrill, will possess you - being there - at the border. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Rwanda

The role of rural subsistence farming cooperatives in contributing to rural household food and social connectivity : the case of Mwendo Sector, Ruhango District in Rwanda / Sylvester Mbanza and Joyce Thamaga-Chitja. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 251-270 : ill., tab
Abstract: Subsistence agricultural cooperatives play an important role in improving household food security among rural households. In Rwanda, as in many African communities, traditional systems encompassing the concept of Ubuntu including ideas related to co-operation, solidarity, mutuality, reciprocity are evident in both the society and subsistence farming ideologies. The majority of the population resides in rural areas; mainly rely on subsistence farming in their smallholdings and participate in subsistence farming cooperatives. The main purpose of this article is to determine the rural subsistence farming cooperative success factors; highlight the benefits of participating in farming cooperatives and find out why some people do not participate in any farming cooperatives. This article focuses on maize, pineapple and peas cooperatives in the Mwendo Sector in Rwanda. A random sampling was used to select cooperatives and questionnaires were administered to 150 cooperative members in the study. Both key informant interviews and focus group discussions were used for data collection. Data was analyzed using cross-tabulation and content analysis. The results revealed that the factors influencing productivity of cooperative and household food security are the availability of agricultural equipment, agricultural inputs, age and level of education of cooperative members, training of cooperative members, cooperative organization government assistance and provision of extension services. The research also shows that cooperative members have an increased agricultural production, income, government assistance, easy market access and agricultural training. Increased agricultural production and income are both important to access dimensions of food security. Agricultural cooperatives also promote culture and unity in the locality through social and religious activities among cooperative members. Findings show that the unwillingness to be part of cooperative mismanagement; punitive measures and fear of seasonal hunger lead to non-participation in agricultural cooperatives. This is significant as it indicates departure from Ubuntu and co-operating principles that often characterize rural communities. Therefore, improving above-stated factors would improve participation in farming cooperatives. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166450> (Restricted access)

South Africa

All drag, all the time : one night in Cape Town with Lola Fine / Lindy Lee Prince. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2017), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 122-136 : ill
Abstract: This photo essay discusses the ways in which a participant in a research project on the performance of gender embodies and becomes a performance character, as well as the different instantiations this takes in different contexts and situations. The photo essay discusses how Lola Fine, a drag performer, becomes the character of Lola Fine, and is solidified as such through the performative nature of getting into drag - applying makeup, putting on a dress and shoes, and so forth - as well as through interactions with different individuals in different contexts. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2017.1318709> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Community acceptability of minimally invasive autopsy (MIA) in children under five years of age in Soweto, South Africa / Nonhlanhla Ngwenya ... [et. al.]. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2017), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 108-121
Abstract: This interdisciplinary study, using qualitative and ethnographic research methods, collected data from 330 men and women in Soweto, South Africa, in order to understand the community acceptability of minimally invasive autopsy (MIA) in children who died under five years of age. The study found that the acceptability of MIAs depended on people's socio-cultural belief

systems regarding death and afterlife; on power and gender dynamics within households; and on structural issues relating to the health care system and mortuary services. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2017.1348237> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Democracy as technopolitical future: delivery and discontent in a government settlement in the South African countryside / Bernard Dubbeld. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2017), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 73-84 : krt

Abstract: This paper is concerned with how democracy is understood and experienced in a KwaZulu-Natal municipal administration and one of the settlements it governs. Considering that democracy has a range of popular meanings, and that in South Africa it has been tied to the promise of a better life, I explore how municipal officials have identified democracy with a technopolitical future in which experts evaluate poor communities and implement infrastructure as a mechanism of improvement. I also show how residents of the settlement have become disenchanted at what they experience as democracy's inability to deal with their basic everyday needs. Their disenchantment is directed not only at state officials, but at democracy as an ideal, and they articulate it most forcefully with a growing antipathy towards democratic rights perceived as intruding into the domestic sphere. In order to understand both the municipal state's approach to democracy and residents' reactions to it, I draw on recent work by Partha Chatterjee and James Ferguson to consider whether concepts of 'political society' and 'the left art of government' are helpful in theorising democratic governance in the South African countryside. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2016.1238771> (Restricted access)

