

Africa

Production, economic growth and conflict in risky elections / Kjell Hausken and Mthuli Ncube. - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 34-49 : tab

Abstract: This paper analyses typical situations which exist before and after an election. First, the incumbent and his or her challenger make choices that affect the election results. Second, the election itself determines who wins. Third, the loser may or may not accept defeat. If the defeat is not accepted, either a standoff or a coalition between the incumbent and challenger follows. The authors assume that the incumbent directs his or her resources into the following activities, which affect the chance of winning an election: production, fighting with the challenger, and providing public goods. Similarly, the challenger directs his or her resources into production and fighting with the incumbent. The authors examine six possible election outcomes in Africa based on whether the incumbent wins, the challenger wins, and whether a standoff or coalition arises after either one of the players wins. They draw conclusions about the effect of the various choices which the incumbent and challenger make. Their analysis is mapped to and tested against empirical data from 51 African elections held between 2006 and 2011 (including one in Eritrea in 1993), which are classified into the six outcomes. A variety of regression results are determined. For example, the current empirical material shows that the election outcome depends crucially on fighting between the incumbent and challenger, and less on public goods provision to the population. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Africa

The continental free trade area - a GTAP assessment / Hans Grinsted Jensen and Ron Sandrey - Stellenbosch : Trade Law Centre for Southern Africa (TRALAC), 2015.

Abstract: The Trade Law Centre (tralac) has recently capitalised upon the pre-release Version 9.2 of the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) database and the recent excellent data sets from the World Bank and other publishing quality data on trade barriers across the African continent. It undertook a series of simulations examining regional integration and intra-African trade barrier reductions. The results for tariff elimination on intra-African trade are promising. But the real news is in confirming that these barriers are not as significant as the various trade-related barriers except for tariffs. Especially impressive results were forecast by simulating a modest 20% reduction in the costs associated with the particular African problem of transit time delays at customs, terminals and internal land transportation. These gains are significantly above both just intraAfrican tariff elimination and what may be thought of as the more traditional non-tariff barriers that we modelled individually and separately. Although the authors have not modelled a combined approach which incorporates all three components of tariff elimination, non-tariff barrier reductions and time-in-transit cost reductions, the final combined outcome from all three are likely to be cumulative and generate very large gains to Africa. The overall results from especially time-in-transit costs support the current emphasis on projects such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) infrastructural supports to Africa. In addition, the World Bank and others have produced a dataset of constraints in trade-related services for Africa and others that they are examining, adding these simulations to our portfolio. Again, the results here are likely to be significant and additive to reductions in the other three constraints (tariff barriers, more traditional non-tariff barriers, and time in transit costs). The simulations for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with a selected group of African countries show that this is very much a second-best option, and the inclusion of most of the significant economies in Africa generates the best results. Only in the event of a failure to achieve integration across the continent with all or most African countries should partial integration be pursued. The policy implications from the research are clear: while cooperation will enhance the gains, much of the benefits will result from unilateral actions and regional cooperation that does not need the long and drawn-out processes associated with FTA negotiations. However, against this background the concept of 'governance' must be emphasised, as must the crucial importance of a rules-based structure. In addition, provided African countries are willing to play their part, global funds seem to be available for these reforms. [Book abstract]

Egypt

Dossier: Le juste et le sacré : les territoires de la faute dans l'Égypte ancienne, en Mésopotamie et dans la Bible = Just and sacred : the fault territories in Ancient Egypte, in Mesopotamia and in the Bible / sous la responsabilité de Bernadette Menu - Paris [etc.] : L'Harmattan, 2016.

