

**Africa**

*Gulf charities in Africa / Mayke Kaag* - Berlin : Gerlach, 2014.

Keywords: Africa/charities/Gulf States/Islam

Abstract: Gulf charities have expanded their reach to other countries and continents, including some of the poorest regions of the world. This chapter discusses the work of Gulf charities in Africa. After giving a broad historical and geographical overview of the presence of charities from the Gulf in Africa, and a brief discussion of the variety of local African contexts in which they are working, it looks into both constraints and opportunities and considers what this may mean for the (near) future. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**Africa**

*The Gonjon pin and other stories : the Caine prize for African writing* - Oxford : New Internationalist Publishers, 2014.

Keywords: Africa/anthologies (form)/English language/literary prizes/short stories (form)

Abstract: Includes the shortlisted stories for the 2013 Caine Prize by Diane Awerbuck (South Africa), Efemia Chela (Ghana/Zambia), Tendai Huchu (Zimbabwe), Billy Kahora (Kenya, and Okwiri Oduor (Nigeria), as well as 12 other stories by African writers who took part in the 2014 Caine Prize Writers' Workshop. [ASC Leiden abstract]

**Africa**

Challenges to the elite exclusion - inclusion dichotomy- reconsidering elite capture in community-based natural resource management / Sam Wong. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 379-391

Keywords: Africa/community participation/elite/natural resource management

Abstract: The community-driven, decentralized approach to natural resource management has reached a crossroads. The good governance agenda in the water, forestry, fishery and biodiversity sectors has generated limited success in achieving pro-poor outcomes. In many cases, local elites are to blame for capturing the benefits from the process of democratizing decision-making processes. This paper examines two approaches in the literature which both aim to address elite domination, namely elite exclusion and elite inclusion. The former is a deliberate act to reduce the influence of elites by excluding them from the decision-making process in natural resource management. The latter, in contrast, is a conscious strategy to integrate elites into the use of natural resources in an attempt to redistribute the benefits to poor people via the 'trickle down' effect. This paper argues that the dichotomy of elite inclusion and exclusion is inadequate in understanding the complex local power dynamics in natural resource management. In particular, the binary division fails to address the multiple locations of elites, overlapping institutions and the paradoxes of 'controlled' participatory processes. This paper argues that any strategies to tackle elite capture need to pay attention to the historical, socially embedded and negotiated nature of resource governance arrangements. The paper focuses on Africa. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.841800> (Restricted access)

**Africa**

China's 'win-win' cooperation : unpacking the impact of infrastructure-for-resources deals in Africa / Ana Cristina Alves. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 207-226 : tab

Keywords: Africa/China/infrastructure/international economic relations/loans/natural resources

Abstract: This paper discusses China's use of infrastructure-for-resources loans in Africa as a win-win economic cooperation tool. This formula, offering generous loans for infrastructure in exchange for resource access, came into being largely as a default cooperation tool, inspired by China's own domestic experience, its competitive advantages and Africa's receptivity to this kind of barter deal. Embodying the principle of mutual benefit, China has consistently combined the

extension of financial assistance for infrastructure construction in Africa with the expansion of Chinese business interests and the pursuit of resource security goals. The analysis focuses on whether this instrument is actually promoting African development or fuelling instead China's economic growth at the expense of African economies. The author argues that the impact has been mixed. Although there are some meaningful positive signs, many challenges persist, and as such the long-term developmental impact of this particular tool remains uncertain. The responsibility to ensure a positive outcome rests, however, on the African side as much as on China. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.811337> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

From preservation to commodification of culture : interrogating the nature of protection accorded to cultural property under the intellectual property regime in Africa / Adejoke Oyewunmi. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 363-389

Keywords: Africa/copyright/cultural heritage/intellectual property/Nigeria/patents/trademarks

Abstract: The cultural heritage of a nation is valuable as a source of social and cultural identity and as a facilitator of cultural exchange and global creative diversity. Where effectively harnessed, cultural heritage also contributes to the economic well-being of societies. New possibilities for exploitation and commercialization have been heightened by the emergence of advanced technological processes in diverse fields; in this way, aspects of cultural heritage have become marketable products and commodities that are bought and sold in global markets. These developments have necessitated a shift from a strict adherence to the preservation and safeguarding of culture in its authentic cultural context to a more liberal approach which facilitates development and trade. The imperative of a different approach is dictated by the need to better legally reposition custodians of cultural expressions, knowledge and practices. The paper highlights the challenge of identifying a system most suitable to do this and examines the evolution of protection systems of cultural property under African regional protection systems, in contrast to evolving international regimes for the protection of traditional cultural expressions (TCEs) and traditional knowledge (TK). The paper further interrogates the extent to which the existing framework of the Nigerian intellectual property system safeguards protection of cultural rights, and draws lessons from other jurisdictions to strengthen the position of owners of TK and TCEs to benefit better from the exploitation of their culture. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Africa**

Global opening for Hungary: new beginning for Hungarian African policy? / István Tarrósy and Péter Morenth. - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2013), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 77-96

Keywords: Africa/foreign policy/Hungary/international relations/South Africa

Abstract: Following the rotating Presidency of the Council of the European Union it held between January and June 2011, the Hungarian government introduced a new foreign policy strategy of "Global Opening". As part of this strategic concept, Hungary intends to revitalize linkages with countries of sub-Saharan Africa with which it once had intensive relations, in particular during the bipolar era. For the first time since the change of the political system in 1989, Africa-related concepts also have been included in plans fostered by the government that has held office since 2010. This paper addresses the issue of relations between Hungary and Africa. It first gives an overview of historic ties between Hungary and African countries. Second, it analyses the current potential for Hungarian involvement in Africa, especially after the Budapest Africa Forum of June 2013, with a focus on Hungarian-South African relations as the most thriving framework of cooperation. Finally, it touches upon issues of a long-term strategic Hungarian policy towards Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/files/Tarrósy-Morenth-2013.pdf>

### **Africa**

Looking back, thinking forward : understanding the feasibility of normative supranationalism in the African Union / Babatunde Fagbayibo. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 411-426

Keywords: Africa/African Union/economic integration/regionalism

Abstract: The creation of the African Union (AU) in 2002 was seen as a significant paradigm shift in the course of continental integration. Unlike its predecessor, the Organization of African Unity, the AU has a normative framework that espouses supranational aspirations. Various aspects of the AU framework, such as the nature of some of the AU institutions, the declared right of intervention, and the objective of harmonising the policies of Regional Economic Communities under the AU umbrella, are allusions to supranationalism. Furthermore, it appears that normative supranationalism is the goal, in that these aspects indicate the intention on the part of the architects of the AU to create a regime under which AU laws and policies are superior to national and sub-regional rules. The fact that, after a decade of the AU's existence, little or no progress has been made in this regard requires serious introspection. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to explore some of the factors that militate against the effective operation of normative supranationalism in the AU and proffer recommendations on how to address those constraints. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.841801> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

