

Africa

Access to justice for victims of sexual violence in post conflict situations in Africa / Laura Nyirinkindi. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 214-236
Abstract: As national, legal and judicial systems in Africa take on the responsibility for prosecuting international crimes in post-conflict situations, the focus on their competence and commitment to right these wrongs intensifies. Most African states are faced with barriers that range from legal and institutional, to social and political, hindering the fulfilment of their obligation. The result has been a limited or, arguably, complete lack of access to justice for victims of these crimes, particularly those crimes involving sexual violence, whose complexity and the cultural restrictions surrounding them in most African communities present unique challenges to both the state and the victims in the quest for justice in post-conflict contexts. While several African countries have signed and ratified international and legal instruments whose frameworks provide comprehensive structures to address justice for victims of sexual violence, many have not domesticated such instruments in order to make them suitable to their local contexts and enforceable by victims through judicial and other means. Where such steps may have been taken, the political will to prosecute perpetrators of such crimes remains minimal. A number of African states have engaged traditional justice mechanisms as avenues of transitional justice, with the mechanisms based on cultural, patriarchal and societal structures, but here, victims of sexual violence face exclusion and structural and attitudinal barriers to attaining meaningful access to justice. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Botswana

Between ontological transformation and the imagination of tradition : girls' puberty rituals in twenty-first century Botswana / Pnina Verner. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2014), vol. 44, no. 3-4, p. 355-385 : fig
Abstract: The paper contrasts two puberty rituals in Botswana: the Tswapong puberty ritual, the 'mothei', conceived of as effecting an ontological change in being and personhood, with the newly invented Kgatla puberty ritual. The latter, it is argued, while reflecting authority and embracing a collective tribal identity, lacks the ordeals of death and rebirth inherent in the 'mothei' ritual. The author proposes that rituals may lose aspects of their ontological inscription of gendered personhood and subjectivity while assuming new political or policy-related functions. The paradox highlighted is that despite endowing girls with 'dignity' and moral agency within a 'society of women', Tswapong girls are increasingly refusing to be initiated in the face of 'modern times', backed by teachers who regard the ritual as archaic, while concurrently southern Tswana Kgatla are enthusiastically mobilizing mass girls' initiations under the supervision of Kgatla royals with political agendas. The paper reflects on these apparent paradoxes of cultural authenticity as rituals change, hybridize, and are reinvented. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Cameroon

China-Cameroon relations : fortunes and limits of an old political complicity / Jean Pierre Cabestan. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2015), vol. 22, no. 1, p. 67-91 : tab
Abstract: Since the 1990s, the Sino-Cameroonian relationship has grown rapidly. Today, China plays a key role in Cameroon's economic development, particularly in regards to infrastructure projects. However, in the last few years, Yaoundé's partnership with Beijing has encountered an increasing number of obstacles. Behind the warm pro-China rhetoric, the Cameroonian government has become more willing to rebalance their country's external relations, in favour of both its traditional partners and other emerging economies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2015.1014930> (Restricted access)

Democratic Republic of Congo

Hiding my shame : the rape of men as weapon of war in the Democratic Republic of Congo / Arnold Kwesiga. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p.

237-264

Abstract: Sexual violence - whether in peace time or during conflict situations - is one of the most horrific acts experienced by both women and men. However, such violence has traditionally been associated with women as the victims and men as the perpetrators. The invisibility of men and boys as (non)survivors has greatly impeded their access to both legal and psychosocial services. This article based on examples from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda reveals that sexual violence against men is a strategic weapon and has nothing to do with either the victim's or the perpetrator's sexual orientation. Most of this violence is intended to disempower, humiliate and attack the dignity of the victims as men, but it is also strategically used in recruitment drives by rebels and as a means of torture and a way of acquiring information. There is a need to look into male sexual violence within conflict and post-conflict settings. Further study should explore the issue of culture and silence and how gender ideologies and power inequalities have greatly been employed in conflict situations in order to perpetuate the rape of men. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Democratic Republic of Congo

The International Criminal Court and 'Lubanga' : a feminist critique and 'jus cogens'. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 161-181

Abstract: Charles Lubanga, from the Democratic Republic of Congo, was tried before the International Criminal Court (ICC) and found guilty of the war crime of recruiting and using child soldiers. Despite procedural missteps, the Lubanga decision further anchors the prohibition of child soldiers and child auxiliaries under international law. Feminist criticisms of Lubanga misapprehend the potential of 'Lubanga' to attain the types of legal victories feminists strive for. While one can criticize the decision from a procedural point of view, it methodically strengthens the prohibition of child soldiery. This prohibition is another step towards a jus cogens prohibition of child soldiers, child auxiliaries, and child sex workers. 'Lubanga' contributes to a coherent jus cogens and sets the stage for the extension of its logic into other wrongs committed to children. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Gambia

Contemporary literature of Africa : Tijan M. Sallah and literary works of The Gambia / ed. by Wumi Raji, Department of Dramatic Arts, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Osun State, Nigeria - Amherst, NY : Cambria Press, 2014.

Abstract: The first part of this collective volume delves into the background of Gambian literature with a discussion of works by leading Gambian authors, such as Lenrie Peters, Ebou Dibba and Tijan Sallah. The book then turns the focus on Tijan Sallah, exploring his growth and development as a writer and providing critical analyses of his major works. While some of the chapters take the works together in a general thematic and stylistic discussion, others provide an in-depth analysis of specific works. Some of the chapters adopt a linguistic approach; another two locate the works within the trend of ecopoetry, an emerging genre of nature poetry; one explores Sallah's poems of convalescence, pointing out their therapeutic nature; yet another employs the theory of phenomenology in carrying out an investigation of Sallah's poetry in comparison with the works of other major African poets. The final chapter is a detailed interview with Sallah. It sheds light on his life, and shows how his Gambian background influences his writings. Chapters: Introduction (Wumi Raji); Gambian fictions (Stewart Brown); An unusual growth : the development of Tijan M. Sallah's poetry (Tanure Ojaide); Themes and styles in the poetry of Tijan M. Sallah (Pierre Gomez); Rhythm in Tijan Sallah's "Share" : a metrical phonology approach (Demola Jolayemi); Tijan Sallah's Kora land : a stylistic analysis of "The Elders are Gods" (Tunde Ayodabo); The ecopoetics of Tijan M. Sallah : Gambian values and Sufi presence (Victoria Arana); Return to roots : dialectics of cultural development in the poetry of Tijan Sallah (Sylvie Coly); Tijan Sallah's "Sahelian Earth" : Africa's rebirth (Charles Larson); Exile and return : the poetry and fiction of Tijan Sallah (Samuel Garren); African economics as a short story : Tijan Sallah's "The unfortunate choice" (Santayanan Devarajan); Poetry as therapy : Tijan Sallah's "Harrow poems" (Enajite Ojaruega); "Stanley meets Mutesa" : post colonial consciousness and Africa's continuing dialogue with the West (Femi Dunmade); The amphibian's dilemma : an interview with Tijan M. Sallah (Wumi Raji). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

