

Africa

Accounting for gender equality in secondary school enrollment in Africa / John C. Anyanwu. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 170-191 : fig., graf., tab

Keywords: Africa/gender inequality/gross national product/secondary education/social conditions/women's education

Abstract: In addition to analyzing the characteristics of gender equality in secondary education enrollment in Africa, this article empirically studies the key drivers of gender equality in secondary education enrollment, using cross-sectional time series data from 1970 to 2010. The results show that the coefficient associated with the level of real GDP per capita is positive and statistically significant in both the overall Africa sample and in the sub-Saharan and North African samples. But the quadratic term of real GDP per capita is negative in sign and significant in the overall Africa and sub-Saharan African estimates. These provide evidence of a hump-shaped relationship between real GDP per capita and gender equality in secondary education enrollment in Africa. The results also suggest that higher share of female teachers in secondary schools, increased democracy (at a decreasing rate), higher female share of the labor force, Christian dominance in a country, higher domestic investment rate, and being an oil-exporting country increase gender equality in secondary education enrollment in the continent. However, higher population growth tends to lower it. The policy implications and lessons of these results are discussed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12188> (Restricted access)

Africa

Does entrepreneurship promote economic growth in Africa? / Michael Adusei. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 201-214 : graf., tab

Keywords: Africa/economic development/entrepreneurs

Abstract: There seems to be a cloud of scepticism hanging over the value of entrepreneurship to the growth processes of developing economies. This haze of scepticism is fuelled by the reverberating mantra by a section of the extant literature that replicative entrepreneurship (entrepreneurship which is generally considered not to be

growth-supporting) is pervasive in developing economies including Africa. The authors take motivation from this postulation to investigate whether entrepreneurship is of any relevance to the growth processes of twelve African countries. The results show that entrepreneurship positively explains the variations in the growth of the study countries. It is, thus, reasonable to contend that entrepreneurship in developing economies including Africa even if replicative is instrumental to economic growth. Bibliogr., note, sum.

[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12190> (Restricted access)

Africa

Femmes africaines et mobilisations collectives (années 1940-1970) / sous la dir. d'Emmanuelle Bouilly et Ophélie Rillon - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2016.

Keywords: Africa/Algeria/anticolonialism/Cameroon/decolonization/French-speaking Africa/gender/Mayotte/nationalism/social change/women's organizations

Abstract: Une relecture sexuée des événements qui ont conduit aux indépendances africaines oblige à décentrer le regard vis-à-vis des grands récits nationalistes et à réinterroger les imaginaires politiques de ces décennies. En effet, l'historiographie a trop rapidement qualifié les mobilisations collectives de ces décennies de "mouvements nationalistes", alors qu'il était davantage question d'anticolonialisme, d'accès aux droits, à l'égalité et à l'autonomie. Les contributions de ce numéro permettent de faire émerger des histoires occultées par ces constructions nationales. Chapitres: Relire les décolonisations d'Afrique francophone au prisme du genre (Emmanuelle Bouilly et Ophélie Rillon); "Macoucou à Pékin. L'arène internationale : une ressource politique politique pour les Africaines dans les années 1940-1950 (Pascale Barthélémy); J'aurais aimé être une bombe pour exploser". Les militantes communistes algériennes entre assignations sexuées et subversions des rôles de genre (1944-1962) (Pierre-Jean Le Foll-Luciani); Le mouvement des chatouilleuses : genre et violence dans l'action politique à Mayotte (1966-1976) (Madame Idriss) ; Mobilisations féminines au Cameroun français dans les années 1940-1950: l'ordre du genre et l'ordre colonial fissurés (Rose Ndengue); Quand les militantes de quartier "jouent les gros bras". Genre et violences politiques au tournant de l'indépendance du Soudan français (Ophélie Rillon); Les visages de l'émancipation : l'action des femmes messalistes durant la révolution algérienne (Nedjib Sidi Moussa); Fabrique du genre et sens national dans les

organisations de jeunesse chrétienne au Cameroun (années 1940-1950). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

The comparative economics of catch-up in output per worker, total factor productivity and technological gain in Sub-Saharan Africa / John Ssozi and Simplicie A. Asongu. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 215-228 : graf., tab

Keywords: Africa/foreign investments/productivity/technology

Abstract: Using the two-step system general method of moments panel data analysis the authors first investigate the effects of external financial flows on total factor productivity and technological gain, and then use the beta catch-up and sigma convergence to compare dispersions in output per worker, total factor productivity and technological gain in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) for the years 1980-2010. The comparative evidence is articulated with income levels, years of schooling, and health factors. The authors find; first, a positive association between foreign direct investment, trade openness, foreign aid, remittances and total factor productivity. However, when foreign direct investment is interacted with schooling, its direct effect becomes negative on total factor productivity. Second, beta catch-up is between 19.22 percent and 19.70 percent per annum with corresponding time to full catch-up of 25.38 years and 26.01 years respectively. Third, they find sigma-convergence among low-income nations and upper-middle income nations separately, but not for the entire sample together. Fourth, schooling in SSA is not yet a significant source of technology, but it can make external financial inflows more effective. Policies to induce external financial flows are not enough for development if absorptive capacity is low. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12191> (Restricted access)

Africa

Africa's return migrants : the new developers / ed. by Lisa Akesson, Maria Eriksson Baaz - London : Zed Books, 2015.

Keywords: Africa/Burundi/Cape Verde/Democratic Republic of Congo/economic development/Ghana/return migration/Senegal

Abstract: Many African migrants residing abroad nurture a hope to one day return, at least temporarily, to their home country. In the wake of economic crises in the developed

world, alongside rapid economic growth in parts of Africa, the impetus to 'return' is likely to increase. Such returnees are often portrayed as agents of development, bringing with them capital, knowledge and skills as well as connections and experience gained abroad. Yet, the reality is altogether more complex. In this collective volume, based on extensive fieldwork, the authors reveal that there is all too often a gaping divide between abstract policy assumptions and migrants' actual practices. In contrast to the prevailing optimism of policies on migration and development, the book demonstrates that capital obtained abroad is not always advantageous and can even hamper successful entrepreneurship and other forms of economic, political and social engagement.

Chapters: 1. Introduction (Lisa Åkesson and Maria Eriksson Baaz); 2. Successive flops and occasional feats: development contributions and thorny social navigation among Congolese return migrants (Maria Eriksson Baaz); 3. Diaspora returnees to Somaliland: heroes of development or job-stealing scoundrels? (Laura Hammond); 4. Pushing development: a case study of highly skilled male return migration to Ghana (Nauja Kleist); 5. 'Come back, invest, and advance the country': policy myths and migrant realities of return and development in Senegal (Giulia Sinatti); 6. The role of social capital in post-conflict business development: perspectives from returning migrants in Burundi (Tove Heggli Sagmo); 7. Threatening mini-skirts: returnee South Sudanese adolescent girls and social change (Katarzyna Grabska); 8. Obstacles and openings: returnees and small-scale businesses in Cape Verde (Lisa Åkesson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1941>

Africa

Clandestine or conquistadores? : beyond sensational headlines, or a literature of urgency / Carla Calargé. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 1-14 : fig

Keywords: Africa/illegal migration/literature/novels

Abstract: Looking at works that deal with clandestine immigration, including *Les Clandestins* (Youssef Amine Elalamy), *Cannibales* (Mahi Binebine), *Clandestins en Méditerranée* (Fawzi Mellah), *Partir* (Tahal Ben Jelloun), *Celles qui attendent* (Fatou Diome), and *Le Paradis du Nord* (Essomba), the author examines the way literature

describes the dream that immigrants have of Europe in general, and of France in particular, as an El Dorado they look to conquer. The El Dorado is, as we know, a myth, but in the context of this literature, it is also a cultural myth as Barthes defines it in *Mythologies* the ultimate function of which is to "transform history into nature." This study explores how the "culture industry" shapes the myth of the "European El Dorado" in the migrants' minds and analyzes the mechanisms used to construct this myth as it is suggested in the various novels. The author also discusses the ideological foundations on which this myth is based, or the "vol de langage" through which it is articulated.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2979/reseafrilite.46.2.1> (Restricted access)

Africa

Engaging with the philosophy of Dismas A. Masolo / guest ed.: Thaddeus Metz in collab. with Wim van Binsbergen - Haarlem : Shikanda Press, 2014.