Abstract: Le présent numéro réunit neuf contributions ayant pour origine des exposés présentés au cours de trois sessions du Séminaire Ardéchois de Droit Égyptien Ancien (SADEA), intitulées successivement: Le juste et le sacré : les territoires de la faute (23-27 juin 2013); Responsabilité et culpabilité (22-25 juin 2014); Tabous et interdits (28 juin - 1 juillet 2015), en Égypte ancienne, en Mésopotamie et dans la Bible. Titres: Présentation (Bernadette Menu); Recherches sur les interdits religieux des régions de l'Égypte ancienne d'après les encyclopédies sacerdotales (Sydney Hervé Aufrère); La répression des violences envers les animaux sacrés dans l'Égypte ptolémaïque (Bernard Legras); Les traces archéologiques des pillages de tombes (Bénédicte Lhoyer); Du conflit archaïque au mythe osirien : pour une lecture socio-politique du mythe dans l'Égypte pharaonique (Bernard Mathieu); Le manquement professionnel au Moyen Empire et dans les inscriptions de Pétoiris (IVe s. av. J.-C.) (Bernadette Menu); "J'ai fait le mal consciemment et inconsciemment". Hommes et dieux face à la faute en Mésopotamie ancienne (Anne-Caroline Rendu-Loisel); Le rituel magique égyptien comme image du tribunal (Frédéric Rouffet); De Sumer au livre de Job : entre vérité, violence et contrat, ou comment vivre au Proche-Orient ancien (Françoise Smyth); Citoyenneté, droit pénal et procédures pénale et civile à Ptolémaïs sous les Lagides (Matthieu Vallet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ghana

American democratic support to Ghana's Fourth Republic : assistance or encumbrance? / Isaac Owusu-Mensah. - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 1-33 : tab

Abstract: The end of the Cold War ushered the world into a new era of democratic governance. Citizens in developing countries began to actively contribute to the democratic process, by demanding probity and accountability in existing governance structures. The international donor community added to these efforts by responding to the challenge of the new wave of democratization in the late 1980s, by embracing 'democracy assistance' as a core priority. In January 1993, Ghana inaugurated its Fourth Republic. It was a transition fraught with challenges which continue to blight the development of a democratic culture. In response, the American Government stepped in with financial and technical support in the hope of helping Ghana to avoid a stall in the county's democratic development. This aid for democratic development has received plenty of criticism with regard to issues such as as conditionalities imposed by America. The current study used a matched-area comparison to examine the effects of aid programmes. The findings show that the USAID-initiated ECSELL and GAIT programmes have increased local-level democratization in Ghana by strengthening the capacities and abilities of civil society. Bibliog., sum. [Journal abstract]

Ghana

Commodity-specific spatial integration : inter-commodity integration and substitution between maize and sorghum in Ghana / Philip Kofi Adom. - In: *Ghanaian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 49-76 : tab

Abstract: The main objectives of the study are: (1) to test for spatial integration of sorghum and maize; (2) to test inter-commodity integration, and (3) to test the existence and extent of substitution between sorghum and maize. The study, conducted in Ghana, used monthly real prices of sorghum and maize from 2006 to 2013. The Johansen approach is used to test for specific commodity spatial integration whilst the Bounds approach is used to test inter-commodity integration and substitution between sorghum and maize. The result shows that the sorghum and maize markets are spatially integrated. The authors found multiple market leaders both in the sorghum and maize markets, and that indicates simultaneous determination of prices in these markets. While the sorghum market provides arbitrage opportunities, the authors found that arbitrage opportunities in the maize market depend on the trade network established. The result

also confirms the existence of inter-commodity integration both in the long-run and short-run. Estimated half-life persistence indicators shows that markets are integrated to different degrees. Lastly, the result shows significant short-run and long-run substitution between sorghum and maize, but this is not perfect. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/ghajecon/ghajecon_v2_a4.pdf
(Restricted access)

Ghana

Determinants of poverty among male-headed and female-headed households in Ghana / Daniel Kwabena Twerefou, Bernardin Senadza and John Owusu-Afriyie. - In: *Ghanaian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 77-96 : tab

