

Africa

L'Afrique, berceau de l'écriture, et ses manuscrits en péril / Jacques Habib Sy - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Abstract: Ce livre collectif en deux volumes établit la contribution de l'Afrique dans l'invention de l'écriture. Le livre est un cri d'alarme pour éveiller le monde à la nécessité de sauver les manuscrits en péril de l'Afrique et de les tirer de l'oubli et de l'abandon. Les auteurs, réunis à Addis Abéba du 17-19 décembre 2010, proposent une nouvelle chronologie de l'histoire de l'écriture et exposent le contenu des collections de manuscrits anciens portant sur l'astronomie, le droit, la médecine, l'architecture, la philosophie, la grammaire etc., qui sont conservées dans des bibliothèques, archives et musées au Maghreb, notamment l'Égypte, et au Cameroun, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, en Éthiopie et en Mauritanie. Ils décrivent également l'état de dégradation dans lequel se trouvent la plupart des collections et proposent des mesures de conservation et d'augmentation de leur visibilité. L'ouvrage comporte aussi le 'Addis Abeba declaration on the African manuscript book charters', issu par la Conférence internationale sur la préservation des manuscrits anciens en Afrique (International conference on the preservation of ancient manuscripts in Africa), ainsi que le 'Final resolution on the preservation of heritage archives in Africa' et le rapport final (en anglais) de la conférence. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Africa

Limitations on mandates of National Human Rights Institutions : perhaps a reconsideration is overdue / Emma Charlene Lubaale. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2014)*, vol. 20, no. 1, p. 18-43

Abstract: The role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in concretising human rights is increasingly being acknowledged. To have more impact at the national level, the need for NHRIs to limit and map out the scope of their mandate is unavoidable and in fact advisable. This article argues that while limitations on NHRI mandates are pivotal, some limitations are preventing NHRIs from addressing critical human rights issues at the national level. The article sets the pace to this argument by discussing the United Nations (UN) standards on the mandates of NHRIs. The circumstances surrounding the establishment of selected NHRIs are discussed. The article then critically analyses cross cutting limitations on NHRI mandates, demonstrating the continued relevance of some and prejudicial impact of others. The impact of broad limitations on complaint disposition is discussed, and finally the article concludes by arguing that some limitations should be reconsidered. In canvassing these issues, NHRIs in Africa are placed at the heart of the discussion, precisely on account of the shared history of authoritarian regimes prior to the establishment of NHRIs. The conclusions drawn are however instructive to all NHRIs. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Africa

Regional human rights institutions : a comparison of the European and the African human rights systems / Befekadu Bogale. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights: (2014)*, vol. 20, no. 1, p. 44-67

Abstract: There are currently three functioning regional human rights systems across the world. These are the European, the Inter-American and the African systems. All these have institutions established to spearhead the promotion and protection of human rights within the respective regions. The European system has one-tier institutional machinery of a regional human rights court whereas the Inter-American and the African systems have two-tiered institutional machinery of regional human rights commissions and courts. This article tries to compare the human rights institutions of the European and the African systems in search for lessons from each category. Therefore, by employing a comparative approach, utilizing descriptive and exploratory techniques and based on documentaty sources of information, this article tries to examine the similarities and differences between the European and the African human rights systems focusing on the human rights institutions under each system. The intention of the comparison is to elicit lessons which

can be drawn from the experiences of the European system to its African counterpart. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Africa

Treaty interpretation in the African regional human rights system : streamlining the 'conventional' and the 'special' / Sissay A. Yeshanew. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 1-17

Abstract: The treaties constituting the African regional human rights system uniquely enshrine provisions on principles of interpretation. The article argues for the application of these special principles in harmony with the conventional international law of treaty interpretation. It further demonstrates the application of the rules of treaty interpretation in the African human rights system with practical examples from the jurisprudence of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. It underscores the need for a more principled and clearer reasoning that lays out the rules of interpretation that apply in the specific cases that the monitoring bodies in the regional system decide. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ethiopia

Current status of agricultural performance and productivity enhancing mechanisms : proceedings of the 12th annual conference of the Agricultural Economics Society of Ethiopia / ed. by: Beyene Tadesse ... [et al.] - Addis Ababa : Agricultural Economics Society of Ethiopia, 2010.