Keywords: Africa/African identity/ethics/indigenous knowledge/philosophy

Abstract: This special issue is devoted to Kenyan philosopher D.A. Masolo's recent monograph 'Self and community in a changing world'. 'Self and community in a changing world' focuses on philosophical anthropology, ethics and politics. It also deals with methodological issues of African philosophy. In this special issue South African philosophers reflect and critically comment on Masolo's book. Contents: Editorial (by Wim M.J. van Binsbergen); Introduction: engaging with the philosophy of D.A. Masolo (by T. Metz); The concept of identity in Masolo (by M.B. Ramose); Therapeutic African philosophy (by P.A. Tabensky); Some doubts about "indigenous knowledge" and the argument from epistemic injustice (by K. Horsthemke); On being an African (by A. Olivier); Two "normative" conceptions of personhood (by K. Behrens); Personhood: social approval or a unique identity? (by M. Tshivhase); Two conceptions of African ethics (by T. Metz); Exorcising the communitarian ghost: D.A. Masolo's contribution (by B. Matolino); The case for communitarianism: a reply to critics (by Dismas A. Masolo).

[ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Agricultural development and food security in Africa : the impact of Chinese, Indian and Brazilian investments / ed. by Fantu Cheru and Renu Modi - London [etc.] : Zed Books,

in association with the Nordic Africa Institute, 2013.

Keywords: Africa/agricultural development/Brazil/China/food security/foreign investments/India

Abstract: Private enterprises and State-owned companies from India, China and Brazil have started to invest in the agricultural sector of many African countries, ranging from agricultural inputs and irrigation services to farming, food processing and distribution. The three countries have become an important source of finance, technology and infrastructure. The aim of this book is to go beyond the current debate on 'land grabbing' and to examine the status and potential contribution of sovereign and private investors from the three countries to the transformation of African agriculture. The book is divided into five sections. In the first, the approach to the research is elaborated, and the contemporary and historical debates on the role of foreign capital in Africa's agricultural development are explained (chapters by Fantu Cheru, Renu Modi and Sanusha Naidu, and Sam Moyo). The second section examines the scope and content of India's private and public sector engagement in African agriculture (chapters by Gurjit Singh, Renu Modi, Dessalegn Rahmato and Rick Bowden). Brazil's strategy to transform African agriculture is the focus of section three (chapters by Thomas Cooper Patriota and Francesco Maria Pierri, Kai Thaler, and Alexandra Arkhangelskaya and Albert Khamatshin). The fourth section focuses exclusively on China's engagement with African agriculture within the framework of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) (chapters by Simon Freemantle and Jeremy Stevens, and Xiuli Xu and Xiaoyun Li). The final chapter presents the editors' conclusions about the impact of Chinese, Indian and Brazilian investments in African agriculture, based on the evidence presented by the contributors. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1759>

Africa

African conflicts and informal power : Big Men and networks / ed. by Mats Utas - London [etc.] : Zed Books [etc.], 2012.

Keywords: Africa/Côte d'Ivoire/Democratic Republic of Congo/leadership/Liberia/Mali/militias/politics/power/Sierra Leone/social networks

Abstract: Through a variety of case studies, including the Democratic Republic of Congo,

Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Mali, this collective volume shows how important informal and economic networks are in many of the continent's conflict areas. A second theme running through the book concerns the role of Big Men, treated as nodes in informal networks. An introduction by Mats Utas is followed by five country case studies. Koen Vlassenroot and Sandrine Perrot scrutinize the semi-privatized military-economic networks tied to the Ugandan military elite, that controlled the borderlands of DRC in the second Congolese war (1998-2003). Maya Mynster Christensen focuses on Big Man business in the aftermath of the ten-year civil war in Sierra Leone. Karel Arnaut deals with the proliferation of militias in Côte d'Ivoire (2002-2011). Mariam Persson shows how former commanders and soldiers from different rebel factions are carving out occupational niches in informal security and business sectors in post-war Liberia. Morten Bøås examines the role of informal networks and power brokers in the 2006 Tuareg rebellion in Mali. The next five chapters are thematic: Henrik Vigh deals with the political consequences of illicit drug trade in West Africa. Gerhard Anders examines to what extent international criminal justice and the criminalization of the African modes of warfare affected politics in Sierra Leone and Liberia. Ilmari Käihkö discusses Big Man bargaining in African conflicts. Anders Themnér explores the role of former mid-level commanders in informal networks. Finally, Ruben de Koning deals with the uses and abuses of natural resources in African conflict zones. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1517>

Algeria

Des confréries soufies à l'islam de France : Louis Rinn, directeur du service des Affaires indigènes (1838-1905) / Mohamed Sadoun ; présentation de la carte confréries par Bernadette Nadia Saou-Dufrène - Paris : Hermann, 2016.

Keywords: Algeria/France/Islam/Muslim brotherhoods/religious history/Sufism

Abstract: Prenant comme point de départ la carte des confréries établie en 1884 par Louis Rinn, chef du service des Affaires indigènes en Algérie, cet ouvrage retrace l'histoire des confréries, leur rôle politique et militaire. Il présente une analyse sur la place qu'elles sont amenées à jouer encore aujourd'hui dans des sociétés musulmanes toujours à la recherche du point d'équilibre entre l'islam mystique et l'islam de la norme,

et fournit des clés de compréhension sur la relation toujours en construction entre la République française et l'islam. Le phénomène confrérique ou soufi a en effet joué un rôle primordial dans les résistances populaires à l'expansion coloniale en Algérie durant le XIXe siècle. Il a constitué, même après la reddition d'Abdelkader et l'affaiblissement des grandes confédérations tribales, l'ennemi principal des autorités coloniales. Louis Rinn, officier des bureaux arabes et érudit arabophone, est l'un des principaux acteurs de cette rencontre inaugurale entre l'islam et la République française. [Résumé extrait du livre]

Central Africa

Penser la sorcellerie en Afrique / sous la dir. de Sandra Fancello ; préf. de Peter Geschiere - Paris : Hermann, 2015.

Keywords: Cameroon/Central Africa/Central African Republic/children/Church/Congo (Brazzaville)/crime/Democratic Republic of Congo/Gabon/street children/witchcraft

Abstract: La sorcellerie a pris dans l'Afrique contemporaine des formes inédites : enfants sorciers, crimes rituels, vols de sexe, possessions diaboliques. Elle ne renvoie plus à un système organisé de croyances et de pratiques mais plutôt à des imaginaires polymorphes suscités par l'insécurité et l'injustice vécues au quotidien. Les faits de violence associés aux affaires de sorcellerie témoignent d'une profonde dérégulation normative et exigent des enquêtes situées qui interrogent les chaînes du soupçon et de l'accusation. Cet ouvrage fait le choix d'une approche ethnographique et comparative des diagnostics sanitaires ou religieux et des qualifications judiciaires de la sorcellerie. Les chercheurs sont interpellés comme les juges et les médecins par les processus de pénalisation, sinon de politisation des affaires de sorcellerie. Comment, dans un tel contexte, entrer et se faire accepter en tant que chercheur dans les tribunaux, les Églises, les familles, les entreprises ? Comment éviter les biais liés à une entrée par le point de vue des victimes ? Comment travailler sur des affaires qualifiées par les médias de "crimes rituels" ? Les affaires, les rumeurs, les procès appellent à penser par cas, en interrogeant les stratégies d'acteurs et le positionnement des institutions face à la sorcellerie. Contributions: Préface (Peter Geschiere); Introduction. Penser la sorcellerie en Afrique : un défi pour les sciences sociales ? (Sandra Fancello); Juger la sorcellerie. Un ethnographe dans l'institution judiciaire centrafricaine (Bruno Martinelli); La sorcellerie à l'ère des médias (Julien Bonhomme); Épidémie de "crimes rituels" au Gabon. Des affaires de sorcellerie au scandale de l'impunité (André Mary et Maixant

Mebiame-Zomo); Une ethnographie des enfants de rues à Bangui (Centrafrique) (Andrea Ceriana Mayneri); Désorceler les machines. La sorcellerie dans l'entreprise d'électricité de Centrafrique (Jean-Bruno Ngouflo); Les acteurs de la lutte anti-sorcellerie. Exorcistes et 'nganga' à Bangui et Yaoundé (Sandra Fancello); La sorcellerie dans la vie d'une Église au Congo. Entre déni et contagion (Bernard Coyault); "La délivrance, c'est le diplôme". L'ethnologue aux prises avec le Combat Spirituel (Bénédicte Meiers). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Selling (out) on the black market: 'Black bazar's literary 'sape' / Katelyn Knox. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 52-69

Keywords: clothing/Democratic Republic of Congo/novels

Abstract: This article develops a framework drawing from Congolese sape fashion practices to read Alain Mabanckou's 2009 novel 'Black bazar'. In 'sape' an acronym for La Société des ambienceurs et des personnes élégantes (the Society of Ambienceurs and Persons of Elegance) sapeurs "sappers" perform dances des griffes "dances of designer labels" during which they brandish their clothing items' designer brands. Reading Black bazar as an example of "literary sape," the author argues that the narrator-author's references to cultural works from a variety of national and historical contexts can productively be read as a literary danse des griffes a performance that interrogates the reading strategies to which the novel itself will be subjected. Ultimately, through its content and form, Black bazar contests the very notion of authenticity that undergirds how francophone cultural works and their authors are packaged and circulated within larger global cultural economies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2979/reseafrilite.46.2.52> (Restricted access)

East Africa

The roots of ethnic conflict in Africa : from grievance to violence / ed. by Wanjala S. Nasong'o - New York City : Palgrave Macmillan, 2015.