South Africa

E. P. Thompson, social history, and South African historiography 1970-90 / Peter Delius. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2017), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 3-17

Abstract: It is often suggested that the work of E. P. Thomson played a pivotal role in shaping South African historical writing and provided the foundations for a new school of social history. Thompson's writings - often refracted through many other texts - were one influence amongst many. This article, drawing on my own experiences of key moments of individuals and institutions, argues that the decisive and central role that is ascribed to his work does not accord with much more complex and localised realities. The article touches on numerous other influences that shaped the research and writing of succeeding cohorts of historians. It also suggests that while 'The Poverty of Theory' was an influential publication, it did not initiate new forms of research and writing, but rather contributed to debates that were already well underway. In conclusion, the usefulness of the category of social history is disputed, as in the South African context it lends to a lazy lumping together of a very diverse selection of historians and needs to be rethought or replaced. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000670> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Nonconformity in Africa's cultural history / Derek R. Peterson. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2017), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 35-50

Abstract: This article uses E. P. Thompson's last book - *Witness against the Beast* (1993) - as an occasion to claim oddity, peculiarity, and nonconformity as subjects of African history. Africa's historians have been engaged in an earnest effort to locate contemporary cultural life within the *longue durée*, but in fact there was much that was strange and eccentric. Here I focus on the reading habits and interpretive strategies that inspired nonconformity. Nonconformists read the Bible idiosyncratically, snipping bits of text out of the fabric of the book and using these slogans to launch heretical and odd ways of living. Over time, some of them sought to position themselves in narrative structures that could authenticate and legitimate their dissident religious activity. That entailed experimentation with voice, positionality, and addressivity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000657> (Restricted access)

South Africa

On reading about Lola Fine's night on the town / Graeme Reid. - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2017), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 137-141

Abstract: This is a commentary on Lindy-Lee Princes photographic essay about gender and drag featuring Cape Town performance artist Lola Fine. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23323256.2017.1338143> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Questioning "Fees must fall" / Hodes, Rebecca. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 462, p. 140-150 : foto

Abstract: This briefing is based on the author's experiences of teaching and research on five university campuses in South Africa, the Universities of Cape Town, Fort Hare, Rhodes, Walter Sisulu, and the Witwatersrand, between March 2015 and October 2016. Students and staff members at these universities participated in the "Fees must fall" movement in vastly different ways. This briefing describes the diversity within this movement, based on observations at public gatherings, and interviews and discussions with university staff, students, and their families. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adw072> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Re-examining the early years of anti-retroviral treatment in South Africa : a taste for medicine / Jonny Steinberg. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 462, p. 60-79

Abstract: Antiretroviral treatment (ART) has become a ubiquitous feature of South African life. By early 2015, three million people had begun ART in South Africa. In the light of widespread positive responses to the availability of treatment, early ethnographies that stressed suspicion, fear, and resentment need to be revisited. In this article, the author re-examines his own data on an early encounter between the technologies of ART and the population of a rural district in the Eastern Cape province. He also returns to Didier Fassin's ethnography in which he placed ordinary people's responses to AIDS in a history of suspicion and resentment. The article focuses in particular on the support groups that ART users formed and argues that they were the sites of creative responses to ART in which ordinary people, primarily women, bent the new technologies and esoteric languages they encountered to an array of endogenous purposes. The article concludes that ART was incorporated into a politics of hopeful expectation rather than a politics of resentment. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adw026> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The clash of ideologies: notions of multiparty (liberal) democracy versus African systems / Phalandwa Abraham Mulaudzi. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 44-54