Abstract: Ghana has made significant progress with the reduction of poverty over the last two decades. Headcount poverty declined from 51.9% in 1991/92 to 39.5% in 1998/99 and to 28.5% in 2005/06. Nonetheless, the extent to which poverty declined varied across the country and amongst different population groups. Analysis of poverty trends in Ghana shows that poverty incidence among Male Headed Households (MHHs) is higher than Female Headed Households (FHHs), which is contrary to the feminization of poverty hypothesis. Moreover FHH and MHH have experienced differential rates of decline in poverty incidence over the past two decades. This paper examines empirically the factors that determine poverty among male-headed and female headed households as well as those that explain the gap in the poverty incidence between the two groups using a logistic regression model and a two-fold Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition technique respectively. Results indicate that factors that determine poverty among male-headed and female-headed households are similar but differ in terms of their effects. The two-fold Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition reveals that 61.7% of the poverty incidence gap is explained by differences in socioeconomic characteristics of male-headed and female-headed households whilst 38.3% is unexplained by these characteristics. The policy implications are discussed. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/ghajecon/ghajecon_v2_a5.pdf
(Restricted access)

Ghana

The cost of urban water service delivery in Ghana : the case of the Kumasi and Accra-Tema water systems / Bismark Dwumfour-Asare, Kwabena B. Nyarko, and Sharon A. Quaye. - In: *Ghanaian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 119-134 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: Rapid increase in water demand has necessitated water utilities in developing countries to maintain existing infrastructure to deliver services while extending services to the unserved population. Close attention to the two needs - keeping assets and reaching the unserved population, can be a difficult task. This study focuses on the cost of urban water supply of the two biggest urban water systems in Ghana by examining the magnitude and relative magnitude of recurrent expenditure and the cost of extending services. The study is based on five-year historical cost data of the two water systems, Accra-Tema (AWSS) and Kumasi (KWSS). All costs were adjusted to 2012 US\$ using the GDP deflators of the World Bank. The costs were determined in terms of cost per connection, cost per person served, and cost per cubic meter of water supplied. The dominant recurrent cost component is the operational expenditure (OpEx). Capital maintenance expenditure (CapManEx) levels represent 8% of fixed assets that key informants indicate was low due to backlogs of neglected maintenance, which was supported by relatively high levels of non-revenue water. The actual annual capital investments (CapEx-enh) are inadequate compared to expenditure levels required to achieve universal service coverage. The implication for the low current CapEx-enh levels is higher future capital investments to increase coverage especially to the unserved population. Unit cost in ATWSS was slightly lower than KWSS due to economy of scale. The costs details are discussed in relation to meeting universal coverage and maintaining assets for reliable service. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/ghajecon/ghajecon_v2_a7.pdf
(Restricted access)

Ghana

The dynamics of north-south migration in Ghana : perspectives of Nandom migrants in Accra / Thomas Antwi Bosiakoh ... [et al.]. - In: *Ghanaian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 97-118 : fig., graf., tab

Abstract: This paper re-visits the old north-south migration discourse in Ghana by focusing on Nandom youth migrants in Accra. It explores the perspectives of resident Nandom youth migrants in Accra with emphasis on three key issues, namely perception, predisposing factors and impacts of their southern migration project on the Nandom community. Empirical field results show a multiplicity of factors undergirding the migration decision of Nandom youths in Accra. While both positive and negative perceptions emerge from the study regarding seasonal, long term and return migration of Nandom youths in Accra, the entire migratory project demonstrates a livelihood pursuit. Additionally, the authors identify a 'suitcase' of remittance types, the different kinds of remittance recipients and usages and also the conditions under which these migrants remitted. The discussion on remittances provides a platform for understanding the impact of their southward migratory project on the Nandom community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/ghajecon/ghajecon_v2_a6.pdf
(Restricted access)

Ghana

Volatility and asymmetry of the USD/GHS exchange rate : monetary policy implications in Ghana / Nana Kwame Akosah. - In: *Ghanaian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 154-175 : graf., tab

