

**Africa**

Rethinking African culture and identity : the Afropolitan model / Chielozona Eze. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 234-247

Keywords: Africa/African identity

Abstract: Since the end of the Cold War and, in particular, the demise of apartheid in South Africa, there has been a sustained debate about African identity. There seems to be a consensus among scholars of African culture that the conventional notion of African identity that was conceived in opposition to the West is anachronistic. But what then constitutes the new African? Scholars have suggested concepts such as contamination, cultural hybridity, cultural mutt, conviviality, and most recently Afropolitanism, as means to understand the complex modern African identity. This article takes a critical examination of Afropolitanism and argues that it is an enunciation of the ideas of contamination, hybridity, hyperculturality and other postmodernist terms that disrupt essentialist and oppositional notions of African culture and identity. The author wants to achieve two things in this article: situate Afropolitanism within a larger philosophical tradition of cosmopolitanism and examine the moral implications of expanding the notion of African identity beyond the oppositional model. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2014.894474> (Restricted access)

**Africa**

The green economy in South Africa : global discourses and local politics / Carl Death. - In: *Politikon*: (2014), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 1-22

Keywords: environmental economics/government policy/South Africa/sustainable development

Abstract: Global interest in the 'green economy' has heightened since 2008, and this article contributes to these discussions by elaborating on (a) four alternative, and sometimes competing, discourses of the green economy, and (b) the particular politics of the green economy in South Africa. Most research on the green economy tends to focus on European and North American countries, however in the context of a changing global economy and the 'rise of the South' the politics of the green economy in countries like South Africa is of increasing importance. South Africa faces many challenges in pursuing a transition to a more sustainable development path, yet has been cited as a global green economy leader. This article argues that this is related to the particular discourse of 'green growth' which is dominant in South Africa, and proposes two significant lines of critique of this discourse. The first cautions that commitment to the green economy may not be particularly deep-rooted, sustained or coherent; and the second highlights some of the more troubling political implications of the type of green growth advocated, even if it were to be pursued with more determination. With this in mind, it is important to consider whether transitions to a green economy might produce new power relations of inequality and injustice, just as the industrial revolution helped produce today's deeply unequal world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.885668> (Restricted access)

**Africa**

Thinking through the role of Africa's militaries in peacekeeping : the cases of Nigeria, Ethiopia and Rwanda / Scott Firsing. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 45-67 ; tab

Keywords: Africa/African peacekeeping forces/Ethiopia/Nigeria/peacekeeping operations/Rwanda

Abstract: Peacekeeping has grown in significance over the years within international relations, yet only a few analyses have applied the frameworks of international relations theory to the issues of peacekeeping. This paper begins with a view to broaden that analysis, and to look at three of the African countries that have contributed significant resources over the years to help restore peace on their continent: Nigeria, Ethiopia and Rwanda. The following article analyses these three countries (and not South Africa, which features a great deal already in the literature) from the point of view of their military capabilities, including sources of training and equipment, after assessing the motivations, challenges and opportunities of each to contribute to peacekeeping in

Africa. From that basis, the article assesses the positive and negative impacts these militaries bring to the region's conflicts, as well as the impact of their troops for the sending nations. Lastly, the article assesses the concept of 'African solutions to African problems', and argues that this proposition, while worth pursuing, is not a realistic one for peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts on the continent in the short term, mainly owing to funding and equipment restraints.

Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.894685> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

ASR Forum: Engaging with African informal economies: social inclusion or adverse incorporation? : introduction / Kate Meagher and Ilda Lindell, guest eds. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 57-76 : tab

Keywords: 2011/Africa/conference papers (form)/informal sector

Abstract: This ASR Forum explores current trends in the deepening incorporation of the informal economy into mainstream economic development and governance processes, and considers what these new models of informal economic inclusion really offer to Africa's informal workers. The articles in the ASR Forum are the product of a workshop entitled "Re-integrating African Informal Economies: Social Inclusion or Bargain Basement Citizenship?" held at the Department of International Development, London School of Economics, on December 12-13, 2011. A key objective of the workshop was to explore processes of informal economic inclusion in a variety of domains (service provision, markets, taxation, and political organization) from above and from below, and from African as well as Western perspectives. The first two articles, by Michal Lyons, Alison Brown, and Zhigang Li, and by Ebbe Prag, explore how global trading networks between Africa and China are transforming economic opportunity among African informal traders. Catherine Dolan and Kate Roll, and Mary Kinyanjui consider how processes of informal economic inclusion affect poor African women. The contribution by Frances Cleaver, Tom Franks, Faustin Maganga, and Kurt Hall questions perceptions of subaltern agency, drawing on fieldwork in rural Tanzania. Gunilla Andrae and Bjorn Beckman explore the role of informal enterprise associations and labour unions in empowering Nigerian tailors. Finally, Kate Meagher examines how informal enterprise associations and ethnic business systems influence social and economic integration in the context of severe religious conflict in northern Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.79> (Restricted access)

### **Algeria**

"Wanton and senseless" revisited: the study of warfare in civil conflicts and the historiography of the Algerian massacres / Jacob Mundy. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 25-55 : krt., tab

Keywords: 1990-1999/Algeria/civil wars/political violence

Abstract: Over the past two decades, attention in the social sciences increasingly has been drawn to the problem of violent civil conflicts, a problem that has disproportionately affected Africa more than any other region. Two approaches to this problem have come to dominate the field: attempts to understand the root causes of civil conflict and attempts to understand the dynamics of its violence. Critics of the former approach have elaborated the ways in which the etiological agenda itself makes, and then politically mobilizes, the reality it claims to find. The goal of this article is to elaborate a similar critique for the latter agenda by examining the productive and destructive interaction between theoretical assumptions and empirical realities that have informed attempts to understand the Algerian massacres of the late 1990s. The overall intention is not to promote a new understanding of those atrocities. Rather, it is to gain a deeper insight into the processes by which episodes of mass civil violence become objects of scientific analysis - and thus objects for political utilization - despite their having emerged from an empirical milieu of contested, ambiguous, and indeterminate realities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.78> (Restricted access)

