

Africa

A declining or stable image? : an assessment of the United States' soft power in Africa / Oluwaseun Tella. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 151-166 : tab

Abstract: While the concept of soft power was coined by US scholar Joseph Nye in the early 1990s, the scholarly analysis of the US soft power in Africa remains scarce. This article seeks to engage with the question of soft power arising from US policies, political values and cultural exports in Africa. It employs both primary and secondary data, and focuses on the soft power impact of AGOA and PEPFAR on African perspectives on the US, as well as the impact of US popular culture, brands and educational exchange. The article found that, despite surveys pointing to increasing anti-US sentiments globally in the 21st century, Washington still wields significant soft power in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1190297> (Restricted access)

Africa

Africa and the Paris climate change agreement / Simon Chin-Yee. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 359-368

Abstract: On 12 December 2015, the 195 member states party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) formally adopted the Paris Agreement. This agreement, replaces the failed Copenhagen Accord. The Copenhagen Accord showed deep splits amongst African countries. South Africa was part of the coalition that drafted the final text behind closed doors (with Brazil, India, China, and the USA) and Ethiopia publicly supportive of the Accord, while many other African countries agreed that it produced a disastrous outcome for the continent. This briefing considers African influence at the twenty-first conference of the parties to the UNFCCC (COP21) and asks whether the final deal is a good one from an African perspective. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/459/359.short> (Restricted access)

Africa

China's media and soft power in Africa : promotion and perceptions / edited by Xiaoling Zhang, Herman Wasserman, and Winston Mano - New York, NY : Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.

Abstract: This collective volume considers the concept of soft power and its relevance for Chinese-African relations and communications. It addresses questions such as: Why are Chinese media in Africa? How much soft power does China have in Africa? How is China's engagement represented in African countries' media? The contributions are based on papers presented at a conference titled, "China's soft power in Africa: emerging media and cultural relations between China and Africa", held in the University of Nottingham's Ningbo Campus in China (UNNC) in September 2014. After an introductory chapter, the contributions are organized in three sections: I. Theoretical, historical, and global; II. China's promotion, and III. Perceptions in Africa. A concluding chapter forms the last part of the book. Titles of the chapters: A world of shared influence (Xiaoling Zhang); Reflections of a soft power agnostic (Gary D. Rawnsley); The scramble for Asian soft power in Africa (Daya Kishan Thussu); Evolving media interactions between China and Africa (Ran Jijun); How much "soft power" does China have in Africa? (Helge Rønning); Why are Chinese media in Africa? evidence from three decades of Xinhua's news coverage of Africa (Dani Madrid-Morales); Constructive journalism: a new journalistic paradigm of Chinese media in Africa (Zhang Yanqiu and Simon Matingwina); Chinese perception of soft power: the role of the media in shaping Chinese views and discourses of foreign aid to Africa (May Tan-Mullins); Journalists and public perceptions of the politics of China's soft power in Kenya under the "look East" foreign policy (Jacinta Mwendu Maweu); Building blocks and themes in Chinese soft power towards Africa (Bob Wekesa); Positive portrayal of Sino-African relations in the Ethiopian press (Terje Skjerdal and Fufa Gusu); Engaging with China's soft power in Zimbabwe: Harare citizens' perception of China-Zimbabwe relations (Winston Mano); China's soft

power in Sudan: increasing activity but how effective? (Daniel Johanson); Chinese soft power in Africa: findings, perspectives, and more questions (Herman Wasserman). [ASC leiden abstract]

Africa

Exploring the role and place of the Permanent Representative Committee within the African Union / Jacob Lisakafu. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 225-241 : tab

Abstract: It can be confidently stated that, since its constitutive act came into effect in July, 2001, the African Union (AU) has enjoyed increasing attention at the administrative level from a number of scholars. Most of these scholars focus, however, on the evolution of the AU in general or on the Peace and Security Council and its components and how it links with regional organisations and the United Nations. This article adds to the existing literature by looking closely at the role and place of the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) in the decision-making framework of the AU. It also critically analyses the potential of the PRC and the challenges facing it as one of the most important decision-making committees of the AU. Lastly, it examines the evolution of the PRC and its functions. Finally, among other things, the article questions the lack of transparency practised by the PRC and proposes new approaches. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1208771> (Restricted access)

Africa

Neuere deutschsprachige Afrikaromane als Thema afrikanischer Germanistik / Karl Esselborn. - In: *Mont Cameroun*: (2016), no. 12, p. 99-115

Abstract: Afrikanische Germanistik versteht sich als eine Interkulturelle Literaturwissenschaft, die eine fremde Sprache, Kultur und Literatur mit der Eigenen in Vergleich setzt und dabei vor allem bestehende historische und aktuelle Beziehungen, Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede ins Auge fasst. Diese werden besonders in der deutschen Afrikaliteratur greifbar, in ihren (post)kolonialen Traditionen bzw. in der gegenwärtigen breiten Unterhaltungsliteratur zum exotischen Sehnsuchtsland 'Afrika', die deshalb einen idealen Ansatzpunkt zur Untersuchung der wechselseitigen Wahrnehmung in klischeehaften Bildern, Phantasien und Wünschen bieten. Ein orientierender Überblick (für eher didaktische Zwecke) über die ganz unterschiedlichen Bereiche der deutschsprachigen Afrikaliteratur, von der Informations- und Reiseliteratur, der Kolonialgeschichte, den unterhaltsamen Frauen- und Liebesromanen bis zu einem postmodernen Umgang mit Afrikathemen in freieren literarischen Formen, soll dabei helfen. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

Africa

Practicing Sufism : Sufi politics and performance in Africa / edited by Abdelmajid Hannoum - Abingdon [etc.] : Routledge, 2016.

Abstract: What is often called popular Islam in Africa is mostly Sufism, with its variety of cultural forms. Some historians argue that the history of Islam in Africa is mostly a history of Sufism, and that Sufism in Africa differs in practices as well as in doctrines from Sufism elsewhere. This collective volume is more about African Sufism than about Sufism in Africa, and concentrates on two main aspects: politics and performance. The aspect of politics highlights paradigms of sanctity on the basis of historical and textual analysis. The aspect of performance rather takes an ethnographic approach, focusing on interactions between performance and audience, and discussing Sufi performances in terms of transformation of the self. Contributions: Semiotics of sufism; or how to become a saint (Abdelmajid Hannoum); The path of sainthood: structure and danger (Abdallah Hammoudi); Sufi eschatology and hagiography as responses to colonial repression (Cheikh A. Babou); Gender and agency in the history of a West African Sufi community: the followers of Yacouba Sylla (Sean Hanretta); Historical perspectives on the domed shrine in the Nilotic Sudan (Neil McHugh); Genealogies of "orthodox" Islam: the Moroccan 'gnawa' religious brotherhood, "blackness" and the figure of Bilal ibn Rabah (Amanda E. Rogers); The promise of sonic translation: performing the festive sacred in Morocco (Deborah A. Kapchan); The visual performative of Senegalese Sufism (Allen F. Roberts and Mary Nooter Roberts); A Darfur-Doha encounter and a Sufi mystic's whirling for peace (Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf); Rethinking the distinction between popular and reform sufism in Egypt: an

examination of the 'mawlid' of Muhammad Mitwalli Sha'rawi (Jacqueline Brinton). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Regards scientifiques sur l'Afrique depuis les Indépendances / sous la dir. de Marina Lafay, Françoise Le Guennec-Copens, Elisabeth Coulibaly - Paris : Karthala [etc.], 2016.