Making democracy safe : policies tackling electoral violence in Africa / Nkwachukwu Orji. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 393-410

Keywords: Africa/elections/Ethiopia/Kenya/Nigeria/political violence

Abstract: This article analyses the ways in which African countries are grappling with the problem of electoral violence. It argues that, although electoral violence has posed a serious challenge to democratic consolidation and peace in Africa, knowledge of how to prevent and or manage it is largely inadequate. Much of the academic interest in electoral violence has focused on defining the phenomenon, particularly analysing its causes, scope, patterns and consequences. This article examines the measures adopted by Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria to manage electoral violence. The specific measures analysed in this study include: (1) establishment of commissions of inquiry; (2) mediation in high-tension situations; and (3) regulation of political activities. While these measures represent significant efforts to curb electoral violence in Africa, they do not, of course, directly address the underlying causes of the problem. Electoral violence will continue to pose serious challenges to democracy and peace in Africa until the lingering socio-economic and political tensions and the lack of credibility of the electoral process in many African countries are addressed; however, in the meantime, to save lives, it is worth putting into place effective deterrents to election violence wherever it threatens. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.841808> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

Norm evolution within and across the African Union and the United Nations : the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) as a contested norm / Natalie Zähringer. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 187-205

Keywords: Africa/African Union/Libya/responsibility to protect/UN

Abstract: This article examines the evolution of the responsibility to protect (R2P) norm through the institutional frameworks of the African Union and the United Nations. The investigation aligns itself with recent constructivist thinking around norm evolution and contestation which holds that diverging interpretations around norms facilitate not only norm contestation, but ultimately norm acceptance. In this case different 'meanings-in-use' of R2P within and across both organisations reinforce the contested nature of R2P. This becomes most apparent in the prevailing confusion around the affiliated concept of the protection of civilians, which is not effectively delineated from R2P. Nevertheless R2P is found to be widely acknowledged within both organisations. The article also discusses R2P in practice - the case of Libya. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.811336> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

Protection gaps for civilian victims of political violence / Ramesh Thakur. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 321-338

Keywords: Africa/human security/responsibility to protect/UN

Abstract: This article begins by explaining why the United Nations' civilian protection agenda is

particularly relevant and important for Africa and why the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) might be said to be an African norm export to the rest of the world. Next, it traces the reasons for peace operations' reluctance to use force. It then shows how the civilian protection agenda has tried to fill critical gaps in the existing normative architecture, with both R2P and the Protection of Civilians (POC) resulting from growing shame at the accumulating list of atrocities in which the international community stood by as passive onlookers. The fourth section discusses the merits of the R2P and POC norms in responding to the challenge of civilian protection. The final part notes that, despite these two valuable additions to the repertoire of the international community in dealing with atrocities perpetrated on civilians, there remain many gaps in the protection agenda, as shown in several recent cases. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.841810> (Restricted access)

### **Africa**

*Special issue: 'Emerging' Africa: critical transitions / guest ed.: Daniel C. Bach - Johannesburg : South African Institute of International Affairs, 2013.*

Keywords: Africa/economic conditions/economic development/international relations

Abstract: This special issue, entitled Emerging Africa: Critical Transitions, is guest edited by Daniel C. Bach. The Emerging Africa narrative is marked by perceptions and policy interactions around Africa which are no longer informed by violence and corruption but by the opportunities associated with the continent, due to remarkable transformations at the continental and global level over the past decade. Contributions: Africa in international relations : the frontier as concept and metaphor (Daniel C. Bach); The ambivalent impact of commodities : structural change or status quo in Sub-Saharan Africa? (Alice N. Sindzingre); Nigeria as an emerging economy? Making sense of expectations (David U. Enweremadu); The limits to statebuilding for peace in Africa (Devon Curtis); The exceptional state in Africa : image management in Sino-African relations (Shogo Suzuki); Emerging powers in Africa : is Brazil any different? (Lyal White); The EU and Africa since the Lisbon summit of 2007 : continental drift or widening cracks? (Damien Helly); The rush for land in Africa : resource grabbing or green revolution? (Ward Anseeuw). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Africa**

Manifestations of bad governance on the threshold of African democratic process and development / Essien D. Essien. - In: *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*: (2012), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 22-42 : tab

Keywords: Africa/democratization/economic development/governance

Abstract: This paper argues that there is a worldwide resurgence of interest in the concepts of good governance, democracy and development. The current framework of public policy imperatives that emanate from around the world suggests that effective entrenchment of democracy and good governance is a prerequisite for development. The paper examines the challenges of good democratic governance in Africa today. This orbits around the problems of bad governance which manifests in corruption and other forms of particularistic behaviour through the noninstitutionalization of accountability institutions and mechanisms. The paper argues that the absence of effective measures to counter these perennial 'demons' could result in stagnation and lack of growth and development. The paper concludes that improving governance requires effective democratic processes driven by ethical principles which would regulate how people make the right decisions regarding governance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Botswana**

*Economic development of Botswana : facets, policies, problems and prospects / ed. by Happy K. Siphambe...[et al.] - Gaborone : Bay Publishing, 2005.*

Keywords: agriculture/Botswana/development plans/economic development/economic policy/fiscal policy/monetary policy

Abstract: This collective volume reflects on the Botswana economy and its growth achievements, with special attention to policies and prospects for the economy in the longer term. Chapters: Botswana economy: an overview (N. Narayana et al.); National development plans in Botswana (Benjamin K. Acquah); Macroeconomic policies for development in Botswana (Lekgathlamang

Setlhare); Financial sector development in Botswana (M. Thomas Paul and G.R. Motlaleng); Fiscal system and policy in Botswana (Christopher Mupimpila); The roles of the public and private sectors in the Botswana economy (Imogen Bonolo Mogotsi); Agriculture and rural development in Botswana (Patricia M. Makepe); Growth and performance of the mining sector (Joel Sentsho); Industrial development in Botswana (Stephen M. Kapunda and Oluyele Akinkugbe); The small and micro enterprises, and the challenges of employment creation in Botswana (M.S. Mukras and Monica Seemule); Human development in Botswana: issues and problems (N. Narayana, Happy K. Siphambe and Malebogo Bakwena); Poverty and unemployment in Botswana (Happy K. Siphambe); Issues of the environment and development in Botswana (Christopher Mupimpila and Mogakalodi Rathedi); International trade, balance of payments and exchange rate policy (G.R. Motlaleng and Oluyele Akinkugbe); Botswana in the context of regional economy (Joel Sentsho and Botswiri Oupa Tshoko); Economic prospects for Botswana: policy choices (Joel Sentsho et al.). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Cameroon**

Localizing Fulbe architecture / Mark Dike DeLancey. - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2014), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 1-43 : ill., krt., foto's