## **Benin**

Mama Benz in trouble: networks, the State, and fashion wars in the Beninese textile market / Ebbe Prag. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 101-121

Keywords: Benin/Chinese/imports/textiles/women traders

Abstract: This article examines the impact of Chinese textile imports on the organization and politics of women's textile trading networks in Benin, notably on the commercial aristocracy of the so-called Mama Benz - "big women" traders and wholesalers. The incursion of cheap Chinese textiles into markets formerly dominated by imported European 'wax print' fabrics has shifted the balance of power between networks of traders in Benin's textile market, reconfiguring relations between textile traders, State officials, and international companies. The article first looks at the Dutch company Vlisco, one of the leading European companies which produce 'African' textiles, and its linkages to wholesalers and to the political and administrative arenas in Benin, with a focus on the company's competitive strategy. Then follows an analysis of the Boni Yayi government's position and the political networking that takes place between the importers of Chinese wax products and central Beninese authorities. Focusing on political and economic dimensions of trading networks, the article reveals how global linkages transform local economic networks and how local actors structure networks for global economic partners. Far from bypassing State actors, this process is shown to incorporate State officials from above and from below, splintering established trading networks and weaving new ones from emerging configurations of traders, State officials, and global textile exporters. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French.[Journal abstract, edited]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.81> (Restricted access)

## **Burundi**

Power-sharing in Africa's war zones: how important is the local level? / Claudia Simons ... [et al.].

- In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2013), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 681-706

Keywords: Burundi/Democratic Republic of Congo/Liberia/peace treaties/peacebuilding/power-sharing

Abstract: Research on power-sharing in Africa remains silent on the effects of national peace agreements on the sub-national level. Conversely, most armed conflicts originate and are fought in (or over) specific areas. A plausible hypothesis would be that for power-sharing to have the desired pacifying effect throughout the national territory, it needs to be extended to the local level. Based on fieldwork in six former hotspots in Liberia, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) the authors find that there is hardly any local content, including local power-sharing, in national agreements. However, contrary to their hypothesis, neither local content (inclusion of actors or interest) nor local-power-sharing (either introducing a local power balance or monopoly) are indispensable to effectively bring about local peace, at least in the short-term. On the contrary, it might even endanger the peace process. The importance of the sub-national level is overestimated in some cases and romanticized in others. However, the history of spatial-political links, centralized policies, and the establishment of local balances or monopolies of power ultimately play an important role. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **developing countries**

*The global economic crisis and the developing world : implications and prospects for recovery and growth / ed. by Ashwini Deshpande, Keith Nurse* - London : Routledge, 2012.

Keywords: Africa/developing countries/economic history/economic recession/finance/innovations/South Africa/trade/women's employment

Abstract: The global economic crisis has exposed structural imbalances in financial and credit markets in addition to global trade forcing many governments, developed and developing, to impose measures that are exacerbating structural weaknesses. This book offers historical insights into the origins of the contemporary crisis as well as detailed analyses of the financial and trade dimensions, an assessment of the technological and innovation context, along with perspectives on the implications for unemployment and gender imbalances. Part I reviews the historical context, with chapter 4 focusing on the crisis in Africa, part II deals with finance and trade, part III with technology and innovation, part IV with gender and employment, part V with the

case of South Africa, as an example of a big developing State, and part VI with the Caribbean, as an example for small developing States. Contributions by Ashwini Deshpande, Keith Nurse, Mehdi Shafaeddin, Bill Freund, Vanessa da Costa Val Munhoz, Gilberto Libânio, Aldo Caliarì, Leandro Serino, Luiz M. Niemeyer, Elisa Calza, Mario Cimoli, Annalisa Primi, Sebastián Rovira, Özge İzde, Jason Jackson, Seeraj Mohamed, Fiona Tregenna, David Tennant and Jessica Jones. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Ghana**

Livelihoods in risk: exploring health and environmental implications of e-waste recycling as a livelihood strategy in Ghana / Ebenezer Forkuo Amankwaa. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2013), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 551-575 : fig., graf., krt., tab

Keywords: Ghana/informal sector/urban economy/waste management

Abstract: Ghana's pursuit of socio-economic growth has necessitated joining the information communication technology (ICT) revolution, thus increasing the consumption and obsolescence rate of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and the creation of what is popularly called e-waste. The absence of legislation governing its importation and disposal, combined with the dynamics of Accra's urban economy, including neo-liberal policies and lack of formal job opportunities, has triggered people's ingenuity to engage in novel occupations such as e-waste recycling. Though a lucrative strategy, it comes with a price for those involved: environmental health risks, a fact well articulated by a burgeoning literature. Nevertheless, little empirical evidence exists relating to this perceived relationship. Using questionnaires, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews, this study fills the lacuna. The survey captured six main clusters in the value chain of e-waste recycling: collectors, recyclers, refurbishers, middlemen, scrap dealers, and petty traders. All the participants indicated that e-waste recycling is very lucrative, supporting their families/dependents, and most of them were aware of the health and environmental risks. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Kenya**

Technological innovation and the diversification of audiovisual storytelling circuits in Kenya / Ann Overbergh. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 206-219

Keywords: cinema/films/Kenya/technological change

Abstract: Through a selection of case studies this article demonstrates how technological innovation in Kenya is instrumental in an emerging diversification in the production and the distribution of local audiovisual narratives. The article thus adds a new perspective to the literature on technological innovation and related evolutions in African film industries, which so far has focused largely on technology's democratizing effects, particularly with the emergence of popular cinema. The author posits that, more than being part of a democratizing process in movie-making, technology makes a greater diversity in audiovisual narratives and new means of dissemination possible. However, other factors - economic, social, societal, demographic - influence the outcome and the mid-to-long term sustainability of new circuits of audiovisual storytelling. In other words, technology can facilitate but cannot in itself 'stablish' diversification. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.870028> (Restricted access)