Abstract: Cet ouvrage est issu du colloque international 'Quels regards scientifiques sur l'Afrique depuis les Indépendances', organisé les 17 et 18 novembre 2011 à Paris (France). Le livre aborde des thématiques aussi diverses que la méthodologie de la recherche de terrain, les littératures et les langues, les techniques et savoirs locaux et leur transmission, les structures anciennes et la transformation des modes d'organisation sociale, les sociétés préhistoriques et protohistoriques, l'aide internationale et le développement, le foncier et les ressources naturelles. Contributions: Être et avoir un assistant de recherche. Réflexion méthodologique sur le positionnement social de l'assistant (Sascha Kessler); Réécrire l'hégémonie dans l'histoire. Historiographie, domination et résistance au Soudan colonial et postcolonial (Elena Vezzadini); Déglobaliser l'analyse anthropologique des mobilités africaines postcoloniales (Ange Bergson Lendja Ngnemzué); Un exemple d'Internet au service de la science : l'essor et le fonctionnement du réseau Méga-Tchad (Catherine Baroin); Histoire d'une approche ethnolinguistique, pragmatique et énonciative de la littérature orale (Sandra Bornand); Approches ethnolinguistiques des rapports entre hommes et femmes. Un objet en filigrane dans les recherches sur la parole en Afrique (Alice Degorce); État des recherches sur les langues et les littératures africaines cinquante ans après les indépendances (Musanzi Ngalasso-Mwatha); Quand une innovation relance la tradition. Tressage des vanneries dans les oasis sahariennes (Tatiana Benfoughal); Transmission des savoirs au Koutammakou (Togo) (Myriam Dominique Sewane); Recherches et science sociales sur les pastoralismes africains (1950-2000) (Jean Boutrais); Les religions au Mali, cent vingt ans de regard ethnographique (Tal Tamari); Les communautés de base face à la modernisation démocratique : un enjeu décisif des stratégies politiques et sociales postcoloniales. La chaîne des "animations participatives" en Afrique, comme objet de recherche (Roland Colin); Gestion de bois dans le cadre d'une production sidérurgique intensive : le district de Fiko (Pays dogon, Mali); "Toloy", "Tellem", "Dogon" : une réévaluation de l'histoire du peuplement en pays dogon (Mali). Regards scientifiques, mais à quel prix? (Alain Marliac); L'Afrique noire a-t-elle besoin du développement (de l'anthropologie) ou au contraire d'une anthropologie (du développement)? (Jean Copans); L'école en Afrique : principales thématiques de recherche depuis 40 ans (Nathalie Bonini et Marie-France Lange); Cinquante ans de réformes foncières en Afrique : échecs et défis (Moustapha Diop); Les politiques de formalisation des droits coutumiers en Afrique rurale subsaharienne et les recherches de terrain en sciences sociales. Une mise en perspective historique (Jean-Pierre Chaveau). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Terrorism, Agenda 2063 and the challenges of development in Africa / Ufiem Maurice Ogbonnaya. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 185-199 : graf

Abstract: The nobility of the objectives and aspiration of the African Union's Agenda 2063 towards the developmental needs of the African people are laudable, as are the attempts being made to ensure collective action, despite the 'shield of sovereignty behind which too many corrupt leaders have hidden'. However, these noble objectives and aspirations may be undermined and threatened by the upsurge in militant Islamism and the spread of terrorism within and outside Africa, a fact not being addressed by Agenda 2063. Yet while Agenda 2063 does not seek to address the challenges posed by terrorist networks within the continent, which are threatening human security as well as the sovereignty, territoriality, legitimacy and stability of political regimes, these issues are at the core of the agenda. This article argues for Agenda 2063 to step up its efforts to combat both the roots of terrorism and the threat to development that terrorism itself poses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1208114> (Restricted access)

Africa

Development, politics and the feasibility of hosting the olympic games in Africa / Pieter Labuschagne. - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 24-39

Abstract: The Olympic Games are a mega-sport event of unparalleled prestige and status on a global scale. The host city is not only rewarded with fame, but since the commercialisation of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, also with the substantial financial benefits, which accrue from staging the Games. The Olympic Games in the modern era have become highly commercialised and generate substantial sums of money. Apart from Africa, all the continents of the world have already had the opportunity to host the Olympic Games. However, the host cities were without exception situated in developed countries that could absorb the substantial costs that staging the Olympic Games entail. This article investigates the feasibility and desirability of hosting the Games in an African city from a developmental perspective and attempts to answer the following question: 'Is the staging justifiable in light of the continent's developmental problem? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/polit/polit_v34_n2_a3.pdf
(Restricted access)

Africa

Régionalisation, gouvernance et développement local en Afrique : expériences comparées / sous la dir. de Mustapha Machrafi - Rabat : Institut des Études Africaines, Université Mohammed V-Souissi, 2014.

Abstract: Ce livre collectif retrace des interactions entre la notion du développement local, de la gouvernance et la régionalisation. Les contributions soulignent également la diversité des chemins suivis par les États africains dans leur réformes administratives, économiques et juridiques. Introduction générale (Mustapha Machrafi); Review on implementation of decentralization by devolution in Sub-saharan countries as compared to Tanzania: its level and successes (R.W. Kisusu, A.L. Mwambambale and D.M. Bahati); Promoting fiscal planning in the local government administration for sustainable development in Nigeria (A. Salihi Abdelwaheed & Samihah Khalil); Défis de la décentralisation au Sénégal : la décentralisation piégée par l'élite bureaucratique ou quand le local sert de prétexte (Yakham Diop); La réforme de la décentralisation au Malawi: exemple pratique du secteur de la santé (Agnes Wiedemann); Régionalisation et développement local au Maroc (Sonia Boushaba et Taoufik Daghri); Le contrôle des concentrations en Tunisie : analyse empirique des avis du conseil de la concurrence (Fekih-Soussi Bouthaina & Chouayet Lamia); Collectivité territoriale et réduction de la pauvreté en milieu rural au Cameroun : le cas de la commune de Monatélé 1964-2010 (Célestin Christian Tsala Tsala); La violation des droits culturels comme obstacle à la bonne gouvernance et au développement : le cas de la Mauritanie (Abdoulaye Sow); Une gouvernance locale agitée: le comité de gestion du quartier (CGQ) d'Adjamé Mairie II entre reconnaissance et contestations (Diabaté Alassane); Gouvernance locale, gouvernance territoriale et développement en Mauritanie : étude de cas (Racine Oumar N'Diaye); Le développement rural en Algérie à l'heure du Renouveau (Chaïb Baghdad). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Chad

Parler de Rose : prisonnière de Hissène Habré / Isabel Cioxet ; raconté par Juliette Binoche - N'Djaména : Miss Wasabi Films, 2014.