Keywords: civil wars/conflict/Democratic Republic of Congo/East Africa/ethnic conflicts/ethnic warfare/peacebuilding/political violence/Rwanda/Sudan/Uganda/Zanzibar

Abstract: This collective volume examines the prevalent propensity for ethnic political mobilization in Africa, with particular reference to the greater East African region. The

book explores the circumstances under which such mobilizations develop into deadly conflict. The basic argument underlying the chapters is that ethnic political mobilization is a function of deeply felt grievances or threats, and whether such mobilization leads to violence depends on the response of incumbent regimes. An introductory theoretically oriented chapter (chapter 2) identifies three critical factors in group mobilization for political action that may lead to violence: 1) the presence of deeply felt threats or fundamental grievances against the regime or against another group; 2) the presence of a political opportunity to mobilize, and 3) the availability of mobilization resources. The chapters 3-8 present studies of civil war and violent conflict in Sudan, Uganda (from violence immediately after independence to the Lord's Resistance Army), the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, and Zanzibar (which in 1964 experienced a particularly bloody revolution). The last chapter (chapter 9) draws lessons from the case studies in this volume, offering practical political and policy approaches to ensure peace, stability and mutual coexistence in ethnically divided societies.

Contributions: From grievance to ethnic mobilization: an introduction (Wanjala S. Nasong'o); Explaining ethnic conflicts: theoretical and conceptual perspectives (Wanjala S. Nasong'o); Deep-seated historical and socio-economic grievances: the north-south conflict in the Sudan (Wanjala S. Nasong'o); Conflict trajectory in northern Uganda: its development and nature (Joseph O. Wasonga); Ambiguity of the soil, ambiguity of belonging: grievance, resource avarice, and conflict in eastern DRC (Stephen Mwachofi Singo and Sam Okoth Opondo); Hegemony and counter-hegemony: colonial and post-colonial roots of the Rwandan genocide (Céline A. Jacquemin); In search of a political identity: the historical basis of understanding Zanzibar's post-colonial dilemma (Martin S. Shanguhya); The myth of language as a unifying factor: conflict in monolingual Rwanda and Somalia (Tom Onditi Luoch); Managing ethnically divided societies: conclusion (Wanjala S. Nasong'o). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Egypt

Anna and Ahmad : building modern temperance in Egypt (1884-1940) / Omar Foda. - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2015), vol. 28, no. 1-2, p. 116-149

Keywords: alcohol policy/Christianity/Egypt/Islam/organizations

Abstract: This study looks to explain, using archival material from the Presbyterian Historical Society and the Egyptian National Archives, the fascinating presence of a

temperance movement in late 19th and early 20th century Egypt, a Muslim-majority country. It looks at how the Egyptian temperance movement grew out of two separate traditions, Anglo-American and Islamic temperance. These traditions were divided by demographics and ideology, but came to be united in their goals, structures, and efficaciousness. Although both failed to enact meaningful legislation, they are excellent examples of the interaction between Anglo-American evangelicalism and the modern Muslim missionary movement. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/18748945-02801015> (Restricted access)

Egypt

Unimaginable community: the failure of Nubian nationalism in Idris Ali's 'Dongola' / David DiMeo. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 72-89

Keywords: Egypt/minority groups/nationalism/novels/Nubians/Sudan

Abstract: The Egyptian Nubian author Idris Ali was a pioneer among modern writers depicting the marginal position of the Nubian community and the role of Egyptian nationalist policies in that marginalization. This article applies Benedict Anderson's theory of postcolonial nationalism, in particular, its emphasis on the role of colonial institutions in shaping the grammar of nationalism in emerging states, to Idris Ali's 'Dongola: a Nubian novel' to illustrate how the assertion of a distinctly Egyptian national identity necessarily involved the ostracism of the Nubian minority. The tragedy of the novel, however, is embodied in the semi-autobiographical protagonist's failed attempts to lead his countrymen in forging their own "imagined community." This article will examine the gap that renders the protagonist, an example of the twentieth-century "protean man" identified by Robert Jay Lifton, incapable of speaking for his fellow Nubians, who remain voiceless subalterns of the type described by Gayatri Spivak. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2979/reseafritelite.46.1.72> (Restricted access)

Ghana

Ahafo : big men, small boys, and the politics of regionalism in Ghana 1954-1986 / Kwame Osei Kwarteng. - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2014), vol. 16, p. 111-132

Keywords: 1950-1999/Ahafo polity/Ghana/political conflicts/political parties/regionalism
Abstract: The nationalists struggle in the Gold Coast (Ghana) reached its acme between 1948 and 1956 when political parties emerged in the Gold Coast as a medium of mobilizing the people to struggle for self-government or independence. Two of these political parties whose activities and policies impinged on the fortunes of Ahafo district, for better or worse, were the Convention People's Party (CPP) and the National Liberation Movement (NLM), later United Party (UP). In this paper the author examines how the chief ("odikro") of the town of Kukuom, Yaw Frimpong, an astute politician, in conjunction with some chiefs and Ahafo youth exploited the rigorous political rivalry between the CPP and the NLM to their advantage to secure the creation of the Brong Ahafo region out of the Ashanti region, and the restoration of the Kukuom Ahafo State Council. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kenya

Kenya: the struggle for a new constitutional order / edited by Godwin R. Murunga, Duncan Okello, Anders Sjögren - London : Zed Books, in association with the Nordic Africa Institute, 2014.

Keywords: 2010/constitutional reform/constitutions/Kenya/political violence
Abstract: This book explores the struggles around the democratization of the Kenyan State, taking as its point of departure the passing of the new Constitution of 2010. The contributions place the constitution in its historical and political context, interrogating its roots and implications. The first part of the book discusses how the process of constitution-making has been shaped by longstanding struggles and by the dramatic rupture caused by the violence following the 2007 elections. It examines the role of actors in political parties and civil society as they operate in the political and socioeconomic context. The second part interrogates the content of the constitution from various points of view. Contributions: Towards a new constitutional order in Kenya: an introduction (Godwin R. Murunga, Duncan Okello and Anders Sjögren); Part 1: The protracted transition to the Second Republic in Kenya (Paul Tiyambe Zeleza); Fuelling the violence: the print media in Kenya's volatile 2007 post-election violence (Sammy Gakero Gachigua); Mediating Kenya's post-election violence: from a peace-making to a constitutional moment (E. Njoki Wamai); Instrumentalism and constitution-making in Kenya: triumphs, challenges and opportunities beyond the 2013 elections (Raymond

Muhula and Stephen Ndegwa); Revisiting 'the two faces of civil society' in constitutional reform in Kenya (Wanjala S. Nasong'o). Part 2: Constitutions and constitutionalism: the fate of the 2010 constitution (Yash Pal Ghai); Elite compromises and the content of the 2010 constitution (Godwin R. Murunga); Security and human rights in the new constitutional order in Kenya (Mutuma Ruteere). [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1884>

Mali

An Afropolitan Muse / Ryan Thomas Skinner. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 15-31 : foto

