

Africa

Film as research method in African politics and international relations : reading and writing HIV/AIDS in Tanzania / Sophie Harman. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 733-750
Abstract: This research note reflects on the use of film as a method in researching politics and international relations in African countries. It is based on the experiences of producing a feature-length drama about the everyday risk of HIV/AIDS, using real people and their stories in Tanzania. The intent of the film, *Pili*, is to challenge international aesthetics of HIV/AIDS in film and how people understand the complexities and structural politics of disease. It is argued that the film itself is not the only outcome or contribution to knowledge. The external narrative or process of how the film was made, the method of doing, also produces new ways of thinking about ethics, collaboration, and navigating the state in conducting research. The research note makes this argument by first reflecting on the origins and debates of visual method, and then exploring what film as a research method reveals about structure and agency, research collaboration, ethics, and the state. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/461/733.abstract> (Restricted access)

Africa

Gifts, threats, and perceptions of ballot secrecy in African elections / Karen E. Ferree and James D. Long. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 621-645 : krt., fig., tab
Abstract: Are contingent electoral strategies, like vote buying and intimidation, effective in Africa? No, according to recent scholarship: unlike parties in other developing regions like Latin America, African parties lack the capacity to violate ballot secrecy and force voters to stick to their end of the bargain. Voters can therefore "defect" and vote their conscience. The authors challenge this perspective. Recent Afrobarometer data show that nearly one in four Africans doubt ballot secrecy. They argue that the perception of ballot secrecy violation is sufficient for enabling contingent strategies. Drawing upon Afrobarometer data and an original exit poll conducted during the 2008 Ghanaian election, they show that doubts about ballot secrecy correlate with vote buying, intimidation efforts, and measures of campaign intensity, suggesting that they are a deliberate product of party efforts. Pervasive doubts about ballot secrecy challenge the notion that African parties are too weak to implement contingent electoral strategies. African parties can and do convince voters that their vote choices are known, particularly in urban areas where party capacity and community accessibility are highest. Doubts about ballot secrecy enable both vote buying and voter intimidation strategies, and suggest that formal rules enshrining the secret ballot offer insufficient protection to African voters. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/461/621.abstract> (Restricted access)

Africa

Student politics in Africa : representation and activism / edited by Thierry M. Luescher, Manja Klemen and James Otieno Jowi - Cape Town : African Minds, 2016.
Abstract: This book brings together the work of eighteen scholars working on questions of higher education development, governance, and student politics in Africa, under the umbrella of the project "Student representation in higher education governance in Africa". The purpose of this project is to map out and compare recent changes in the African higher education landscape and the different models of how students are organised. In August 2014, the group of authors and editors met for a three-day symposium and workshop in Cape Town. Contributions include theoretical work, overview chapters on historical developments in student politics in Africa, as well as single-university case studies and comparative studies. In addition, there are several in-depth studies on national student organisations. Contents: Introduction (Thierry M Luescher, Manja Klemen and James Otieno Jowi); Student organising in African higher education: polity, politics and policies (Manja Klemen, Thierry M Luescher and Taabo Mugume); Student representation in a context of democratisation and massification in Africa: analytical approaches, theoretical perspectives and #RhodesMustFall (Thierry M Luescher); The evolving nature of student participation in university governance in Africa: an overview of policies, trends and emerging

issues (Ibrahim Oanda); The three ages of student politics in Francophone Africa: learning from the cases of Senegal and Burkina Faso (Pascal Bianchini); Revisiting student participation in higher education governance at the University of Buea, Cameroon: 2004-2013 (Samuel N Fongwa and Godlove N Chifon); Student participation in the governance of Ethiopian higher education institutions: the case of Addis Ababa University (Bekele Workie Ayele); Private higher education and student representation in Uganda: a comparative analysis of Makerere University and Uganda Christian University (Taabo Mugume and Mesharch W Katusiimeh); Student actions against paradoxical post-apartheid higher education policy in South Africa: the case of the University of the Western Cape (Mlungisi BG Cele, Thierry M Luescher and Teresa Barnes); The University of Burundi and student organisations: governance system, political development and student representation (G rard Birantamije); Politicisation of the National Union of Ghana Students and its effects on student representation (Ransford EV Gyampo, Emmanuel Debrah and Evans Aggrey-Darkoh); Conclusion (James Otieno Jowi); Epilogue: students, politics and universities: in search of interpretive schemes for the 21st century (Lis Lange). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa

Tourist valorisation of urban poverty : an empirical study on the web / Donatella Privitera. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 373-390 : fig., tab

Abstract: In recent times, slum tourism has become one of the fastest growing niche tourism segments in the world. The favela, slum, township, gecekondu appear into a tourist destination as part of the so-called reality tour phenomenon. In the tourist sector, the web plays an important role. In fact, consumer choices are aided by information picked up through the internet, which is an ideal place to communicate, promote and sell destinations and where potential travellers can undertake comparisons and choices more responsibly. This article evaluates tour whole sales websites to analyse different types of strategic choices. The websites are evaluated using an extended Model of Internet Commerce Adoption (eMICA) methodological approach that draws on the evolutionary development of electronic commerce. Considering that internet includes a wide variety of technologies, which could bring potential benefits and reach new customers, it is important that website information is complete and attractive. The following study is of an exploratory nature. Through the results of the study, it is possible to gain knowledge of the slum e-tourism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9259-3> (Restricted access)

Africa

Unpacking presidential models in African constitutions / Fred Sekindi. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 355-365

Abstract: Constitutions in many African countries have demonstrated that the presidency must be granted command of the armed forces, as well as immunity from legal proceedings, among other presidential privileges and powers. However, very few attempts have been made to question the origins of these powers and privileges, and to circumscribe presidential authority in order to avoid the potential misuse and abuse of the power and privileges of the presidency. As a result, the control of presidential authority in many African countries remains one of the most challenging issues in constitutional frameworks. This article attempts to unpack presidential models in African constitutions. It argues that constitutions in Africa are designed to entrench the powers of the heads of state and governments under whose leadership or influence they were created, and it is from those laws that presidential authority has emerged. Therefore, because of the purpose for which those laws were designed, they have not provided sufficient constraints on heads of state and governments. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Algeria

La ville m diterran enne au cin ma / sous la dir. de Alain Brenas et Toufic El-Khoury - Paris : Orizons, 2015.

Abstract: Ouvrage collectif qui examine comment les diff rentes cin matographies alg rien,  gyptien et autres, aussi bien du sud que du nord de la M diterran e, repr sentent les espaces urbains et les cultures qu'ils portent. Les contributions concernant l'Afrique: Introduction. La ville,

la Méditerranée, le cinéma (Toufic El-Khoury); Constructions filmiques et figures de la ville dans le cinéma algérien (Hadj Miliani); Searching for the lost soul of Alexandria (Joseph Fahim). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Burundi

Special focus : Burundi after the 2015 elections / Edited by Julia Grauvogel and Andreas Mehler 2016.

Abstract: The unrest in Burundi following President Nkurunziza's controversial re-election has put the country high on the international agenda, but research on the resurgence of turmoil is still in its infancy. A workshop held on 3 and 4 March 2016 in Freiburg, Germany, whose focus was Burundi after the 2015 elections, aimed to go beyond short-term accounts of the current unrests and extend past theorising in an attempt to address the current conflict. The contributions by Reyntjens, Vandeginste, and Van Acker in this issue are revised versions of their presentations in Freiburg. Contributions: Burundi after the 2015 elections: a conference report (Julia Grauvogel); Exploring the legacies of armed rebellion in Burundi's 'maquis par excellence' (Tomas Van Acker); Legal loopholes and the politics of executive term limits: insights from Burundi (Stef Vandeginste); Institutional engineering, management of ethnicity, and democratic failure in Burundi (Filip Reyntjens). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<https://journals.sub.uni-hamburg.de/giga/afsp/issue/view/143>

Cameroon

Transmission of Kapsiki-Higi folktales over two generations : tales that come, tales that go / Walter E.A. Van Beek - New York, NY : Palgrave Macmillan, 2016.