Abstract: This documentary film examines the life and death of Rose Lokissim, one of the first women to become an elite soldier in Chad and who joined the opposition after dictator Hissène Habré took power (1982-1990). She was arrested on 14 September 1984 by the Direction de la documentation et de la sûreté (Directorate of documentation and security, DDS), the political police. Lokissim was send to the prison of 'Les locaux', tortured and finally executed on 15 May 1986, when she was 33 years old. With testimonies of survivors. Based on documents found in 2001 on the abandoned premises of the DDS by members of Human Rights Watch, including written testimonies of Rose Lokissim herself. [Abstract ASC Leiden]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7DqJiIN2VBs>

Côte d'Ivoire

La Côte d'Ivoire, d'une crise à l'autre / sous la dir. de Fabio Viti - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Abstract: Ce volume publie un choix des contributions présentées lors de l'atelier thématique "La Côte d'Ivoire, d'une crise à l'autre", qui s'est tenu à Pavie (Italie) à l'occasion du Colloque d'Études africaines, le 21 septembre 2012. Les textes traitent de la dernière crise postélectorale de 2010-2011 en Côte d'Ivoire et ses prémisses les plus proches (à partir du décès d'Houphouët-Boigny et de sa succession en 1993, du cycle coup d'État élection présidentielle de 1999-2000, ou du putsch de 2002). Chacun des auteurs à sa manière a situé les derniers événements, opposant les partisans de Laurent Gbagbo et d'Alassane Ouattara, dans une généalogie de causes et dans une chronologie de faits marquants, dont le choix change sensiblement les coordonnées des problèmes abordés, leurs explications, leurs solutions possibles, leurs issues souhaitées. Contributions: La question foncière à l'épreuve de la reconstruction en Côte d'Ivoire (Jean-Pierre Chauveau et Jean-Philippe Colin); Regard retro-prospectif sur les crises ivoiriennes de 1993 à la fin de la crise postélectorale de 2010 (Kouamé Sylvestre Kouassi); Discours nationaliste et fétichisation de la loi en Côte d'Ivoire entre 2002 et 2011 (Giulia Piccolino); 4. Bienfait ou malédiction pour les efforts de maintien de la paix onusien et africain ? Le rôle de la France dans la crise ivoirienne (Marco Wyss); Le retour de Gbagbo. Jeunes patriotes, herméneutique de l'histoire et subjectivation religieuse (Armando Cutolo); La Réparation du "bruit" du tutorat comme enjeu de la mobilisation des jeunes dans le conflit ivoirien à Diamarakro (Est de la Côte d'Ivoire) (Noël Kouassi); Capabilités et résilience pour une reconstruction post-crise durable en Côte d'Ivoire (Jean Marcel Koffi); Quand la guerre s'invite à l'école. Impact de la crise ivoirienne en milieu scolaire (Magali Chelipi-Den Hamer); Une crise peut en cacher une autre. Retour sur une narration pacifiée (Fabio Viti). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Egypt

Participatory constitution-making and why it matters : a review of the Egyptian experience / Ifeoma Laura Owosuyi. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 201-223

Abstract: This article considers the making of Egypt's post-Mubarak constitution after considering the fact that participatory constitution-making is accepted as a democratic norm allowing citizens to be involved in the creation of their constitution and their future. The author argues that the process by which a constitution is made is crucial for the framing and legitimising of that constitution. Therefore, political elites and state institutions should not wholly control the process. The views of two schools of thought - idealism and realism - are considered. These views, together with the influence of the state and the concept of participation of the citizenry in the constitution-making process, are measured against international law requirements and further applied in a critical evaluation of Egypt's constitution-making process from 2011 to 2014. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1210540> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Social capital and trust in slum areas: the case of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia / Samson Kassahun. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 171-185 : tab

Abstract: This study explores how social capital and socioeconomic variations in slum areas influence the fostering of social trust and confidence in the institutions. Through a multivariate analysis using 497 households in slum areas of Addis Ababa, the paper investigates how social capital dimensions and human and economic characteristics of the households are related to social trust and confidence in the institutions. It is shown that social trust and confidence in institutions are highly associated with increased participation in local associations and pattern of reciprocity among inhabitants. These findings provide qualified support for the systemic model of local social organization but challenge theories of social disorganization that predict lower levels of social capital in impoverished communities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9235-3> (Restricted access)

Ghana

Public Debt and Economic Growth in Ghana / Victor Owusu-Nantwi and Christopher Erickson. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 116-126 : tab

Abstract: This study uses Johansen cointegration and the vector error correction model to examine the long-term and causal relationship between public debt and economic growth in Ghana. Annual time series data were gathered from the World Bank Development Indicators and IMF Economic outlook data from 1970 to 2012. The findings from the study reveal a positive and statistically significant long-run relationship between public debt and economic growth. Also, in the short run a bidirectional Granger causality link exists between public debt and economic growth. The study recommends that Ghana should acquire public debt for very high priority projects and programs that are well appraised and self-sustained that could contribute positively to economic growth. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12174> (Restricted access)

Ghana

Relative contribution of child labour to household farm and non-farm income in Ghana : simulation with child's education / Isaac Koomson and Simplicie A. Asongu. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 104-115

Abstract: Child labourers play an integral role in households' income diversification process by contributing to farm and non-farm incomes but policies, including that of ILO, have focused largely on eliminating child labour from the agricultural sector through education. This study sought to ascertain the relative contribution of child labourers to farm and non-farm incomes using the GLSS6 data and employed a SUR estimation that simulated, empirically, with the child's number of hours spent in school. Findings confirmed the trade-off between school hours and household farm and non-farm incomes but simulating and deriving the net effect after including child education revealed that as child labourers spend an extra hour in school, every Gh1.00 contributed to farm income is accompanied by a Gh2.12 contribution towards non-farm income. By implication, child education policy can remove child labourers from the farm but may likely result in a paradoxical effect of pushing these children into non-farm activities as they engage in them after school and during weekends. The authors suggest that government provides adequate remuneration for workers and lobby/bargain for comprehensive prices for agricultural products (internationally) so that households do not use children as instruments to diversify their income portfolios, since child labour acts as a push factor. Ann., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12170> (Restricted access)

Ghana

(Dis)continuities in scale, scope and complexities of the space economy: the shopping mall experience in Ghana / Martin Oteng-Ababio, Isaac K. Arthur. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 151-169 : ill., krt., tab

Abstract: Contrary to common assumptions, the (re)emergence of organized shopping malls in Ghana is not a new development. Accounts of their existence date back to the pre-colonial era, when their character, status and operations were as popular as the malls of today. What is missing in current narratives is an analysis of how these malls consisting of elegant apartment designs integrated with appreciable green spaces and centrally located food courts to entice visitors to lengthen their stay impact the urban economy and the traditional retail structure. Using participant observation, semi-structured interviews and a survey, the authors examine the role of malls in the local economy and their possible ramifications on the retail structure. The paper interrogates whether the emerging malls can crowd out their seemingly 'fortified' informal predecessors. The results demonstrate two key findings. First, that positive outcome is intrinsically tied to the manner in which malls are conceptualized, especially with increasing trade liberalization and its reinvigorating impact on the informal retail structure. The findings frame the continuity of the informal sector as important to the success of the malls. Second, that malls must respond positively to the rising demands and tastes of postmodern consumers and the middle class by investing in attractive, iconic architecture or they risk being pushed out of business by the ever-growing activities of the informal retail sector. These results are congruent with current

literature that questions some of the conceptual and policy framings of informality, and the authors opine that such framing makes evident the sector's significant contribution to urban poverty alleviation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9249-x> (Restricted access)

Guinea

Guinea : one revolution at a time / Carole Ammann, Michelle Engeler, Johannes Knierzinger (eds.) - Wien : ECCO, 2016.

