

Africa

Fast-tracking HIV prevention : scientific advances and implementation challenges / guest ed. Kaymarlin Govender & Nana K. Poku - Grahamstown : NISC, 2016.

Abstract: In 2014 the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) reaffirmed its 2011 commitment to end the scourge of AIDS by 2030. How to approach this epidemic best is neither an idle nor an academic exercise. At stake are peoples lives and well-being and the capacity of communities, businesses and economies to continue to function. The central message of this special issue of AJAR is that although the overall armoury in the fight against HIV and AIDS is limited, a radical approach in its use is required if the desired outcomes are to be achieved. Moreover, the pursuit of 'quick-fix' (often biomedical) HIV prevention must be balanced with something we learned very early in the epidemics history, namely that HIV is a socio-culturally induced crisis and, as such, a variety of measures are needed at the same time to appeal to different people, groups and circumstances. Contributions: Strengthening HIV surveillance: measurements to track the epidemic in real time (Usangiphile E Buthelezi, Candace L Davidson & Ayesha BM Kharsany); Choice in HIV testing: the acceptability and anticipated use of a self-administered at-home oral HIV test among South Africans (Elizabeth A Kelvin, Sonia Cheruvillil, Stephanie Christian, Joanne E Mantell, Cecilia Milford, Letitia Rambally-Greener, Nzwakie Mosery, Ross Greener & Jennifer A Smit); Combination HIV prevention options for young women in Africa (Cheryl Baxter & Salim Abdool Karim); Resourcing resilience: social protection for HIV prevention amongst children and adolescents in Eastern and Southern Africa (Elona Toska, Lesley Gittings, Rebecca Hodes, Lucie D Cluver, Kaymarlin Govender, K Emma Chademana & Vincent Evans Gutiérrez); Tackling gender inequalities and intimate partner violence in the response to HIV: moving towards effective interventions in Southern and Eastern Africa (Andrew Gibbs); Relationship dynamics and sexual risk behaviour of male partners of female sex workers in Kampala, Uganda (Martin Mbonye, Godfrey E Siu, Thadeus Kiwanuka & Janet Seeley); Placing contraception at the centre of the HIV prevention agenda (Tamaryn L Crankshaw, Jennifer A Smit & Mags E Beksinska); Funding of community-based interventions for HIV prevention (Nana K Poku & René Bonnel); (Re)politicising and (re)positioning prevention: community mobilisations and AIDS prevention in the new AIDS era (Imara Ajani Rolston); Traditional healers and the Fast-Track HIV response: is success possible without them? (Suzanne Leclerc-Madlala, Edward Green & Mary Hallin). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Rethinking development / edited by Ndongo Samba Sylla - Dakar : Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, 2013.

Abstract: From the single party model to "representative democracy", from structural adjustment policies to reforms on enhancing "competitiveness" and improving the "business environment", almost all fashionable political and economic models have been experimented on the African continent. Yet, they all clearly failed, as attested by the majority of socio-economic indicators in the areas of nutrition, health, education, employment, etc. According to UN forecasts, Africa will account for a quarter of the world's population by 2050. If Africa is still unable to adequately address the problems faced by its billion inhabitants, how will it do it when its population doubles? Beyond the critique of neo-liberalism, there is therefore a pressing need to reflect about alternatives that will help Africa back out of this dead-end and find its own path. This is the perspective adopted by this book edited by Ndongo Samba Sylla, which compiles contributions of experts on Africa's development issues. Can democracy help to achieve the changes that Africans aspire to? If yes, under what conditions? Otherwise, what is the alternative? How can Africa break with neo-colonial practices that prevent its political, economic and cultural emancipation? What role is there for women in these processes? In view of the paralysis and treason of elites, can social movements be harbingers of the much-awaited radical shifts? What contribution could the private media bring in implementing people-centred alternatives? Rethinking Development attempts to provide answers to these essential questions. [Book abstract]

Central Africa

Les territoires du sacré : images, discours, pratiques / Robert Ziavoula, Abel Kouvouama, Patrice Yengo (éd.) - Paris : Karthala, 2016.