(In)visible diasporan returnee communities : silences and the challenges in studying trans-atlantic history in Ghana / Kwame Essien. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 63-99 ; foto's

Abstract: This work calls attention to the obscured history of nineteenth-century diaspora returnee-communities in the Gold Coast, now Ghana, and its relevance to the study of reverse migrations in the twenty-first century. The author examines several factors that contributed to the historical invisibility of returnees, and how ongoing transatlantic interactions and exchanges within present-day Ghana help bring this historical development to light. The author asserts that returnees have made constructive efforts to make significant social and political contributions to society, by building on their experiences and expertise gained abroad. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Black board struggles : teacher unionism under the 'democratic' Rawlings regime 1992-2000 / Samuel Amoako. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 7-38

Abstract: Samuel Amoako's contribution examines union activism among teachers in Ghana during the Rawlings regime to highlight the challenges to workers and unions during the transition from military to democratic rule. The transition to democratic rule presented both opportunities and challenges to teachers and their unions. The new legal and political institutional framework did permit labour pluralism, allowing some graduate teachers, who found the GNAT (Ghana National Association of Teachers) unable to fight for their interests, to break off to found their own association. While this seemed to cause a fragmentation in the teachers' front, this development did not in fact cause any immediate set-back for organised teachers. What became the bane of organised teachers was the government's insensitivity to their demands. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Cosmopolitanism : why nineteenth century Gold Coast thinkers matter in the twenty-first century / Esperanza Brizuela-Garcia. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 203-221

Abstract: This paper interrogates cosmopolitanism in the Gold Coast through the writings of Joseph Ephraim Casely-Hayford, John Mensah Sarbah and Carl Christian Reindorf. It explains that the literature on these nineteenth-century Gold Coast writers reveals an alternative narrative, one that is more firmly rooted in an understanding of the historical conditions that elicited and encouraged the ideas and works of these men. Ultimately, the author argues that the Gold Coast writers' written work offers examples of what she calls a tradition of cosmopolitan thinking. The questions that these authors addressed, as well as their strategies, illustrate a long tradition of cosmopolitan thinking that speaks to the challenges facing modern Ghana, and Africa more generally. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Different ideas of borders and border construction in Northern Ghana : historical and anthropological perspectives / Giulia Casentini. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 177-202

Abstract: In this article, the author reconstructs the British process of demarcating borders in the eastern part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, the contemporary Northern Region of Ghana, during the first half of the twentieth century. She is particularly concerned with districts in which Konkomba, Nanumba and Dagomba predominated. Building from archival, ethnographic, and oral sources, she explores contemporary conceptions of borders and their historical context and evolution. The author focuses on spatial and territorial issues; that is to say, how the contemporary international border and internal boundaries have been delimited and constructed through the imposition of European models and the interaction of different local representations and perceptions of space. Her goal has been to understand how and through what process local political equilibriums became so fragile. She also gives prominence to the agency of African chiefs and leaders, which is too often neglected when one talks about African boundaries. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Free people, slaves and pawns in the Western Gold Coast : the democracy of dependency in a mid-nineteenth-century British archival source / Perluigi Valsecchi. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 223-246 : ill

Abstract: In 1849, the Acting Governor and Judicial Assessor of the British settlements on the Gold Coast, James Coleman Fitzpatrick, forwarded to the Colonial Office two tables providing an estimate, or rough census, of the population of Dixcove and Appolonia, two polities in the western Gold Coast (now Ghana), which, at the time, were under some form of British influence. The tables included details about territorial subdivisions, men, women, children and slaves and pawns (listed under the same headings). The document with the tables can be found in the Colonial Office papers, original correspondence, in the National Archives of the United Kingdom.

Considering the period and the area it deals with, the document is indeed a very rare source both in terms of historical demography and the history of personal dependency and slavery in this section of the Gold Coast. This article presents an analysis of the two tables as windows to the status of slaves and pawns in the western Gold Coast within the colonial archives. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Global economic crisis and socio-economic vulnerability : historical experience and lessons from the 'lost decade' for Africa in the 1980s / Prince Osei-Wusu Adjei, Peter Ohene Kyei, Kwadwo Afriyie. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 39-61

Abstract: This study of Ghana's economy during the so-called "lost decade" of the 1980s explores the effects of the global economic crisis and Ghana's embrace of structural adjustment. It pleads for effective social intervention programmes, particularly for the benefit of poor and vulnerable groups, to lessen the impact of the food and financial crises on children and care-givers. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

Protecting the environment for the present and future generations : REDD+ and the reversal of deforestation in Ghana / Albert A. Arhin and Mohammed-Anwar Sadat Adam. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 131-156 : tab

Abstract: This paper is informed by the understanding that politics and the interests that shape policy are of fundamental importance to policies such as REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation plus conservation, sustainable forest management and carbon stock enhancement). The aim of this paper is to explore the political economy of forestry reforms in Ghana with a focus on highlighting their implications and lessons for the REDD+ mechanism. The paper begins with an overview of the ideational anchor of REDD+ at the global level and domestic levels. The second section sketches out some of the legislative and policy reforms undertaken to address deforestation and degradation over the past few decades. This is followed by a discussion of some of the reasons why deforestation has still continued in spite of the reforms. The paper then draws implications for the ongoing reforms under REDD+. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

The Kusasi-Mamprusi conflict in Bawku : a legacy of British colonial policy in Northern Ghana / Felix Y.T. Longi. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 157-176

Abstract: This paper examines the genesis of the Mamprusi-Kusasi conflict in Bawku (Ghana). It discusses the settlement histories of the two groups and their pre-colonial traditional political structures, the colonial intrusion and the changes made to the existing political structures and implications to Mamprusi-Kusasi relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

The ritualization of the self in Ghanaian gospel music / Florian Carl. - In: *Ghana Studies*: (2014), vol. 17, p. 101-129

Abstract: This article provides a performance-oriented analysis of popular Christianity and gospel.

The author examines the various forms of gospel music in Ghana and richly illustrates the interface between ritual and media. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean : oceanic connections and the creation of new societies / Abdul Sheriff, Eng seng Ho (editors) - London : Hurst & Company, 2014.