Abstract: This issue addresses the recent events in Guinea and the ways its population is trying to make the best out of this seemingly permanent state of emergency. These efforts will be discussed on various scales, and against the background of different research traditions, both in terms of disciplines and in terms of the authors' origins. In order to bridge the gap between Anglophone and Francophone academia, several articles of this edition were written in French. Contributions: Guinea: spearhead of change or eternal maverick? (Johannes Knierzinger, Michelle Engeler and Carole Ammann); Political crisis and ECOWAS-mediated transition in Guinea (Mohamed Saliou Camara); Everyday politics: market women and the local government in Kankan, Guinea (Carole Ammann); Being young in the 'Guinée Forestière': members of youth associations as political entrepreneurs (Michelle Engeler); Une gouvernance locale à l'épreuve du temps: politiques nationales, pouvoirs locaux et stratégies des mineurs en Guinée (Pascal Rey); Il faut être là où l'or sort ! De l'itinérance temporaire au maintien d'un mode de vie mobile chez les orpailleurs de Haute Guinée (Matthieu Bolay); Fria in Guinea: a dismissed bauxite town (Johannes Knierzinger). [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

Kenya

A users perspective on corruption : SMEs in the hospitality sector in Kenya / Paul van den Berg & Niels Noorderhaven. - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 114-132 : graf

Abstract: Although the phenomenon of corruption has been studied intensively, most studies focus on causes and effects of corruption at the societal level. There is a dearth of studies looking at what corruption means to individual actors. This article investigates how managers of small and medium-sized enterprises in the hospitality industry in Lamu, Kenya engage in and cope with corruption. The findings suggest an approach that models corruption choices as rational individual decisions is likely to fall short, as corruption-related costs and benefits depend on group membership, which for some (but not for all) to a certain extent is a decision variable itself. The study shows that on the ground corruption is a complex phenomenon that can only be fully understood by taking the particularities of the social context into account. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1129138> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Devolution and corruption in Kenya : everyone's turn to eat? / Michelle D'Arcy and Agnes Cornell. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 246-273 : tab

Abstract: How does decentralization affect patronage and rent seeking? While centralization is seen as enabling these practices, many expect decentralization to reduce them. With few examples of meaningful reform it is difficult to establish if this is the case in the context of African states. The authors look at the impact of decentralization on rent seeking and patronage in Kenya, where the devolution of significant powers to county governments has recently taken place. They suggest that devolution has not removed these practices but rather brought them down to the local level in response to popular expectations that it is "everyone's turn to eat". The realization of this expectation for a broad constituency of ethnic groups and elites has facilitated, so far, the embedding of these reforms. The findings thus suggest that the implementation of meaningful decentralization has been achieved via the decentralization of patronage networks, meaning that the "our turn to eat" character of ethnic patronage politics persists. As a result, although a greater number of groups now have their turn, ethnic minorities within some counties feel marginalized, including certain trapped minorities from politically relevant groups. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/459/246.abstract> (Restricted access)

Morocco

Perspectives et dynamique du développement de la société civile = Perspectives and dynamics of development of civil society / coordination: Fatima Harrak, Irene Schneider, Yahia Abou El Farah - Rabat : Institut des Études Africaines, Université Mohammed V-Souissi, 2009.

Abstract: This collective volume aims at rethinking the concept of civil society in the contexts of both Morocco and of the German immigrant Muslim community. The contributions reflect on the place of civil society in the process of modernization of Muslim majority societies and Muslim immigrant communities in Europe, as well as on the evolution of the role of civil society from a lobbying tool to an instrument of governance at the national and international levels. Titles: Introduction; Is civil society a European concept? The German example of cooperative housing as a political source of civil society (Elisabeth Conradi); Société civile et organisations non-gouvernementales (Walter Reese-Schafer); Morocco in transition: towards a more inclusive democracy for the 21st century (Fatima Harrak); Enseignement et religion en droit allemande (Christine Langenfeld); La femme marocaine immigrée et la vie associative (Khadija Boutkhili); The concept of civil society in Turkey (Martin Riexinger); Illegitimate children and international law: the situation of Moroccan single mothers and their children as discussed in the committees of human rights treaties and the influence of such discourse on domestic policy (Kai Kreuzberger); Le statut de la femme travailleuse migrante en droit international : Maroc, législation et société civile (Ilham Mahjoubi); Eléments de générationalité dans le parcours des migrantes marocaines en France: quelques éléments de réflexion (Kathrin Zeiss); Révolution of the saints and political islam? The influence of fundamentalist movements in Christianity and Islam on the development of civil society (Lino Klevesath); Politique de voisinage à l'épreuve de l'emigration subsaharienne (le Maroc, pays de transit et de destination) (Hanfour Rachid); The acculturation of second-generation Muslims and non-Muslim from Turkey and former Yugoslavia: the role of religiosity and perceived discrimination (Snezana Stojic). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

'Eating with one spoon' : zoning, power rotation and political corruption in Nigeria / Babajide Olusoji Ololajulo. - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 153-169

Abstract: The practice of liberal democracy in Nigeria is overshadowed by the clamours for political zoning and other power-sharing arrangements as mechanisms for ethno-regional balancing. A few scholarly commentaries have alluded to the capacity of such informalities for conflict mitigation and consensus formation in plural societies. Drawing motivation from a traditional paradigm of power rotation among the Ijaje of Ondo state, Nigeria, this article based on a qualitative study, examines how ideas and practices of zoning and rotational access to political power intersect with identity politics, corruption, and the ideals of liberal democracy in Nigeria. The article affirms that the prevalence of zoning and power rotation as forms of political practices across Nigeria, and the discourse built around the two, point toward a national and local appropriation and accommodation of the concepts. It argues that though the practices have the capacity for maintaining peaceful political order, they have occurred more as an elites strategy to negotiate continued participation in the political process and access to the national wealth. The article, therefore, concludes that political turn-taking exemplifies a social mechanism of corruption and a perverted form of liberal democracy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1129139> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Address causes not symptoms : engaging the festering culture of impunity from the dimension of fragility in Nigeria / Surulola James Eke & Daniel A. Tonwe. - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 133-152 : tab

Abstract: The complexity of the problems plaguing the Nigerian nation is beyond what is imagined. Contrary to the claims of the Nigerian government, these issues are not exaggerated. The vices discussed in this article are deep-rooted and traverse all segments of society. Laws are disregarded to the extent that they seem a mere fulfilment of the requirement for statehood. Every basis of identity, political, communal, ethnic, and religious is also a unit of conflict. Virtually all institutions educational, legislative, judicial, executive, and security of government are entrapped in the race for the balkanization of the country's national cake. The nature of functions determines

the character of corruption in government agencies. The pervasiveness of these issues is owed to an environment that has created a culture of impunity. The weakness of state structures, along authority and capacity dimensions of fragility, explains the sustenance of a culture of impunity despite huge resources devoted to the campaign against it. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1129135> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Ingrained inequalities? : deconstructing gendered spaces in the informal waste economy of Nigerian cities / Thaddeus Chidi Nzeadibe, Onyanta Adama. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 113-130 : foto, krt, tab