Abstract: This study on Kapsiki-Higi tales compares two corpuses of stories collected over two generations. In this oral setting, folktales appear much more dynamic than usually assumed, depending on genre, performance and the memory characteristics of the tales themselves. In northeastern Nigeria the author collected these tales twice with a time gap of two generations, in order to assess the dynamics of this oral transmission. The comparison between the two corpuses shows that folktales are a much more dynamic cultural system than is usually thought. These dynamics affect some types of tales more than others, reflect social change and intergroup contact, but also depend on characteristics of the tales themselves. Cognitive approaches of memory shed light on these varieties of transmission, as do performance aspects in tale telling, in particular ideophones. [Book abstract]

Central Africa

'Frères et surs en Christ' : la parenté religieuse transnationale de la politique du mariage au sein des Églises pentecôtistes d'Afrique centrale / Maixant Mebiame Zomo. - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 541-568 : graf

Abstract: Dans les Églises pentecôtistes d'Afrique centrale, se nouent des liens sociaux forts entre les membres et se construit une parenté dite spirituelle formée sur le modèle de la parenté par alliance et par descendance. Cet article décrit la construction de cette parenté spirituelle qui passe par un travail de 'déparentélisation' des sujets convertis. La parenté lignagère, clanique ou ethnique d'avant la conversion est diabolisée et détruite pour inscrire le nouveau converti dans la filiation de la famille des 'frères et surs en Christ' qui se présente comme une nation imaginée ou virtuelle sans ancrage géographique territorial. Cette parenté est dite transnationale et est consolidée par la formation des réseaux religieux pentecôtistes sur les plans local, régional et international. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 601) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue adapté]

Côte d'Ivoire

La victoire aux mains nues / un film de Sidiki Bakaba - Abidjan : Képri Créations, 2005.

Abstract: L'histoire du putsch avorté, organisé par la France en novembre 2004 en Côte d'Ivoire pour renverser le président Laurent Gbagbo, est au coeur de ce documentaire tourné à Abidjan pendant ces événements tragiques. Le film montre les images du carnage de jeunes

manifestants désarmés, tués à la mitrailleuse par les soldats de l'opération française Licorne qui avaient occupés l'aéroport et l'hôtel Ivoire, près de la résidence personnelle du Chef de l'État. La manoeuvre a échoué à la suite de la mobilisation populaire qui a versé le prix du sang: entre le 6 et le 11 novembre, on comptera 64 morts et 2500 blessés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CdZcI9zrfws>

Democratic Republic of Congo

A democratic political order after violence : lessons from electioneering in the Democratic Republic of Congo / David-Ngendo Tshimba. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 217-242

Abstract: This article delves into the predicaments of elections after violent armed conflicts as a means to rebuild broken political structures and restore a democratic political order. The article acknowledges that elections are not a guarantee for order and stability in the aftermath of political violence. Many examples of electoral engineering in post-Cold War Africa have fallen short of meaningful political reconstruction. The article proceeds with an analysis of the case of 'electocracy', the quest for a democratic dispensation through the sole path of popular elections, in the post-war Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) based on the 2006 and 2011 general elections. The article suggests that the need to conduct general elections should not take pre-eminence on the political to-do list of priorities facing a post-violence country such as today's DRC. Instead, the article argues for political institutionalization through socially emancipating politics. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Ethiopia

Reflections on development in Ethiopia : new trends, sustainability and challenges / ed. by Dassalegn Rahmato ... [et al.] - Addis Ababa : Forum for Social Studies, 2014.

Abstract: The studies in this collective volume focus on different aspects of Ethiopia's development program, examining both progress as well as challenges and pitfalls. The volume is divided into three parts, focusing on economic development, decentralization and revenue sharing, and the rural sector, respectively. Contents: Part 1 - The Growth and Transformation Plan: opportunities, challenges and lessons (Meheret Ayenew); Growth, poverty and inequality, 2000-2013: a macroeconomic appraisal (Alemayehu Geda and Addis Yimer); Development with or without freedom? (Assefa Fiseha); Development programs and the post-MDG agenda (Amdissa Teshome). Part II - Decentralization and regional and local development: trends and policy implications (Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher); Inter-governmental transfers and the problem of imbalances in regional development: the need for a human rights approach (Solomon Negussie). Part III - Post-dependent rural development: engaging and assessing subjective well-being (Jeffrey Bookwalter and Peter H. Koehn); Large-scale land investments revisited (Dessalegn Rahmato); The expansion of the sugar industry in the southern pastoral lowlands (Asnake Kefale and Fana Gebresenbet); Governance challenges of dry woodlands (Melaku Bebele and Habtemariam Kassa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Gabon