Abstract: Comment un mouvement religieux s'implante-t-il sur un territoire et le sacralise-t-il ? Ou, autrement dit, comment les individus, les groupes et les mouvements sacralisent-ils le territoire dans leurs pratiques et représentations sociales, politiques et religieuses ? Les terrains d'enquêtes de cet ouvrage se situent principalement en Afrique centrale et en particulier au Congo-Brazzaville. Les processus de constitution du sacré sont étudiés à travers différents phénomènes historiques ou plus contemporains. C'est le cas avec le matsuanisme au Congo, les images et les écrans modernes comme dispositifs des sociétés de l'éblouissement, la place du corps du roi dans la société bamiléké, l'implantation du prophétisme japonais Sukyo Mahikari en Afrique de l'Ouest. Les territoires du sacré sont encore abordés avec les pratiques de deuil au Cameroun, l'étude des métaphores nécrologiques issues des médias à Brazzaville, le tchikumbi et le sacré matrimonial ou bien les rites autour des restes de Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza au Congo. En explorant un certain nombre de territoires du sacré, ce livre souhaite donner à lire et à comprendre la prégnance du "religieux" dans les sociétés africaines contemporaines et dans les pratiques des acteurs sociaux et politiques. Textes réunis de : Abel Kouvouama, Ange Bergson Lendja Ngnemzue, Frédérique Louveau, Luc Ngwé, Régine Tchicaya-Oboa, Joseph Tonda, Martin Yaba, Patrice Yengo et Robert Ziavoula. [Résumé extrait du livre]

Democratic Republic of Congo

Changing dollars into Zaires: the challenges of a humanitarian aid NGO in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 1965-1972 / by Jeremy Rich. - In: International Journal of African Historical Studies: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 77-101

Abstract: Based largely on written correspondence by members of the American Protestant Church World Service (CWS) in the period 1965-1972, this article examines the role of this faith-based international aid agency in the early years of the Mobutu regime. Focusing on the changing relationships between the CWS and their Congolese partners, a more complicated picture emerges than just one of US Protestant aid funding in the late sixties and early seventies fitting in nicely with US government policy to bolster Mobutu's anti-communist dictatorship. The correspondence shows that Congolese religious leaders and US aid organization staff understood their mutual relationship in very different ways. CWS official van Hoogstraten intended donors and foreign aid workers to have the upper hand in how the available funds were used, the Congolese church leader Jean Bokeleale, on the other hand, contended that foreigners had no right to dictate the Congolese church how the money should be spent. The CWS correspondence reveals that donor decisions to support or cut aid were not guided by evaluation of the effectiveness of their programs, nor, in the first place, by broader issues such as national economic growth and Congolese state policies. The letters show that such decisions were primarily influenced by individual bureaucratic and philosophical disputes. While cold war politics might seem to dictate how aid was distributed and managed, in reality the specific actions and views of the various parties brought together by aid were shaping and overriding the influence of global political interests. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kenya

Integrating African traditions in environmental control in western Kenya : contradictions and failure in colonial policy, 1920-1963 / by Martin S. Shanguhya. - In: International Journal of African Historical Studies: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 23-52

Abstract: This article examines the efforts of British colonial officers to reinstate traditional leadership structures in the abaLuhya communities in Vihiga (North Kavironda, Kenya) in order to combat land degradation. Since the mid-thirties, land degradation had become a major problem, undermining agricultural development. In order to preserve rural areas for agriculture, colonial officers turned to members of the abaLuhya community to discuss the potential of the 'maguru': the traditional elders of the community. However, from the onset of colonial rule in 1900 onwards the 'maguru' had deliberately been rendered defunct by the colonial administration through the creation of new institutions and the appointment of new African leaders. By 1935, the 'maguru' were invisible in colonial society. Attempts to reinstate them, in order for them to come to the aid

of the colonial officers in enforcing soil conservation initiatives, were unsuccessful. The author contends that in colonial western Kenya, the ideology implied in Indirect Rule of cultivating African traditional institutions proved an elusive idea for the restoration of ecological order. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Libya

Constitutionalism and political order in Libya 2011-2014 : three myths about the past and a new constitution / Carmen Geha and Frédéric Volpi. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 687-706