Abstract: As the debates on the definition, scope and applicability of the terms 'informal sector' and, in more recent years, the 'informal economy' continue, there is a growing interest in the heterogeneity, dynamism and complexity of the sector. This has necessitated a focus on internal differentiation and social relations of power within the informal economy. Gender plays an important role in shaping how men and women participate in the informal economy, while systematic inequalities between women and men are known to pervade many informal livelihoods. Informal Solid Waste Management (ISWM) is a major livelihood activity for the most vulnerable urban groups including women. Using a mix of primary and secondary data sources, this study examined the pattern of gender participation in Nigerian informal waste economy. It notes that the socio-political space in the Nigerian waste economy is dominated by males, to the virtual exclusion of females. Findings indicate that gender differentials and exclusion of women usually manifests, often from primordial socio-cultural influences. Being intimately tied to sheer physicality, waste picking is often characterized by palpable competitions, tensions and conflicts. However, the paper acknowledges the determination of women to overcome the limitations imposed on them by cultural norms and the ability to carve a niche in a male-dominated activity. In a broader context, the paper interrogates ramifications of gendered spaces in the global South. It argues that unequal participation is a corollary of gendered spaces and concludes that without gender equality, the vulnerability of female informal urban-based livelihoods increases. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9246-0> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

South Africa's soft power : a comparative content analysis / Olusola Ogunnubi. - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 40-58 : tab

Abstract: There is an emergent literature on South Africa's soft power. In comparison with other African nations, South Africa possesses enormous soft power assets that it could wield to gain international benefits. However, paradoxically, there is little analysis of the nexus between soft power and South Africa's foreign policy, suggesting a lack of interest among local and international scholars. In light of this reality, this article provides a critique of the current soft power literature relating to South Africa from a comparative perspective. It explores scholars' different conceptions of soft power and the debates on South Africa's soft power. The article identifies three strands of Pretoria's soft power literature and notes that more needs to be done to grapple with the idea of soft power in order to deepen the country's use of its soft power competences. It concludes by pointing out the role of the intelligentsia and other non-state actors in assisting state agencies to grasp the utility of soft power as foreign policy leverage. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/polit/polit_v34_n2_a4.pdf (Restricted access)

Senegal

Festival mondial des arts nègres / Sergio Borelli - [S.l. : s.n.], 1966.

Abstract: Film documentaire sur le premier Festival mondial des arts nègres (Fesman), organisé du 1 au 24 avril 1966 à Dakar (Sénégal) à l'initiative de la revue Présence Africaine et de la Société africaine de culture par le premier président du Sénégal indépendant Léopold Sédar Senghor. Avec entre autres la participation de Senghor, Duke Ellington et Langston Hughes.

[Résumé ASC Leiden]
<https://vimeo.com/135843095>

South Africa

Economic statecraft in South Africa's regional diplomacy / Aditi Lalbahadur. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2016), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 135-149

Abstract: This paper considers the extent to which South Africa utilises positive economic statecraft to promote human rights in the region - that is, the degree to which it mobilises its economic engagement to affect a desirable political outcome in its foreign engagements in Southern Africa. The country's reaction to crises in Zimbabwe and Swaziland over the past 20 years is a strong indicator of the limits of South Africa's statecraft in this regard. These engagements highlight the inevitable clash between the country's principled preference for 'non-interference' in the affairs of sovereign states and its constitutional mandate to respect and promote human rights. Despite eschewing the role of 'regional hegemon', there is an expectation that South Africa will play an integral role in securing regional stability. Yet there is little evidence to suggest that the country chooses to approach resolving regional challenges with a co-ordinated political and economic approach. This paper argues that, to be more effective in spreading a progressive regional agenda that encourages democracy, governance and human rights, South Africa needs to incorporate a stronger element of positive economic statecraft in its foreign policy implementation. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1199970> (Restricted access)

South Africa

From Bandung to Brasilia: IBSA and the political lineage of South-South cooperation / André Luiz Reis da Silva, Alexandre Piffero Spohr and Isadora Loreto da Silveira 2016.

Abstract: This article aims to trace South-South cooperation political lineages connecting the Non-Aligned Movement and the IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa) Forum. In order to determine whether IBSA could be considered the heir to Bandung's principles, the authors analyse the concepts of Third World and Global South as well as their current applicability, the interpretations provided by existing literature on the IBSA grouping, and its member countries' shared views on different issues of the international agenda. The article also considers the historical evolution of Southern diplomatic thought and actions. IBSA's actions and history, as well as its members, are studied to grasp how they are related to the Third World movement in the Cold War. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2016.1200480> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Off-colour? Mike Nicol's neo-noir revenge trilogy and the post-apartheid 'femme fatale' / Leon de Kock. - In: *African Studies*: (2016), vol. 75, no. 1, p. 86-113

Abstract: This article critically examines the use of noir, neo-noir and global noir conventions in Mike Nicol's revenge trilogy of crime novels, 'Payback' (2008), 'Killer Country' (2010), and 'Black Heart' (2011). Nicol invents a black femme fatale who is shown to be an evil concentrate of all that is perceived to be corrupt under post-apartheid conditions. The dame in question, Shemina February, is portrayed in such a way that she becomes a projection of what scholars and commentators increasingly see as a corrupt, neoliberal power-base hijacking the legacy of the South African struggle against apartheid. However, the article raises the question: why locate such a pronounced sense of political evil in a black female character? Coming from a white writer, regardless of his credentials, such a gesture raises the possibility of dubious racial and gender typecasting in an act of (perhaps unconscious?) projection. Might the white post-apartheid writer, in this way, be seeking a sacrificial object for the perceived ills of post-apartheid, in much the way classic noir projected its anxieties about the displacement of (white) male agency onto bad women after the Second World War? The article offers alternate readings of Nicol's 'femme fatale'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1129134> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Special issue: new voices in Black South African opera / [guest ed.] Naomi André, Donato Somma & Innocentia Jabulisile Mhlambi - Oxford : Routledge, 2016.

Abstract: The articles presented in this collection revolve around Ndodana-Breen's 'Winnie The Opera', an operatic first in South Africa as the first full-length, bi-lingual (English and isiXhosa) opera written and orchestrated by a South African composer. In this cluster of articles Innocentia Mhlambi reflects on the significance of African languages in South African opera and Naomi André engages with the politics of representation in post-apartheid cultural production. Donato Somma's contribution reflects on the relationship between the subject matter and opera generically. The cluster also contains an interview with South African composer Neo Muyanga. He weaves from a wide-ranging set of musical, political and praxial experiences the story of his arrival at the operatic medium as a choice for upcoming projects following the success of his operetta 'The Flower of Shembe' (2012). [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cast20/75/1> (Restricted access)

South Africa

'Jeppe': where low-end globalisation, ethnic entrepreneurialism and the arrival city meet / Tanya Zack. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 131-150 : fig

Abstract: Over the last decade, thousands of Ethiopians have migrated to South Africa. Many have established or worked in retail businesses in a high-rise district of the inner city of Johannesburg. Here they have incrementally created a retail enclave. The little known 'Ethiopian Quarter' otherwise known as 'Jeppe' is an intense retail space selling cheap Chinese merchandise to customers from surrounding townships, from rural South Africa and from sub-Saharan Africa. No formal planning addresses this economic activity and in spite of the speed and intensity with which the scale of retail has escalated over the last decade, it is not recognised as a permanent feature of the city centre. Its existence is made possible in a unique nexus of economic and spatial factors. The elements of low-end globalisation, ethnic entrepreneurialism, Johannesburg's role as a port of entry for migrants and the spatial configuration of the precinct contrive in particular ways to produce this burgeoning transnational and globalised micro-economy that is dramatically shifting the face of retail in Johannesburg's inner city. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9245-1> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Business incubation for small enterprise development: South African pathways / Mukovhe Masutha, Christian M. Rogerson. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 223-241