Intégration linguistique et intégration scolaire : cas de cinq élèves en intégration scolaire, deux croates et trois nigériens / Olivia Binganga. - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 493-513
Abstract: Ce travail est la première partie d'une étude menée dans une école internationale. Elle porte sur le processus d'intégration scolaire de cinq élèves: deux croates et trois nigériens. Comme dans chaque démarche d'immigration, l'intégration commence par la maîtrise de la langue de communication des arrivants. Cette maîtrise est nécessaire à l'intégration professionnelle des parents et scolaire des enfants. Les études ont montré que de cette appropriation linguistique va dépendre l'épanouissement des différents membres de la famille. Pour certains, l'apprentissage de la langue commence dans le pays de départ et pour d'autres dans le pays d'arrivée. Pour les enfants nigériens, le contact avec la langue française a commencé avant l'arrivée au Gabon alors que pour les enfants croates, le contact avec le français n'a commencé qu'après l'arrivée au Gabon. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 600) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Gabon

L'échec d'une tentative : le rattachement de la circonscription de la Nyanga au Moyen-Congo en 1930 / Gilchrist Anicet Nzengueta Iguemba. - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 433-453
Abstract: L'activité économique de la Nyanga était organisée par les colons. Cependant, au cours de l'année 1930 apparaît non seulement un ralentissement des activités mais aussi un recrutement intensif des travailleurs dans ledit territoire pour le compte des chantiers du nord de la colonie. Ce fait avait suscité une crainte auprès des hommes d'affaires installés dans la subdivision de Mayumba. Alors que le recrutement des travailleurs leur était refusé par l'autorité coloniale, les hommes d'affaires présents à Mayumba constatèrent que les recrutements furent autorisés aux entreprises installées dans la circonscription de l'Estuaire. Pour remédier à la situation qui leur paraissait inconfortable, ils adressèrent aux autorités administratives une correspondance qui visait à dénoncer cette injustice. Dans le même temps, ils posèrent une requête sous la forme de pétition qui sollicitait le rattachement de la circonscription de la Nyanga à la colonie du Moyen-Congo. Cet article vise à révéler l'état d'esprit des hommes d'affaires installés à Mayumba face aux décisions prises par l'autorité coloniale pour juguler le mouvement des populations à un moment où l'activité économique présentait des signes de vulnérabilité. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 599) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Gabon

Le Gabon bleu : quelle ambition maritime à l'aune de la politique de l'émergence? / Patrice Moundounga Mouity. - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 569-592
Abstract: Le Gabon dispose d'atouts et de références maritimes incontestables, notamment avec un espace maritime relativement important. Le littoral, peu sollicité par l'État auparavant, doit devenir un secteur prometteur pour l'avenir. Il est devenu indispensable de repenser la politique maritime dans une logique de gestion intégrée. L'objectif de cet article est de montrer que le Gabon ne saurait intégrer la maritimisation comme moteur de développement sans évolution dans la culture maritime et la maritimité des peuples. Ces dimensions renouvelées sont d'autant plus les bienvenues au moment où l'heure est sans doute venue de porter une attention affirmée aux enjeux et aux promesses de la mer en ce début du XXI^e siècle. Les atouts de la mer gabonaise, longtemps occultés par un tropisme continental rassurant, prennent un relief nouveau à l'épreuve d'une évolution majeure de ces deux dernières décennies : la mondialisation de l'économie. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 601) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue adapté]

Gabon

Les déterminants de la faible couverture vaccinale chez les enfants au Gabon / Rodrigue Tezi. - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 483-492
Abstract: L'article analyse les facteurs qui sont à l'origine de la faible couverture vaccinale des enfants au Gabon. Il montre qu'elle est causée par une pluralité de déterminants: médicaux, logistiques, économiques, socioculturels, religieux et comportementaux. Pour l'améliorer, le personnel soignant et les parents d'enfants interrogés ont formulé des recommandations pertinentes que les pouvoirs publics devront prendre en compte. L'objectif de cet article est de faire en sorte que tous les enfants soient vaccinés. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 600) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Gabon

Les interférences phonétiques dans le parler des jeunes des PK 11 et 12. - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 413-431 : tab
Abstract: Le but de cet article est de relever dans le parler des jeunes des quartiers PK11 et 12 de Libreville (Gabon), des faits linguistiques qui sont liés aux interférences phonétiques. C'est un concept qui est né des contacts linguistiques. Ce parler est évolutif et peut-être dialectalisé à l'intérieur d'un même territoire comme c'est le cas dans les PK 11 et 12 en vue de créer à profusion les faits en relation avec cette étude. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 599) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Gabon