Keywords: architecture/Cameroon/Fulani/identity

Abstract: Fulbe architecture of the Adamawa Region, Cameroon, and the Fouta Djallon region, Guinea, bear many formal similarities. Fulbe in northern Cameroon often point to architectural form as a marker of ethnic identity. Scholars have also perceived ethnicity, as well as Islam, as central to analyzing Fulbe architecture, drawing upon a now-outdated understanding of 'pulaaku', or Fulbeness. This article argues that those studying Fulbe architecture must recognize the shift in Fulbe studies from an emphasis on a unitary identity to its malleability. The Fulbe should more appropriately be perceived, especially in the realm of permanent architecture, as extraordinarily adaptive. The focus on ethnicity and Islamic faith has in fact blinded scholars to the much stronger connections that can be drawn with local architectural traditions, irrespective of religion or ethnicity. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5192/21540993050101> (Restricted access)

### **Democratic Republic of Congo**

*Identités, ressources naturelles et conflits en RDC : défis méthodologiques et voies de sortie? : actes du colloque organisé par la faculté des sciences sociales, politiques et administratives de l'université de Lubumbashi du 15 au 16 avril 2013 / sous la dir. de Germain Ngoie Tshibambe ; préf. de Mbuyi Kabunda* - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2013.

Keywords: 2013/civil wars/conference papers (form)/Democratic Republic of Congo/ethnicity/identity/natural resources

Abstract: Ces actes du colloque sur le thème 'Identités, ressources naturelles et conflits en RDC', tenu à Lubumbashi les 15 et 16 avril 2013, abordent la problématique des conflits congolais dans le cadre global de la région des Grands Lacs. On explique les conflits en les renvoyant à des explosions des revendications identitaires (le primordialisme) ou en les liant au couple "envie-frustration" (le modèle de 'greed-grievance' de Paul Collier), soit l'approche écologique des conflits. Les chapitres examinent la permanence des conflits dans l'Est de la RDC (article en anglais: Theorizing the conflicts in Eastern Congo) (Kenneth Omeje), le rapport entre identités ethniques, ressources naturelles et conflit (Tshiyembe Mwayila), le nationalisme congolais (Donatien Dibwe dia Mwembu), les mécanismes internationaux du maintien de la paix en RDC (Kadony Nguway Kpalaingu), la géopolitique de l'eau (Germain Ngoie Tshibambe), le conflit en rapport avec l'exploitation du caoutchouc (César Nkuku Nkonde), les défis de l'intégration régionale (Paulin Ndabereye Nzita M'Mugambi), les migrations à l'Est de la RDC et le cas des Banyarwanda (Koko Sadiki), le choix d'appartenance au clan ou à la nation (Gilbert Malemba N'sakila), une approche sociologique des conflits (Gabriel Kalaba Mutabusha), la gestion de l'ordre public (Emmanuel M. Banywesize), et les conflits identitaires au Katanga (Jean-Raymond Muyumba Maila). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **East Africa**

Cross-border legal practice in the East African community : prospects and challenges from the

Tanzanian position / Kennedy Gastorn. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 277-323

Keywords: East Africa/East African Community/freedom of movement/legal practitioners/Tanzania

Abstract: The East African Community (EAC) partner states have embarked on a process of embracing cross border legal practice. This paper discusses cross border legal practice, primarily from the point of view of Tanzania, one of the member states of the EAC. Cross border legal practice is part of the free movement of services, and implies that a situation where an advocate admitted in one of the EAC partner states is allowed to practice in all other EAC partner states. Ordinarily, greater integration culminates into freer movement of services and accordingly greater mobility of advocates, mergers of law firms or similar synergies within the region. Cross border legal practice may take various forms such as temporary provision of legal services across borders. This may include scenarios where permission may be granted for an advocate to appear in court in the host country under the direction of a local advocate; acting as a legal consultant on foreign law; setting up of law firms in the host country, which include mergers; becoming a member of the host country bar either through an examination or through mutual recognition; and arbitration work where a lawyer is permitted to represent any client before an arbitration tribunal in any other partner state. The demand for a wider opening of the Tanzanian market to other EAC lawyers brings existing concerns to the fore. Current efforts to achieve cross border legal practice are also analyzed in the paper and the author examines current national regimes within the EAC and the EU, on how a non national may practice law as a basis for moving towards EAC cross border legal practice. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Ethiopia**

Ethiopia's role in South Sudan's march to independence, 1955-1991 / Belete Belachew Yihun. - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2013), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 35-54

Keywords: Ethiopia/foreign policy/international conflicts/international relations/South Sudan/Sudan

Abstract: The existing literature on South Sudan's march to independence in 2011 ascribes this development to the internal problems in the Sudan and successive rebellions of the subjugated southerners. Departing from this customary trend, this article analyses the situation in the context of the conflict between Ethiopia and the Sudan and how the process ultimately led to the disintegration of the two major States in northeast Africa. Allying with regional and global powers-to-be, the two States engaged extensively in actions designed to bring about the disintegration of the other. Both the imperial regime and the military junta (the Derg) have accused Sudan of intervening in the internal affairs of Ethiopia by sponsoring the cause of Eritrean secessionism. The article recounts the retaliatory measures the Ethiopian regime executed against Sudan's intervention in Eritrea. Apart from labelling the Sudan the number one enemy of the State, the imperial regime went as far as being involved in a plot to topple Nimeiri from power. The Derg's response came by way of giving unconditional support to the SPLM/A. The end result was the chronic internal turmoil in the two countries and their ultimate partial disintegration. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]  
<http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/files/Yihun-2013.pdf>

### **Gabon**

*L'école gabonaise en débat : regards croisés sur une institution sociale importée / sous la dir. de Romaric Franck Quentin de Mongaryas ; pref. de Boureima Guindo Samba* - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Keywords: educational policy/educational reform/educational systems/Gabon

Abstract: Au Gabon, l'école moderne est une émanation du système colonial. Cependant, après plus de 50 ans d'indépendance, il n'existe pas suffisamment d'écrits scientifiques sur l'école gabonaise, surtout dans le contexte actuel de crise multidimensionnelle et de réforme en cours depuis les derniers États Généraux de l'Éducation, de la Recherche et de l'Adéquation Formation-Emploi tenus les 17 et 18 mai 2010 et la promulgation de la loi no. 21/2011 du 14 février 2012 portant orientation générale de l'éducation, de la formation et de la recherche. Le présent ouvrage offre des regards pluridisciplinaires sur le développement et le fonctionnement

de l'école gabonaise d'aujourd'hui, tout en se référant au passé, et en esquissant des perspectives pour l'avenir. Contributeurs: Jean-Gérard Abambole, Dany Daniel Bekale, Vincent Essono Assoumou, Boureima Guindo Samba, Julien Ibouanga, Yvette Moussounda, Armel Nguimbi, Alphonse-Donald Nze-Waghe, Olga Theresia Nzemo Biyoghe, Galédi Nzey, et Romaric Franck Quentin de Mongaryas. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

### **Ghana**

A critique of the concept of quasi-physicalism in Akan philosophy / Hasskei Mohammed Majeed. - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2013), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 23-33