Abstract: Business incubation is a critical tool for ensuring the survival of start-up small enterprises. Over the past 15 years, South Africa has progressively expanded its commitment to business incubation as part of broader support for the small enterprise economy. The objective in this paper is to highlight the different pathways of contemporary business incubation occurring in South Africa with particular attention to the divergent trajectories as well as common challenges faced by the unfolding network of state-supported incubators and of private sector incubators. This paper extends the limited literature on business incubators in South Africa by offering detailed insight into the differences between incubators operating under state as opposed to private ownership. Methodologically, use is made of detailed case studies of four functioning business incubators as well as the results from a national audit conducted in 2013 of the state of small business incubators in the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9242-4> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Competing for knowledge: leaders and laggards of bus rapid transit in South Africa / Astrid Wood. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 203-221 : krt

Abstract: Building on the substantial body of literature on policy mobilities, this paper attends to the circulation of bus rapid transit (BRT) as it swept through South African cities to reconsider the power of the interactions between municipalities and their policy actors in the determination to adopt circulated forms of knowledge. Such debates deepen and widen the space through which

policy flows by proposing that local competitive interactions and relationships shape the circulation process. The paper utilizes evidence of municipal diplomacy, which includes partisan contestation between rival parties, limited financial resources and insufficient technical expertise, to suggest that both governmental and personal alignments were the driving force for BRT adoption. It then goes on to provide evidence of the neglected opportunities to exchange knowledge across South African localities, outcomes indicative of wider political manoeuvrings. Unravelling the engagements across South African cities adds a critical dimension to understandings of urban policy mobilities by explaining why, and with what consequences, learning brings certain cities into conversation with one another while pushing others further apart. Under such instances, cities are not merely importers or exporters of policy but part of the wider system of power relations in which policy circulates. This application of policy circulation makes an important contribution to studies of the post-apartheid city by providing an alternative theorization of South African inter-urban hierarchies and relationality. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9248-y> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Continuity or discontinuity? : evaluating the changing socio-spatial structure of the city of Tshwane, South Africa / C. Hamann, A.C. Horn. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 39-57 : graf., krt., tab

Abstract: Forced racial-residential segregation is a phenomenon that creates spatial legacies in a city structure which inhibits equal development and access to opportunities. The legacy of apartheid embedded segregation into the spatial structure and the spatial distribution of the urban population of South Africa. The paper makes use of census data to analyse racial-residential (de)segregation on sub-place level in the city of Tshwane to make a relative comparison with the city in its post-apartheid form. The researchers use statistical measures, population shift analysis, relative income distribution and an original segregation-desegregation classification system to position the city within a continuity-discontinuity continuum. The study concludes that the city of Tshwane at present displays the residential pattern of a 'disconnected continuity' because it still has high levels of residential segregation which, at one level, can be explained by a spatial pattern which, in many respects, significantly different and driven by new socio-spatial and planning dynamics whilst, at another level, still retains the legacy of the apartheid city. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9231-7> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Democratisation of employment in the public sector : a constitutional perspective grounded in the interpretation of litigated cases between 1996 and 2013 / Ernst J. Van der Westhuizen. - In: *Politeia*: (2015), vol. 34, no. 2, p. 59-77

Abstract: Employment in the South African public sector has reached a stage where it can be regarded as being fairly democratised. Democratised, in this context, refers to a democratic order where the state acknowledges key interest groups, such as public employees, as important role players in the procedures, systems and structures of government. One major structural arrangement which has been developed in this regard is the entrenchment of democratic values and principles, such as the acknowledgement of basic human rights as contained in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), which sets out a framework for a new democratic order in workplaces. The courts play an important role in safeguarding the fundamental rights of employees. This article highlights the democratic values and principles that govern public administration and discusses court decisions and their implications for public sector employment theory and practice. Using a qualitative research method, in which litigated court cases filed from 1996 to 2013 are interpreted and analysed, this article reports that public employees are mistreated in the workplaces and that their human rights are abused. Emerging areas of concern are unequal treatment, discrimination and unfair labour practices. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/polit/polit_v34_n2_a5.pdf
(Restricted access)

South Africa

Overcoming the challenge of vertical consolidation in South Africa's low-income settlements: a case study of Du Noon / Robert McGaffin, Liza Rose Cirolia, Mark Massyn. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 59-75

Abstract: Theoretically, the evident demand for housing in growing cities, particularly in the Global South would result in vertical consolidation of properties. However, unlike places in Latin America, where market and state responses to urbanisation are pushing cities higher and higher, in South Africa, the densification and land use intensity has, generally, remained horizontal, rather than vertical in nature. Du Noon offers an interesting counter position to this narrative. Unlike other Reconstruction and Development Housing Programme settlements, many property owners are demolishing the state-delivered units and erecting double-storey rental accommodation. Drawing from interviews conducted with 21 of these structure owners, this paper explores the drivers of this 'vertical consolidation' in Du Noon drawing lessons for housing policy and practice in South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9232-6> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Perverts, outlaws and dissidents: (homo)sexual citizenship and urban space in Johannesburg / Marius Pieterse. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 97-112

Abstract: This article explores some of the interlinkages between the physical enactment of the right to the city, the spatial dimensions of urban sexual citizenship and the legal invocation of sexual rights. Its focus is on the struggles for rights and sexual citizenship by different gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersexed (LGBTI) inhabitants of Johannesburg. It aims to supplement the dominant legal narrative of rights-based victory and liberation with insights gained from the spatial expression of, demand for and denial of sexual rights, understood in light of the broader rubric of the right to the city. Such an approach reveals the spatial and personal particularities of rights and shows up prevailing inequalities in the enjoyment of rights across intersectionalities of race, gender, sexual orientation, culture, class and space. It further exposes the limits of strategic 'equal rights' litigation strategies and provides a conceptual framework for ongoing and future contestation over LGBTI rights. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9247-z> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Race, place and identity in Kenneth Gardens: narratives from a low-cost housing estate in Durban / Kira Erwin. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 187-201 : foto

Abstract: This article presents an analysis of a three-year oral history project carried out in Kenneth Gardens, Durban's largest municipal low-cost housing estate. Originally built to house low-income 'white' families under apartheid, Kenneth Gardens today is a richly diverse estate. In the early 1990s, Kenneth Gardens saw rapid transformation as racial barriers to accessing the estate were dismantled. Partly because of this history, it now presents an unusual housing delivery space that sits outside of the usual racially segregated low-income housing developments that characterize South Africa's landscape. How then are ideas of race, gender and class played out today within this low-cost housing estate, where residents have a very particular relationship with municipal government structures? Drawing on data from oral histories, as well as field notes taken during the study, the ways that race as well as class and gender are raised in these narratives are discussed. The article then examines how these narratives fundamentally question any taken for granted or singular understandings of social identities. More particularly, they raise questions for exploring how social identities interact within the built environment and how we may want to reimagine planning and housing delivery practices towards a more just and equitable future, especially if we wish to move towards the constitutional goal of non-racialism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9243-3> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Race, place and identity in Kenneth Gardens: narratives from a low-cost housing estate in Durban / Kira Erwin. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 187-201 : foto