### **Kenya**

'I'm only allowed to sell milk and eggs': gender aspects of urban livestock keeping in Eldoret, Kenya / Robert Romborah Simiyu and Dick Foeken. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2013), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 577-603 : krt., tab

Keywords: animal husbandry/gender division of labour/Kenya/urban households

Abstract: This paper deals with the gender aspects of urban livestock keeping in Eldoret, Kenya. It shows that men and women play different but complementary roles in livestock keeping. Men show greater preference for and are more involved in terms of decision-making and responsibility-taking with large livestock and where income is the primary motive for livestock keeping, and perform tasks of an outdoor nature and/or which require considerable technical knowledge. On the other hand, women prefer and exercise greater control over small livestock, make the most decisions about consumption use of livestock products, and perform home-based

routine tasks. However, there are instances where men and women cross gender boundaries, for instance where labour of the opposite gender is absent in the household, or as a strategy to control benefits accruing to the livestock. In terms of livelihood outcomes, women's role in livestock keeping is geared more towards improving household nutritional and food security status, while men's role is motivated more by personal benefits. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Kenya**

Women informal garment traders in Taveta Road, Nairobi: from the margins to the center / Mary Njeri Kinyanjui. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 147-164

Keywords: clothing/informal sector/Kenya/market women/urban economy

Abstract: This article investigates the Taveta Road phenomenon, whereby women garment informal traders occupy a whole street in the central business district in Nairobi, Kenya. It also discusses the implications for urban planning of the presence of women informal traders in the central business district. Information on Taveta Road was obtained from interviews conducted in 2012 with fifty-three of the estimated three hundred and fifty women operating micro-businesses there. The article demonstrates that the ability of these traders to move from the margins into the heart of the city is based on their ability to cross borders, organize collectively, and develop entrepreneurial skills that make use of social networks, group agency, and personal initiative. It also illustrates that over time, their gradual encroachment has led to an acceptance of their presence and their integration into the urban economy. These developments - which are referred to as "subaltern urbanism" or "solidarity entrepreneurialism" - have far-reaching implications in terms of the traders' relationship with the city, State laws, and the national economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.83> (Restricted access)

### **Malawi**

Understanding the semantics of Chichewa proverbs in the light of contemporary philosophy of language / Grivas Muchineripi Kayange. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 220-233 : tab

Keywords: Chewa dialect/Malawi/proverbs/semantics

Abstract: The article investigates the semantics of Chichewa proverbs based on insights from the contemporary philosophy of language. The basic argument is that a proverb is a special type of sentence/speech act whose meaning requires the consideration of a link between the literal/non-literal meaning and the way the utterance is used in a given context. Although the article is limited to discussing Chichewa proverbs, it will greatly contribute to the general understanding of proverbs elsewhere in Africa, given that the mechanisms followed in the development and use of proverbs seems to follow a similar pattern. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2014.887461> (Restricted access)

### **Mali**

For the love of masonry : Djenné craftsmen in turbulent times / Trevor H. J. Marchand. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 155-172 : foto's

Keywords: artisans/housing construction/Mali/world view

Abstract: Grounded in rich interview material recorded in Leiden, this article documents the artistry, passion, and professional dedication of a group of Malian craftsmen. In their own words (translated and transcribed from Bamanakan into English), five mud masons of Djenné deliberate upon training regimes, the growing importance of literacy and numeracy in their practice, competition and intergenerational conflict, the role of secrets in building construction, and new trajectories and contemporary challenges in the trade. In reflecting upon the current crises, their discussion also contributes to an understanding of ordinary people's struggles, ambitions, and changing life strategies during this difficult period in the nation's history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Bamanakan. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.859570> (Restricted access)

## **Nigeria**

Naija boy remix : afroexploitation and the new media creative economies of cosmopolitan African youth / Krystal Strong and Shaun Ossei-Owusu. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 189-205

Keywords: artists/Internet/Nigeria/popular music/United States

Abstract: This article examines how young African cultural entrepreneurs harness the economic, technological and creative openings created by globalization with a focus on the Naija Boyz (Olatoye and Teju Komolafe), two Nigerian-born, US-based brothers, who became YouTube sensations via their 'African Remix' genre of hip hop video parodies. With over 20 million views, the videos are situated within four converging movements within contemporary African youth cultural production: the maturation of African hip hop; the specific resurgence of Nigeria as a cultural hub driven by Nollywood and the local hip hop scene; the circulation of new media technologies; and, the formation of an increasingly cosmopolitan, tech-savvy generation of African youth. Using the Naija Boyz' images and lyrics, the YouTube videos are analyzed as critical commentaries of (black) American and African cultural scripts, which interrogate issues of gender, class, citizenship, and inter-/intra-diasporic relations. Moreover, the Naija Boyz are posited as archetypes of a rising generation of African youth, whose intercultural experiences outside of the African continent serve as a form of social capital that constitutes the basis of new (and potentially problematic) creative economies, which expand the presumed boundaries and concerns of African youth cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.861343> (Restricted access)

## **Nigeria**

Lagos tailors, trade unions, and organizations in the informal economy / Gunilla Andrae and Björn Beckman. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 191-208

Keywords: artisans/informal sector/Nigeria/protest/textile industry/trade unions/work environment