Keywords: ethics/griots/Mali/music

Abstract: This article discusses the moral positions and ethical projects of an urban music culture in contemporary Mali. The story unfolds through close and sustained analysis of a single audiovisual artifact: the music video for Sidiki Diabaté's "Djeliya." To begin with, the essay addresses the specifically "cultural" register of morality the video represents, through the local moorings and collective interests of a musical mode of being defined by kinship, traditional aesthetics, and a rich oral historical consciousness: jeliya. In the mix are the author's own memories of life among the Diabaté griots, going back nearly two decades. Rooted in the music culture of jeliya, the essay then considers the ethical routes of modern griots like Sidiki Diabaté, whose performance practices and cultural productions emerge from but cannot be reduced to moral topoi; who cultivate a sense of self in the world mindful of heritage and tradition. Yet, there are other moral and ethical stories to tell about this video, the music culture it represents, and the African society of which it is a part. Watching and listening at a time of internecine conflict and regional turmoil, the article considers the "absent presences" that inform (and sometimes haunt) the video's contemporary reception. Beyond culture, the social imperatives of the nation, city, religion, aesthetics, social media, and professional identity come into focus to evoke a complex, urban African structure of feeling: Afropolitanism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2979/reseafriLite.46.2.15> (Restricted access)

Mali

The anthropology of transcultural storytelling: 'Oui mon commandant!' and Amadou Hampâté Bâ's ethnographic didacticism / Justin Izzo. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 1-18

Keywords: colonial administration/Mali/novels/traditional society

Abstract: This article examines the relationship between literary virtuosity and ethnographic exposition in 'Oui mon commandant!', the second volume of memoirs by Malian writer and anthropologist Amadou Hampâté Bâ. In this memoir, Hampâté Bâ recounts his early career as a colonial civil servant before beginning professional training in anthropology. He offers an in-depth ethnographic look at the political universe of French colonial bureaucracy while inserting carefully honed stories and vignettes designed to instruct non-African readers about 'traditional' African cultures and about everyday life under colonial rule. The author of this article calls this narrative strategy 'ethnographic didacticism' and argues that it allows Hampâté Bâ to connect his prowess as a storyteller to a broader anthropological knowledge project while reimagining the African autobiography as a cross-disciplinary palimpsest. Further, the author suggests that 'Oui mon commandant!'s ethnographic didacticism provokes us to reimagine anthropology and cosmopolitanism as narratives of modernity with African genealogies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2979/reseafritelite.46.1.1> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Celebrating Independence Day: the aesthetics and politics of national commemoration in Namibia / Godwin Kornes. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2015), vol. 17, p. 27-50 : ill

Keywords: commemorations/independence/Namibia

Abstract: Through the sequencing of singular past-time events into a commemorative calendar of national holidays, dramatic narratives of the nation are construed, enacted, stabilised, continuously reactivated and renewed. This makes political national holidays rewarding objects of analysis for the study of nation and nationalism. Namibia, as many other nation-states, has a distinct commemorative calendar that distinguishes marked and unmarked times of national significance. Political national holidays feature prominently in the efforts of Namibia's ruling party, the former liberation movement Swapo, to mediate and popularise its particular brand of heroic liberation struggle

memory. By focusing on the centrality of Swapo's heroic narrative of armed liberation, the politics of dress, and the question of national inclusivity, some of the contestations of national commemoration in Namibia are explored and discussed with reference to Independence Day celebrations since 1990. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/376> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Children of Empire: childhood, education and space in German South West Africa, c. 1880-1915 / Jakob Zollmann. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2015), vol. 17, p. 71-124

Keywords: children/colonists/education/Germans/Namibia/schooling

Abstract: The article deals with the upbringing and education of children in German South West Africa. It focusses on the experiences of girls and boys who were born into and grew up in a colonial context where they were expected to assume roles or positions ascribed to them by parents, colonial bureaucrats or 'colonial society' in general. A history of (different) childhood(s) in GSWA is a research subject which can prompt historiography to question the 'natural' dichotomies established by the colonial state. Neither a sense of belonging nor a sense of superiority or racist convictions were given facts for a new-born individual, but were the results of educational efforts and experiences. Barely two generations of German pupils were born and attended German schools in GSWA. This historical context is an invitation to widen the research focus beyond questions of schooling in order to come to a meaningful analysis of the everyday experiences of children on the one hand and the underlying ideologies of their education on the other. The article sheds light on these problems by discussing the state of research followed by demographic developments in the colony, births, and child healthcare. Subsequent sections recount the educational experiences of children within the family and in the state or mission schools in the colony, followed by an overview of the connections between (child) labour, violence and language skills, while a final section examines the relevance of experiencing different (colonial) spaces, rural and urban, in shaping different childhoods in GSWA. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/378> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Diversity education in South Africa, Mozambique and Namibia: a research agenda /
Everard Weber. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2015), vol. 17, p. 51-70

Keywords: education/ethnicity/gender/migrants/Mozambique/Namibia/race
relations/South Africa

Abstract: The literature on diversity education in southern Africa to date has not taken account of the changing composition of populations in educational institutions. Migration in the region has led to changes in the demographic profiles of schools, colleges and universities. What impact have these changes had on social relations? How are emerging social relations redefining the meaning of globalisation and regionalisation? This article provides an overview of research literature on diversity education in Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa. The concepts educational change, globalisation, regionalisation and localisation are instructive in analysing developing social relations of race, socio-economic class, gender, national origin and ethnicity. The author proposes a research agenda of school-based studies that can build on our current knowledge. Such localised research can inform policy revisions at regional, national, community and school levels. Additionally, empirical studies informed by southern African perspectives can contribute to the relevant international and comparative literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/377> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Namibia at 25 / ed. by Steven van Wolputte and John Friedman - Essen : Otjivanda Presse, 2015.

Keywords: festschrifts (form)/independence/Namibia/political conditions/social conditions

Abstract: Reflecting on 25 years of independence, this special issue presents a kaleidoscopic snapshot of Namibian society today. Political discourse is one thing, but day-to-day life in the post-colony is another. Following the honeymoon years, public expressions of people's everyday concerns began to replace the liberation rhetoric. This disenchantment is largely due to the general feeling that too many independence-era promises have not been kept and too many expectations have been disappointed. Despite the country's progressive constitution, despite the government's relentless efforts to establish a more equitable gender balance in the political arena, and despite the

country's seventeenth rank on the World Press Freedom Index (outranking heralds of free speech such as France, the UK and the USA), Namibia (still) has one of the highest levels of income inequality in the world. Amidst the congratulations and praise, the editors believe that a critical and balanced reflection on 25 years of independence is appropriate, without wishing to belittle the real and praiseworthy progress that has been made. Contents: Twenty-five years on: retrospect and prospect (Steven Van Wolputte and John Friedman); From 'to die a tribe and be born a nation' towards 'culture, the foundation of a nation': the shifting politics and aesthetics of Namibian nationalism (Heike Becker); A Bill of Rights is on the table... but where's the food? (Toni Hancox); From Nujoma to Geingob: 25 years of presidential democracy (Henning Melber); Tenure reform in Namibia's communal areas (Wolfgang Werner); 25 years of CBNRM in Namibia: a retrospective on accomplishments, contestation and contemporary challenges (Karine Nuulimba and Julie J. Taylor); Technology and innovation landscapes in the context of a knowledge-based economy (Immolatrix L. Geingos-Onuegbu); Arts development and promotion in Namibia: the role of the government since independence (Retha-Louise Hofmeyr); (Sm)othering others? Post-millennial anthropology in Namibia (Robert Gordon); So investing in youth is a waste of money? (Pandu Hailonga van Dijk and Michael Mulunga). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/issue/view/49> (Restricted access)

Namibia

Seabed mining in Namibia: quo vadis? / Nicholas N. Kimani. - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2015), vol. 17, p. 7-25

Keywords: environment/Namibia/phosphate mining

Abstract: With the moratorium on marine phosphate mining in Namibia having recently expired mining operations could now proceed at any time. 'Formal' environmental regulatory systems for such activities would appear to be inadequate and it is unclear whether corporate self-regulation can be relied upon to safeguard against pollution. Africa's negative experiences with terrestrial mining, expressed in the 'resource curse paradox', highlight the need to be wary of 'foreign' seabed miners and why national conversations are needed on the steps that are required to exploit seabed minerals'

developmental potential. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://namibian-studies.com/index.php/JNS/article/view/375> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Decolonizing the mind Onitsha-style: reexamining Ogali A. Ogali's cultural nationalism in 'The Juju priest' / Terri Ochiagha. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 90-106

Keywords: literary criticism/Nigeria/novels/Onitsha market literature/popular literature