Abstract: In South Africa traditional leaders, 'aka' (also known as) chiefs or collaborators, had hoped that the new liberation political environment would retain and safeguard their deeply embedded cultural practices and values, which had existed for centuries, but had been partly violated during the colonial era. However, the new liberation era brought with it notions of liberal democracy - characterised by concepts of meritorious selections, based on democratic elections -, a practice that further marginalised and frustrated hereditary cultural norms and practices, upon which the pillars and identities of each ethnic group or community were based. In discussing the complex and interlocking interests, epochs of colonial and postcolonial experience, the introduction of 'foreign' meritorious notions that dispensed with the craved hereditary positions, the chiefs, traditional leaders and former collaborators appear to have been forced to abandon the liberation project and take up the issue of their survival as custodians of customs and chiefdoms; even against the messaging coming from the new political classes. Inevitably, this has created new tensions in the political governance of urban and rural communities, by elected officials who have either failed or succeeded to coopt traditional leaders. This article argues for a balance between democracy and traditional leadership that can inform modern electoral processes and modernise the cultural practices and eliminate unnecessary conflict and tensions.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1333310> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The management of democratic elections in Africa (MDEA) programme at the university of South Africa: is this the right path towards African solutions? / Vuyisile Msila and Lesibana Matjila. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 76-90
Abstract: There have been a number of initiatives in Africa to rid the continent of political instability, conflict, poverty and disease. Many have argued that aid from the West has helped Africa in many ways - from stopping wars, to food relief and rescuing the African environment. Yet others have slated Western involvement which they contend, frequently leaves Africans dependant rather than capable of solving their own problems. In line with the pan-Africanist and the African Union (AU) ideals, there is now a realisation by Africans that there is a need to find African solutions to African challenges and problems. This review article explores the University of South Africa's (Unisa's) Management of Democratic Elections in Africa (MDEA) programme, by looking at its objectives and the reason why it must be labelled a Programme, its mandate, which is in line with the brief of the AU and pan-Africanist ideals. The article focuses on how Unisa's programme responds to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG); and how it has attempted to facilitate knowledge for peace in Africa, through empowering electoral officials from various African states. The article concludes by looking at the successes and limitations of the Programme over a five-year period, from its inception in 2011. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1340004> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The neo-liberal incentive structure and the absence of the developmental state in post-apartheid South Africa / Shaukat Ansari. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 463, p. 206-232
Abstract: Despite initial promises of a Keynesian-inspired redistribution programme by the African National Congress, macroeconomic policy making in South Africa has been shaped largely by market orthodoxy ever since the 1996 Growth, Employment, and Redistribution programme was unveiled by the finance ministry. The article draws on econometric analysis combined with interviews, and a rich body of literature that focuses on the economic incentives underwriting state industrial policies, in order to highlight the causal mechanisms responsible for the persistence of neo-liberal orthodoxy in South Africa over a 20-year period. It argues that the failure of the developmental state to materialize during the post-apartheid era can be attributed to a convergence of interests between the national treasury, the business sector, and global financial actors. More specifically, it shows that capital account liberalization reduced the exchange rate risk for international investors by strengthening the rand, thereby generating a decline in South Africa's 10-year bond yield and facilitating the treasury's access to international finance at reduced interest rates. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adw074> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Do Basel III higher common equity capital requirements matter for bank risk-taking behaviour? : lessons from South Africa / Kolade Sunday Adesina and John Muteba Mwamba. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 319-331 : tab
Abstract: This paper examines the role of common equity capital in determining the risk-taking behaviour of banks in South Africa. Using system GMM, the results show that higher common equity capital is associated with lower bank risk. Additionally, the results show that there is a negative and significant relationship between business cycles and bank risk, while the relationship between bank market power and risk is positive and significant. The findings remain robust after using alternative measures of bank risk. On the whole, this study recommends that an increase in common equity capital should be coupled with control of bank market power to achieve the goal of curtailing excessive risk appetite of banks. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12208> (Restricted access)

South Africa

'Ubuntu' as an axiological framework for human rights education / Queeneth Nokulunga Mkabela. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 283-291

Abstract: Increasing awareness has been drawn, in recent years, to the flaws of culturally irrelevant human rights education. Several factors, including a general lack of a culturally appropriate approach, a lack of integration of indigenous values, and the failure to provide human rights education that is responsive to community perspectives, have created a gap between the conceptualisation and practice of human rights by indigenous communities. So widespread is this feeling that parents are beginning to abdicate their roles of instilling values to their children and are blaming the system of education for introducing human rights education in schools which encourages unacceptable behaviour in communities. This article is concerned with a critical discussion and analysis of the key tenets of ubuntu and attempts to show how these can be utilised as an axiological framework for human rights education in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166448> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Contribution of indigenous knowledge practices to household food security : a case study of rural households in KwaZulu-Natal / Sthembile Ndwandwe and Maxwell Mudhara. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 271-282 : tab