Abstract: In January 2012 a broad spectrum of popular groups staged an unprecedented protest against the removal of what has been termed a "subsidy" on fuel prices by the Nigerian government. The participation of tailors in this national political event suggests that self-employed artisans were prepared to transcend their narrow nonpolitical agenda to promote their interests and demands for decent social and economic conditions. Interviews with participating organization representatives in Lagos indicate the supportive role of alliances with labour unions and organized informal workers at large. The authors see current global developments in the textile industry as conducive to this outcome. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.85> (Restricted access)

## **Northern Africa**

The Arab Spring : theoretical perspectives on the regimes of North Africa and the Middle East / Wynand Greffrath and André Duvenhage. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 27-44 : tab

Keywords: authoritarianism/Middle East/Northern Africa/political action/political change

Abstract: This article is concerned with the Arab Spring as an example of regime change in authoritarian contexts in North Africa and the Middle East. It investigates whether the institutional characteristics of authoritarian regimes may have influenced the development and outcomes of revolutionary instability in the affected states of the region. The causes and dynamics of the Arab Spring are evaluated theoretically according to the particular regime characteristics encountered in the geopolitical span of the phenomenon. Theoretical perspectives are provided on different regime types, according to a typology of authoritarian regimes, in addition to perspectives on the dynamics of revolutionary regime change in authoritarian contexts. Throughout, particular attention is devoted to the dynamic interaction between social forces and the institutions of state. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.895080> (Restricted access)

## **Northern Nigeria**

Informality, religious conflict, and governance in Northern Nigeria: economic inclusion in divided

societies / Kate Meagher. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 209-234

Keywords: informal sector/interreligious relations/Nigeria/Northern Nigeria/social conflicts/State-society relationship

Abstract: This article examines processes of economic inclusion in divided societies, with a focus on both religious and formal-informal divides. Drawing on recent fieldwork in the Northern Nigerian cities of Kano and Kaduna, the article challenges the assumption that identity-based informal organization intensifies violent social divisions, and that taxation and linkages with the State foster more stable and inclusive governance. A range of informal sector activities - motorcycle taxi operators, tailors, tire dealers, butchers, and pepper soup producers in beer parlor - provides insights into escalating religious conflict and uneven patterns of formal inclusion in interreligious relations. Attention is focused on the relative role of informal institutions and formal interventions such as taxation in diffusing or exacerbating conflict at the grassroots level.

Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French.[Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.86> (Restricted access)

### **Rwanda**

Large-scale land deals and local livelihoods in Rwanda: the bitter fruit of a new agrarian model / An Ansoms. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 1-23

Keywords: elite/foreign investments/land acquisition/livelihoods/Rwanda

Abstract: In a context of globalization and liberalization, Africa is increasingly confronted with the commercialization of its space. Various large-scale actors, including international private investors, investor States, and local entrepreneurs, are constantly seeking to expand their land holdings for the production of food crops or biofuels. This article studies the effect of large-scale foreign and local elite-led land grabbing on the livelihood of local populations. It presents two Rwandan case studies - one relating to a foreign business group that acquired a concession for the exploitation of three thousand hectares of land; the other relating to local elites who made use of national policy priorities to gain control over a vast area of land. The article identifies broader processes of agrarian and social change taking place in Rwanda's rural context. It also discusses different approaches to reversing the impacts of the prevailing agrarian model with a view to benefiting local livelihoods. In 2006 and 2007 the author conducted around fifteen focus group interviews in both settings involving a variety of socioeconomic groups. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.77> (Restricted access)

### **Senegal**

Toward 'a giving and a receiving' : teaching Djibril Diop Mambéty's 'Touki Bouki' / Heather Snell. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 127-139

Keywords: films/higher education/Senegal

Abstract: This article argues that Djibril Diop Mambéty's film 'Touki Bouki' (Directed by Djibril Diop Mambéty, Perf. Magaye Niang, Mareme Niang, and Aminata Fall. Cinegrit, 1973) has the potential to disrupt colonialist modes of viewing and generate interest in the oftentimes innovative modes of cinematic expression coming out of Africa, in this case Senegal. It draws on two experiences teaching the film, one in an undergraduate course at a large Canadian research university and the other in a graduate course at a slightly smaller Canadian research university, to reflect on both the efficacy and implications of particular pedagogical approaches in the postcolonial classroom and the peculiar ways in which 'Touki Bouki' challenges viewers to reflect on how one's affective, national, and cultural affiliation impacts interpretation. Mambéty's film is satiric, self-reflexive, and deliberately digressive, features that point not only to a certain investment in the creative fusions of received cultural forms such as West African oral traditions and the European films that circulated in Senegal throughout the 1960s and 1970s but also to an attempt to position viewers as 'givers' as much as 'receivers' - that is, as subjects who must do considerable work to piece together the plot and tease out the meaning of juxtaposed images. If nothing else, 'Touki Bouki' necessitates and can even be said to provoke active spectatorship; in so doing, it provides an invaluable entry point into discussions about African cinemas in the larger contexts of colonialism, postcolonialism, neocolonialism, globalization, and transculturation.

Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.849194> (Restricted access)

### **Senegal**

*Transnational elite formation : the case of the Senegalese Murid community in Italy* / Mayke Kaag - [Abingdon] : Taylor & Francis, 2013.