Abstract: As revolutionary as Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* was for the Nigerian elite in the immediate aftermath of its publication, the Onitsha Market writers were initially oblivious and later impervious to the novel's groundbreaking feat. Few pamphleteers engaged with the colonial theme and their exertions—admittedly not beholden to Achebe's work—have not received scholarly attention. After the heyday of the Onitsha Market phenomenon, its most famous writer, Ogali A. Ogali, composed his first full-length novel, 'The Juju Priest' (1977). While Ogali had previously dealt with colonialism in earlier pamphlets, Achebe's formal, stylistic, and ideological influence became apparent in this first novel. This essay reads Ogali A. Ogali's 'The Juju Priest' as a window into a non-elite experience with the convolutions of mental colonization and cultural nationalism and complicates Peter Ayers and Reinhard Sander's reading of the novel by arguing that *The Juju Priest* is an allegory of Ogali's particular process of mental decolonization. The author of this article sets the scene by discussing the peculiarities of Ogali's booming career as an Onitsha pamphleteer and then examines *The Juju Priest* at three distinct levels: first, by exploring Ogali's striking mimesis and subversion of colonial discourse in the first part of the novel, which coincides with his use of the cynical-satirical mode; second, by discussing his comic-satirical construction of colonial mimics and cultural nationalists; and finally, by looping back to the author's earlier works, 'The History of Item' (1960), the unpublished pamphlet 'No Country Is Civilized' (1964-65), and 'No Heaven for a Priest' (1971). Intriguingly, the intertextual relationship between Ogali's 'The Juju Priest' and Chinua Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart' seems to indicate Ogali's latent wish to transcend his status as a popular writer. Throughout the analysis, the author fleshes out Achebe's influence on Ogali's novel and then zooms in on the convergences and divergences in the two writers' engagement with the colonial encounter and epistemic violence in the final part of the essay. The problem at stake in

the theorization of literary inequality, then, is not whether peripheral writers 'borrow' from the centre, or whether or not literary traffic flows from centre to periphery, but is the restitution, to the subordinated of the literary world, of the forms, specificities and hardships of their struggles. Only thus can they be given credit for the invention - often concealed - of their creative freedom. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2979/reseafirilite.46.1.90> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Samuel Ajayi Crowther and the age of literature / Stephen Ney. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 37-52

Keywords: bishops/literature/Nigeria/reading/Yoruba

Abstract: Nineteenth-century Yoruba linguist and Anglican bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther wanted the next generation of Nigerian leaders to be committed readers and writers and throughout his career he pursued this goal effectively. The essay begins with a brief account of the social and literary contexts in which Crowther produced and promoted literature. Then the essay draws from unpublished letters from the middle part of Crowther's career to show how he framed his literary project as something unprecedented and novel as if he were inaugurating a new "age of literature" but then turns back to show how he also framed it in terms of preexisting literary traditions, both "pagan" and Islamic. What emerges is a piece of a literary history too complex to be conceptualized as a progression from precolonial orality to colonial literacy and literature. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2979/reseafirilite.46.1.37> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Women and child-naming song poetry of southeast Yorubaland / Rotimi Fasan. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 107-126

Keywords: birth rites/names/Nigeria/oral poetry/rituals/songs/Yoruba

Abstract: Previous studies in Yoruba oral poetry have largely focused on Oyo, Egba, and Egbado in the Northwest, giving little attention to other areas of Yorubaland, including Ondo and Ikale, among other parts in the Southeast. Furthermore, the forms on which these studies concentrated, mostly chants, are invariably cultic and of a restricted spread. The more general, non-cultic forms, cutting across the vocal patterns of Yoruba

poetry, are less frequently investigated where they are investigated at all. The consequence is that they are becoming extinct due to social modernity that is driven, on the one hand, by a combination of new spirituality and westernization and, on the other hand, by neglect in the academy. This is the point at which this study seeks entry, focusing on the less-investigated forms of indigenous songs that are performed at the birth of a child or during child-naming ceremonial rites in Southeast Yorubaland. This genre of traditional songs is rooted in Yoruba philosophy and poetry and constitutes the life-spring of popular, neo-traditional music like juju, fuji, waka, and highlife. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2979/reseafriLite.46.1.107> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Revenue allocation in post-colonial Nigeria : its laws, dynamics and challenges since 1960 / Adetunji Ojo Ogunyemi. - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2014), vol. 16, p. 27-43

Keywords: federalism/fiscal policy/Nigeria/revenue allocation

Abstract: The issue of revenue allocation and the determination of the appropriate principles and applicable criteria for it have been major areas of contention in Nigeria's federalism since 1946. Since then, no single regime in Nigeria, including the colonial government has been immune to the problems of designing an acceptable formula for the sharing of revenue among the federating parts of the country and fiscal commissions have been drawing and redrawing reports, adjusting and readjusting the criteria and principles for revenue allocation. This article outlines 1) the Dina Commission's Recommendations of 1968, 2) the Aboyade Fiscal Commission's Recommendations of 1977, 3) the Okigbo Commission's Recommendations of 1980 and 4) the Theophilus Danjuma Commission Recommendations of 1988. It further discusses Supreme Court rulings with respect to Nigeria's fiscal federalism and revenue allocation regimes and sketches the challenges the federal government, states and local government councils face. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Oil and insurgency in the Niger Delta : managing the complex politics of petro-violence / ed. by Cyril Obi and Siri Aas Rustad - London [etc.] : Zed Books [etc.], 2011.

Keywords: Niger Delta conflict/Nigeria/petroleum industry/violence

Abstract: This collective volume analyses the dynamics of the violent conflict in the Niger Delta, Nigeria, focusing on the ways in which oil and Nigerian politics have morphed poorly coordinated, non-violent protests into a pan-Delta insurgency. It discusses the causes of the escalation in violence, the various actors involved, the policy challenges facing conflict resolution, and the options for peace. It also examines the role of oil as a commodity of global strategic significance, and the impact of the complex interplay between transnational, State and local actors and power relations. Contributions by Babatunde A. Ahonsi, Rhuks Ako, Morten Bøås, Nils Duquet, Engobo Emeseh, Ibaba Samuel Ibaba, Uwafiokun Idemudia, Augustine Ikelegbe, Oluwatoyin Oluwaniyi, Kayode Soremekun, Charles Ukeje, Ukoha Ukiwo, and Anna Zalik. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1331>

Northeast Africa

Diasporas, development and peacemaking in the Horn of Africa / edited by Liisa Laakso and Petri Hautaniemi - London : Zed Books, in association with Nordic Africa Institute, 2014.

Keywords: development/diasporas/Ethiopia/Northeast Africa/peacebuilding/Somalia

Abstract: This book investigates the role diasporas play in the processes of peacebuilding and development in their home countries. It features case studies from the Horn of Africa, including Somalia and Ethiopia. Contents: Introduction: diasporas for peace and development (Petri Hautaniemi and Liisa Laakso). Part one: contextualising the Horn of Africa and the diaspora. Diaspora and multi-level governance for peace (Liisa Laakso); Regional political history and the production of diasporas (Guenther Schlee). Part two: case studies from the Horn of Africa. Rebuilding Somaliland through economic and educational engagement (Markus Virgil Hoehne and Mohamed Hassan Ibrahim); The Somali diaspora in conflict and peacebuilding: the Peace Initiative Programme (Mahdi Abdile); The 2007 delegation of the Muslim diaspora to Ethiopia (Dereje Feyissa); The Ethiopian diaspora and the Tigray Development Association (Bahru Zewde, Gebre Yntiso and Kassahun Berhanu). Part three: European approaches to diaspora engagement. Interaction between Somali organizations and Italian and Finnish development actors (Petra Mezzetti, Valeria Saggiomo and Päivi Pirkkalainen);

Approaches to diaspora engagement in the Netherlands (Giulia Sinatti); Norwegian collaboration with diasporas (Rojan Ezzati and Cindy Horst). Afterword (Petri Hautaniemi, Liisa Laakso and Mariko Sato). [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1874>

Northern Africa

La littérature à l'heure du printemps arabe / Sobhi Boustani, Rasheed El-Eneany, Walid Hamarneh (éd.) ; préf. de Sobhi Boustani - Paris : Karthala, 2016.