Abstract: The Indian Ocean, connecting the Mediterranean and the South China Sea, was the first venue of global trade. Part I ('Oceanic movements and connections') of this collective volume presents the diversity of the peoples who have traversed the Indian Ocean and explores their relationships by tracing their tangible movements and connections. The second part 'Migrations and the formation of new societies' revisits Indian Ocean socio-historical phenomena such as slavery, indentured labour, the Swahili language and Muslim charity. Chapters: Globalisation with a difference: an overview (Abdul Sheriff); Maritime trade, political relations and residential diplomacy in the world of the Indian Ocean (Ravi Arvind Palat); Mapping the Indian Ocean world of Gulf merchants c. 1870-1960 (Fahad Ahmad Bishara); Between Pori, Pwani and Kisiwani: overlapping labour cultures in the caravans, ports and dhows of the Western Indian Ocean (Stephen J. Rockel); The question of slavery in Indian Ocean world history (Gwyn Campbell); Indentured labour in the Indian Ocean and the creation of new societies (Vijayalakshmi Teelock); The state of Swahili civilisation: Swahili language and society, Indian Ocean antecedents and anthropological research (Mohamed Bakari); Cosmopolitanism or exclusion? Negotiating identity in the expressive culture of contemporary Zanzibar (Paola Ivanov); Identity and citizenship among the Comorians of Zanzibar, 1886-1963 (Iain Walker); Philanthropy and trust in the Straits of Melaka: diversities in civil and global approaches to nationhoods (Wazir Jahan Karim). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kenya

Wangechi Mutu : a fantastic journey / ed. by Trevor Schoonmaker - Durham, NC : Nasher Museum of Art, 2013.

Abstract: This book was published on the occasion of the exhibition 'Wangechi Mutu: a fantastic journey' organized by the Nasher museum of Art at Duke University in Durham (North Carolina, United States). Contents: Foreword (Sarah Schroth); Curator's acknowledgements (Trevor Schoonmaker); Artist's acknowledgements (Wangechi Mutu); A fantastic journey (Trevor Schoonmaker); Wangechi Mutu's family tree (Kristine Stiles); The Gikuyu mythos vs. the cullud grrrl from out of space, a Wangechi Mutu feature (Greg Tate); A conversation (Wangechi Mutu and Trevor Schoonmaker); A fantastic journey at the Nasher museum of Art; Wangechi Mutu: selected biography; Contributors; Exhibition checklist; Wangechi Mutu: selected bibliography; Biography reproduction credits. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Lesotho

A linguistic study of reduplication in Sesotho / Beatrice Ekanjume-Ilongo. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 27-34

Abstract: Sesotho, a language spoken in Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland, makes use of partial and complete reduplication. Reduplication has various functions in Sesotho, including: emphasis, diminutive formation and echoic expression. It also marks plurality, completeness, originality, intensity and frequency. Like English (Ghomeshi et al., 2004, p. 308), Sesotho has so-called contrastive reduplication. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Maghreb

Scènes des genres au Maghreb : masculinités, critique queer et espaces du féminin/masculin / ed. par Claudia Gronemann et Wilfried Pasquier - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2013.

Abstract: Ce volume collectif examine les manifestations du genre dans différentes formes d'expression artistique de l'espace franco-maghrébin. Il réunit les réflexions et analyses de spécialistes en littérature, linguistique et cinéma dans le but d'éclairer la fonction structurante des mythes génériques et de souligner l'impact social des images et de codes genrés ainsi que leur incidence dans les différents champs artistiques. L'ouvrage, qui aborde en outre la musique rai et des traditions iconographiques et culturelles interroge ainsi l'ensemble des modes de création,

réécriture, subversion ou perpétuation des mythes. Contributions: Introduction (Claudia Gronemann et Wilfried Pasquier). I. Construction d'espace et du genre: Villes impénétrables, villes de 'fitna' : la ville sexuée chez Yasmina Khadra et Assia Djebar (Trudy Agar); Les (mur)mur(e)s de cette féminité détestée dans 'Nos silences' de Wahiba Khiari (Emilie Notard); Le désert comme emblème du non-lieu de la femme : Isabelle Eberhardt et sa construction de soi en musulman nomade (Irmgard Scharold); 'Quand il n'est pas là, elle danse ...' : transgressions de rôles de genre et d'espaces chez Malika Mokeddem, Leila Marouane et Maïssa Bey (Birgit Mertz-Baumgartner); Le désert de la ville ou la légende de Romulus et Rémus revisitée. Bernard-Marie Koltès et sa pièce "algérienne" (Doris Ruhe). II. Intersections et traditions du masculin/féminin: Passages de genres et traversée(s) du "texte maghrébin" (Mourad Yelles); La violence du texte fondateur : Abdelkébir Khatibi et la question du corps en Islam (Rachid Boutayeb); (Un)Doing gender dans le rai? L'auto-représentation et l'hétéro-représentation des genres (Gabriele Birken-Silverman); Le sexe de l'écriture et son rapport à l'histoire, dans le roman algérien (Charles Bonn). III. Masculinités: Déconstruction d'un mythe : la virilité au Maghreb (Denise Brahim); 'Omar Gatlat' de Merzak Allouache (1977): une étude de cas sur le masculin (Claudia Gronemann); Les 1001 années de la nostalgie de Rachid Boudjedra, un laboratoire du genre ? (Wilfried Pasquier); IV. L'hybridité et "queer": Récits homoérotiques et récits au féminin dans la littérature marocaine (Khalid Zekri); "La mélancolie des genres" ou l'écriture hybride (Sonia Zitni-Fitouri); Maghrébinité et homosexualité. À propos du long-métrage 'Le Fil' (Mehdi Ben Attia, 2010) (Renaud Lagabrielle). V. Paroles d'écrivain: Les "Odysseennes" de Habib Tengour (Regina Keil-Sagawe / Habib Tengour). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Malawi

Cook, eat, man, woman : understanding the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, nutritionism and its alternatives from Malawi / Raj Patel ... [et al.]. - In: *The Journal of Peasant Studies*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 21-44 : ill

Abstract: The Group of Eight Countries (G8) launched the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition to improve nutritional outcomes through private sector involvement in agricultural development. The accession of Malawi to the Alliance reveals the assumptions behind the intervention. The authors show that while the New Alliance may seem to have little to do with nutrition, its emergence as a frame for the privatization of food and agriculture has been decades in the making, and is best understood as an outcome of a project of nutritionism. To highlight the failings of the approach, they present findings from the Soils, Food and Healthy Communities Initiative in northern Malawi, which has demonstrated success in combatting malnutrition through a combination of agroecological farming practices, community mobilization, women's empowerment and changes in intrahousehold gender dynamics. Contrasting a political economic analysis of the New Alliance alongside that of the Soils, Food and Healthy Communities Initiative shows the difference between a concern with the gendered social context of malnutrition, and nutritionism. The authors conclude with an analysis of the ways that nutrition can play a part in interventions that are inimical, or conducive, to freedom. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2014.971767> (Restricted access)

Malawi

[Malawi archive] / Franz von Benda-Beckmann - [S.l.] : author, 1967.