Keywords: elite/immigrants/Italy/Muslim brotherhoods/Senegal/Senegalese

Abstract: This paper investigates how diasporic and transnational communities evolve by analysing how networks of power are established and enhanced, both locally and transnationally. As part of a process of diversification in the Senegalese Murid community in Italy, for example, a new elite of educated young men is emerging. This process of elite formation proves to be both local and transnational in multiple ways. It is argued that focusing on processes of elite formation within migrant communities will not only enhance our understanding of the internal dynamics of these communities but will also show how these may intersect with processes of power in the host country, the country of origin and the larger diaspora. Such an approach can contribute more generally to the study of elite change and continuity under globalization. [Journal abstract]

### **Senegal**

Urban and rural voting patterns in Senegal: the spatial effects of incumbency, c. 1978-2012 / Dominika Koter. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2013), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 653-679 : tab

Keywords: patronage/rural-urban disparity/Senegal/voting

Abstract: One of the most striking voting patterns in many African elections is the marked difference between urban and rural voters in their willingness to support the incumbent president or party. In many countries, incumbents receive their worst electoral scores in the cities, whereas the countryside votes overwhelmingly for them. This pattern is puzzling because there is no evidence that rural areas benefit more from government policies. On the contrary, most governments in Africa exhibit a pro-urban policy bias. Why then do rural voters support incumbents at higher rates? Using evidence from original interviews with politicians in Senegal, coupled with media coverage from several elections, the author contends that incumbents enjoy higher success in rural vis-à-vis urban areas because rural voters are more susceptible to clientelism. Tight social structure, cohesion and the prominent role of local patrons facilitate the acquisition of entire blocs of rural voters for the incumbent. These findings are independent of ethnic, religious or party identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Sierra Leone**

*Among the Mende in Sierra Leone : the letters from Sjoerd Hofstra (1934-36) / ed. and transl. by Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra* - Leiden : Afrika-Studiecentrum, 2014.

Keywords: 1930-1939/anthropological research/collected works (form)/fieldwork/letters (form)/Mende/Sierra Leone

Abstract: This book offers a look behind the scenes of anthropological fieldwork amongst the Mende in Sierra Leone in the mid-1930s. The Dutch anthropologist and sociologist Sjoerd Hofstra (1898-1983), Rockefeller research fellow of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures and one of Bronislaw Malinowski's three 'Mandarins' (as were also Meyer Fortes and S. Frederick Nadel), reports in long, bi-weekly letters to his adoptive mother about his experiences with the Mende. During his first stay in Sierra Leone (January 1934 - March 1935), Hofstra got blackwater fever, a complication of malaria tropica. His second stay (May - September 1936) came to an untimely end because he again developed symptoms of blackwater fever and was advised to return to Europe. Because of this, his fieldwork remained unfinished, and Hofstra never got round to publishing the planned book on the Mende. However, Hofstra published four articles on the Mende in English, photocopies of which are included in this book. Next to these articles Hofstra's letters to his adoptive mother contain valuable first-hand information about his fieldwork. His daughter, cultural and social historian Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra, has edited and translated these letters, while also including contextual information. [ASC Leiden abstract]  
<http://hdl.handle.net/1887/24890>



### **South Africa**

'The battle for the bay' : the 2011 Local Government Elections in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality / Gary Prevost, Joleen Steyn Kotze, and Bianca Wright. - In: *Politikon*: (2014), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 59-83 : fig., tab

Keywords: 2011/African National Congress (South Africa)/Democratic Alliance/elections/South Africa

Abstract: The 2011 Local Government elections in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM) represented the beginning of a potentially significant shift in the political landscape of South Africa. The Democratic Alliance increased its vote total from the 2006 Local Government Elections by 14.8 per cent to 40.2 per cent and won 10 single member ward districts previously held by the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC held on to its majority position but gained only 51.9 per cent of the votes and 63 of the 120 councillor positions in the NMBM.

Understanding the patterns of vote shift is crucial to understanding whether or not the 2011 Local Government Elections portends the permanent decline of the ANC as a dominant electoral force in the NMBM. Additionally, to what extent the decline in an ANC-stronghold signals a possible decline nationally for the 2014 General Elections emerges as a crucial question for the future of South African electoral politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.885673> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Agency and action : perceptions of governance and service delivery among the urban poor in Cape Town / Lisa Thompson. - In: *Politikon*: (2014), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 39-58 : graf., tab

Keywords: governance/images/public services/South Africa/urban population

Abstract: Part of determining the democratic content of relationships between citizens and governance networks revolves around understanding how ordinary citizens are able to access governance networks, either directly, or indirectly through representatives. For citizenship to have any meaningful content for ordinary people, especially those who historically have been denied political and socio-economic rights, the promise of participatory democracy must lead to perceptions of ability to influence. Through the use of a survey instrument constructed to gauge perceptions of efficacy and responsiveness of local governance institutions, this article explores how citizens in three poor urban areas in Cape Town, South Africa (Khayelitsha, Langa and Delft) experience governance and service delivery in relation to their perceived ability to exercise either a direct or indirect form of agency in relation to decision-making. The article illustrates that in relation to the ordinary person in the street, perceptions of agency are weak, with corresponding levels of dissatisfaction in democracy. This is in contrast to much stronger perceptions of agency amongst community leaders in community organizations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.885672> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Beyond access : youth and digital skills / Toks Oyedemi. - In: *Communicatio*: (2014), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 137-154 : graf., tab

Keywords: information literacy/Internet/social media/South Africa/students

Abstract: There is an increasing growth in access to the Internet among youth, gained largely through cell phones, computer laboratories on campuses, home connections, and connections on personal computers. Also, the availability of social software tools for webpage creation, blogging, and creating and sharing multimedia content has made content creation relatively accessible. But are the youth using these tools effectively? What are the levels of digital skills among this population? This study investigates digital skills among South African university students.