Abstract: The paper examines the uncertainty and asymmetric effect of the dollar/cedi exchange rate using GARCH family models and the monetary policy implications of such uncertainties. The empirical results reveal that asymmetric and leverage effects are existent and persistent in the USD/GHS exchange rate such that negative news tends to exert a larger destabilizing effect on the volatility of exchange rate than positive news of the same magnitude. There is also a greater tendency for the volatility in domestic exchange rate to rise, largely driven by the continuous exchange rate depreciation. This study establishes that exchange rate volatility is remarkably restrained during the adoption of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries' Initiatives (HIPC) but has subsequently increased, following the adoption of inflation targeting (IT) in Ghana. The empirical results confirm the effectiveness of interest rate (especially the interbank rate) in dampening the pass through of exchange rate volatility to inflation, albeit sluggishly, with a three-month policy transmission lag. The study therefore supports policy measures that rein in the rapid depreciation of domestic currency to help mitigate the upward bias in the volatility of USD/GHS exchange rate. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/ghajecon/ghajecon_v2_a9.pdf
(Restricted access)

Lesotho

Free elections and political instability in Lesotho / Richard F. Weisfelder. - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 50-80 : tab

Abstract: Since 1993, Lesotho has had six free elections. Five have been followed by episodes of coercive regional diplomacy or military intervention to maintain order or sustain the elected government. Two of these interventions have occurred as Lesotho's electoral system was being transformed from a firstpast-the-post dominant party system to a mixed member proportional pattern, and a third intervention is presently underway. This essay contends that the effort to remedy the prior lack of inclusiveness in Parliament has accentuated the fissiparous proclivities within Lesotho's political culture. Following the 2012 and 2015 elections, greater fragmentation among political parties led to hung parliaments and coalition governments with minimal parliamentary majorities. This essay questions whether Staffan Lindberg's conceptual model regarding the link between the consolidation of democracy and the experience of successive free and fair elections can adequately explain Lesotho's trajectory. Remarkably, the transfers of power by Pakalitha Mosisili to Motsoahae Thomas Thabane in 2012, and by Thabane back to Mosisili in 2015, were the first such exchanges between an incumbent government and an opposition party

in southern Africa during the post-liberation era. Whether this positive development might be translated into more effective governance and regard for democratic norms will be explored. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Lesotho

Lesothos February 2015 snap elections : a prescription that never cured the sickness / Tlohang W. Letsie. - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 81-109 : tab
Abstract: Within just two years of its existence, Lesotho's first coalition government experienced serious internal conflicts. These conflicts were mainly the result of the coalition leaders' failure to balance coalition agreements against the country's Constitution. The conflicts paralyzed the government and the National Assembly, and polarized security establishments. These political developments required mediation by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which in turn led to holding 'snap elections' in February 2015. This paper discusses the snap elections. Although the elections helped to form and legitimize a new coalition government, they did not resolve the structural challenges that had paralyzed the first coalition government. By calling for an early election, SADC mediation failed to prioritize a solution to the security crisis in Lesotho. Security agencies remain polarized, and some politicians have aligned themselves with those agencies to enhance their influence in national politics. The paper concludes that the snap elections provided only a short-term solution to Lesotho's political and security problems. The new coalition government is likely to experience the same fate as its predecessor. Furthermore, rule of law is likely to be compromised by the new coalition government for the sake of internal stability. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Nigeria's Fourth Republic (1999-2015) and electoral outcomes : how long can patronage or 'politics of the belly' last? / Dhikru Adewale Yagboyaju. - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 162-185
Abstract: The relationship between elections and the vitality of a democratic society is clear. Elections have proven to be the best means of strengthening the mandate of a performing administration or removing a non-performing one. This paper argues, however, that the outcomes of several elections in Nigeria's Fourth Republic have proved contrary to the common trend in most advanced democratic systems, in which electoral outcomes are based on performance. While in some cases, especially in political party primaries, candidates with little or no democratic credentials have emerged during general elections, in other instances administrations with relatively high records of infrastructural development have been voted out. This study traces the most probable causes of this paradox to Nigeria's money politics and a possible misinterpretation of the concept of development. It is essentially a literature-based study, descriptive but also analytical. The paper concludes that the country will have to contend with the politics of underdevelopment for as long as immediate and pecuniary benefits constitute the expectation of the generality of followers. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Nigeria 2015 presidential election : the votes, the fears and the regime change / Mojeed Adekunle Animashaun. - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 186-211 : tab
Abstract: Nigeria's 2015 presidential election has been a landmark in the country's political history. As the fifth round of elections since the restoration of constitutional rule in 1999, it not only resulted in an alternation of power for the first time in the democratic history of Africa's largest democracy, but its outcome is widely acknowledged as substantially reflecting the wishes of the electorate. This paper reviews the 2015 presidential contest in Nigeria. It observes that, while the election conferred broad legitimacy on the post-election regime, the expectations that accompany the electoral outcome are a huge challenge for the Buhari administration. The paper identifies some factors that may challenge the aspirations of the new government. It also identifies useful lessons that can be drawn from the outcome of the election. These lessons have implications not only for the management of future elections but, more importantly, for efforts at deepening democratic rule in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Africa