Keywords: Akan/Ghana/philosophy

Abstract: An important feature of recent African philosophical works is the attempt by writers to interpret some key concepts from within the context of specific African cultures. The interpretations of such writers, however, particularly in connection with Akan thought, have not been without problems. One such concept is the concept of a person. From the largely general position that a completely physical conception of the person is inconsistent with Akan cultural beliefs, the precise characterization of the non-physical constituent of the human being has been a source of great controversy. An expression that has of recent times been put forward as descriptive of that constituent is the "quasi-physical". The notion of quasi-physicalism, which considers as existent objects "belonging to a category between the realm of the obviously physical, i.e. those objects that obey the known laws of physics, and the realm of the so-called spiritual", is the brainchild of an Akan philosopher, Kwasi Wiredu, and is also strongly held by Saforo Kwame, another Akan philosopher. In line with this philosophy, the 'kra' of a living or dead person is deemed to be quasi-physical. This article attempts an explanation of the notion and argues that it is conceptually flawed in diverse ways, and as such philosophically indefensible. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/files/Majeed-2013.pdf>

### **Ghana**

Prognosis of land title formalization in urban Ghana: the myth and reality of awareness and relevance / Kwasi Gyau Baffour Awuah and Felix Nokoi Hammond. - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2013), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 55-75 : krt., tab

Keywords: Ghana/land registration/property rights/urban population

Abstract: Over the years land tenure reforms in sub-Saharan Africa have sought, among other things, to vigorously promote land title formalization as a means to secure titles, stimulate land markets, and motivate investment. To date title formalization in SSA is still very low. This is generally attributed to high cost of title formalization and complex procedures for implementation of its processes. However, in Ghana the literature further suggests that it has been partly determined by lack of awareness of the legal requirement for property owners to formalize their titles and poor perception of relevance for title formalization. This study employs empirical evidence from urban Ghana to examine the link between awareness of the legal title formalization requirement and relevance for formalization, and compliance with the requirement. The study uses residential property owners in Kwabenya, a suburb of Accra, as a unit of analysis. It established that awareness of title formalization requirement and relevance for title formalization are not strong predictors of compliance with the requirement. It also found that low compliance with the requirement stems from the fact that the current title formalization system favours the highly educated formal sector employees who can manipulate the system. As such, it is recommended that the on-going Land Administration Project should seek to review the system to make it effective and efficient. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

[http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/awuah\\_fall2013/](http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/awuah_fall2013/)

### **Ghana**

The informal sector and mortgage financing in Ghana / I. Decardi-Nelson ... [et al.]. - In: *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*: (2012), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 136-152 : tab

Keywords: Ghana/housing/informal sector/mortgages

Abstract: The increasing cost of building materials in Ghana coupled with other challenges hinder the ability and desire of people to own houses. Over the years, accessibility to mortgage financing

has become more skewed towards the formal sector to the neglect of the informal sector, based on perceived and real challenges with informal sector financing. These notwithstanding, the need for innovative mortgages for the informal sector cannot be overemphasized as more than 60 percent of employees within that sector cannot afford to own decent accommodation. The Case Study Approach was employed to gather data from about 30 percent of construction artisans in the Ashanti Region. The study reveals that 6 out of the 8 basic eligibility criteria used by financial institutions in mortgage loan were exclusion factors to the informal sector, i.e. impeded access to mortgage financing by households in this sector. These were proof of address, proof of employment and income, ability to service the loans, loan duration and deposit. The paper recommends that there should be a financing mechanism that is flexible in terms of repayment. There should also be short term repetitive loans with some increment prior to first payment completion and flexible collateral that the borrower can afford. Finally, mortgage loans can be in the form of building materials. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Ghana**

The socio-cultural significance of the Kakube Festival of the Dagara of Nandom traditional area in Ghana / Conrad-J. Wuleka Kuuder, Raymond Adongo and Joe Abanga. - In: *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*: (2012), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 103-124 : foto's, tab

Keywords: conservation of cultural heritage/Dagari/Ghana/traditional festivals

Abstract: The advent of western civilization has had a negative impact on many important cultural practices of the people in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, a reawakening in recent times has led to people going back to their roots to rediscover what their forebears 'executed' with passion and these cultural practices have become an important part of the tourist trail in the area. This paper explores the importance of local events such as festivals which bring people together to celebrate a common heritage and which bring tourist interest to the region. In particular, the authors examine the annual festival of 'Kakube' of the Dagara of Nandom, Ghana, who trace their roots to a common ancestor. Data was obtained from key personalities in the community by making use of both simple random and purposive sampling techniques and further employing data collection methods such as questionnaires, in-depth interviews (IDI), personal observation and participation. Two hundred and fifty people responded to the questionnaire. The analysis revealed that the respondents benefited socially, culturally, economically, politically, religiously, and developmentally, hence their adherence to this heritage. The paper recommends that the Nandom Traditional Council, the Lawra District Assembly, the local business community, the Ghana Tourism Authority, as well as civil society organizations should help in the promotion of these festivals as being beneficial events on a national and international level and thus important to conserve. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Ghana**

When empowerment disempowers : a case study of Ghana's community-based rural development projects / Kwadwo Adusei-Asante and Peter Hancock. - In: *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*: (2012), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 43-62

Keywords: communities/empowerment/Ghana/local government/rural development/traditional rulers

Abstract: This paper argues that the term 'empowerment' is too complex to be simply 'inserted' into development project designs without prior and precise conceptualization. Drawing on qualitative research conducted in 2010/2011 and using Ghana's Community-Based Rural Development Projects (CBRDP) in Ntoaso (Eastern region) and Aboloo (Greater Accra region) as a case study, the paper outlines power struggles that occurred between traditional chiefs and local government officials over the right to manage the projects. The analysis shows that the mal-application of 'empowerment' in the CBRDP's design impacted negatively on the projects. As the projects' officials did not envisage the feuds there was no strategy in place to monitor and manage unintended outcomes. The paper provides a theoretical and empirical basis for policy-makers and programme officials to consider more carefully the politico-cultural contexts of 'development' beneficiaries rather than focusing on positivistic and normative terms, such as empowerment, which seems to characterize many development projects at the global level. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]



## **Ghana**

### **Ghana**

Decentralized planning for pre-conflict and post-conflict management in the Bawku Municipal Assembly in Ghana / Thaddeus Arkum Aasoglenang and Cuthbert Baataar. - In: *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*: (2012), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 63-79 : fig., graf., tab

Keywords: conflict resolution/decentralization/development planning/Ghana/governance/local government

Abstract: Decentralized governance in Ghana is aimed at promoting development, but this intention is marred to some extent by communal conflicts. This paper focuses on the case of Bawku Municipality. It examines the role of the Municipal Assembly in communal conflicts and how it endeavours to overcome these conflicts. Purposive and random sampling techniques were used to select institutions and respondents for interviews. The study reveals that the Assembly has not been able to implement its Development Plans due to continuing conflicts. The dynamics of conflict indicate that the feuding factions have maintained their opposing positions. Besides, the Assembly has never prepared any conflict management plan in order to address the recurrent conflicts. The study concludes that a collaborative approach, though difficult, is a better option for conflict management between feuding factions. The Assembly also needs to design conflict management strategies, strengthen the capacity of the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit, and adopt decentralized institutional arrangements for conflict monitoring and evaluation.

Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

## **Guinea**

The 2011 Guinean Mining Code : reducing risks and promoting social benefit in Africa / Kinnari Bhatt. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 247-270

Keywords: Guinea/mining law

Abstract: This article analyses some of the key investment terms of the Guinean Mining Code relating to taxation, government equity stake, permitting and environmental and social needs in the light of criticisms from mining companies, who claim it will deter investment. The article argues that projects which provide governments with a fair share of revenues through increased equity participation and taxation provisions and have positive environmental and social provisions constitute a less risky investment for both banks and their borrowing investors, who will benefit from such provisions when they seek project financing, a popular form of financing used in capital intensive extractive industries. The arguments made in this article can be applied more broadly to other African countries which are reforming their mining laws and are, in the process, faced with similar criticisms from the private sector. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.811819> (Restricted access)

## **Kenya**

What is a coconut? : an ethnoecological analysis of mining, social displacement, vulnerability, and development in rural Kenya / Willice Abuya. - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2013), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 1-21 : tab

Keywords: coconuts/compensation/expropriation/Kenya/land conflicts

Abstract: Studies have shown that corporate-community and State-community conflict in mining communities in Africa revolves around at least four issues: land ownership, "unfair" compensation practices, inequitable resource distribution, and environmental degradation. These issues underpin conventional discourses on equity and compensational justice. A relatively obscure line of analysis concerns the meanings that communities attach to the biogeophysical environment, whether this can be fairly compensated, how these intersect with local experiences of natural resource extraction, and how they structure conflict. This theme is at the heart of ethnoecology - the interdisciplinary study of how nature is perceived by human beings and how the screen of beliefs, culture, and knowledge defines the community-environment nexus. Based on a deconstruction of local cultural symbolisms and narratives about the 'ordinary' coconut palm, this article unveils the intricate web of attachment that the local residents of Kwale District, a titanium-rich community in Kenya's Coast Province, have to the environment. The community was displaced from, and ostensibly "compensated" for, their ancestral land to make way for titanium mining in 2007. The article shows why local residents remain unappeased and agitated

and, more importantly, how ethnoecological insights could help leverage the economic benefits of mining development in Kenya's natural resource-rich rural communities. The article is based on field research carried out in 2009-2010 among the displaced community members in Kwale District. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/files/Abuya-2013.pdf>

### **Mali**

The African state and the failure of US counter-terrorism initiatives in Africa : the cases of Nigeria and Mali / Hussein Solomon. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 427-445

Keywords: Mali/Nigeria/regional security/terrorism/United States

Abstract: Counter-terrorism initiatives are failing across the African continent. A major reason for this failure lies in the state-centric and military-focused nature of many counter-terrorism initiatives. In Africa, the state is often the source of insecurity for ordinary citizens. Any military strengthening of an illegitimate African state by the international community not only serves to bolster a predatory state but also undermines the human security of citizens. More importantly, such an approach conflates sub-state and international terrorism and serves to bolster the latter, thereby undermining regional and international security further. Put simply, current counter-terrorism initiatives are counter-productive. This paper focuses on counter-terrorism efforts in Nigeria and Mali with a special focus on US initiatives to combat terrorism in the region.

Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.841804> (Restricted access)

### **Mauritania**

Negotiating Islamic revival: public religiosity in Nouakchott city / Elemine Ould Mohamed Baba Moustapha. - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2014), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 45-82 : tab

Keywords: Islam/Mauritania/urban life

Abstract: As waves of Islamism have given rise to new signs of public religiosity in the city of Nouakchott, Mauritania, over the last decades, it becomes relevant to examine how a long-established Islamic tradition of a Moorish society negotiates these recent Islamic currents as well as their impact on the traditional links between warriors and scholars. The author conducted a survey in 2012 targeting several public expressions of religiosity in Nouakchott, including mosque numbers/attendance, "shouting sellers", audiocassette shops, radio/TV broadcasting, Islamic labels, and religious music. He describes several expressions of religiosity that chronicled as they appear in the public space of this city and offers comparisons of each, both diachronically and synchronically. In the second part of the article he provides an analysis of possible origins of these aspects of religiosity within the Moorish community of Nouakchott. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5192/21540993050145> (Restricted access)

### **Nigeria**

*Democracy and prebendalism in Nigeria : critical interpretations / ed. by Wale Adebunmi and Ebenezer Obadare ; forew. by Larry Diamond* - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

Keywords: democracy/Nigeria/patronage/political systems

Abstract: Celebrating the original publication of Richard Joseph's seminal book "Democracy and prebendal politics in Nigeria" (1987), this collective volume brings together leading scholars of Nigeria to engage with the nation's experiments and experience with liberal democracy since the 1980s. The chapters in the first part examine governance and the political economy of prebendalism (or neopatrimonialism): The roots of neopatrimonialism: opposition politics and popular consent in southwest Nigeria (Leena Hoffmann and Insa Nolte); Prebendalism and the people: the price of petrol at the pump (Jane I. Guyer and LaRay Denzer); Prebendal politics and federal governance in Nigeria (Rotimi T. Suberu); Elite competition, institutional change, and political responsibility (E. Remi Aiyede); Beyond prebendal politics: class and political struggles in postcolonial Nigeria ('Kunle Amuwo); Positions of security and the security of position: bureaucratic prebendalism inside the State (Olly Owen). In part two, four authors examine how identity politics is (re)constructed through prebendalism: Hausa traditional culture, Islam, and

democracy: historical perspectives on three political traditions (Muhammed S. Umar); Mediating justice: youths, media, and "affective justice" in the politics of Northern Nigeria (Conerly Casey); Ethno-regionalism and the origins of federalism in Nigeria (Olufemi Vaughan); The precariousness of prebendalism (David Pratten). [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Judicial imbalance in the application of Islamic personal law in Nigeria : making a case for legislative reforms / Abubakri O. Yekini. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 391-417