Abstract: The use of indigenous knowledge is a viable livelihood strategy for poor rural households. A binomial logistic regression model was used to demonstrate the effect of Indigenous knowledge practices (IKPs) on food security. Food availability at household level was used as a measure of food security using as a proxy the maize produced in 100 randomly selected households from five villages in KwaZulu-Natal. The IKPs were identified in pest management, fertility management, weeding, land preparation, seed and post-harvest storage. Households were able to secure food for an average of three to six months, and the significant effect of IKPs on food security was observed. Indigenous Knowledge feeds households in rural areas and focusing policy efforts on finding ways of enhancing and encouraging a perspective shift to that of approaching IKPs as a local source of resilience when it comes to food availability and access, could bring about one of the options for creating food-secure households in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166449> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Indigenous knowledge systems and agricultural rural development in South Africa : past and present perspectives / N. N. Buthelezi and J. C. Hughes. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 231-250 : graf., tab

Abstract: Indigenous knowledge (IK) has formed the backbone of rural livelihoods for centuries. It preserved biodiversity and ensured long-term sustainability of natural resources. In South Africa and elsewhere, its survival was threatened by the arrival of Europeans and colonialism. The status and role of IK in South Africa with special emphasis on agricultural rural development are discussed. The article shows how colonialism and, more recently, apartheid impacted the IK of South African rural communities. The essential aspects critical to understanding IK for agricultural rural development, particularly in research, are considered. Lastly, the emergence of IK within the research and political domains in South Africa is explored. Although the South African government has made substantial progress towards promoting and protecting IK for the betterment of rural communities, there are still gaps and challenges. Politically these include the need for further legislation on intellectual property and general implementation of existing IK systems policies. In research, although many studies have been carried out on culture and ethnomedicine, other IK categories, notably soil and agriculture, have received insufficient attention. If maximisation of the contribution of IK is to be realised these need to be addressed as they are central to agricultural innovation and agricultural development. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166451> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) framework for African traditional governance / Alfred Coleman. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 177-187 : ill., tab

Abstract: A high percentage of the South African population depends on the governance of traditional leaders for social, economic and development projects. However, the duties of traditional leaders towards their people, and the government in power, are always marred by fundamental problems such as the issue of record keeping, management, as well as packaging and dissemination of indigenous information. This article investigated the roles and functions of traditional leaders, and how ICT is applied in the North West Province of South Africa. A case study approach was used. Nine participants were drawn from an entire population of traditional leaders who are chiefs, tribal councillors and headmen. Data was collected using semi-structured, open-ended interview questions, to inquire about their roles and functions as traditional leaders, types of ICT tools available to them as traditional leaders, and how these ICT tools are used to support their work processes. The findings revealed that traditional leaders perform functions which include protection of the rural local communities' customs, cultural values, laws, and provision of leadership to the people. It was further noted that there were computers in most traditional or tribal offices but were being used to write official letters and read emails. The routine work activities of the traditional leaders, such as the issue of record keeping, management of cases, accessibility of information from municipal offices, as well as the appropriate coding, packaging and dissemination of indigenous knowledge, were not executed by the use of ICT, but by paper base. These findings led to the proposal of an ICT Framework for African traditional governance which could assist traditional leaders to automate their work processes, and share information with municipal managers in district offices, to facilitate effective governance. In addition, the ICT framework is to provide a repository where all indigenous knowledge, rules and procedures are stored for future generations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166455> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Perceptions of cremation as an alternative burial system among the Zulu people living in KwaZulu-Natal / Nompumelelo Zondi and Maria Zwane. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 300-310