Through a survey conducted at ten universities, and two skill experiments conducted at two universities, this study explores the pattern of perceived skills and actual skills, to examine current trends of digital skills among the students. The findings reveal that forms of Internet access, the cost of access, social stratification, and inequalities have implications for the patterns of digital skills, with content creation being a challenge for many youth. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.907191> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Engagement matters : South Africa, the United Nations and a rights-based foreign policy / Henning Melber . - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 131-145

Keywords: foreign policy/human rights/South Africa/UN

Abstract: This article critically examines the role of South Africa with special reference to the values embodied in the human rights principles of the UN system and argues for a re-emphasis of a rights-based foreign policy guided by a non-alignment loyal only to the normative frameworks established by the UN for global governance. It is argued that South Africa's foreign policy should be measured mainly in terms of its willingness to engage with the global governance system as represented by the UN, and its support of the normative frameworks codified by the UN as relevant reference points for any country's policy. It is suggested that South Africa, despite its claims of being in unconditional support of such rights-based agenda, might be able to do better if less guided by strategic parameters. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.895079> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Is South Africa's constitutional democracy being consolidated or eroded? / Merle Lipton. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1-26

Keywords: democracy/elite/political history/racism/South Africa

Abstract: This article examines whether, as some claim, post-apartheid South Africa's constitutional democracy is being eroded by, in particular, the alleged 'reracialisation' of policy, replacing the previous institutionalised discrimination against blacks with a black economic empowerment policy that favours the African majority over the white, coloured and Indian minorities. It also discusses whether the work of institutionalists such as North, Wallis and Weingast provides a useful theoretical framework for analysing this and other aspects of South Africa's evolution since Union in 1910, when used as a complement to, rather than replacement of, the more usual race/class analyses. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.890342> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Language and identity negotiations : an analysis of the experiences of Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg, South Africa / Gugulethu Siziba. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 173-188

Keywords: identity/immigrants/languages/South Africa/Zimbabweans

Abstract: This article focuses on Ndebele and Shona-speaking Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg, noting how their language varieties constitute capital ('entry fees') in negotiating their constructions by others as outsiders. Theoretically, the article draws on diverse theoretical works on situated discourse, with Bourdieu's economy of social practices being the spinal anchor. In examining the role and value of language as entry fees in the situatedness of Zimbabweans in Johannesburg, the author deploys a multi-sited ethnography across three neighbourhoods of Johannesburg. The central argument the author makes in this article is that language's value neither inheres in language itself nor is it static. Instead, the value shifts according to the specific and contextual power dynamics underlying the interface and evaluation of it as an entry fee. Consequently, this fluctuation produces a complex continuum of 'Otherness' in which the experience of being Ndebele and Shona-speaking in Johannesburg is not homogenous, but takes on shifting meanings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Ndebele (or Shona). [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.860517> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Paradiplomacy and the democratisation of foreign policy in South Africa / Fritz Nganje. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 89-107

Keywords: decentralization/foreign policy/international relations/regional government/South Africa

Abstract: Over the years, the logic that decentralization is the territorial twin of democracy has been employed in the domain of foreign policy to advocate for the transfer of international

relations prerogatives to subnational governments (SNGs). Proponents of this argument contend that, because of the proximity of SNGs to local communities, the territorial decentralization of elements of foreign policy, or paradiplomacy, has the potential to engender greater citizen awareness, interest and participation in international affairs, and thus contribute to the democratization of foreign policy. This paper draws insight from the paradiplomacy of three South African provinces to assess the extent to which the foreign relations of provincial governments represent a model process that contributes to the democratization of foreign policy. It argues that, in the absence of effective mechanisms to promote meaningful deliberation, accountability, transparency and representation in the provinces, paradiplomacy has done little more than encourage the monopolization by subnational elites of the few foreign policy prerogatives that Pretoria has transferred to provincial governments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.895082> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Persistent inequalities : a comparative view of Indian and South African experiences of local government quotas for women / Shireen Hassim. - In: *Politikon*: (2014), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 85-102 : tab

Keywords: affirmative action/equal opportunity/India/local government/South Africa/women  
Abstract: Debates about the nature and impact of quotas tend to focus on national parliaments, and for the most part tend to debate theoretical assumptions within the disciplines of political science and political philosophy. This article suggests that there is much to be gained in understanding how quotas work by a lateral examination of literature in development studies, and by comparative work on countries that are in the postcolonial global south. Drawing on a comparison between local government quotas in India and South Africa, the article argues that the persistent underlying institutional formations and cultures of politics have a profound impact on the ways in which quotas are inserted into political systems. Applying a feminist lens to literature on women's experiences of entering local government institutions in India and South Africa, the article considers the relationship between women's representation and the broader political system in which they are inserted. The article argues that the presence of women may have democratizing effects on political systems, but that these effects depend as much if not more on the extent to which there is democratic mobilization outside of the elected bodies.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.885674> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Theories of distributive justice and post-Apartheid South Africa / Carl Knight. - In: *Politikon*: (2014), vol. 41, no. 1, p. 23-38

Keywords: equal opportunity/political philosophy/social justice/South Africa

Abstract: South Africa is a highly distributively unequal country, and its inequality continues to be largely along racial lines. Such circumstances call for assessment from the perspective of contemporary theories of distributive justice. Three such theories 'Rawlsian justice, utilitarianism, and luck egalitarianism' are described and applied. Rawls' difference principle recommends that the worst off be made as well as they can be, a standard which South Africa clearly falls short of. Utilitarianism recommends the maximization of overall societal well-being, a goal which South Africa again fails to achieve given its severe inequality and the fact of the diminishing marginal value of money - that a given amount of money tends to produce more utility for a poor person than it does for a rich person. The final theory, luck egalitarianism, aims to make distributions sensitive to individual exercises of responsibility. This view also objects to South Africa's inequality, this time on the basis that the poor are overwhelmingly worse off through no fault or choice of their own. These major theories of distributive justice therefore all propose large-scale redistribution to the benefit of the (predominantly black) poor. Perhaps more surprisingly, all three views also provide support for socio-economic affirmative action, as opposed to South Africa's race-based Black Economic Empowerment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02589346.2014.885669> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Through the looking-glass : exploring the wonderland of other female portrayals in advertising / Tania Maree. - In: *Communicatio : foto's, graf., tab:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 113-136