Keywords: Arab countries/Arab Spring/Egypt/Libya/literature/Northern Africa/novels/poetry/political change/resistance/Sudan/Tunisia

Abstract: Une révolution ou un soulèvement populaire ne peuvent être isolés du contexte culturel et historique dans lequel ils sont nés. Dans une première partie, les auteurs du présent ouvrage se sont donc tournés vers la littérature arabe du XXe siècle pour tenter d'y détecter les prémisses de la contestation actuelle, qui auraient préparé plus ou moins clairement les événements capitaux qu'a vécus le monde arabe ces dernières années. Une deuxième partie aborde les signes de la rupture apportée par le "Printemps arabe" et analyse les textes plus ou moins littéraires qui en sont issus. Il peut s'agir de poésie, de nouvelles, de pièces de théâtre ou même de blogs. Contributions sur des pays africains: Popular revolution in Naguib Mahfouz: Thoughts in the aftermath of Egypt's revolution of 25 January 2011 (Rasheed El-Enany); Keeping up the faith: Mahfuz's Harfish and Qaddy wa-Shahdt's Tha Husayn (Walid Hamarneh, Egypt and Syria); La littérature peut-elle prévoir les révolutions ? (Isabella Camera d'afflitto; Égypte et Syrie); Le sentiment d'indignation à l'origine du "Printemps arabe" :Quelques exemples de l'écriture romanesque (Hartmut Fähndrich; Égypte); The rhetoric of futility: on writer's communiqués and manifestos (Gonzalo Fernández Parrilla, on different countries); Réarranger la réalité : le théâtre arabe dans une perspective pré- et post-révolutionnaire (Monica Ruocco; Égypte, Tunisie); Libyan exposé literature: The novel Mil (Salt) by Muammad al-Afar (Elvira Diana); Mamd al-Wardn, the 'Thousand and One Nights' and the spirit of repression (Richard Van Leeuwen; Egypt); La société face au pouvoir dans le roman arabe moderne : la voie religieuse comme alternative (Sobhi Boustani; Egypt and other countries); Manifestations réelles et imaginaires : un aspect de la contestation politique dans la littérature soudanaise (Xavier Luffin); Resistance and trauma in

contemporary Libyan poetry: 42 years of oppression in the verses of shr al-uwayb and Khlid Maawa (Simone Sibilio); Reclaiming public spaces: foreseeing the 25th January revolution in independent Egyptian theatre (Alba Rosa Suriano); L'écriture comme succédané de l'action : 'Ayym al-Tarr' d'Ibrahim Abdel-Méguïd ou un récit de la révolution égyptienne de 2011 (Dounia Abourachid Badini); Cultivating the self and building communities in Egyptian autofictional blogs (Teresa Pepe). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Northern Africa

Dossier : Religion et État : logiques de la sécularisation et de la citoyenneté en Islam / sous la dir. de Réda Benkirane, Riccardo Bocco et Catherine Germond. - In: *Maghreb Machrek*: (2015), no. 224-225, p. 5-156

Keywords: conference papers (form)/Egypt/Islam/Koran/Libya/Northern Africa/secularization/State/State-society relationship/Tunisia

Abstract: Ce dossier regroupe les actes élaborés et augmentés d'un colloque que s'est tenue à Genève (Suisse) en juin 2013. Le colloque avait pour objectif de fournir des clés de compréhension aux transformations sociopolitiques en Afrique du Nord et au Moyen-Orient depuis le début 2011. La première partie est consacrée aux perspectives juridiques, historiques et sociologiques des logiques de la sécularisation et de la citoyenneté en Islam dans plusieurs États de l'Afrique du Nord (Égypte, Libye, Soudan et Tunisie) ainsi que dans des pays du Moyen-Orient (Iran et Turquie). La seconde partie aborde le thème à travers de perspectives philosophiques et théologiques. Les textes dans cette partie réfléchissent sur la question de l'interprétation des textes religieux et interrogent les rapports entre religion et État dans l'histoire des sociétés musulmanes depuis leurs origines. Contributions: La question de la charia et de l'État au XXI^e siècle (Abdullahi An-Na'im); Contre le déterminisme historique, en Islam comme ailleurs (Baudouin Dupret); Les révolutions arabes et leur devenir. Les cas paradigmatiques de l'Égypte et de la Tunisie (Farhad Khosrokhavar); Entre État et religion : repenser la société civile et l'État civil depuis les révoltes arabes (Benoît Challand); Islam et politique dans la Libye contemporaine (Younès Abouyoub); Évolutions récentes de la laïcité en Turquie (Bayram Balci); Réflexions sur la sécularisation aux premiers siècles de l'Islam (Makram Abbès); Philosophie d'un Islam post-fondamentaliste (Hassan Hanafi); La religion et le pouvoir (Mohammad Shahrour); Le Coran est essentiellement guidance

(Jamal Al-Banna); Une lecture non-herméneutique du Coran : l'analyse littérale (Moreno Al Ajamí). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Sierra Leone

The brothers Easmon : the emergence of a Nova Scotian medical dynasty in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast / Nigel Browne-Davies. - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2014), vol. 16, p. 45-109 : foto's

Keywords: 1850-1899/doctors/elite/Ghana/Sierra Leone/social history

Abstract: Professional dynasties emerged in British West Africa in the mid to late nineteenth century. The Easmon family of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast (Ghana) is perhaps the most notable West African family in the medical field. The family descended from Nova Scotian settlers, free and formerly enslaved African Americans who had escaped to the British lines during the American Revolutionary War and had come to Sierra Leone in 1792. The Easmon family produced two medical doctors in the nineteenth century, Dr John Farrell Easmon and his half-brother Dr Albert Whiggs Easmon, who initially practiced together in the Gold Coast. Albert Whiggs Easmon later moved to Sierra Leone, where he was a medical doctor for nearly twenty years. This article focuses on the activities of the Easmon brothers and their social relations. The process through which the brothers were able to qualify as medical practitioners is illustrative of the upward mobility of certain African families, a process initiated by Africans, and without the assistance or interference of imperial or colonial authorities. The Easmon family was one of a small number of Settler families to transition from the decaying Settler 'aristocracy' and to secure a place within the new Creole elite. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

South Africa

"Nigeria" in the Cape: Afropolitanism and alienation in Yewande Omotoso's 'Bom boy' / Rebecca Fasselt . - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 119-145

Keywords: images/Nigerians/novels/South Africa

Abstract: This article studies Yewande Omotoso's debut novel, Bom Boy, as an example of the newly emerging body of migrant fiction in South Africa and focuses on its representation of migratory linkages between Cape Town, South Africa, and Nigeria. While Nigerian writers virulently raised their pen against apartheid, current South African

writing appears to distance itself from its erstwhile supporters. This most visibly surfaces in the appearance of "the Nigerian" as a new stock character in some recent South African novels. The author argues that Omotoso's novel registers the continuous history of South Africa's othering of the African continent while at the same time highlighting moments of relation between South Africa and Nigeria and their respective peoples. The novel envisions Cape Town as an inherently ambiguous place of intersection and cross-cultural contact, as well as of alienation. Drawing on Achille Mbembe's notion of Afropolitanism, she suggests that while invoking the term, the novel also calls for its reevaluation. This, the text seems to propose, crucially needs to take into account the specific and troubling history of the Cape as a location from which to think anew transnational connections with Nigeria. The copresence of Afropolitanism and alienation particularly comes to the fore in the author's juxtaposition of the figure of Rhodes with the legendary heroine Moremi of Yoruba myth, as well as in her exploration of the theme of transnational and transracial adoption. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.10.2979/reseafritelite.46.2.119> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Collaboratively writing a self: textual strategies in Margaret McCord's 'The calling of Katie Makanya: a memoir of South Africa' / Jenny Siméus. - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2015), vol. 46, no. 2, p. 70-84

Keywords: biography/novels/South Africa

Abstract: This paper analyzes 'The calling of Katie Makanya' (1995) by Margaret McCord as a collaborative autobiography. Katie's motive for wanting her story to be told is not a desire to find her own voice and identity through narration, but seemingly rather to add to and complete the picture presented in the narrative 'My patients were Zulus' (1946), written by Katie's employer and Margaret McCord's father, Dr. James B. McCord. Moreover, Margaret McCord is portrayed in 'The calling of Katie Makanya' as finding it problematic as a white woman to write a black woman's story. Using the theories of Judith Butler, it is shown that the context of the narrative's emergence creates a complex framing of 'The calling of Katie Makanya'. This paper aims to highlight and examine instances where the effects of this complex framing rise to the surface of the text and create tensions in the narrative. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.2979/reseafritelite.46.2.70> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The experience of spirituality in a multicultural and diverse work environment / Freda van der Walt, Jeremias J. de Klerk. - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 4, p. 253-288 : tab

Keywords: cultural pluralism/office workers/organizations/South Africa/spirituality/work environment

Abstract: Worldwide, the study of spirituality is receiving increased attention, but very little is known about spirituality and its manifestation in African organizations. The aim of this research was to explore the experience of spirituality in a multicultural and diverse working environment, in order to enhance understanding of the functioning of spirituality in relation to diversity in the workplace. In particular, the study explores workplace spirituality from an individual and an organizational perspective within diverse organizations operating within a multicultural society. A cross-sectional study was conducted with a sample of 600 white collar workers from two organizations in different industries in South Africa. The research findings indicate that there is an inverse relationship between workplace spirituality and individual spirituality. Furthermore, the study confirmed that the experience of both personal and organizational spirituality is impacted by several diversity characteristics within a multicultural environment. In order to improve understanding of the experience of spirituality in multicultural societies and organizations, further empirical research is recommended. Globally, organizations need to realize the importance of embracing spirituality, in order to function effectively in a multicultural environment. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/15692108-12341346> (Restricted access)

Southern Africa

One world, many knowledges : regional experiences and cross-regional links in higher education / ed. by Peter Vale and Tor Halvorsen - Stellenbosch : African Minds Publishers, 2012.