Keywords: courts/customary law/Islamic law/Nigeria/private law

Abstract: Islamic law was institutionalized as a legal system in Nigeria in the early part of the nineteenth century. Today, Islamic personal law in particular has been given constitutional recognition and applies to all Muslims in Nigeria. However, in southern Nigeria its application has diminished significantly due to a failure to recognize the difference between personal and territorial law and in some cases a prejudice exists against Islamic law. The situation in southern Nigeria is attributed to the attitude of the Muslims of that region who prefer customary laws and institutions of the indigeneous people living there. The author presents a case of the Supreme Court in southern Nigeria in which it has stated that Islamic law is not in force in any part of the southern part of the country. When Islam came to the region, the people accepted the faith, but at the same time did not leave their customary laws unpracticed. The author explains the problems regarding the application of Islamic personal law in the south and gives some recommendations regarding a legislative intervention to regulate the application of personal systems of law in Nigeria. He advises that the courts approach Islamic personal law as a personal and not a territorial law. The author also advises Muslims to state expressly in their will that they adhere to Islamic law. An Independent Shariah Panel as well as a Shariah courts should be set up where Muslims can put their cases to and adjudicate on questions of Islamic personal law. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Sustaining the responsible use of the environment through the utilization of natural resources in Nigeria : human rights considerations / Oyeniyi O. Abe. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 419-442

Keywords: environmental degradation/environmental law/human rights/living conditions/natural resource management/Nigeria

Abstract: With the advent of democracy in Nigeria in 1999, various calls for addressing environmental injustice have been more rampant as part of human rights considerations. The Niger Delta people of Nigeria present a striking example of a region that became more impoverished by exploration activities in their communities and that was denied the benefit of good health and a healthy environment. This article researches the exploration activities in Nigeria which concern the Niger Delta people. Moreover, it discusses the culpability of transnational corporations (TNCs) for their acts in environmental degradation, and endeavours to answer the question whether they should be held liable for complicity with regards to crimes against individuals through their exploratory activities without regarding the responsible use of the environment. A further examination on international environmental law (IEL) in contrast to international human rights law (IHRL) is carried out. The principles of IHRL dictate that in carrying out these exploratory activities attention must be devoted to the healthy living conditions of the inhabitants of the area where the resources are derived. The article further probes on human rights considerations in exploitation of natural resources and the culpability of advanced countries for environmental degradation. The TNCs should be held liable under international law for any acts committed in violation of known norms of customary international law. The paper concludes with a recommendation for a safe and effective way of preventing and curbing the effects of environmental degradation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Nigeria**

Occupational influence on women's attitude towards oral health in the Enugu State, Nigeria / Rita Ngozi Ani and U.C. Nnabueze. - In: *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*: (2012), vol. 9, no. 2,

p. 125-135 : tab

Keywords: attitudes/health/Nigeria/women workers/work environment

Abstract: This paper investigates the influence of occupation and, therefore, socio-economic status, on attitudes towards oral health among women attending Primary Health Care (PHC) Centres in the Nkanu West Local Government Area of Enugu State, Nigeria. Three hundred and forty seven (347) women were selected from the total population of 2,608 women, using simple random sampling with a non-replacement balloting technique. The instrument for data collection was the self-constructed questionnaire. The questionnaire had 14 items based on four point scale and had a Spearman Browns reliability co-efficient of 0.79. The findings reveal that the respondents agreed that occupation influences women's attitude towards oral health. Based on the findings, it was recommended that women should be enlightened more on the influence of occupation on their oral health. Furthermore, they should be sensitized on the necessity to prevent oral health problems. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **South Africa**

Dictionaries and discourses of deviance: changing lexical representations of 'moffie' and the reorganisation of sexual categories among Afrikaans speakers during the second half of the twentieth century / Jimmy Pieterse. - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2013), vol. 65, no. 4, p. 618-637

Keywords: Afrikaans language/dictionaries/homosexuality/South Africa

Abstract: This article has as its aim to demonstrate that successive editors of descriptive dictionaries such as the *Handwoordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal* (HAT) were instrumental in the shaping and reshaping of idealized Afrikaner masculinity during much of the second half of the twentieth century. Moreover, it seeks to show how the term 'moffie', through processes of definition and redefinition, came to form part of a discourse of power, dominance and control that reinforced the ideals of a patriarchal State, and ultimately how its meaning came to be renegotiated as ideals of masculinity changed along with the shifting sands of State (re)formation. Changing meanings assigned to the word 'moffie' mirrored shifting attitudes towards homosexuality, specifically towards male homosexuals. The article further seeks to demonstrate how idealized masculinity was conceptualized and reconceptualized by means of the definition and redefinition of its deviant opposite/s. Methodologically, this is achieved by triangulating three sets of data: (1) unpacking changing lexical representations of the word 'moffie' and comparing these to (2) contemporary narratives sourced from the popular print media and (3) ethnography. The author argues that this allows a better understanding of the reorganization of sexual categories among Afrikaans-speakers, as well as changes in the gendered ordering of Afrikaner society during the second half of the twentieth century. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **South Africa**

South African trade hegemony : is the South Africa-EU Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement heading for a BRICS wall? / Henri Bezuidenhout and Carrike Claassen. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 227-246 : graf., tab

Keywords: Brazil/China/European Union/India/international economic relations/Russian Federation/South Africa/trade

Abstract: South African dominance of trade in Africa as well as its position as a regional hegemon was entrenched by the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) with the European Union in 1999. South Africa's full-blown integration into the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) formation since 2011 has brought new dynamics, however, as South Africa now has a marked BRICS orientation. Although the European Union (EU) as a bloc is still South Africa's largest trading partner, China has become South Africa's largest single-country trading partner. The question arises as to whether this new found loyalty makes sense in terms of South Africa's regional position and its trade prospects. Against the background of more intra-industry trade with the EU and the new and growing inter-industry trade with the other BRICS economies, South Africa's trade share of African trade has been in relative decline. This study uses an international political economy framework to analyse South African trade hegemony based on the TDCA and the possible effects of a shift towards BRICS. The conclusion is that, although the shift towards BRICS can politically be justified, economically it should not be

at the expense of the benefits of the more advantageous relationship with the EU. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.811338> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

The establishment of the South African Development Partnership Agency : institutional complexities and political exigencies / Neissan Alessandro Besharati. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 357-377

Keywords: aid agencies/development cooperation/South Africa

Abstract: Since 2007 there has been discussion to formalize, rationalize, coordinate and provide structure to South Africa's development cooperation through the establishment of a centralized South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA). Progress in rolling out the new institution, however, has been extremely slow, owing to the political and technical complexities of South Africa's institutional environment. This paper elaborates on the rationale and driving forces which have led to the establishment of SADPA and the steps which have been taken to gradually operationalize the new agency and the partnership fund dedicated to providing development support on the continent. As plans move forward, will SADPA be expected to manage all of South Africa's development cooperation - bilateral, multilateral, regional, trilateral - as well as concessional loans, humanitarian aid and development financing, public and private? Clarity of roles and coordination is critical. The paper examines the different mechanisms for the financing, implementation and oversight that need to be in place to take forward Pretoria's development cooperation, and the challenges of leadership, coordination, accountability and information management that face the new agency. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.841813> (Restricted access)

### **South Africa**

*The promise of land : undoing a century of dispossession in South Africa / ed. by Fred Hendricks, Lungisile Ntsebeza and Kirk Helliker* - Auckland Park : Jacana Media, 2013.