Keywords: advertising/images/South Africa/stereotypes/women

Abstract: Research on gender portrayals in advertising are prolific and mostly focus on stereotypical roles. However, there is no previous research report analysing portrayals that fall into the 'other' category of female roles. This article aims to provide an outline of female role portrayals in advertising and, importantly, to examine the 'other' role category for new portrayals. A quantitative content analysis was conducted on samples of South African magazine and television advertisements. The findings indicate that the stereotypical decorative role was prevalent in magazine advertisements, while in television advertisements the product user was the person most often featured. A detailed analysis of the 'other' category in both media revealed four new role portrayals. These roles represent a different view of the modern woman and may be used to differentiate effectively those brands in the media that are cluttered with advertising messages. The research provides directions for future content-analytic studies on the topic of female portrayals in advertising. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.894926> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

Towards an alternative vision of telecommunications : the Economic Freedom Fighters and the South African Communist Party / Ewan Sutherland. - In: *Communicatio:* (2014), vol. 40, no. 2, p. 172-190 : graf., tab

Keywords: China/government policy/Marxism/South Africa/telecommunications

Abstract: The appearance of the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) in South Africa and the appointment of a member of politburo of the South African Communist Party (SACP) as minister of communications raise the question of what a radical telecommunications policy might be. With the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the Council for Mutual Economic assistance (COMECON) system and the gradual marketization of the Chinese economy, there are very few operational models of a Marxist-Leninist telecommunications policy. Theorists appear to have ignored telecommunications in favour of media and other sectors, leaving a gap that grows wider as the Internet is embedded daily more deeply into industrial production and social activities. Taking operators into state ownership is a reflexive response, but presents management challenges, though it would remedy the very odd ownership structure in South Africa and address network construction in rural and remote areas. The Chinese model of competing state-owned operators, though frighteningly successful, would be difficult to reproduce. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.907188> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

'We are saving the township': Pentecostalism, faith-based organisations, and development in South Africa / Marian Burchardt. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies:* (2013), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 627-651

Keywords: AIDS/charities/Pentecostalism/South Africa

Abstract: In this article, the author traces the emergence of Pentecostal faith-based organizations (FBOs) in the South African city of Cape Town. By focusing on their involvements in HIV/AIDS programmes, including practices such as health education, counselling and material support, the author analyses the organizational dynamics and consequences ensuing from their activities. Pentecostal involvements in development work engender complex connections between two distinct processes: on the one hand, they offer Pentecostal communities new social spaces for promoting their faith and moral agendas; on the other hand, development work urges Pentecostal communities to recast their activities in the logic of formal organization and accountability (proposals/grants/projects). On the ground, these logics are constantly subverted as beneficiaries construe FBOs as patrons and deploy Pentecostal identities for mediating access to FBOs and the resources they command. The author argues that Pentecostal faith works to mediate the entire set of social relationships, expectations, imageries and practices that structure FBO work

on the ground. More than belief and ritual, it is Pentecostal belonging that links organizations, people, opportunities and resources. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **South Africa**

Institutions, power and para-State alliances: a critical assessment of HIV/AIDS politics in South Africa, 1999-2008 / Theodore Powers. - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2013), vol. 51, no. 4, p. 605-626

Keywords: AIDS/health policy/political action/South Africa

Abstract: From 1999 to 2008, delays in the adoption of a comprehensive treatment and prevention programme shortened the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS in South Africa. While the slow implementation of antiretroviral therapy has been attributed to a lack of institutional capacity, dissident views on HIV/AIDS and the effects of fiscal austerity, it was also an expression of power. This article analyses how the South African HIV/AIDS movement overcame this exercise of power by the AIDS dissident faction of the African National Congress (ANC) through the legal system, particularly the Constitutional Court. Through a series of legal cases the leading organizations in the HIV/AIDS movement developed ties with COSATU and moderate elements within the ANC. The ANC's dissident faction responded to this by developing para-State partnerships with non-State organizations to support the AIDS dissident agenda. The study highlights the need to expand the para-State concept to take into account a wider range of social formations and the historically particular conditions under which they emerge. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

### **South Africa**

*Participatory development in South Africa : a development management perspective / Ismail Davids ... [et al.]* - Pretoria : Van Schaik, 2012.

Keywords: community participation/development/NGO/private sector/public sector/social development/South Africa

Abstract: This book assesses development management principles and strategies in the context of South Africa, with a focus on participatory development. Section 1 discusses development theories, and in particular development management as an interdisciplinary field. Section 2 describes the different institutional role players in development (public sector, NGOs, private sector, trade unions, international development agencies). Section 3 looks at development management in practice. Section 4 provides guidelines for scientific development research. Contributions by Ismail Davids, Kealeboga J. Maphunye, Francois Theron, Stephen Wetmore and Jennifer Saunders. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Subsaharan Africa**

Structural improvements in Sub-Saharan economies / Mats Hårsmar. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2014), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 69-88 : graf., tab

Keywords: economic conditions/economic development/employment/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: The debate on current economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) contains two opposing poles: One position claims that African countries are on their way to catching up with richer parts of the world. The other argues that no structural changes have occurred, and that continued dependency on commodity exports will push African economies further into poverty traps, while economic enclave sectors blossom. This article surveys challenges in promoting inclusive growth and creating employment, and goes on to assess how countries' economic vulnerability has developed, as measured by the economic vulnerability index used by the United Nations for classification of 'least developed country' status. Improvements are found for several African countries as well as for SSA on average, despite simultaneous increases in the average export concentration. This broader measure shows structural conditions for economic growth to have improved for SSA on average and for many of its countries. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.895078> (Restricted access)

### **Subsaharan Africa**

Capital's new frontier: from unusable economies to bottom-of-the-pyramid markets in Africa /

Catherine Dolan and Kate Roll. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 123-146