Abstract: Archival material from Professor Franz von Benda-Beckmann (1941-2013), notably field notes written and publications collected during his research on legal pluralism in Malawi in 1967. Franz von Benda-Beckmann obtained his PhD in law with his dissertation 'Rechtspluralismus in Malawi: Geschichtliche Entwicklung und heutige Problematik' (Legal Pluralism in Malawi: Historical development and contemporary problems) at the University of Kiel in 1970 (see call number AFRIKA 6738). In 1981, he was appointed professor for law and rural development in developing countries at Wageningen University. The archive contains handwritten notes in English and German about the Malawian legal systems and legislation (court decisions, notes of his conversations with Local Court Chairmen). Furthermore, the archive includes copies of National Assembly Debates (Hansard) of the Parliament of Malawi (1967, 1969), an incomplete edition of the Laws of Nyasaland in Force on the 1st Day of January, 1957, ordinances of the

Malawian Government (1964-1969) and annual reports of the Ministry of Justice. [ASC Leiden Abstract]

Namibia

Establishing a university records management programme: a case study of the University of Namibia / Violet Matangira, Mercia Katjiveri-Tjiuro and Ndahambelela Hertha Lukileni. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 103-117 : tab
Abstract: Records management is crucial to all organizations including universities. Unless records are managed efficiently, it is not possible to conduct business effectively, and to account for what has happened in the past or to make good decisions about the future. This article reports on the University of Namibia (UNAM) records management project, which takes as point of departure that records need to be systematically and continuously managed throughout their life-cycle in an integrated manner. The project aims at organizing record-keeping at the university in accordance with international archival standards. It was found that the most important single factor determining the success of a records management programme was the active support of senior management. Sound policies, well-crafted guidelines and a very practical implementation plan are crucial as well. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia

Inflation and stock market development in Namibia: evidence from co-integration and error correction modelling / Esau K. Kaakunga, Albert M. Matongela. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 1-14 : graf., tab
Abstract: This study looks at the relationship between inflation and stock market development in Namibia, using econometric techniques of co-integration and error correction modelling. It was found that an increase of the real gross domestic product impacts positively on stock market development in Namibia, in particular on market capitalization and the value of traded domestic shares. The results also indicate that the relationship between stock market development indicators and inflation is insignificant. The author recommends that Namibia should place emphasis on policies that promote the gross domestic product, and, in spite of the insignificant relationship between stock market indicators and inflation, continue to pursue a monetary policy that ensures a low and stable inflation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Namibia

Land use practices in Caprivi's changing political environment / Alfred Colpaert, Kenneth Matengu, Katja Polojärvi. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p.141-162 : ill., krt., tab
Abstract: This paper gives an account of developments that led to present land use practices and their effects on the eco-system in the eastern parts of Caprivi (Namibia) and presents a case study of the Salambala conservancy. The paper is based on both fieldwork and literature, including government reports. For the case study of Salambala, aerial pictures taken in 1970, 1996 and 2006 have been analyzed. In the pre-colonial period (pre-1890), the early inhabitants of east of the Kwando River were hunters and gatherers. Climatic and hydrological conditions enabled the first Bantu communities to practice settled subsistence agriculture in the 18th and 19th centuries, a time when the Lozi and the Kololo kings ruled this area. Its location between perennial rivers made eastern parts of Caprivi good and easily defensible grazing area, but the prevalence of malaria and cattle diseases made the area less tempting for European and South African farmers. Due to its remoteness German (1890-1915) and South African (1915-1990) colonial administrations exercised little influence on land use and agricultural practices. Land use in East Caprivi remained characterized by small-scale subsistence farming practiced in a traditional way on communal land. The authors identify seven factors that have contributed to the way the land is used until the present. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia

Socio-economic determinants of obesity of Namibian women in the reproductive age group: a binary logistic regression model / Lilian Pazvakawambwa and Werner Tjipueja. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 81-93 : tab

Abstract: Obesity leads to reduced life expectancy and increases the likelihood of a wide range of diseases. Obesity also lowers the self-esteem and has negative consequences on the cognitive and social development of a person. World-wide, obesity is a leading yet preventable cause of death. This cross sectional study examined the obesity status of women in the reproductive age group (age 15-49) in Namibia and identified socio-economic factors associated with obesity, by fitting a binary logistic regression model to a stratified multistage cluster sample of 9804 women's data from the Namibia National Health and Demographic Survey (NDHS) of 2006-2007. The independent variables, chosen on the basis of literature review and availability of data in the NDHS, included the total number of children born to the woman, the age of the woman at first birth, her place of residence, the woman's current occupation, current age of the woman, her highest level of education, her partner's educational level, the women's economic status, contraceptive use, smoking habits and religion. Several factors that bear a relationship to obesity were identified. The authors recommend that policy and intervention programs to reduce obesity focus, amongst others, on encouraging women to delay child-bearing. Smoking was inversely related to obesity, nevertheless, women should be encouraged to stop smoking because of its other devastating health effects. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Namibia

The educational consequences of teenage pregnancy in the Kavango Region / Haaveshe Nekongo-Nielsen and Nchindo R. Mbukusa. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 51-64 : foto's, graf., tab

Abstract: In this paper the authors discuss the pregnancy prevalence among learners in the Kavango region. The paper is an extract from a national study on dropout which collected data from three regions: Kavango, Kunene and Omaheke. The findings on teenage pregnancy reported in this article are from the Kavango region only. In the period 2005-2009, the Kavango region was in the top three of regions with the highest dropout rates, with a high number of female learners dropping out due to pregnancy (46% of the drop outs). In order to gain insight into the high incidence of pregnancy and school drop out, interviews were conducted at 58 schools with 131 dropout learners (72 female and 59 male), 138 teachers, 41 school principals and 2 parents. It was found that the problem lay not only with the pupils, but also with the parents, teachers, school managers and other adults in society, who failed to create a safe and supporting atmosphere for learning. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Legal justification for statutory control of access to IVF services in Nigeria : a pragmatic perspective / Abdulwasii Ojo Yusuff. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 287-305