Diamonds at the meeting of her thighs : representations of gender and sexuality in "U-Carmen eKhayelitsha" / Cheryl Stobie. - In: *Journal of African Cinemas*: (2016), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 155-168
Abstract: The heroine of Prosper Mérimée's 1845 novella, "Carmen", appears as an archetypal femme fatale who lures unsuspecting men to their destruction by means of her manipulative sexuality. While Georges Bizet's 1875 opera, "Carmen", reveals the psychology of masculine anxieties, sexual jealousy and murderous rage, his character, Carmen, expresses her credo of autonomous sexuality, and can be seen as a prototypical modern woman. This article examines the representations of the female protagonist's sexuality in a contemporary South African film that re-works the Carmen story in an African context. The author argues that "U-Carmen eKhayelitsha/Carmen in Khayelitsha", directed by Mark Dornford-May (2005), does not realize the potential significance of Carmen's sexuality. She traces the ways in which dance is not used to good effect in the film. In addition, she shows that the film highlights traditional masculinity in various ways, such as offering disturbing parallel between the ritual slaughter of a bull and the murder of Carmen. She concludes that "U-Carmen eKhayelitsha" displays revisionist and ambivalent gender politics. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/intellect/jac/2016/00000008/00000002/art00002>; https://doi.org/10.1386/jac.8.2.155_1 (Restricted access)

South Africa

Special issue : xenophobia, nationalism and techniques of difference / [guest ed.] Danai Mupotsa & Dorothee Kreutzfeldt - Durban : Agenda Feminist Media, 2016.