Abstract: Africa is going through a tremendous and rapid change in every respect of human life; some of these changes being more circumstantial than otherwise. People are becoming increasingly detached from the corpus of their tribal traditional beliefs and practices. One of the changes pertains to cremation, an act of disposing of a deceased person's body by burning its remains. Zulu people, a major population group in the province of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa and a progeny of King Shaka Zulu are known to unwaveringly hold onto their cultural beliefs especially those that touch on the 'idlozi', living dead. HIV and AIDS pandemic in particular, have resulted in several deaths in the province calling for unconventional ways of disposing of dead bodies. A current debate on cremation as an alternative burial system at a time when municipal burial sites are increasingly becoming a scarcity thus becomes valid and critical. Municipalities are encouraging people to seriously consider cremation as an option to burial systems (Madlala, 2010: 1). In light of the circumstances highlighted above, we recently undertook a study whose aim was to explore the societal views on cremation amongst people of African descent in general and with special reference to the Zulu people living in KwaZulu-Natal and who was represented by Durban's largely populated areas (Zwane, 2011). This study was conducted in two areas; a semi-urban area represented by uMlazi and a rural area exemplified by Zwelibomvu. The researchers believed that this study was necessary as it would contribute in influencing society to review cremation for future decisions without feelings of coercion. Even though Umlazi residents are the most directly affected by burial land shortage, we thought including a rural area would also enhance the study so as to arrive at a balanced conclusion. This article, therefore reports on the findings of the study with reference to cremation as an alternative burial system amongst Zulu people. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166446> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Perceptions of traditional healers on the treatment of diarrhoea in Vhembe District Municipality of Limpopo Province, South Africa / Tshivhangwaho Austin Netshivhulana ... [et al.]. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 292-299 : graf., tab

Abstract: Diarrhoea illness has long been recognised as the cause of death of millions of people worldwide especially in developing countries (Nkwi, 1994). The disease is treated using western as well as traditional remedies. The knowledge of traditional healers and their practices can play an important role in building capacity to promote the appropriate home management of diarrhoea (Anokbonggo et al., 1990). Traditional healers around the world have different beliefs and understanding of diarrhoeal disease and its treatment. The aim of the project was to investigate the perception and concept of traditional healers on the treatment of diarrhoea in Vhembe district. Twenty traditional healers from two municipalities (Mutale and Thulamela) around Vhembe district were interviewed. Data was collected through interviews using questionnaires. Interviews were conducted with individuals in their own languages and later translated into English. According to Vhembe traditional healers, diarrhoea is described as a disease which can lead to death as a result of excessive loss of water in a patient's body through vomiting and frequent visits to a toilet. Symptoms of diarrhoea include vomiting, loss of weight, and change in appearance of skin, face and eyes. Traditional healers of Vhembe district have a better understanding of diarrhoeal diseases. They mention different categories of diarrhoeal diseases. There is a lack of information when it comes to the description of diarrhoeal illness's on infants and children. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166447> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The ethics of anonymity and confidentiality : reading from the University of South Africa Policy on Research Ethics / Luyanda Dube, Maned Mhlongo, and Patrick Ngulube. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 201-214 : tab

Abstract: Orthodox research is guided by renowned ethical principles which are rooted in the philosophy of positivism. The positivist paradigm assumes that the researched are vulnerable and need to be protected from harm by disabling their identity. Adherence to these orthodox ethical norms is regarded as the litmus test of a virtuous research practice. Any deviance from these ethical norms is viewed as a serious violation of the research ethical code. However, whilst the significance of these ethical principles is renowned, there is a differing agenda driven by ethicists and some researchers that seek to question their ethicalness and universal appropriateness. This is based on the conviction that these principles are not attuned to other unique systems such as indigeneity. This article looks specifically at the ethicalness of the principles of anonymity and confidentiality as embodied in the Unisa Policy on Research Ethics (2007). This was a qualitative study informed by an interpretive philosophical paradigm that used document analysis as a method for assessing the ethicalness of anonymity and confidentiality as espoused in the University of South Africa (Unisa) Unisa Research Policy. This article concludes that although there is a discernible good intent from the institution detected from the Unisa Policy on Research Ethics (2007) stipulations, there is a lack of clarity or distinct direction towards the ethicalness of ethical codes. It recommends that Unisa needs to relook its' research ethical principles and align them with socio-political realities of the African indigenous milieu. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166453> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The marketing of isiZulu within the realm of multilingualism / Rama Pillay and P. J. Zungu. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 311-324 : tab