Keywords: capitalism/employment creation/poverty/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: Over the last decade, the bottom-of-the-pyramid (BoP) approach has gained prominence as a tool of 'inclusive' capitalism in sub-Saharan Africa. This approach reframes development as a seamless outcome of core business activities, one that can ameliorate poverty by bringing much-needed products and services to the poor and generating employment opportunities for informal and subsistence workers as 'micro-entrepreneurs'. Yet while transnational capital has set its sights on Africa's 'underserved' yet potentially buoyant markets, BoP initiatives do more than seize upon the entrepreneurial talent and aspirations of Africa's informal economies. This article argues, rather, that these initiatives create BoP economies through a set of market technologies, practices, and discourses that render the spaces and actors at the bottom of the pyramid - consumers and entrepreneurs - knowable, calculable, and predictable to global business. The article describes how these technologies extend new forms of market governance over the informal poor, reconfiguring their habits, social practices, and economic strategies under the banner of poverty reduction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.82> (Restricted access)

### **Subsaharan Africa**

Institutions and job growth in African manufacturing : does employment protection regulation matter? / Louise Fox and Ana Maria Oviedo. - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2013), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 616-650 : graf., tab

Keywords: employment creation/industry/labour law/private enterprises/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: The authors use firm-level survey data from the manufacturing sector in 20 Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries and Doing Business (DB) country indicators to explore the links between employment protection regulation (EPR) and firm job growth during the period 2003-2007. The authors find that EPR is uncorrelated with job growth in the short run. In the long run, however, overall regulations as measured by DB scores are significantly adversely associated with job growth, while the evidence for a negative effect of EPR seems rather weak. Thus labour regulation reform might not lead to high employment payoffs in SSA; improving the overall investment climate should be the more immediate focus. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Subsaharan Africa**

The China-Africa value chain: can Africa's small-scale entrepreneurs engage successfully in global trade? / Michal Lyons, Alison Brown and Zhigang Li. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 77-100 : fig., tab

Keywords: China/consumer goods/imports/industrial products/informal sector/international trade/small enterprises/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: This article analyses the value chain for Chinese manufactured goods such as garments and textiles sold in sub-Saharan Africa. Focusing attention on imports from Guangzhou, China, the article examines the functioning of network value chains and the opportunities for the African poor to integrate into value chains and become upwardly mobile in the process. It explores the opportunities for Africans with small, private businesses in the trade, the potential for long-term business development, and how strategies of engagement have changed over time. It finds that the value chains for low-cost goods vary. There is great diversity of entry levels and opportunities for socioeconomic mobility, and traders evolve diverse strategies to obtain and defend their position in the chain. These findings are discussed in terms of understandings of international value chains, the informal economy, and African economic development strategies. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.80> (Restricted access)

### **Tanzania**

Postcolonial archival fever and the musical archiving of African identity in selected paintings by Elias Jengo / Imani Sanga. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2014), vol. 26, no. 2, p. 140-154 : ill

Keywords: music/musicians/painting/Tanzania

Abstract: This article examines the way music is figured in selected paintings by Tanzania painter Elias Jengo. It also identifies and discusses musical figures in these paintings that are used to archive African or Tanzanian identity. Through these paintings Jengo participates in constructing and enacting African/Tanzanian identity by invoking and depositing Tanzanian cultural heritage. The article argues that the archiving of Africanness in most postcolonial cultural productions is an expression of a fever that torments African postcolonial souls, a fever caused by a fear of the possibility of cultural loss. The article also discusses Jengo's influence on his students and other young artists in Tanzania as an act of archiving. It argues that the future of Jengo's work lies not only in his influence on these young artists but also in his own ability and readiness to take plastic forms, as well as his students' eagerness to archive him in plastic forms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Swahili. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.850403> (Restricted access)

### **Tanzania**

Institutions, security, and pastoralism: exploring the limits of hybridity / Frances Cleaver ... [et al.]. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2013), vol. 56, no. 3, p. 165-189

Keywords: governance/militias/natural resource management/pastoralists/Tanzania

Abstract: Much contemporary thinking about African development is concerned with the hybrid nature of governance in which official rules and mechanisms combine in various ways with local practices and the norms of moral economy. This article brings nuanced perspectives on "real" or hybrid governance into engagement with critical institutional theory in order to analyse how hybrid arrangements are formed through bricolage. "Institutional bricolage" consists of the processes in which people (consciously and nonconsciously) draw on existing social formulae and arrangements (rules, traditions, norms, roles, and relationships) to patch together institutions in response to changing situations. Such a perspective helps to understand governance arrangements as both negotiated and structured, benefiting some and disadvantaging others. To explore these points the article tracks the evolution of the Sungusungu, a hybrid pastoralist security institution in the Usangu Plains, Tanzania. It also considers the wider implications of such hybrid arrangements for livelihoods, social inclusion, distributive justice, and citizenship. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2013.84> (Restricted access)

### **Zimbabwe**

*Women, mobility and rural livelihoods in Zimbabwe : experiences of fast track land reform / by Patience Mutopo* - Leiden : Brill, 2014.

Keywords: land reform/rural economy/women farmers/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This book is based on iterative multi-sited ethnographic research at Merrivale farm, Tavaka village, Zimbabwe, and various locations in South Africa. The author reveals how the dynamics generated by fast-track land reform potentially offer new development opportunities - specifically for women. The findings challenge existing notions and opinions about women's rural land use, livelihoods, and rural development. The book examines how negotiations and bargaining by women with family, State, and traditional actors have proved useful in accessing land in Mwenezi district, Zimbabwe. The hidden, complex, and innovative ways adopted by women to access land and shape livelihoods based on transitory mobility are examined. The role of collective action, conflicts, conflict resolution, and women's agency in overcoming the challenges associated with trading in South Africa are examined within the ambit of the sustainable livelihoods framework, a gendered approach to land reform and social networks.

[Book abstract]