Abstract: This special issue of Agenda on 'Xenophobia, nationalism and techniques of difference' consists of articles, an interview and 'a provocation': a series of ceremonial organisational flags intended as a visual essay and conceptualised by artist and academic Raimi Gbadamosi. Contributions: Testimonies of a current moment: Part 1 (Raimi Gbadamosi); Xenophobia, nationalism and techniques of difference (Danai Mupotsa & Dorothee Kreutzfeldt); On living as Zoe: the story of being foreign in so many ways (Zoe Black & Jesse McGleughlin); An alien in the country of my birth: xenophobia reinforcing otherness and promoting exclusion (Margaret Chandia & Tim G. B. Hart); 'There is no such thing as a single-issue struggle': xenophobia in the time of decolonisation, eRhini, 2015 (Gcobani Qambela); The languages of xenophobia in post-apartheid South Africa: reviewing migrancy, foreignness, and solidarity (Camalita Naicker); Furthermore (Nolan Oswald Dennis); Intimate foreigners or violent neighbours? Thinking masculinity and post-apartheid xenophobic violence through film (Pumla Dineo Gqola); Race-ing xenophobic violence: engaging social representations of the black African body in post-apartheid South Africa (Malose Langa & Peace Kiguwa); Shepherding a leopard: football, masculinities and the spatial politics of xenophobia among Zimbabwean male migrants in Stellenbosch (Pedzisayi Leslie Mangezvo); The performance of violence. #afrophobia2015 (Dean Hutton); Interrogating questions of national belonging, difference and xenophobia in South Africa (Kezia Batisai); Attitudes towards foreigners in informal settlements targeted for upgrading in South Africa: a gendered perspective (Catherine Ndinda & Tidings P. Ndhlovu). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]<http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ragn20/30/2> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Language policies and voter turnout : evidence from South Africa / Eric S. McLaughlin. - In: *Journal of African Elections*: (2015), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 130-161 : krt., tab
Abstract: While many studies have probed the relationship between ethnic diversity and voter turnout, few have examined how voter turnout might be influenced by state policies that afford ethnic groups differing levels of official recognition. This study draws on theories at the intersection of political science and sociolinguistics, to develop and test an argument about the effect that language recognition practices in multilingual democratic societies have on voter turnout. Using data from South Africa, the study finds evidence that inclusive language recognition is linked to higher turnout rates for targeted groups. The study utilizes aggregate data collected at ward level, but assesses the results in a preliminary fashion with individual-level data from Afrobarometer. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Subsaharan Africa

The relationship between economic growth and environmental sustainability : evidence from selected Sub-Sahara African countries / Solomon Aboagye and Paul Adjei Kwakwa. - In: *Ghanaian Journal of Economics*: (2014), vol. 2, no. 135-153 : tab

Abstract: Ensuring environmental sustainability amidst the quest to stimulate growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) remains an issue of great concern. In spite of this, the evidence for SSA is sparse, both at the theoretical and empirical level as literature has not adequately interrogated the effects of economic growth processes on the sustainability of the environment in SSA. Using a panel dataset from 1985-2010 covering 35 Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) countries, this study examines the environmental impact of economic growth and growth-enhancing factors such as trade openness, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and industrialization under the Environmental Kuznet Curve (EKC) framework. The environmental variables employed are CO2 emissions, Adjusted Net Savings (ANS) and energy consumption per capita. Employing the system Generalized Method of Moment, trade openness is found to reduce pollution/degradation through reduced CO2 emissions and energy consumption per capita while at the same time reducing environmental sustainability of SSA through reduced ANS. Industrialization is also found to unambiguously harm the environment while rapid urbanization is revealed to increase pollution/degradation through increased CO2 emissions and energy consumption. FDI is the only component found to be accompanied by a fall in pollution/environmental degradation through reduced CO2 emissions and energy consumption and a rise in environmental sustainability through increased ANS. Finally, while the Environmental Kuznet Curve (EKC) is confirmed for ANS and energy consumption, it is not established for CO2 emissions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/ghajecon/ghajecon_v2_a8.pdf
(Restricted access)

Zambia

Zambia: good copper, bad copper / Audrey Gallet, Alice Odiot, written in collaboration with Stéphane Horel - Paris : Yami 2 Productions (etc.), 2012.

Abstract: A documentary about the Mopani copper mine in Mufulira (Zambia). It raises questions like the environmental pollution caused by the biggest copper melting installation of Africa and tax evasion by multinational Glencore. It further shows that the mining activities have not improved the lives of Zambians, nor have they contributed to local development. Savior Mwambwa, economist and executive director for the Centre for Trade Policy and Development in Lusaka, an NGO that monitors the flight of capital from Africa, is trying to find out where the copper money goes. [Abstract ASC Leiden]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uamzirLswjk>