Abstract: Although isiZulu has been accorded its rightful place by the constitution of the country, its elevation has been fraught with difficulties. One of the main forces that have stifled the promotion of isiZulu have been market forces. A language can be marketed if it has the potential to meet people's material needs. An important purpose of this article is to determine whether or not Zulu speakers are in favour of the greater use of isiZulu in society. The input of Zulu speakers is important in determining whether isiZulu is a viable linguistic product that could be marketed in

a multilingual society. An empirical investigation which produced descriptive statistical data was undertaken. Data was collected by means of questionnaires from a random sample of Zulu speakers in selected private and public sector institutions. The findings indicate that isiZulu has the potential to be marketed in a multilingual society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166445> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The role of social trust in social media and indigenous knowledge sharing / Peter L. Mkhize. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 188-200 : tab

Abstract: In the Information Age, knowledge is so important that it can be likened to a form of currency; hence most organisations now invest in technology-based knowledge-sharing platforms. Rather different knowledge-sharing platforms, such as imbizo and stokvels, exist in indigenous communities in South Africa, and support community development. The purpose of this article is to improve knowledge sharing using social media, by learning from indigenous knowledge sharing - thereby building social capital. Grounded theory analysis was used to extract contextual themes from interview transcripts collected from public sector employees who are involved in open source migration. The results reveal that social trust derived from competence, benevolence and integrity, emerges within communities of practice (CoP) in the same way as it does in indigenous knowledge sharing. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166454> (Restricted access)

Southern Africa

The spinning Jenny and the sorting table: E. P. Thompson and workers in industrializing Europe and Southern Africa / John Higginson. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2017), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 19-33 : ill

Abstract: The most compelling aspect of E. P. Thompson's work for labour historians of Southern Africa is his contention that class is a fluent group relationship or 'happening' - something workers do, in addition to what employers and the state impose upon them. However, by the 1970s, Thompson recognized that his earlier claim also had to resonate with other key assumptions about working class aspirations; especially the need of a shared group consciousness to be more meaningful for individuals than the laws of the state. The principal weakness of Thompson's for African historians, however, is the absence of a more explicit discussion about the demise of the English peasantry in his work. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000591> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Remittances and financial development : evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa / Kevin Williams. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 357-367 : tab

Abstract: This paper uses 5-year non-overlapping panel data for the period 1970-2013 to study the effect that remittances have on financial development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The paper further examines whether and how democratic institutions mediate the effect that remittances have on financial development. The panel estimates yield that remittances are significantly positively associated with financial development. The baseline estimates indicate that a 10 percent increase in remittances increases domestic private credit by 0.43 percent and the cumulative effect is around 1.84 percent. Democratic institutions do not significantly mediate the effect that remittances have on financial development in SSA. These results inform debates over remittances' role as an important source of development finance in SSA and suggest that policymakers can exploit the advantages of remittances by pursuing measures to ease the flows of remittances to the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12202> (Restricted access)

Swaziland

On amorphous terms, terrorism and a feeble judiciary: analysing the dissenting judgment in 'Maseko v Prime Minister of Swaziland and Others' (2016) / Angelo Dube and Sibusiso Nhlabatsi. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies*: (2017), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 157-175
Abstract: On 16 September 2016, the Swaziland High Court delivered judgment in the matter