Abstract: In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF), one of the methods of medically assisted reproductive technology (ART), has become the procedure of choice for the infertile or those who are involuntarily childless who can afford it in Nigeria, as in other parts of the world. Many stakeholders are, however, oblivious of some legally contentious issues raised by or surrounding this procedure. Among many such issues this article focuses on whether or not grounds exist to statutorily regulate or streamline who can access or provide IVF services. Such a step may affect or impact upon expressions of constitutional or other private rights and thus must be legally justifiable. This article finds that justification, not only in the peculiarities of the science of IVF itself but also, in the protection of the best interests of the consumers and qualified providers of the procedure and more importantly children that may result from accessing the procedure. The preservation of cherished or valued legal and traditional concepts of marriage and the family may also provide some justification for control of access and overall regulation of ART. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Self determination and resource control under Nigeria's federal system / Emeke Chegwe. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 265-286

Abstract: Currently there is no legal basis to justify the demand for regional control of resources in Nigeria. But whether this fact represents the democratic feelings or the federative expectations of

all Nigerians is a different question altogether. There are so many provisions in so many laws which repetitively say the same thing about the centralization of the control of resources. This is an indication that an unaffected legislator far withdrawn from the danger and volatile nature of the Nigerian Federation is at work, churning out laws that in every democratic and federative sense, are preposterous and unashamedly exploitative. It is therefore clear that the issues of resource control and fiscal federalism are more jurisprudential than juristic, which calls for a patriotic and equitable re-examination of Nigerian fiscal policy and demands unflinching patriotism in the search for answers. What Nigeria needs is not just development in the sense of house and bridge building, but a noticeable leap in the standard of living in the country. People and not federal accounts must be the object of improvement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

The environment and sustainable utilization of natural resources in Nigeria : a human rights perspective / Oyeniyi O. Abe. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 306-329

Abstract: This article is an exposition of the age-long battle between the effects of transnational corporations' activities in developing countries such as Nigeria and the infringement of rights of the inhabitants of the extraction areas. The article analyses the principles of international environmental law and creates an exception under international human rights law which demands that companies can now be held culpable for acts committed in violation of norms of customary international law. The efficacy of international instruments in achieving these rights is highlighted, considering the fact that the Constitution has failed in realizing the importance of environmental justice in the development of the country. The work juxtaposes the rights which inure to individuals by virtue of being human with the demand for extraction of natural resources vis-à-vis the responsibility of transnational corporations in the exploitation of such resources. The work recommends that Nigeria must recognize the right to a clean and healthy environment as a justiciable right. Not only must there be the means to implement these rights, there must also be adequate and responsible enforcement mechanisms in place. Government must not only be serious but be manifestly seen to be so. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

The national industrial court and the settlement of industrial disputes in Nigeria / J.O. Agbana and Z.O. Alayinde. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 330-350

Abstract: In any relationship (including employer and employee), disputes cannot be ruled out. In fact, there has been an astronomical increase in the number of employment law cases in recent times in Nigeria as compared to the situation in the past. The government cannot afford to allow trade disputes to be afflicted by the problem of delay in the administration of justice, with which regular courts in Nigeria are characterized considering the adverse effects it will surely have on the economic interests of the country. This, among others, precipitated finding a way out when Nigeria toed the line of some advanced countries by establishing a specialized court called the National Industrial Court (NIC). The article examines the powers, jurisdiction and composition of the National Industrial Court of Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

South Sudan

Ritual formation of peaceful publics : sacrifice and syncretism in South Sudan (1991-2005) / Ross Kane. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2014), vol. 44, no. 3-4, p. 386-410

Abstract: During the most violent days of Sudan's civil war in the 1990s, a peacemaking initiative known as People-to-People Peacemaking emerged to address ongoing conflict perpetuated by rival Dinka and Nuer rebel movements. The ritual of bull sacrifice, a central feature of the peace process, sealed peace between Nuer and Dinka and formed public alliances between church leaders and kinship authorities represented by elders and chiefs. Joining indigenous and Christian practices in a single ritual space allowed inclusive participation by a variety of actors, many of whom interpreted the ritual quite differently. Utilizing various methods of ritual analysis, this essay suggests that a seemingly religious ritual enabled new forms of political action, previously unavailable through rebel movements' politics or kinship politics. While rebel leaders

often perpetuated political power by manipulating ethnic sentiments, elders and Christian leaders developed forms of politics based on peaceful coexistence and shared identity between Dinka and Nuer. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Subsaharan Africa

Savoirs et reconnaissance dans les sociétés africaines / sous la dir. de Pascale Moity-Maizi - Paris : Karthala, 2015.

Abstract: À partir d'une analyse de situations de transmission et d'élaboration de savoirs observées dans différentes régions du continent, cet ouvrage étudie les relations entre connaissance et reconnaissance, les enjeux qu'elles révèlent, les relations qui les activent ainsi que leurs traductions professionnelles et sociales. Contributions: Introduction. Les dimensions politiques des savoirs et la quête de reconnaissance dans les sociétés africaines globalisées (Pascale Moity-Maizi); Du don au tarif. Les rapports sociaux d'apprentissage (Sénégal, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo) (Fabio Viti); Les experts dans la construction des savoirs scolaires au Sénégal. L'éducation à l'environnement sous l'égide de l'approche par les compétences (Sophie Lewandowski); Un problème de reconnaissance, une provocation épistémologique. L'apprentissage de la médecine conventionnelle en Centrafrique (Andrea Ceriana Mayneri); Entre connaissances chorégraphiques et reconnaissance professionnelle. Les danseurs burkinabè en quête de savoirs reconnus à l'échelle locale et internationale (Sarah Andrieu); Controverses dans la circulation et la transmission des savoirs et savoir-faire de conception. Les activités d'innovation au Burkina Faso (Ignace Medah); Circulation de savoirs entre Europe et Afrique. Les enjeux de la reconnaissance (Melissa Blanchard); Bois sacrés ou aires protégées? Sacralisation des espaces forestiers et savoirs locaux dans un village komono (Burkina Faso) (Cristiano Lanzano). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Subsaharan Africa