Abstract: This publication presents the proceedings of the 12th Annual Conference of AESE (Agricultural Economics Society of Ethiopia), held on 14 and 15 August 2009 in Addis Ababa. The theme of the conference was "Current status of agricultural performance and productivity enhancing mechanisms". Contents: The recent performance of Ethiopia's agriculture sector and the CAADP framework (Abera Deressa, Wondirad Mandefro, Demese Chanyalew, Getinet Gebeyehu, Goshu Mekonen, Yadessa Dinssa); Rural household food security status and agricultural practices in Assosa District, Ethiopia (Yilma Muluken, Ayalneh Bogale, Workneh Negatu); Impacts and implications of agricultural credit use on gross farm income in southern Ethiopia (Anbes Tenaye); Farmers' preferences for crop variety traits: lessons for on-farm conservation and technology adaptation (Sinafikeh Asrat, Mahmud Yesuf, Fredrik Carlsson, Edilegnaw Wale); Determinants of adoption of malt barley varieties in Ethiopia (Getachew Legese, Eshetu Lema, Tolesa Alemu, Sintayehu Debebe); Determinants of adoption of improved drought tolerant maize varieties and their implication for household food security in drought prone areas (Getachew Legese, Augustine S. Langyintuo, Wilfred Mwangi, Moti Jaleta); Afforestation in Ethiopia: a digression between policy intention and household priorities (Zenebe Gebreegziabher); Economic analysis of Eucalyptus in Arsi Highlands of Ethiopia (Tolesa Alemu); Value chain analysis of vegetables in eastern Ethiopia (Bezabih Emanu); Characteristics of the Ethiopian live animal and meat export market value chain (Getachew Legese, Hailemariam Teklewold, Dawit Alemu, Asfaw Negasa); Responsiveness of supply to price incentives in the Ethiopian livestock markets (Hailemariam Teklewold, Getachew Legese, Dawit Alemu, Asfaw Negasa); Impacts of livestock import ban by Gulf States on Ethiopian economy (Dugasa Dirbaba, Belachew Hurrissa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Magistracy and internal security challenge in the administration of criminal justice in contemporary Nigeria / Timothy F. Yerima & Hanafi A. Hammed. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 91-120

Abstract: It is difficult to over-estimate the tremendous and significant contributions Magistrates Courts make in the administration of criminal justice in Nigeria. Aside the fact that they are a permanent part of our justice system, they sit each and every day, thereby helping in making our communities safer and more secured. The focus of this article is to consider the operation of magistracy in this period of internal security challenge in Nigeria. The article clarifies the concept of security and points out the obligation of the state to protect life, property and security of its citizens; and the reciprocal duty of the citizens to respect and obey the laws promulgated by the state arising from the social contract. The article further considers the challenges of effective magistracy in this period of internal security challenge in Nigeria which needs to be tackled to

make Magistrates' Courts operate efficiently and effectively. At the tail of the article, some suggestions are proffered. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

The legal status of holding charge as a detention mechanism under the Nigerian criminal justice system / Eric A. Okojie & Lucky E. Enakemere. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 168-183

Abstract: Holding charge is a gross violation of an accused person's constitutional right to fair hearing and presumption of innocence until proven guilty. The continued application of the practice is being justified due to administrative convenience which is controversial judging from the divergent views of judicial decisions and opinions of legal practitioners on the issue. While some of the superior courts such as the Supreme Court's pronouncement in *Lufadeju v. Johnson* have justified the said practice, it raises the question whether it is a violation of the accused person's constitutional rights where the law provides that he must be the opportunity to apply for release from custody, pending future proceedings against him? This article concludes that the practice has no legal basis in the Nigerian criminal justice system and advocates for alternative detention mechanisms which serve the same purpose as holding charge but does not violate the rights of the accused person. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