Abstract: Libya's 2011 revolution enabled ordinary citizens and an emerging civil society to voice their demands on a variety of key issues including Libya's new constitution. Libyans faced the challenge of redefining and re-empowering national political institutions through the establishment of a new constitution. This article analyses a series of constitutional grassroots debates that were led by the Forum for Democratic Libya (FDL), thereby unpacking insights not only into the constitutional process itself but also into the underlying expectations regarding a new political order in the country. The authors argue that the brief period of relative peace and stability in Libya between 2011 and 2013 presents a "golden age" of constitutional activities that created meaningful interface among Libyan citizens after decades of oppression. They argue however that although constitutional debates allowed for citizen engagement in the process of constitutional development they had little bearing on the outcomes of this process. Citizen demands remained unanswered due to deeply entrenched informal political practices causing activists to face the arduous task of trying to influence a formal process of constitutional development. Priority demands expressed by citizens in this research pointed to the need for Libyan political actors to address the creation of a new system of governance, civil liberties and three regional priorities namely immigration and citizenship in Southern Libya, reconciliation and justice in Western Libya, and natural resources in Eastern Libya. The priorities remain unaddressed in Libya and provide insights of priority issues that will require serious efforts in the future of a stable Libya. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2016.1165097> (Restricted access)

Morocco

Paul Bowles and Morocco's music / Phillip C. Naylor [ed.]. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 550-598

Abstract: For over 50 years, American artist Paul Bowles (1910-99) lived in Tangier, Morocco. He is most renowned for his literary works, which often explored existential themes. His famous novel "The sheltering sky" was made into a movie by Bernardo Bertolucci. Bowles's musical career as a composer and critic has received relatively incidental attention. To commemorate the release of "Music of Morocco", a new compilation of his recordings, the editorial staff of the Journal of North African Studies decided to devote a special section to Paul Bowles, the musician. In this section Irene Herrmann, the executor of Bowles's musical estate and an accomplished musician herself, offers a memoir recalling her friendship with Bowles as composer and critic. John Philip Rode Schaefer presents an essay studying Bowles's musical ethic, mediation, and appropriation in context with Moroccan racial history. Allen Hibbard includes a detailed review of Music of Morocco, underscoring its multiple significance. Articles: Reflections of a musical friendship (Irene Herrmann); Discrete/discreet appropriation: Paul Bowles, non-Western music, and race in Tangier (John Philip Rode Schaefer); A review of "Music of Morocco: recorded by Paul Bowles, 1959" (Allen Hibbard). Bibliogr., notes, ref. summaries. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2016.1207883> (Restricted access)

Morocco

The gnawa lions : paths towards learning ritual music in contemporary Morocco / Christopher Witulski. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 599-622

Abstract: This article outlines the pressures on young "gnawa" musicians embarking on a career in contemporary Morocco. "Gnawa" stands for a form of ritual and music connected to the slavery of West Africans in Morocco. Being or performing "gnawa" is not based on descent. The author

therefore considers as "gnawa" those who self-define as such. The influences of the popular music industry provide new options for "gnawa" musicians. They can choose to engage in the traditional system of apprenticeship or navigate their career outside it. This article outlines the pathway and expectations built into an apprenticeship-based mode of learning and becoming "gnawa". It then moves to explore the opportunities and pressures that affect those who chose to sidestep the established system. Young performers who do so adeptly respond to their audiences' desires and can find success. Even so, they struggle for respect from the larger "gnawa" community. The author examines how these artists strategise their careers between traditional and novel educational systems. They prioritise skills that are important to the popular music industry. This does not preclude opportunities for ritual performance, though it does affect how and where they find work. While some fail due to a poor knowledge of repertoire or a lack of experience, others utilise a nuanced understanding of their changing audience's tastes to animate possession innovatively and effectively. Even when they are not as adept at moving spirits in ritual, they master moving bodies in concerts. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2016.1151358> (Restricted access)

Mozambique

Local perceptions of political entities along the southern bank of the Zambesi in the 16th and early 17th centuries / by Gai Roufe. - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 53-75

Abstract: This article aims at elucidating the ways in which the local political entities along the southern bank of the Zambesi river (in present-day Zimbabwe and Mozambique) were perceived by the indigenous people in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The article concerns two important types of political entities: the one the larger type, the Mocaranga, incorporating the political entities of the the other, the Karanga states or kingdoms, notably the Monomotapa, the Kiteve, the Sedanda, and the Chicanga. The research is based on a corpus of written historical documents related to the Portuguese presence in the region at the time. Although the corpus has an inherent Euro-centric bias, it contains a number of documents produced by local people, notably four letters dictated by the leader of the dominant polity Monomotapa Gatsi Lucere to the Portuguese governor (dating from 1620) and two dictated letters by Monomotapa Mavura (1643 and 1645). The author argues that in order to properly understand the polities of the time, local concepts and ideologies according to which these political entities were perceived must be at the heart of the examination. The most basic concept by which these polities were understood by the local populations was the concept of kinship. This concept consisted of affinal and sanguineous relations that were vastly different from those in western cultures. The polities' social and political boundaries were determined by these kinship relations. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia

Special edition dedicated to prof. Pempelani Mufune / [Thomas Fox ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2016), IX, 178 p

Abstract: This special edition of the 'Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences' is a tribute to Professor Pempelani Mufune who passed away on 7 March 2015. Contributions: The Namibian portfolio for languages: a tool for formative assessment in Namibian secondary schools (A. Zannier; S.D. Lumbu); A review on urban soil water erosion (R.N. Shikangalah; F. Jeltsch; N. Blaum; E.N. Mueller); "One that has given you little has your soul consoled - unemployed youth on surviving without unemployment benefits in Namibia (N. Namupala); Setswana mother tongue: opportunities and challenges in Namibian schools (I. Mogotsi; P. Mufune); Personal judgments and psychologically abusive behaviour: an analysis of ethnic differences in Namibia (M. Mberira); The teacher who goes the extra (s)mile: a study among primary school teachers in Namibia (L. Marques; M. Janik); A comprehensive alcohol and drug testing policy in the workplace as an intervention in the mining sector (M. Maree; E. Lightfoot; J. Ananias); Perspectives on adult literacy and livelihood: a review with reference to the National Literacy Programme in Namibia (NLPN) (G. Likando; K. Matengu; M. Shihako); Aspects of negation in Otjiherero (J.U. Kavari); Confronting the global: The mediatization of local culture and Namibian youth receptions of media power (T. Fox); Gender-based violence and masculinity in Namibia: a structuralist framing of the

debate (L. Edwards-Jauch); An exploration of the portrayal of the girl-child in Erna Mullers novels *It all goes wrong* and *When you dance with the crocodile* (T. Chunga; J. Kangira); Visual literature: an essential part of academic learning (C. Beuke-Muir). [ASC Leiden abstract] <http://repository.unam.edu.na/handle/11070/1825>

Nigeria

Nigeria at 50 : accomplishments, challenges and prospects / ed. by Akande S.O. and A.J. Kumuyi - Ibadan : Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), 2010.

Abstract: In 30 chapters, this collective volume portrays Nigeria 50 years after independence, looking at its weaknesses and strengths, threats and opportunities, both used and unused. The chapters deal with I. Economic development, including agricultural development and food security, industrial development, innovation, micro, small and medium enterprises, competitiveness, and trade and commerce; II. Energy, infrastructure and regional development, including oil and gas, urban and rural energy planning, transport, the Niger Delta, and environment and sustainable development; III. Social development, including health, education, housing, employment, human development, and women and gender issues; IV Political development, including federalism, electoral developments, security, international relations and governance; V Planning and research, including national development planning. The closing chapter discusses future prospects. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Subsaharan Africa

Growing democracy in Africa : elections, accountable governance, and political economy / edited by Muna Ndulo and Mamoudou Gazibo - Newcastle Upon Tyne : Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2016.

Abstract: What is the state of governance in sub-Saharan Africa? Is it possible to identify the best practices and approaches to establishing political systems that promote accountability, transparency, peace, and civic space for all? These are the questions addressed in this book which is the result of a symposium titled 'Elections, Accountability, and Democratic Governance in Africa' held at Cornell University April 2021, 2012. It contains four parts: Part 1: Institutions and concepts of governance. Part 2: Constitution-making, elections, and conflict settlement. Part 3: Local governance and citizenship. Part 4: Political economy and corruption. Contributors: Göran Hyden, Mamoudou Gazibo, Charles M. Fombad, Coel Kirkby, Christina Murray, Jeffrey Conroy-Krutz, Rachel Beatty Riedl, J. Tyler Dickovick, Jennifer Riggan, Jan Amilcar Schmidt, Kate Baldwin, Cyril K. Daddieh, Antoinette Handley, Muna Ndulo, Nicolas van de Walle. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Subsaharan Africa

Trade union services and benefits in Africa / ed. by Trywell Kalusopa, Kwabena Nyarko Otoo, Hilma Shindondola-Mote - Accra : African Labour Research Network [ALRN], 2012.