between *Maseko and Others v Prime Minister of Swaziland and Others* [2016] SZHC 180, in which it declared certain provisions of the Suppression of Terrorism Act (2008); and the Sedition and Subversive Activities Act (1938) as unconstitutional. The Declaration followed a constitutional challenge, based on the applicants' freedom of expression, assembly and association. The judgment was unprecedented in the Swaziland context, given that of the four applicants, three were political activists and one was a Human Rights lawyer. All four have been in frequent collision with the government over their political opinions. Two judges ruled in favour of the applicants, whilst the third one ruled against them. The judgment was a sharp departure from past decisions, where the courts often ruled in favour of the state, leaving many litigants without a remedy. The ruling marked the first time a Swazi court had declared the Swaziland Constitution a living document. However commendable the main judgment, the dissenting opinion raises several constitutional questions that need to be addressed. This article therefore, critically analyses the dissenting opinion of Justice Hlophe, and seeks to demonstrate that his approach is antithetical to constitutionalism, and is irreconcilable with accepted notions of Bill of Rights litigation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2017.1337865> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Fiscal incidence in Tanzania / Stephen D. Younger, Flora Myamba, and Kenneth Mdadila. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 264-276 : graf., tab
Abstract: We use methods developed by the Commitment to Equity and data from the 2011/12 Household Budget Survey to assess the effects of government taxation, social spending and indirect subsidies on poverty and inequality in Tanzania. We also simulate several policy reforms to assess their distributional consequences. We find that Tanzania redistributes more than expected given its relatively low income and inequality, largely because both direct and indirect taxes are more progressive than in other countries. Tanzania's nascent conditional cash transfer program has an excellent targeting mechanism. If the program were expanded to a size that is typical for lower-middle income countries, it could reduce poverty significantly. On the other hand, electricity subsidies are regressive despite attempts to make them more pro-poor with a lifeline tariff. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12204> (Restricted access)

Tunisia

Technical change and total factor productivity growth in the Tunisian manufacturing industry : a Malmquist index approach / Maha Kalai and Kamel Helali. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 344-356 : graf., tab
Abstract: The main objective of this study is to measure technical change and total factor productivity in the Tunisian manufacturing sector using the Malmquist index approach. Applying non-parametric frontiers techniques, we found that total factor productivity is decomposed on the basis of the technical efficiency variation and technological change for six manufacturing sectors. The results indicate that most sectors had very poor performance in terms of technological progress rate. In addition, any efficiency gain was proved to be, in large part, due to the improvement of technical rather than scale efficiency. Moreover, the total factor productivity improvement achieved, at an average rate of 1.93 per cent per year for the whole of the sample, is mainly due to the agricultural, food and chemical industries. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12210> (Restricted access)

Uganda

All the Kabaka's wives: marital claims in Buganda's 1953-5 Kabaka Crisis / Carol Summers. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2017), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 107-127
Abstract: When Britain withdrew recognition from Kabaka Mutesa II in 1953, considering him disloyal for failure to advocate for the new governor's progressive initiatives, Buganda's response was distinctive and successful: mourning. Ganda wept publicly, and portrayed themselves as wives forcibly divorced from their king/husband. With the removal of Mutesa, they argued, Britain even violated its own alliance, or marriage, with Buganda. Metaphors of marriage and

declarations of loyal wives proved successful in destabilizing imperial efforts to reshape power in Buganda to fit into a unified Uganda. Drawing on specific associations of love and politics associated with Ganda marriage, Ganda fought, successfully, to achieve Mutesa II's return and to ensure Buganda's distinctive political identity. In the process, though, they declared and institutionalized an identity as subjects of the Kabaka, abandoning ideas of citizenship through Bataka (clans) voiced by earlier activists and enacting troublesome precedents for proponents of Ugandan nationalism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000645> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Dreams and political imagination in colonial Buganda / Jonathon L. Earle. - In: *The Journal of African History*: (2017), vol. 58, no. 1, p. 85-105 : ill

Abstract: This article explores the intellectual history of dreaming practices in the eastern African kingdom of Buganda. Whereas Muslim dissenters used their dreams to challenge colonial authority following the kingdom's late nineteenth-century religious wars, political historians such as Apolo Kagawa removed the political practice of dreaming from Buganda's official histories to deplete the visionary archives from which dissenters continued to draw. Kagawa's strategy, though, could only be pressed so far. Recently unearthed vernacular sources show that Christian activists, such as Erienza Bwete and Eridadi Mulira, continued to marshal their dreams and literacy to imagine competing visions of Buganda's colonial monarchy. Earlier scholars had argued that modernity and literacy would displace the political function of dreams. This article, by contrast, proposes that sleeping visions took on new, more complicated meanings throughout the twentieth century. Literacy offered new technologies to expound upon the political implications of dreams and a vast repository of symbols to enrich interpretative performances. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021853716000694> (Restricted access)

Uganda

The politics of governing oil in Uganda : going against the grain? / Sam Hickey and Angelo Izama. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 463, p. 163-185