Keywords: agricultural development/land reform/land tenure/land use/South Africa

Abstract: This book is based on a research project funded by the South Africa Netherlands Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD). An introductory chapter is followed by chapters on the various dimensions of the land problem in South Africa: Rhetoric and reality in restitution and redistribution: ongoing land and agrarian questions in South Africa (Fred Hendricks); The more things change, the more they remain the same: rural land tenure and democracy in the former bantustans (Lungisile Ntsebeza); Reproducing white commercial agriculture (Kirk Helliker); Urban land questions in contemporary South Africa: the case of Cape Town (Fred Hendricks and Richard Pithouse); South Africa's countryside: prospects for change from below (Lungisile Ntsebeza). The chapters in part 2 deal with theory, history and policy: Living in a theoretical interregnum: capital lessons from southern African rural history (Bill Martin); Prospects for smallholder agriculture in southern Africa (Tendai Murisa); Global food regime: implications for food security (Praveen Jha). Part 3 is a comparative section that looks at land questions in Zimbabwe (Sam Moyo), India (Praveen Jha and Surinder S. Jodhka), and the Netherlands (Marja Spierenburg and Harry Wels). A final chapter by the editors calls for a new approach of land issues in South Africa which emphasizes the role of social movements. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **South Africa**

*Counter-currents : experiments in sustainability in the Cape Town region / ed. by Edgar Pieterse* - Johannesburg : Jacana Media, 2010.

Keywords: South Africa/sustainable development/urban development/urban housing/urban planning/urban transport

Abstract: Cape Town (South Africa) is undergoing a growth spurt driven along by both public and private sector investments. Amidst the expansion of real estate, a number of important counter currents are afoot (as plans or interventions or sometimes, only dreams) which represent both a critique of unimaginative urban growth and hold the seeds for putting Cape Town onto a unique and culturally resonant growth path. Based on the case of Cape Town, this book explores the

politics and pragmatics of urban sustainability. It showcases bold urban development initiatives by the both the State and the private sector. Contributing authors to the volume include: Mokena Makeka, Gita Goven, Barbara Southworth, Andrew Boraine, Luyanda Mpahlwa, Nisa Mammon, Lucien Le Grange, Iain Low, Karen Press, Jane Alexander, Ashraf Jamal, AbdouMaliq Simone, David Dewar, Mark Swilling. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Subsaharan Africa**

At issue: what is the matter with African agriculture? / Henk J.W. Mutsaers and Paul W.M. Kleene. - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2013), vol. 14, no. 1/2, p. 97-110

Keywords: agricultural development/agricultural history/farming systems/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: The views of forty veterans on sixty years of African agricultural development, published in book form in 2012 and edited by the authors of this article, are analysed against the background of René Dumont's epochal publication "L'Afrique noire est mal partie". Although some of Dumont's opinions and recommendations are no longer valid, it is striking how many of them are as relevant today as they were fifty years ago. This paper reviews the recent history of agricultural development comparing Dumont's visions and those of the veteran authors from a number of angles, viz. the all-important issue of the strengths and weaknesses of subsistence and family farming, the development pathways of the forest and savannah zones, and the disappointing adoption record of new technology during the past fifty years. Next, prospects for the future are reviewed, as well as the conditions for significant progress in respect of land ownership, farmer organization, education in the widest sense, "chain development" and, perhaps most importantly, dedication, honesty and discipline at all levels. Finally, the often unfavourable role of international aid is reviewed and recent developments are highlighted, in particular the dangerous trend of massive land acquisition by "outside" parties. App., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://asq.africa.ufl.edu/files/Mutsaers-Kleene-2013.pdf>

### **Subsaharan Africa**

Is environmentally sustainable and inclusive growth possible? Sub-Saharan Africa and emerging global norms on development / Mzukisi Qobo. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 3, p. 339-356

Keywords: economic development/South Africa/Subsaharan Africa/sustainable development

Abstract: This paper critically reviews the debates on environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive growth with specific focus on Sub-Saharan Africa. It observes that, even considering its inherent limits, the discourse on growth is still imprisoned by the Washington Consensus mode of thinking. There have been attempts by various institutions and commissions appointed by heads of government to take the debate forward, but a lack of commonly agreed global norms undermines prospects for shifts in thinking. Nonetheless, countries need to undertake such efforts if there is to be any meaningful deliberation on environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive growth. In this regard, the paper also examines the strengths and weaknesses of efforts undertaken by South Africa thus far. Policy emphases on the role of the state and structural transformation that predominate in debates in formal institutions in the African continent are insufficient. This paper explores what is possible. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.841799> (Restricted access)

### **Subsaharan Africa**

The politics and challenges of institutional transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa / Michael W. Kpessa. - In: *Ghana Journal of Development Studies*: (2012), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 1-21

Keywords: governance/institutional change/political change/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: This paper draws insights from theories of institutional change to analyze the interface between indigenous and contemporary socio-political institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa. It shows that the question of institutional change is more complex than a simple two-sided debate between path-dependence and path-departure, or continuity and change. Tracing the politics of institutional development and change in SSA over time, the paper shows that colonial rule left an unintended legacy of institutional dualism - the formal and the informal - which the recent processes of structural adjustment and democratization have re-enforced. Thus, the development

of governance institutions in SSA is far from over as actors and interests associated with both formal and informal institutional settings compete for legitimacy and sovereignty, while at the same time introducing new goals to enhance their efficiency, and combining existing elements within the overall institutional repertoire in a process of change within and beyond path dependence. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

### **Uganda**

Alternative mechanisms of justice and deterrence of future atrocities in Uganda / Stella N. Ahanor. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 325-361

Keywords: amnesty/legal procedure/punishment/reparations/truth and reconciliation commissions/Uganda/victims

Abstract: The northern part of Uganda has been grossly affected by civil war, ongoing for over twenty-five years, and alternative mechanisms of justice, including traditional justice and amnesty, have been adopted in exchange for peace. They have been useful in restoring a measure of peace to the region; however, a closer look reveals that these mechanisms have weaknesses that will in the long run affect the impact they have in the deterrence of future atrocities. They are not sufficient as they lack effective punitive features. One of the ways the offender was punished under the traditional mechanism of justice is through compensation of the victim. However, the offenders have often been too poor to compensate their victims, making the process a non-deterrent. The traditional mechanism of reconciliation has also been ineffective, since it greatly sidelines the retributive aspect of punishment. This paper analyses the theories of punishment and considers whether or not the sanctions meted out by alternative mechanisms of justice are sufficient to satisfy the goals of criminal punishment and consequently deter atrocities. A comprehensive model of justice is outlined and recommended so that the needs of all victims can be met in a more satisfactory way. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Uganda**

China-Uganda and the question of mutual benefits / Ward Warmerdam and Meine Pieter van Dijk. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2013), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 271-295 : graf., tab

Keywords: Chinese/economic conditions/enterprises/Uganda

Abstract: This paper investigates the benefits of Chinese companies to the Ugandan economy using data gathered during fieldwork in Kampala. Potential contributions to the Ugandan economy are analysed through a number of economic and managerial factors, and their determinants. This paper shows that potential benefits vary on the basis of sector, investment size and ECCO registration. The potential harm caused by one sector in particular is indicated. The paper presents recommendations regarding how potential benefits can be maximised and harm reduced. Given the increased presence of Chinese enterprises in Africa, these findings are relevant to African policymakers and academics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2013.811339> (Restricted access)

### **Uganda**

*Rwenzori : histories and cultures of an African mountain* / eds.: Cecilia Pennacini, Hermann Wittenberg - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2007.