Keywords: cultural heritage/disabled/educational cooperation/educational policy/higher education/Mozambique/Scandinavia/South Africa/Southern Africa/students/Zimbabwe

Abstract: Various forms of academic co-operation criss-cross the modern university system in a bewildering number of ways, from the open exchange of ideas and knowledge, to the sharing of research results, and frank discussions about research

challenges. Embedded in these scholarly networks is the question of whether a 'global template' for the management of both higher education and national research organisations is necessary, and if so, must institutions slavishly follow the high-flown language of the global 'knowledge society' or risk falling behind in the ubiquitous university ranking system? Or are there alternatives that can achieve a better, more 'ethically inclined' world? Basing their observations on their own experiences, seasoned scholars and new voices from southern Africa and the Nordic region offer critical perspectives on issues of inter- and cross-regional academic co-operation. Several of the chapters also touch on the evolution of the higher education sector in the two regions. Chapters: Introduction: why this book, and what it's about (Tor Halvorsen and Peter Vale); 1 The Southern AfricanNordic Centre: from conception to realisation (Stanley GM Ridge); 2 Drivers and challenges in the internationalisation of higher education and research: the case of the Southern AfricanNordic Centre (Anne Sørensen); 3 Changes in higher education policy and the Nordic model (Risto Rinne); 4 University transformation: a crisis for the social sciences and the humanities (Tor Halvorsen); 5 Redressing apartheid's legacy of social exclusion: social equity, redress and admission to higher education in South Africa (Saleem Badat); 6 The struggle, global challenges and international strategies in the University of Fort Hare's music department (Bernhard Bleibinger); 7 The migration of African students to South Africa: motivations, integration and prospects for return (Gabriel Tati); 8 The experiences of deaf students at a South African university (Lucas Magongwa); 9 Tradition and modernity: the inclusion and exclusion of traditional voices and other actors in archaeological heritage management in Mozambique and Zimbabwe (Albino Jopela, Ancila Nhamo and Seke Katsamudanga); 10 Steering from a distance: improving access to higher education in South Africa via the funding formula (Pieter le Roux and Mignonne Breier); 11 Cultural heritage and social context: research and management in Mozambique (Anne Bang and Tore Sætersdal); 12 Academic co-operation in a bipolar world: where does SANORD fit in? (Tor Halvorsen); 13 Whatever happened to imagination? (Peter Vale). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Subsaharan Africa

What drives structural transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa? / Justice Tei Mensah ... [et al.]. - In: *African Development Review*: (2016), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 157-169 : tab

Keywords: government policy/reform/Subsaharan Africa/sustainable development
Abstract: This article provides an empirical assessment of the driving forces behind structural transformation in sub-Saharan Africa, and to further assess the role of structural reforms in accounting for cross-country differences in transformation. Evidence from this paper reveals that country specific fundamentals, institutions and policy reforms as well as governance and fiscal reforms are the key drivers of transformation in the region. A set of policy strategies is proposed to engender sustained transformation and development in the region. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12187> (Restricted access)

Subsaharan Africa

Displacement economies in Africa : paradoxes of crisis and creativity / ed. by Amanda Hammar - London ; New York : Zed Books, in association with Nordic Africa Institute, 2014.

Keywords: Angola/Chad/displaced persons/economic conditions/informal sector/livelihoods/Senegal/Subsaharan Africa/Sudan/Zimbabwe
Abstract: This book investigates the relationship between displacement and economy. It contains case studies of various "displacement economies" from across Subsaharan Africa. Contents: Displacement economies: paradoxes of crisis and creativity in Africa (Amanda Hammar). Part 1 Economies of rupture and repositioning, Securing livelihoods: economic practice in the Darfur-Chad borderlands (Andrea Behrends); Contested spaces, new opportunities: displacement, return and the rural economy in Casamance, Senegal (Martin Evans); The paradoxes of class: crisis, displacement and repositioning in post-2000 Zimbabwe (Amanda Hammar). Part 2 Reshaping economic sectors, markets and investment, Rapid adaptations to change and displacements in the Lundas (Angola) (Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues); Somali displacements and shifting markets: camel milk in Nairobi's Eastleigh estate (Hannah Elliott); Diaspora returnees in Somaliland's displacement economy (Peter Hansen); Financial flows and secrecy jurisdictions in times of crisis: relocating assets in Zimbabwe's displacement economy (Sarah Bracking). Part 3 Confinement and economies of loss and hope, The IDP economy in Northern Uganda: a prisoners' economy? (Morten Bøås and Ingunn Bjørkhaug); 'No Move To Make': the Zimbabwe crisis, displacement-in-place and the erosion of 'proper places' (Jeremy Jones); Captured lives: the precarious space of youth

displacement in Eastern DRC (Timothy Raeymaekers). [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1841>

Subsaharan Africa

Biofuels, land grabbing and food security in Africa / edited by Prosper B. Matondi, Kjell Havnevik and Atakilte Beyene - London ; New York : Zed Books, 2011.

Keywords: biofuels/Ethiopia/food security/Ghana/land acquisition/land use/Subsaharan Africa/Tanzania/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This book examines the advantages of biofuels in the sub-Saharan African context and raises some doubts about their real potential. The main bone of contention is whether land should be used for food production or for plants such as jatropha which can be used as fuel. Climate change and the effects of fossil fuels are also an issue. The book commences with an Introduction: biofuels, food security and land grabbing in Africa by Prosper B. Matondi, Kjell Havnevik and Atakilte Beyene, and contains the following contributions: Grabbing of African lands for energy and food: implications for land rights, food security and smallholders by Kjell Havnevik; Biofuel governance: a matter of discursive and actor intermesh by Marie Widengård; Peak oil and climate change: triggers of the drive for biofuel production by Rune Skarstein; Attracting foreign direct investment in Africa in the context of land grabbing for biofuels and food security by Prosper B. Matondi and Patience Mutopo; Smallholder-led transformation towards biofuel production in Ethiopia by Atakilte Beyene; Biofuel, land and environmental issues: the case of SEKAB's biofuel plans in Tanzania by Kjell Havnevik and Hanne Haaland; Agro-investments in Zimbabwe at a time of redistributive land reforms by Prosper B. Matondi; Competition between biofuel and food? Evidence from a jatropha biodiesel project in Northern Ghana by Festus Boamah. The Conclusion: land grabbing, smallholder farmers and the meaning of agro-investor-driven agrarian change in Africa is the joint work of Prosper B. Matondi, Kjell Havnevik and Atakilte Beyene. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-1331>

Togo 2014, *Les hustlers = The hustlers / un film documentaire de Egome Amah* [Lussas]
: DocNet films, (406606250).

Keywords: documentary films (form)/informal sector/informal settlements/ports/Togo/unskilled workers/videos (form)

Abstract: Ekoué, Leon, Blacky and Zorro live in Katanga, a fishermen's slum on the port of Lomé, in Togo. Always together, they call themselves the 'Hustlers'. They are in their forties, yet still trying to make it out of poverty - still trying to escape from their life of manual labour and odd jobs, petty theft, and time spent high on alcohol and drugs. The film tells of their daily struggle on the edge of survival. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Togo 2013, *Atlantic produce Togo S.A. / Penda Houzangbe, Jean-Gabriel Tregoa, réal., aut. ; Anthony Ahiaba, Alfred Latif Geraldo, Émilie Weill-Ahiaba... [et al.], participants* [Lussas] : DocNet films [éd., distrib.], (406604908).