Développement local en Afrique subsaharienne : une compréhension à travers des études de cas / sous la dir. de Rachid Bagaoui, Moustapha Soumahoro - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Abstract: Face à un processus de globalisation mondialisé, le développement local est devenu un paravent pour une gouvernance territoriale axée sur la satisfaction et l'amélioration des conditions de vie des acteurs locaux. Ce nouvel idéal de développement est porteur d'une forme de démocratie participative et de responsabilisation face aux enjeux locaux. Mais dans le contexte africain, que signifie le développement local? Doit-il être une simple adaptation aux transformations actuelles dans le monde ou doit-il être porteur d'un germe de "spécificité" africaine? À partir des études de cas, des praticiens, des chercheurs et des professeurs offrent les fruits de leurs réflexions sur les différentes formes de pratiques du développement à l'échelle locale tant en milieu urbain que rural. Les contributions sont regroupées en quatre parties: 1. Remise en cause de la notion de développement; 2. Faire face au modèle centralisateur et exogène; 3. Revalorisation des savoirs traditionnels et nouveaux; 4. Les initiatives locales : des regards inquiets. Titres: Un nouveau paradigme pour en finir avec le développement : initiatives pour l'amélioration de la vie (Osée Kamga); Les vecteurs étatiques à l'épreuve de la démarginalisation du nord-est ivoirien (région de Zanzan) (Kambiré Bebe et Kamagaté Sanaliou); Faillite de la caféiculture comme moteur du développement local à l'ouest du Cameroun : leçons à tirer de trois décennies d'encadrement coopératif du monde rural (1960-1990) (François Nkankeu, Célestin Kaffo et Elat); La politique de développement en Côte d'Ivoire : l'exemple de la ville de Taabo (Gogbé Téré); Aire protégées et développement local : étude contextuelle des relations espaces-ressources-sociétés en Afrique (Marie Fall); L'obsession d'une vie extérieure et son impact sur la culture bamiléké : l'exemple de la chefferie Bangou à l'ouest du Cameroun (Igor Njombissie); Anciens, adultes et jeunes dans le processus de développement local : conflit ou possible synergie? Le cas du paysan toura en Côte d'Ivoire (Moustapha Soumahoro, Golou Véronique Ouahou et Rachid Bagaoui); Questionner le développement rural à travers la microfinance : regards croisés sur les perceptions et les stratégies de territorialisation d'acteurs dans les paysanneries camerounaises (Hervé Tchekoté); La redéfinition de la vision du développement en Afrique : une analyse du capital social chez les femmes de Conakry (Fatoumata Traoré); Contrôle citoyen de l'action publique dans le contexte de la décentralisation

au Bénin : expérience de la commune de Dogbo (Adolphe Codjo Kpatchavi). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Subsaharan Africa

Du droit de la santé et de la sécurité au travail en Afrique subsaharienne / sous la dir. de Philippe Auvergnon - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Abstract: Le droit de la santé-sécurité au travail a été historiquement référé, en Afrique subsaharienne, en grande partie à celui des pays colonisateurs. Certains pans du 'corpus' normatif constitué au nord à la fin du XIXe siècle ont été "transférés" au sud. Il en est allé ainsi, pour certains pays africains francophones, avec le Code du travail des territoires d'Outre-mer de 1952. À la suite des Indépendances, les droits nationaux du travail ont connu des évolutions sensiblement différentes, en fonction de l'orientation politique prise par chacun des pays. Cependant, leurs dispositions concernant la santé et de la sécurité au travail paraissent avoir souvent fait exception, demeurant quasiment en leur "état colonial". Ce domaine, pourtant au cur de tout droit du travail n'a pas fait l'objet d'un investissement particulier, d'innovations ou d'avancées majeures. La santé et la sécurité n'ont certes pas été gommées des Codes du travail. Mais, de manière générale, les législations s'en sont tenues à quelques affirmations, au mieux quant aux responsabilités de l'employeur ou aux notions de maladie ou d'accident professionnels. Dans cet ouvrage collectif, des juristes de travail, africains et non africains, font l'analyse de la situation et des évolutions en cours. Ils examinent les contenus formels et les difficultés concrètes de mise en uvre du droit de la santé et de la sécurité en Afrique subsaharienne francophone. Contributions: Avant-propos (Philippe Auvergnon); Les risques professionnels en Côte d'Ivoire (Nanga Silué); La modernisation du droit des risques professionnels au Cameroun (Pierre Etienne Kenfack); Le difficile "embossage" du droit de la santé et de la sécurité au travail au Bénin (Chrysal Aguidioli Kénoukon); La santé et la sécurité au travail au Togo (Komi Wolou); La protection contre les risques professionnels dans la fonction publique au Burkina Faso (Paul Kiemde); Les obligations de l'employeur en matière de santé en République Démocratique du Congo (Patty Kalay Kisala); Le règlement des litiges relatifs aux accidents du travail au Sénégal (Mohamed Bachir Niang); Du droit à la santé et à la sécurité du salarié gabonais (Augustin Emame); Le droit malien de la santé et de la sécurité au travail à l'épreuve des réalités de l'économie informelle (Ousmane Oumarou Sidibé); Les zones franches d'exportation en Afrique subsaharienne : quelles implications normatives en matière de sécurité et de santé au travail? (Elise Panier); Le projet de l'OHADA relatif au droit du travail : une référence pour les droits de la santé et de la sécurité au travail en Afrique subsaharienne? (Philippe Auvergnon); Le droit à la santé et à la sécurité au travail comme fondation du chantier de la prévention (Claude Donald Louiselle). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Tanzania

Green grabbing and the dynamics of local-level engagement with neoliberalization in Tanzania's wildlife management areas / Kathryn E. Green and William M. Adams. - In: *The Journal of Peasant Studies*: (2015), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 97-117 : fig., krt

Abstract: This paper analyzes the politics and struggles ongoing within wildlife management areas (WMAs) in Tanzania to discuss the dynamics of neoliberalization of the wildlife sector. The authors discuss neoliberalization as a new political-economic context within which the ongoing politics of natural resource management are played out, and focus on green grabbing as an expression of these politics. They discuss how local-level actors are engaged in these processes, often in strategic ways, to negotiate their roles within WMAs and address green grabbing by the state. Secondly, they discuss an example of the politics of land control and local-level actors: enactment of accumulation by dispossession within a WMA. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2014.967686> (Restricted access)

Uganda

'The testimony must begin at home' : the life of salvation and the remaking of homes in the East African revival in Southern Uganda, c. 1930-1955 / Jason Bruner. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2014), vol. 44, no. 3-4, p. 309-332