Abstract: The capacity and commitment of Uganda to govern its oil in developmental ways has generally been discussed through a new institutionalist prism that focuses on the dangers of the "resource curse". This article argues that the developmental potential of oil in Uganda can be better understood through a political settlements framework that goes beyond a focus on institutional form to examine how deeper forms of power and politics shape oil governance. Drawing on in-depth primary research, the authors focus in particular on the extent to which the interplay of interests and ideas within Uganda's ruling coalition has enabled the government to protect its national interest during negotiations with international oil companies. However, the dynamics of Uganda's political settlement raise serious doubts as to whether the impressive levels of elite commitment and bureaucratic capacity displayed to date will withstand the intensifying pressures that will accompany the eventual commencement of oil flows. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adw048> (Restricted access)

Uganda

HIV/AIDS sero-prevalence and socio-economic status : evidence from Uganda / Ibrahim Kasirye. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 3, p. 304-318 ; tab

Abstract: Although Uganda reported large reductions in HIV/AIDS prevalence during the 1990s, recent evidence suggests that the country's rate of new HIV infections is on the rise. Motivated by Uganda's reversal of fortunes regarding HIV/AIDS control, this study explores the factors that are correlated with sexual behaviour and the risk of HIV infection using a unique dataset of 19,534 individuals from the 2011 Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey. This survey tested individuals 15-49 years of age for sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. We estimate probit models for the correlates of risky sexual behaviours that can lead to HIV infection, such as having concurrent sexual partners. In addition, we estimate models for correlates of the risk of testing HIV positive. We find that higher education attainment and access to health facilities are important for adopting

safe sexual behaviour, as well as reducing the risk of testing HIV positive. Among HIV infected couples, we find that women have a higher rate of discordance, which is at odds with the low rates of self-reported extra-marital sexual behaviour. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12207> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Politicization and resistance in the Zimbabwean national army / Maringira, Godfrey. - In: *African Affairs*: (2017), vol. 116, no. 462, p. 18-38

Abstract: While the dominant discourse in Zimbabwe on and about soldiers is that they are perpetrators of political violence, this does not always reflect the lived experiences of soldiers who joined the army in post-independence Zimbabwe. Based on army deserters' narratives emerging from 44 life history interviews and two focus groups, this article argues that not all soldiers have been supportive of President Robert Mugabe and ZANU-PF. Rather, ZANU-PF had to work quite hard to ensure the political loyalty of its soldiers, who often resisted and challenged ZANU-PF political coercion. The barracks constituted a site in which "military professionalism" and "politics" were at loggerheads. The article analyses the ways in which these army deserters were spied on, punished, demoted, and detained: practices which they all contend were politicized by partisan commanders in the barracks. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adw055> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

Ethical considerations surrounding the application of 'runyoka/lunyoka' (fidelity charm) in Zimbabwe / Peterson Dewah and Stephen Mutula. - In: *Indilinga*: (2014), vol. 13, no. 2, p. 215-230

Abstract: Cases of infidelity and cheating among married couples have characterised African traditional marriages. Consequently, indigenous intervention methods have been used to address issues related to immorality. One method that has been used in Zimbabwe to deal with men who prey upon other men's wives by seducing them is runyoka/lunyoka. Runyoka is an indigenous way of 'fencing' or 'locking' a spouse, usually wives, to prevent them from committing adultery. This is done without the knowledge of the victim. The article is based on a study that sought to explore ethical issues related to the use of runyoka/lunyoka. Using literature review and interviews the study identified more than 16 types of runyoka that are common among the Zimbabwean communities. Data were gathered from the internet and eight interviews held with some married women in urban Gweru. The major findings were that women detested the invasion of their privacy through constant surveillance by their husbands. Runyoka victims suffer swelling or continuous growth of private parts, in some cases male culprits experience perpetual erection or shrinking of manhood while females endure vagina disappearance. In other situations victims die a slow and painful death. There is also a breakdown of marriage among other social dislocations. The study concluded that spouses did not trust each other. However, the study recommends that married couples should give each other space for their privacy and in this way it builds trust. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC166452> (Restricted access)