Keywords: documentary films (form)/enterprises/export oriented industries/Togo/videos (form)/working conditions

Abstract: Atlantic Produce Togo is a company of the Togolese Free Zone that produces and exports ornamental plant cuttings. Because it guarantees certain benefits to its ninety employees, it is considered a social model in Togo. But after thirty years, Atlantic Produce is on the brink of bankruptcy. Tony, a young French-Togolese, decides to buy the company to save the social model. But Atlantic Produce's situation remains precarious. Caught between his financial problems and the pressure of his European customers, Tony starts to call into question the social perks he had come to rescue. [Abstract reproduced from dvd-video]

Uganda

Innovations in achieving sustainable food security in Eastern and Southern Africa / eds. Workneh Negata and Herman Musahara - Addis Ababa : Organisation for Social Research in Eastern and Southern Africa, 2016.

Keywords: agricultural innovations/Ethiopia/food security/Kenya/land use/livelihoods/Malawi/rural households/Rwanda/South Africa/Uganda

Abstract: The papers in this volume address issues and approaches related to food security in Southern and Eastern Africa. Subjects include implementation of food

security policy, rural livelihoods and agricultural innovation, land consolidation, interdisciplinary school-based health, harnessing indigenous and modern knowledge, household food resource handling, institutions for technological innovation, the role of land tax, trade protectionism, and gender-power relations. Contributions: The puzzle in implementation of Uganda's food security policy (Jennifer T. Tumushabe); Rural livelihoods and agricultural innovation systems in Malawi (Mariam A.T. Kadzamira); Some indicators of food security challenges in Eastern and Southern Africa: lessons from the land use consolidation in Rwanda (Herman Musahara); Development of an interdisciplinary school-based intervention to address food and nutrition-related needs in poor communities in South Africa (Ronél Ferreira, Karien Botha, William Fraser and Peet du Toit); Harnessing indigenous knowledge and scientific knowledge to promote farmer multi-stakeholder partnerships in food security in Kakamega County, Kenya (Boaz S.W. Maloba); Farmers' adaptive capacity on household food-resource handling procedures and food security in rural Western Kenya (Oino P. Gutwa); Institutions and technological innovation in smallholder agriculture: lessons from a case study in "Bati" and "Kewot woredas" (districts) in northeastern Ethiopia (Workneh Negatu); Land tax and the sustainable use of land for food security in post-land reform in Zimbabwe (Peter MacKaye); A holistic strategy for improving gender-power relations and food security in Tigania, Meru County, Kenya (Constance Rose). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Uganda

The International Criminal Court and conflict transformation in Uganda : views from the field / Linus Nnabuike Malu. - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2015), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 81-103

Keywords: conflict resolution/International Criminal Court/Lord's Resistance Army/Uganda

Abstract: The International Criminal Court (ICC) commenced investigation of the armed conflict in Uganda in 2004. In 2005 it issued arrest warrants for five leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). This article examines how the court's involvement in the situation has impacted on conflict transformation in Uganda after ten years of judicial work. It also addresses the problem of assessing the impact of law on conflict through the use of an analytical framework that is based on four variables: deterrence, victims' rights, reconciliation, and accountability to the law. Relying on this framework, and on a

report of a field research project in Uganda, it argues that the ICC's intervention has had multiple impacts on the situation in Uganda, and that despite some arguments to the contrary, the ICC does promote conflict transformation through deterrence, promotion of accountability to the law and promotion of victims' rights. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

West Africa

Getting the past right in West Africa and beyond : challenging structures through addressing gender-based violence in mediation / Elisa Tarnaala. - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2015), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 57-80

Keywords: conflict resolution/gender-based violence/UN/West Africa/women

Abstract: Fifteen years after the launch of the UN's landmark resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, its recommendations concerning women as civil society actors, and women as victims of conflicts, have become part of a largely accepted and standardized guide for the international community. Fewer advances have been made with involving politically skilled women in high-level negotiations and understanding the wider processes of conflict mediation where the basis for peace is crafted at different levels of society. This article offers insights on which issues should be taken into account regarding gender-based violence during mediation and suggests how a conflict context can be analysed from a perspective of gender and women. It also explores the issues that have dominated the agenda of peacemaking in West Africa in particular and across the continent, in order to provide real-world examples of peace and transitional processes where lessons can be learnt about addressing or failing to address gender-based violence. A transformative and inclusive peace process that changes conceptions of the status quo, fights gender-based violence, and includes women in post-conflict planning could remove many risks from women's agency in post-conflict peace and security. It could gradually reform structural factors that constrain women's participation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

West Africa

Liberalism and its discontents : social movements in West Africa / ed. by Ndongo Samba Sylla - Senegal : Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, 2014.

Keywords: civil society/democracy/democratization/liberalism/political

conditions/State-society relationship/West Africa

Abstract: This collective volume explores contemporary political realities in Africa through a 'social movement' lens. Detailing the nuances of social movement politics in twelve West African countries during the 2010-2013 period, the contributions present a chronicle of the socio-political struggles that have taken place in the region. The authors address questions such as : What forms do West African social movements take and what has been their political impact ? Did they give rise to new ways of expression and democratic participation? Are they a response to the 'representative democracy crisis'? The numerous popular uprisings and protests in the region seem to be triggered by discontent vis-à-vis liberalism in its political and economic dimensions. In spite of their ambiguities and limitations, these struggles currently seek to remove a double disconnect: that between citizens and the 'representatives' and that between the economy and society, between what capital wants and what the people aspire to. The volume is divided into three parts: 1) The failed promise of liberalism; 2) Social movements and the quest for autonomy; 3) The ambiguities of civil society. Contributing authors: Ndongo Samba Sylla (Introduction); Ibrahim Abdullah (on Sierra Leone); Souley Adjé (on Niger); Kojo Opoku Aidoo (on Ghana); Francis Akindès, Moussa Fofana and Severin Yao Kouamé (on Côte d'Ivoire); Alpha Amadou Bano Barry (on Guinea); Fernando Leonardo Cardoso and Fodé Mane (on Guinea-Bissau); Lila Chouli (on Burkina Faso); Modou Diome (on Senegal); Cláudio Alves Furtado (on Cabo Verde); George Klay Kieh Jr (on Liberia); Claus-Dieter König (on West-Africa); Issa N'Diaye (on Mali); Zekeria Ould Ahmed Salem (on Mauritania). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zimbabwe

The consequences of not healing : evidence from the Gukurahundi violence in Zimbabwe / Dumisani Ngwenya and Geoff Harris. - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2015), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 35-55

Keywords: 1980-1989/offences against human rights/political violence/psychology/Zimbabwe

Abstract: Between 1983 and 1987, an estimated 20000 people from Matabeleland and parts of Midlands Province in Zimbabwe were killed by government forces in an operation code-named Gukurahundi. Since that time, no official apology, justice, reparations or any form of healing process has been offered by the government which

was responsible for these atrocities. Many people still suffer trauma from the events of this time. This article reports part of a larger research project which investigated whether the survivors of Gukurahundi could heal themselves via participation over time in a group action research project directed at their healing. The present article focuses on the consequences of failing to heal, based on the experiences and attitudes of the participants. The authors found that to the extent that healing does not occur: trauma is passed on to the next generation, a strong desire for revenge is felt, and high levels of mistrust are maintained towards the ethnic group involved in the massacres. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Zimbabwe

Towards a framework for resolving the justice and reconciliation question in Zimbabwe / Sabelo Ndlovu-Gatsheni and Everisto Benyera. - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2015), vol. 15, no. 2, p. 9-33

Keywords: conflict resolution/offences against human rights/transitional justice/truth and reconciliation commissions/Zimbabwe

Abstract: Zimbabwe has never had meaningful and comprehensive programmes to provide justice in the many issues that cascade from conflict and violence in the nation. What has been done, amounts to armistices rather than transitional justice mechanisms. Consequently, Zimbabwe has not seriously dealt with the primary sources of conflict and violence that date back to colonial times. The rhetoric of unity premised on amnesia has been privileged over effective practical healing and reconciliation mechanisms that address the root causes of recurrent human rights violations. Indemnities, amnesties and presidential pardons have been used to protect perpetrators of conflict and violence. This article attempts to explore key issues and challenges around the healing and reconciliation question by exposing the contending perspectives and issues provoked by the adoption of the new constitution in Zimbabwe and the setting up of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC). Theoretically, the article posits that the very logic that informs the construction of 'the political' (as a domain of political values and incubator of political practices), which privileges notions of 'the will to power' and the 'paradigm of war', makes conflict and violence to be accepted as normal. Practically, the article advances ideas of 'survivor's justice' as opposed to the traditional 'criminal justice' that fragments a society emerging from a catalogue of conflicts and violence into

simplistic 'perpetrator' and 'victim' binaries. Survivor's justice privileges political reform as a long-lasting solution involving reconstitution of 'the political' itself. Bibliogr., ref., sum.
[Journal abstract]