The need for legal regulation of assisted reproductive technology in Nigeria / Ibraheem O. Tajudeen. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 152-167

Abstract: The desire of human beings to procreate is an innate one. One challenge to the actualisation of this desire is infertility, a problem which cuts across nations and races; and hence, the development of Assisted Reproductive Technologies. The first part of this article considers the phenomenon called infertility and its causes. The article looks at the various techniques involved and a few issues associated with Assisted Reproductive Technologies generally are considered. The attempts to regulate the use of these technologies by various jurisdictions worldwide are also examined and the need for legal regulation of the same in Nigeria is stressed. Some recommendations are made at the end of the article. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Multiplicity of marriage forms in contemporary South Africa / Roberto Garetto. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 68-90

Abstract: South Africa recognizes a multiplicity of marriage forms: common law marriage, customary marriage, and same-sex marriage. The South African Constitution has a high sensibility related to issues of human dignity, equality, and freedom. Respect for both cultural identity and non-discrimination is related to this trinity of values. In an axiologic perspective, however, these values can sometimes conflict, as it happens in the customary marriage - a plural marriage practiced in the form polygyny. In South Africa, coexisting forms of marriage relate in a critical way to problems concerning non-traditional concepts of marriage. Oftentimes, when discussing the possibility of recognizing same-sex marriage, it is suggested that this would force states to recognize polygamy as well. In actuality, these two forms of marriage are easily distinguishable according to their structure and function. They only share one characteristic: the contrast with the traditional concept of marriage as 'union of one man and one woman.' Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Exploring the viability of the amnesty law on criminal justice in Uganda / Edrine Wanyama. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 184-199

Abstract: The law on amnesty has been a subject of debate in the international arena. Many have viewed the law as actually perpetuating impunity, while in other cases it has been used as a tool of bringing conflict to an end. In 2000, the Ugandan parliament enacted a law on Amnesty, the Amnesry Act, 2000. One of its provisions grants blanket amnesty to anyone who denounces all forms of war waged against the government of Uganda since 1986. A cross section of people

have voiced concerns about the law, arguing that the form in which it promotes impunity by providing blanket amnesty rather than being restricted to particular crimes. It is regarded as ineffective in as far as the primary intentions of justice are concerned This article examines amnesty and the related law from the Ugandan perspective. Contrast is drawn from International crimina/justice, with focus on the International Criminal Court (ICC) and national responses to the law on amnesty, its role from the past experiences, the present features and future implications. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Language fair trial rights in the Uganda criminal justice system / Catherine S. Namakula. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 121-151

Abstract: This article analyses the impact of language diversity on the right to fair hearing in Uganda. The jurisprudence reveals historical and systematic language complexities as well as structural deficiencies that inhibit the capacity of the courts to ensure trial fairness. An elucidation of the position of language fair trial rights in the minimum guarantees for fair trial presents an existing and priority framework for promoting, protecting and enforcing linguistic warranties. The language(s) of the people of Uganda is a key dynamic in the exercise of judicial power. It is the means through which the rights of accused persons are secured and exercised hence constituting the core foundation for justice. There is need to foster a professional standard of judicial interpreting, allocate adequate resources to courts of law, facilitate modern and reliable mechanisms of making the court record, and tackle national language reform. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Unpacking the right to participation for the Batwa indigenous minorities in Uganda / Patricia Achan-Okiria. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2014), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 200-215

Abstract: This article examines the extent to which Uganda's domestic legal framework fails to adequately promote the right to participation for the Batwa. This is against the background that of all Uganda's diverse ethnic groups, the Batwa has been the most historically disadvantaged since time immemorial. The central thrust of this article is to make a case for Batwa's participation in making decisions that affect them. Although the 1995 Constitution of Uganda recognizes the Batwa as one of the ethnic groups in Uganda, they are not recognized as indigenous and minority group and their ability to take part in political affairs are undermined. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]