Abstract: Trade union movements have taken root in Africa since the mid 20th century. Their struggle has not only been for favourable working conditions: most trade unions played a key role in the struggle for independence and have continued to shape democracy, good governance and economic justice on the continent. This book however underscores the fact that the global political and economic development in the past three decades undermines the existence of trade unions. African trade unions have to provide services and benefits to their members to remain relevant. Given the foregoing and at the call from affiliates of ITUC-Africa (International Trade Union Confederation-Africa), the African Labour Research Network (ALRN) conducted eleven country case studies to assess the capacity of African unions in providing services and benefits to their members and to examine how trade unions use these services and benefits as a means to sustain the interest of existing members and attraction of new members. Case studies included: South Africa (Chere Monaisa and Melisizwe Tyiso); Botswana (Trywell Kalusopa); Ghana (Clara Osei-Boateng and Mary Akosua Torgbe); Malawi (Paliani Chinguwo); Hilma Shindondola-Mote and Maria Namukwambi); Nigeria (Hauwa Mustapha and Baba Aye); Uganda (Baligasima Yazidi); Zambia (Boniface Phiri); Zimbabwe (Prosper Chitambara); Kenya (Jane Masta and Mohammed Mwamadzingo); Benin (Anselme C. Amoussou). [ASC Leiden abstract]

http://www.ituc-africa.org/IMG/pdf/BENEFITS_REPORT_FINAL_DRAFT.pdf

Tanzania

Living in "cold storage": an interior history of Tanzania's sleeping sickness concentrations, 1933-1946 / by Julie M. Weiskopf. - In: *International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2016), vol. 49, no. 1, p. 1-22 : foto's

Abstract: Between 1933 and 1946 approximately 65,000 members of the Ha cultural and language group were forced by the British authorities to leave their home area because of its conduciveness to the tsetse fly. The forced resettlement, which usually involved the burning down of homes and farms, aimed at gaining control over the feared sleeping sickness, spread by the tsetse fly. While the colonial authorities perceived the areas where people were concentrated in order to fight the disease as areas of little change, Ha oral histories testify to a dynamic period, one in which men and women replicated, adjusted, or revolutionized their lives and livelihoods in the midst of drastically changed circumstances. Drawing on extensive oral interviews, work songs, colonial documents, and colonial officials' personal papers, this essay demonstrates how Ha categories of thought enabled community members to analyze the problems they faced and seek their redress. It shows that over the early decades of living in the resettlement areas, it was not colonial policy but Ha agency - economic practices and spiritual beliefs - that directed the transformations that occurred. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Western Sahara

"Returnees" and political poetry in Western Sahara : defamation, deterrence and mobilisation on the web and mobile phones / Sébastien Boulay. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 667-686

Abstract: This article explores the relationships between literature, migration and politics in Western Sahara, in a context of a four-decade decolonisation conflict. Since a few years, some Polisario Front personalities have been rallying the Moroccan "side" and have aroused the production and circulation, on the web and mobile phones, of a new kind of satirical poetry targeting these "ralliés" considered as betrayers of the independence cause. This sensitive literature, whether funny or violent, rare but successful, amuses and disturbs Sahrawi audiences, provokes poetic responses, creates new debate opportunities and allows social sciences to better understand how politicians from both parties try to exploit and/or control population movements in that area and how people live and manoeuvre around these policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629387.2016.1185942> (Restricted access)

Western Sahara

Natural resources and "intifada" : oil, phosphates and resistance to colonialism in Western Sahara / Joanna Allan. - In: *The Journal of North African Studies*: (2016), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 645-666

Abstract: Rich in resources and small in population, Western Sahara, partially occupied since 1975 by neighbouring Morocco, has a history shaped to a large extent by its natural wealth. Indeed, sovereignty over the country's phosphates became a key claim of the pro-independence, anti-Spanish Saharawi movement in the early 1970s. Yet the author argues in this article that, since the beginning of the Moroccan colonial period, it is only recently that sovereignty over these resources has re-emerged as a prominent demand of the Saharawi resistance activists. The article charts the long history of mostly non-violent resistance in the Occupied Territories, the focus of which, since the Moroccan occupation, has traditionally been on human rights and independence. Drawing on theories of hegemony and everyday resistance, the article explores what has prompted the recent turn towards natural resources as a demand of Saharawi pro-independence activists and asks what the wider implications of these new resistance claims are. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

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