Abstract: This article presents an analysis of a three-year oral history project carried out in Kenneth Gardens, Durban's largest municipal low-cost housing estate. Originally built to house low-income 'white' families under apartheid, Kenneth Gardens today is a richly diverse estate. In the early 1990s, Kenneth Gardens saw rapid transformation as racial barriers to accessing the estate were dismantled. Partly because of this history, it now presents an unusual housing delivery space that sits outside of the usual racially segregated low-income housing developments that characterize South Africa's landscape. How then are ideas of race, gender and class played out today within this low-cost housing estate, where residents have a very particular relationship with municipal government structures? Drawing on data from oral histories, as well as field notes taken during the study, the ways that race as well as class and gender are raised in these narratives are discussed. The article then examines how these narratives fundamentally question any taken for granted or singular understandings of social identities. More particularly, they raise questions for exploring how social identities interact within the built environment and how we may want to reimagine planning and housing delivery practices towards a more just and equitable future, especially if we wish to move towards the constitutional goal of non-racialism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9243-3> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Urban compaction and densification in Bloemfontein, South Africa: measuring the current urban form against Mangaung metropolitan municipality's spatial planning proposals for compaction / Ntebaleng Chobokoane, Anele Horn. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 77-93 : krt
Abstract: Bloemfontein developed in a similar manner to most South African cities in terms of its informants of historic urban form as well as past and current spatial development policies. It therefore exhibits an urban form very similar to other South African cities and consequently faces the same challenges to achieve compaction as most South African urban areas. The paper ascertains the level of compactness and densification achieved in Bloemfontein against proposals for achieving compactness made by its spatial frameworks. To do this, the paper uses the 2001 and 2011 South African Population Census data to develop an index of densification, intensification and compaction using Burton (Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design 29:219250, 2002)'s framework for freestanding compact cities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9233-5> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Africa by numbers : reviewing the database approach to studying African economies / Morten Jerven. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 342-358 : krt
Abstract: We know less about growth and poverty based on numbers in African economies than we would like to think. Numbers are soft, and data availability is sparse, sporadic, and uneven. For researchers and data users, whether engaged in inferential or descriptive statistics, the message is that studying Africa by numbers can be misleading. This research note surveys the knowledge gap and provides guidance on how to and how not to study Africa by numbers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/459/342.abstract> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Infectious diseases, longevity and labour productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa / Adedayo O. Adedeji and Anthony E. Akinlo. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 127-139 : tab
Abstract: In recent times, the increases in longevity of sub-Saharan Africans are expected to transform into substantial economic gains. Unfortunately, the rising longevity is accompanied by an increase in the prevalence of diseases. This study, therefore, examined the impact of infectious diseases (HIV and TB) in the relationship between longevity and labour productivity in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) using panel data that spanned between 1990 and 2012. The study covered 38 of the 48 countries in SSA and adopted Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) for data analysis. The results revealed that the negative effects of HIV on longevity and TB on labour productivity were statistically significant, as longevity was an increasing function of labour productivity. Thus, HIV and TB formed an infectious-disease-trap for longevity and labour

productivity in SSA. It was further found that food availability was vital for longevity and labour productivity; while basic education and capital stock were crucial in spurring labour productivity. This study recommended that both HIV and TB diseases needed to be accorded equal attention in health policy formulation and budgeting by both the government and non-governmental organizations in tackling health challenges in SSA. Also, both public and private sectors should be adequately involved in the effort against the spread of HIV and TB diseases in the region. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12172> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Artisanal frontier mining of gold in Africa : labour transformation in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo / Deborah Fahy Bryceson and Sara Geenen. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 296-317

Abstract: This article studies the transformative nature of "artisanal frontier mining" in view of sub-Saharan Africa's mining history. Artisanal gold production has generated livelihood earnings for millions of people in sub-Saharan Africa. Yet we must go beyond a study of artisanal mining as an individual livelihood choice and consider the sector's internal dynamics. In this sense, the concept of "labour transformation" is helpful. It refers to a process in which individuals' skill acquisition, economic exchange, psychological reorientation, and social positioning evolve towards a shared occupational identity and collective professional norms, leaving considerable scope for self-governance amongst artisanal miners. This process is captured in the notion of the "frontier", which in our case refers to occupational rather than geographic locational change. However, the frontier is necessarily of limited temporal duration given the existence of gold as a non-renewable resource, the depth of the gold supply sinking beyond the exploratory and extractive reach of artisanal miners, and the expanding interests of foreign mining corporations and the state. Our argument is illustrated through a comparison of the artisanal mining experiences of two neighbouring countries, Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), whose artisanal labour patterns are remarkably similar to each other despite their very different national political contexts and the DRC's recent experience of conflict mineral production. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/459/296.abstract> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Corporate governance and the enforcement of standards : an appraisal of standards organizations in Tanzania / Edwin Babeiya. - In: *Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 58-76 : graf., tab.

Abstract: This article debates the enforcement of quality standards within Tanzania's corporate governance framework. The article probes into whether the continuing increase in the number of organizations responsible for monitoring and enforcing quality standards of consumable and non-consumable industrial products (also referred to in this article as standards organizations) has an impact on protecting the rights and welfare of stakeholders (consumers). Specifically, the article examines the extent to which these organizations have been effective in carrying out their prescribed functions. Using documentary review, the article concludes that Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA), Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) and Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA) have not been effective in monitoring and controlling the enforcement of standards, a situation that puts consumers' welfare and public health at stake. Such ineffectiveness is attributed to a number of factors such as lack of adequate financial and human resources, weaknesses in the synergies among standards organizations, poor networking with other stakeholders and weak legal framework that deprives these organizations of some of the powers to make final decisions. Finally, the article emphasizes that any successful attempt to effectively enforce standards in Tanzania has to address these challenges. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tanzania

Search for improved public service delivery in Tanzania : is the policy-implementation dichotomy an elixir? / Frank J. Mateng'e ... [et al.]. - In: *Ugandan journal of management and public policy*

studies: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 94-110

Abstract: New Public Management (NPM) presupposes that if public service delivery were to be improved, policy-making should be separated from policy implementation. Although attempts to distinguish policy-making from implementation can be traced back to the classical writings of Woodrow Wilson and Frank J. Goodnow, among others, advocacy for the distinction appears to have rejuvenated as one of the defining elements of contemporary public management reforms under the aegis of the NPM discourse. Using the agencification and public-private partnership (PPP) models, embedded in the NPM, as well as the policy-making process based on the Tanzanian experience, the authors explore the feasibility of the policy-implementation dichotomy and its implications on service delivery in Tanzania. They argue that such a dichotomy is more pronounced in theory than in practice. While the policy-implementation dichotomy is desirable for the sake of enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and accountability at the practical level, it nevertheless remains more of a wishful thinking. Drawing on the Tanzanian policy-making experience, the authors find policy-making to be a highly interactive process such that the demarcation between the precise role of bureaucrats and politicians is blurred. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Tanzania

Service delivery and performance management for development at local levels in Tanzania : a myth or reality? / Jason Nkyabonaki. - In: *Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 40-57