Abstract: The late colonial era in Uganda was not an easy time to keep families intact. Colonial officials, missionaries, and concerned East Africans offered their diagnoses of the problems and prescriptions for responding to the dilemma. In this context, Balokole Anglican revivalists articulated new patterns and ideals of family life. These new patterns of family life were not uniform across Uganda or East Africa, but they did share common characteristics that were derived from the spiritual disciplines and religious beliefs of the Balokole revival. As such, this essay argues that the revival movement was not simply a new message of eternal salvation or primarily a form of dissent, but rather a means through which a group of African Christians sought to address quotidian domestic problems and concerns of late-colonial East Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Ugandan born-again Christians and the moral politics of gender equality / Lydia Boyd. - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2014), vol. 44, no. 3-4, p. 333-354

Abstract: In recent years Ugandan born-again Christians have regularly engaged in forms of social protest against homosexuality, in support of youth sexual abstinence that they characterize as acts in defense of the African family. At the center of these protests was an overriding concern with the effects of a global discourse of rights-based gender equality on Ugandan cultural norms. Drawing on long-term fieldwork in a born-again church in Kampala, this article examines the underlying moral conflict that shapes born-again women's and men's rejections of gender equality. At the center of such conflicts were concerns about the ways rights-based equality undermined other models for moral personhood and gendered interdependence that existed in Uganda, models that were characterized as essential for social stability and personal well-being. This conflict is analyzed in relation to a broader sense of moral insecurity that pervaded discussion of gender and family life in Kampala. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

NGOs, politics and government in Uganda : a dicey relationship / Maria Nassali. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 404-435

Abstract: This article interrogates the NGO / State relationship using a human rights framework, emphasizing the point that the right to freedom of association is inherent and necessary for improving the welfare of society and furthering democracy. However, in Uganda the law is geared much more towards the control of NGOs' political actions than it is directed to facilitating their independent space for effective oversight. Government essentially views NGOs as inputs in its development agenda. The article makes a case for NGOs' political consciousness because the protection of human rights serve to constrain the abuse of power. NGOs complement government by expanding pluralism and diversifying opinions as well as enabling citizens to participate in decisions that affect their lives and to hold it accountable in the struggle for societal transformation. Ultimately, the fate of NGOs depends on the coherence of their voice in defending their own rights through self regulation, to circumvent undue erosion of NGO autonomy by the State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

Revisiting Uganda's peacekeeping role in Liberia (1994-1995) / Kasaija Phillip Apuuli. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 436-450

Abstract: Between 1994 and 1995, Ugandan troops served in the Economic Community Military Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) established by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to carry out peacekeeping operations in Liberia. The motivation for Uganda's involvement in ECOMOG was partly rooted in President Museveni's belief that Africa should find solutions to her own problems - a philosophy enshrined in the outcome document of the Conference for Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA) held in Kampala in 1991. In the end, Uganda's participation in the ECOMOG mission faced so many challenges that the country was forced to withdraw from it in July 1995. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Uganda

The trial of civilians in Uganda's military courts : interrogating the reasons and constitutionality / Ronald Naluwairo. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2013), vol. 19, no. 2, p. 383-403

Abstract: This article interrogates the major reasons advanced to justify the trial of civilians by Uganda's military courts. It also examines the constitutionality of the jurisdiction given to these courts over civilian persons. The reasons given to justify the trial of civilians in military courts range from the corrupt civilian justice system and its sluggishness to dispose of cases to the need to protect civilian judicial officers against dangerous criminals and the need to guarantee national security in an over-militarized state. Sound as they may appear, these reasons are not compelling enough to justify the trial of civilians by Uganda's military courts. The jurisdiction given to these courts over civilians is also not only constitutionally questionable but is inconsistent with international human rights law. The power given to military courts over civilians encroaches on the jurisdiction of civil courts and undermines their authority. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

West Africa

Impact of regional road infrastructure improvement on intra-regional trade in ECOWAS / Uduak Akpan. - In: *African Development Review*: (2014), vol. 26, no. S1, p. 64-76 : graf., krt., tab

Abstract: This study employs the gravity model of trade to examine the impact of improving the quality of a regional road infrastructure in the ECOWAS sub-region, from its current level to the level of roads in South Africa, on intra-regional trade. The study augments the traditional gravity model to include variables for language, common border and road quality. The positive difference in per capita GDP of trading partners is also included to test the Linder hypothesis. The parameters in the model are estimated using the random-effect model and the result shows that such improvement will lead to a US\$356.06 million (4.97 per cent) increase in intra-regional trade relative to the 2012 level, ceteris paribus. Moreover, the ancillary benefits of improvement in road quality in terms of increased movement of factors of production will foster further intra-regional trade in the medium and long terms. To enhance the benefits of the improvement in the road quality, ECOWAS governments needs to put in place other soft infrastructures to fast-track the achievement of the objectives of the ECOWAS trade liberalization scheme. However, increasing the quality of roads demands huge financial investment, thus a cost-benefit trade-off must be carefully considered. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8268.12093> (Restricted access)

West Africa

Les mouvements sociaux en Afrique de l'Ouest : entre les ravages du libéralisme économique et la promesse du libéralisme politique / Samba Sylla (dir.) - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Abstract: Le mécontentement vis-à-vis du libéralisme dans ses dimensions à la fois économique et politique est le ressort des nombreux soulèvements populaires et manifestations qui émaillent la vie politique de la région ouest-africaine. Malgré leur ambiguïté et leurs limites, ces luttes s'inscrivent dans la perspective de mettre un terme à une double déconnexion: celle des citoyens et les "représentants" et celle entre l'économie et la société - entre ce que le Capital veut et ce à quoi les peuples aspirent. Des études sur les mouvements sociaux dans douze pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest sont rassemblées dans ce volume collectif. Première partie: Mouvements sociaux et libéralismes. Comprendre les mouvements sociaux dans la Sierra Leone contemporaine (Ibrahim Abdullah); Mobilisations collectives et résurgence de la question de l'esclavage en Mauritanie (2007-2013) (Zekeria Ould Ahmed Salem); Mouvements sociaux et luttes démocratiques au Libéria (George Klay Kieh); La mondialisation néolibérale et les mouvements sociaux au Ghana : le cas Ashaiman (Kojo Opoku Aidoo); D'où souffle le vent en Afrique de l'Ouest ? Les mouvements sociaux dans une perspective comparative (Claus-Dieter König). Deuxième partie: Mouvements sociaux et quête d'autonomie. Pourquoi et comment se mobilise-t-on en Côte d'Ivoire? (Francis Akindès, Moussa Fofana et Séverin Yao Kouamé); Les mouvements sociaux et la recherche d'alternatives au Burkina Faso (Lila Chouli); Crise de la "démocratie représentative" et émergence de nouvelles formes de luttes : le cas du Mali (Issa N'Diaye); Entre les crises et la répression : la résurgence des mouvements sociaux en Guinée Bissau (Fernando Leonardo Cardoso et Fodé Mané). Troisième partie: Les ambiguïtés de la société civile. Les luttes

sociopolitiques au Niger (2007-2013) (Souley Adji); Entre crise de la représentation, crise de représentativité des mouvements sociaux et propagande médiatique: quelle place pour les citoyens sénégalais? (Modou Diome); Les mouvements sociaux au Cap-Vert: processus, dynamiques et vicissitudes (Cláudio Alves Furtado); La Guinée à la croisée des chemins (Alpha Amadou Bano Barry). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

West Africa

Child slaves in the modern world / ed. by Gwyn Campbell, Suzanne Miers, Joseph C. Miller - Athens, OH : Ohio university press, 2011.