Keywords: conference papers (form)/cultural heritage/Democratic Republic of Congo/history/Konzo/mountains/Nande/Pygmies/Uganda

Abstract: The studies in this book on the Rwenzori region, on the border of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, span a wide historical period, ranging from the precolonial past to contemporary postcolonial transformations. The book was written on the occasion of the centenary celebration of the Abruzzi expedition to the Rwenzori mountains in 1906. The papers brought together were first presented at two conferences, one in Turin, the other in Kampala. They deal with a variety of topics, but most of them explore the relationship between the specific characteristics of this mountain territory on the one hand, and the dynamics of culture and identity formation on the other. Contributors: Pietro Averono, Cristina Natta-Soleri, Cecilia Pennacini, Hermann Wittenberg, Tom Stacey, Arthur Syahuka-Muhindo, Baluku Stanley Bakahinga Mbalibulha, Anna Czekanowska, Oswald K. Ndolieri, Philip Mutaka, Francesco Remotti,

Cristina Zavaroni, Serena Facci, Sylvia Nannyonga-Tamusuza, Vanna Crupi, Luca Jourdan, Gianluca Forno, Alessandro Gusman, and Manuel J.K. Muranga. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **West Africa**

Developing materials for a digital library gallery / Catherine Foley. - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2014), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 83-90

Keywords: electronic resources/Internet/Islam/West Africa

Abstract: This essay explores how scholars working on "Pluralism and Adaptation in the Islamic Practice of Senegal and Ghana", a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Collaborative Research project, partnered with a digital humanities centre to create freely available online digital collections to enhance research, teaching, and learning about West African Islam. By looking closely at the development of one of these online galleries, Professor David Robinson's "Failed Islamic States in the Senegambia", the author examines how materials are prepared for this type of web presentation. Specifically, the essay reviews the efforts of subject experts in describing and cataloging multimedia collections so that users understand the context in which the primary source materials were created, as well as the overarching purpose of the digital collections. She also describes the technology and standards used for storing, retrieving, and displaying interviews, documents, and images in this collection. In short, the essay provides insight into the processes and challenges by which field and archival research data are transformed into contextualized web resources useful for learning about and researching Africa and Islam. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5192/21540993050183> (Restricted access)

### **West Africa**

Islamic Africa: a select, annotated webography / Peter Limb. - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2014), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 91-102

Keywords: Africa/bibliographies (form)/electronic resources/Internet/Islam/West Africa

Abstract: In this brief essay and webography, the author indicates ways to pursue the themes of Islamic Africa on the Web. Digital and online libraries about Islam and West Africa, and more broadly about the history and culture of predominantly Islamic parts of Africa, have been steadily growing in the last few years. To assist readers of *Islamic Africa* to appreciate the span of these rapidly expanding resources and their depth and usefulness, and hopefully to make use of them in learning or researching Islam in Africa, the author presents this select survey of digital resources. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5192/21540993050191> (Restricted access)

### **West Africa**

Muslim societies in West Africa: historical and contemporary perspectives in digital form / David Robinson. - In: *Islamic Africa*: (2014), vol. 5, no. 1, p. 103-121

Keywords: electronic resources/historiography/Internet/Islam/West Africa

Abstract: Over the past decade, Matrix, the Center for Digital Humanities and Social Sciences at Michigan State University, has developed digital galleries blending text, sound, and image to portray the history of Islamization and the practice of Islam in West Africa. The featured areas have been Ghana (as a Muslim minority country), and Senegal (as a Muslim majority area), as well as Gambia and Mauritania. The emphasis has been on the diversity, tolerance, and pluralism of Islamic practice in historical and contemporary terms, on female and male practitioners, and on laypeople as well as clergy. We have used European archives, Arabic and ajami documents, interviews, and a range of other sources to tell stories and show practices. The portal for this material is [www.aodl.org](http://www.aodl.org). This article outlines some of the galleries that we have built; others will be added over the next two years. The authors of the galleries are faculty at Indiana University, Michigan State, Harvard, Boston University, and James Madison University. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5192/215409930501103> (Restricted access)

### **West Africa**

Legal issues on E-commerce development in West-Africa : a review of the draft guidelines on the



protection of personal data in the UEMOA-ECOWAS space / Olufeyian T. Feyi-Sobanjo. - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2013), vol. 6, no. 2, p. 443-474 : tab

Keywords: commercial law/ECOWAS/Ghana/Internet/Nigeria/trade/Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine/West Africa

Abstract: The volume of electronic transactions in the UEMOA and ECOWAS regions is currently low. Identified obstacles to electronic commerce development in the West African region include the inadequacy of regulations relating to legal recognition of data messages and recognition of electronic signatures and the absence of specific legal rules protecting online consumers and data. To overcome these obstacles and create an enabling legal environment to facilitate intra-regional commercial activities and attract foreign investments into the region, the ECOWAS and some of its member nations including Nigeria and Ghana have created their own version of a legal framework for e-commerce. This article reviews the ECOWAS e-commerce guidelines and assesses its adequacy in overcoming the legal challenges to e-commerce development in the region. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

### **Zimbabwe**

Vindicating Dambudzo Marechera: features of cultic remembering / Anna-Leena Toivanen. - In: *Nordic Journal of African Studies*: (2013), vol. 22, no. 4, p. 256-273

Keywords: images/memory/writers/Zimbabwe

Abstract: This article approaches the ongoing cultic phenomenon around the Zimbabwean author Dambudzo Marechera (1952-1987) from the viewpoint of cultic remembrance. The diverse text corpus concerned with the writer is marked by nuances of regret and loss. These affects reveal a sense of guilt that envelops the author's memory, as well as a willingness to compensate the past wrongdoings to which Marechera is seen to become subjected. The sadness around Marecheras memory seems to spring from the conception that Marechera was misunderstood during his lifetime. Currently, however, he is seen to have been ahead of his time, a postcolonial writer avant la lettre, and a talent wasted in a hostile environment. What adds to Marecheras "tragedy" is that he is interpreted to have predicted the Zimbabwe crisis. Today, Marechera is seen to haunt the world of the living in a ghostly manner, which indicates a melancholic unwillingness to accept the writer's loss. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol22num4/toivanen.pdf>