Abstract: Tanzania's Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP) of 1998 aimed at improving the delivery of quality services to the public. The main strategy is decentralization, which is being implemented through decentralization by devolution. The effective decentralization of Government and the reform of Local Government are part of the foundations of change in the education and health sectors. The reform programme includes devolution of roles and authority by the Central Government by transferring political, financial and development planning authority to Local Government Authorities (LGAs); freedom to make policy and operational decisions consistent with the laws of the land and Government policies, without interference by the Central Government institutions; and, LGAs being responsible for the efficient and effective delivery of social and economic services to the people (URT, 1998). The link between development and devolved performance management is anchored on Stigler's menu, that is, the closer the government is to the people the better it works (Liviga, 2009). This refers to the fundamentals of democratic practices such as citizens' capacity to own the agenda of development and their ability to monitor the actions and inactions of the individuals holding public offices on their behalf. The article thus, through review of literatures, examines the Tanzanian Government's implementation of its decentralization by devolution (D-by-D) policy, and the impact of the output on performance management in service delivery and development landmarks. The historical factors of centralization tend to create the flaws in the design and implementation of D-by-D in most Central Government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). It is concluded that performance measurement for development at local levels is a myth. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Struggling over land in post-conflict Uganda / Matt Kandel. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 274-295 : krt

Abstract: Land dispossession and conflicts over land compound resettlement efforts in post-conflict contexts. This is particularly true in rural sub-Saharan African countries, where the vast majority of livelihoods depend on maintaining access and rights to cultivable land. This article engages in the active debate on this topic using ethnographic research conducted in the Teso region in eastern Uganda during 2012 and 2013. The Teso region experienced three violent conflicts from the late 1960s to the mid-2000s, which at times were overlapping: large-scale cattle rustling, a civil war, and an insurgency. The research focuses on Amuria District, Katakwi District, and Tisai Island in Kumi District in order to consider three interrelated phenomena: the cyclical nature of the displacement-resettlement process, the intra-regional differences in how this process has unfolded, and the particular ways in which struggles over land are deeply embedded

within the post-conflict context. The article argues that post-conflict rearrangements in property relations create complex challenges for resettling populations, and if left unaddressed will merely result in increasingly unstable land tenure regimes. It also argues that struggles over land in Teso should not be understood solely through a post-conflict lens, as there are a variety of drivers, some not tied directly to the violent conflicts, that interact with post-conflict dynamics to create a perfect storm for land tenure instability. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/459/274.abstract> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Survival analysis of regional unemployment in Uganda : evidence from the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) / Corti Paul Lakuma, Robert Marty, and Annette Kuteesa. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 140-154 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: The study utilizes survival analysis methodology to examine unemployment duration in Uganda's five regions. The analysis is developed on a database of cohorts of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) for the year 2005/06 and the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) for the years 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12. This work analyses individuals' first spell of unemployment using the Kaplan Meier estimator of the survival functions in unemployment and the covariate effects on duration using the Cox Proportional Hazard Model. Results suggest that over 12 months cohorts in the Eastern and Northern regions face longer spells of unemployment with a 0.85 probability of unemployment. However, in the long run and with the exception of Western Uganda, unemployment duration in all regions is not statistically different from that of Kampala. Cohorts with higher education gain employment slower than those with less education across all regions. Women exit unemployment much slower than men if the unemployment duration is less than 12 months and much faster where the duration is longer than a year. Exit from unemployment increases with age. Investments to curb unemployment should focus on equipping youth younger than 25 years with employable skills Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12173> (Restricted access)

Uganda

Corporal punishment and students' discipline in Uganda's schools : a literature review / Gerald K. Karyeija, Benon C. Basheka and Isaiah Ndayondi. - In: *Ugandan journal of management and public policy studies*: (2014), vol. 7, no. 1, p. 77-93

Abstract: This paper examines the adoption of corporal punishment in managing student discipline in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in Uganda. Corporal punishment as the intentional infliction of physical pain has long been used as a method of changing behaviour. It includes caning, hitting, shaking or slapping a child either with a hand or an object. This article is based on review of literature. It discusses cultural beliefs, teachers' personal life experiences, family programming (internalization) and wider fundamental problems in the education system like poor training of teachers as arguments for the use of corporal punishment. The article concludes that despite its use, corporal punishment is a violation of children's human rights due to its negative consequences like physical injuries, death, school dropout, fear and psychological torture. Particular emphasis should therefore be put on formulation of appropriate policy to emphasize the use of positive discipline as a strategy for the elimination of corporal punishment in schools in Uganda. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

West Africa

The threat of domestic violence and women empowerment : the case of West Africa / Saikou Amadou Diallo and Marcel Voia. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 1, p. 92-103 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: This paper assesses the significance of a set of threats of domestic violence in ten West African countries that arguably limit the potential of women in particular and the development of society. The data consists of a country-specific Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted in the same way for each participating country. The risk of domestic violence and the intensity of its threat are assessed using different probabilistic model specifications together with an assessment of how heterogeneous/homogenous are these effects across the set of countries.

The overall results suggest that religion has played a significant role in relation to domestic violence in most countries. Area of residence (rural) has played an important positive role as well. The lack of education increases the threat, and level of well-being and/or household's level of wealth have a significant negative impact on the threat of domestic violence in general. Finally, the factor that defines the improvement in wife's social status which is characterized by the wife's higher level of education has also been important in reducing the threat of domestic violence.

Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12169> (Restricted access)

Zambia

Mobilizing the faithful : organizational autonomy, visionary pastors, and citizenship in South Africa and Zambia / Amy S. Patterson and Tracy Kuperus. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 318-341

Abstract: Many studies have examined the significant involvement of Christian organizations in national-level politics since the revitalization of democracy in Africa in the 1990s, but few have focused on local faith-based organizations engaged in grassroots citizen mobilization. This article compares two such organizations rooted in local communities in Zambia and South Africa in order to elucidate their role. On the basis of interviews, document analysis, and participant observations conducted in 2011, 2013, and 2014, the authors find that the greater the autonomy a Pentecostal organization enjoys from external partners and the more independence its leader enjoys in decision making, the more likely it is to engage in local citizenship mobilization. However, while these structural factors may facilitate change, they are unlikely to result in new political strategies being pursued unless they are combined with a form of visionary leadership that seeks to promote citizenship. The findings explain new forms of Pentecostal political involvement, particularly at the grassroots level, by showing how some leaders have used their churches' autonomous structures to promote political engagement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/459/318.abstract> (Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

State intelligence and the politics of Zimbabwe's presidential succession / Blessing Miles Tendi. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 459, p. 203-224

Abstract: Since the late 1990s Zimbabwean politics has been shaped by the political succession war raging within the ruling ZANU PF party. The internal fight to succeed President Robert Mugabe pitted a faction controlled by retired General Solomon Mujuru, who was fronting his wife Joice Mujuru, against another faction led by Emmerson Mnangagwa, a government minister. The competition between these factions reached a crucial stage in 2014, when Mugabe dismissed Joice Mujuru as Vice-President and purged her key allies in ZANU PF and the government. This article examines the role of state intelligence in this struggle, arguing that the Military Intelligence (MI) leadership, which supported Mnangagwa in the succession conflict, placed Joice Mujuru under surveillance and constructed a controversial gendered case to destroy her bid to succeed Mugabe. In contrast, some elements in the principal civilian intelligence institution, the Central Intelligence Organization, conducted a surveillance operation against the Mnangagwa faction in order to support Joice Mujuru's power bid. The article widens scholarship on the security sector's political interventions in Zimbabwean politics, while emphasizing how the gendered dimensions of surveillance can reinforce patriarchal national politics. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/459/203.abstract> (Restricted access)