Abstract: This collection of essays is the second of two volumes to examine the experiences of children in slavery in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The essays expose the global victimization of child slaves from the period of abolition of legal slavery in the nineteenth century to the human rights era of the twentieth century. The first essay in section I 'Child slaves in the era of abolition' follows the African children liberated in the 'Amistad' incident (1843): "All we want is make us free": the voyage of La Amistad's children through the worlds of the illegal slave trade (Benjamin N. Lawrance). Five other historical essays in this section are located in Africa: Children and bondage in imperial Madagascar, ca. 1790-1895 (Gwyn Campbell); Children and slavery in the Western Sudan (Martin Klein); Slavery and guardianship in postemancipation Senegal: colonial legislation and minors in tutelle, 1848-1905 (Bernard Moitt); British magistrates and unfree children in early colonial Gold Coast, 1874-1899 (Trevor R. Getz); The redemption of child slaves by Christian missionaries in Central Africa, 1878-1914 (William G. Clarence-Smith). In section II 'Child slaves in the modern era', one essay deals specifically with Africa: Strategic agents: adolescent prostitutes in Cape Town, South Africa (Zosa de Sas Kropiwnicki). The four other articles in this section are: "This is nothing but slavery": child domestic labor in the modern context (Jonathan Blagbrough); Girls as domestic slaves in contemporary France (Philip Whalen and Malika id' Salah); Children, slavery, and soldiering (Sarah Maguire); Contemporary child slavery (Mike Dottridge). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zambia

Cacophony in unison: translation strategies in achieving 'singability' in the Silozi and Citonga versions of the Zambian national anthem / Mildred Nkolola Wakumelo. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 65-80 : tab

Abstract: This paper examines the strategies that were employed in the translation of the Zambian national anthem from English into two Zambian languages, Silozi and Citonga. The author shows that the translators have primarily aimed for the translations to be 'singable', which has led them to compromise in the field of semantics. Prosodic structures of the versions match to a large extent, but in terms of content and meaning the Silozi and Citonga anthems, in several instances, bear little relationship to the English version. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zambia

Raw encounters : Chinese managers, African workers, and the politics of casualization in Africa's Chinese enclaves / Ching Kwan Lee. - In: *Zambia, mining, and neoliberalism : boom and bust on the globalized Copperbelt / edited by Alastair Fraser and Miles Larmer. - New York : Palgrave Macmillan*: (2010), p. 127-153

Abstract: This chapter examines one of the preeminent logics of global capital flow-the pursuit of flexible labor regimes, as a window through which to explore the interaction between Chinese investments and African communities. Casualization, alternatively termed 'informalization', 'precarious employment', and 'nonstandard jobs' in the academic literature, has become a global problem, afflicting even the advanced industrialized world. In Africa it is being discussed with great urgency among trade unionists whenever Chinese investment is the subject, even though casualization plagues all kinds of foreign investment projects. This study analyzes the respective "politics of casualization" in the Chambishi Mine on the Copperbelt, Zambia, and the Tanzania-China Friendship Textile Mills in the port city of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zimbabwe

A socio-cultural and linguistic analysis of postcolonial Christian naming practices in Zimbabwe / Pedzisai Mashiri, Emmanuel Chabata and Ezra Chitando. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p.163-173

Abstract: This article presents an analysis of names given to children of Christian parents in the postcolonial period. The corpus of names analysed provides evidence that, unlike in pre-independence Zimbabwe, when they were discouraged, African names have become a part of Christian nomenclature in post-independence Zimbabwe. These post-colonial African names bear resemblance to traditional African names in that a lot of them are meaningful. They reflect the name-giver's Christian beliefs, celebrate Christian values and express thankfulness to God. The study reveals the revitalisation of a tradition in which naming is a deliberate linguistic act that is intimately linked with values, traditions, hopes, fears and events in people's lives. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Zimbabwe

Land and racial domination in Zimbabwe: an African-centred critical analysis of selected post-2000 Zimbabwean-authored novels / Ruby Magosvongwe and Abner Nyamande. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 35-50

Abstract: The process and aftermath of the African-led land occupations of white-owned commercial farms in Zimbabwe from the late 1990s onwards have rocked racial relations in the country and the controversies arising from them have culminated in socio-economic and political instability that threatens to spill into and destabilise other SADC countries as well. It is against this backdrop that the article makes an African-centred analysis of selected post-2000 Zimbabwean authored novels that narrativise the land experiences in the country. Novels discussed are Tsitsi Dangarembga's 'The book of not' (2006); Eric Harrison's 'Jambanja' (2006); John Eppel's 'Absent: the English teacher' (2009) and Mashingaidze Gomo's 'A fine madness' (2010). Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Zimbabwe

Remembering or re-membering?: life-writing and the politics of narration in Morgan Tsvangirai's autobiography 'At the Deep End' (2011) / Tamsanqa Moyo ... [et al.]. - In: *Journal for studies in humanities and social sciences*: (2013), vol. 2, no. 2, p. 15-26

Abstract: The authors argue that, in his autobiography, Morgan Tsvangirai's analysis of events is compromised by his view of himself as a possible leader in Zimbabwe. History and characters are judged according to how they relate to him and his political career, and he positions himself at the epicentre of Zimbabwean politics, as the only true democrat and consensus-builder. Tsvangirai guides the reader to see characters and events from his own perspective, presenting the white settlers as exploiters and oppressors, and Mugabe as a villain. Tsvangirai's party, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) was often branded as a 'terrorist' organisation by the ruling ZANU PF, and Tsvangirai portrays himself as a passive victim of the State and the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU PF) apparatus. The authors argue that, for much of the time, Tsvangirai "re-members" his narrative account in order to suit the political situation of 2011. The authors find nonetheless that the book is important as a well-researched account that complements other works on Zimbabwean history. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]