Les mots de la faune et de la flore : vocabulaire du système agroforestier villageois chez les Balumbu (B44) du Gabon / Paul Achille Mavoungou. - In: *Palabres actuelles*: (2013), no. 6, p. 515-540

Abstract: Cette recherche présente les différents termes ayant trait à la faune et la flore chez les Balumbu du Gabon. Elle analyse plus particulièrement la pratique de l'agriculture et la pêche ainsi que les enjeux socio-économiques qu'elle présente. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 601) et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue adapté]

Ghana

Transparency and accountability in the management of oil revenues in Ghana / Ransford Edward Van Gyampo 2016.

Abstract: This paper undertakes a five-year review of the management of oil revenues in Ghana since the commencement of oil production in 2010. Using reports from the Petroleum Transparency and Accountability Index, official records from key state agencies, and interviews with core individuals within the petroleum sector, the paper assesses the quality of transparency and accountability in the management of Ghana's oil revenue. It argues that even though some progress has been made in the transparent and accountable use of oil revenues, more can be achieved if certain critical bills are passed and proactive interventions pursued without further delay on the part of government and policymakers within Ghana's petroleum sector. These would help prevent both potential social conflict that may result from a lack of information on how oil revenues are utilised and the corrupt use of oil funds by politicians and people in authority within the oil industry. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]
<https://journals.sub.uni-hamburg.de/giga/afsp/article/view/977/984>

Ghana

As the city grows, where do the farmers go? : understanding peri-urbanization and food systems in Ghana - evidence from the Tamale metropolis / E. D. Kuusaana and J. A. Eledi. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 443-465 : ill

Abstract: The world continues to battle food insecurity due to persisting constraints with food production, distribution, storage, processing, consumption and waste management. The recent global food crisis redirected investment in new paradigms of food research to find innovative strategies of food production including urban and peri-urban agriculture. In the urbanised regions of Ghana, uncontrolled urbanisation and non-compliance with land use plans have further worsened the potentials for food production in the urban corridors. The effectiveness of urban food systems depends on efficient spatial and infrastructure planning mechanisms for spatial allocation to various land uses including green and agricultural zones. Using qualitative data and narratives, this article studies urban farmers' production systems in the Tamale metropolis in Ghana. The study observes that as urbanisation increases, farmers are being pushed onto less favourable locations, farther villages or restricted to unauthorised public spaces in order to continue production. The absence of urban green belts reduces farming to flood plains and along public drains where wastewater is used for irrigation. The existing customary land ownership system makes it extremely difficult for urban planning institutions to preserve green spaces due to pressure from landowners for re-zoning into urban land infrastructure. To protect urban and peri-urban agricultural lands, there is the need for an urban agricultural policy and the mapping of potential production areas. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9260-x> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Reinventing Africa's national heroes : the case of Mekatilili, a Kenyan popular heroine / Neil Carrier and Celia Nyamweru. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 599-620

Abstract: A nation's heroes are rarely fixed and are frequently reassessed and reinterpreted by new generations. In the case of a number of African countries, the very masculine liberation heroes of yesteryear often prove divisive, emerging from very fraught histories. In this context, there are moves to broaden the pantheon of heroes and make history more inclusive. In Kenya,

where the contested history of Mau Mau provides several heroes, Mekatilili wa Menza, a female figure from the coast who played a significant role in Giriama resistance against the British in 1913, has emerged as a national heroine. The article introduces this historical figure using published sources, and then traces the historical arc of her memorialization and evocation from post-Independence praise as a feminist icon to her recent elevation to the Kenyan pantheon of national heroes and heroines. In doing so, it illustrates the ways in which her story is being retold on the coast by Giriama organizations that have made her a central figure in local heritage movements. Finally, in the changed context of devolved Kenya since the 2010 constitution came into force after the 2013 election, this article shows how her story gained further salience as coastal politicians claimed her memory for regional goals. It argues that while figures such as Mekatilili may appear less divisive than Mau Mau, how their history is told and used is equally political. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/461/599.abstract> (Restricted access)

Mauritius

Strengthening democracy through investigating, prosecuting and punishing corruption in Mauritius / Jamil Ddamulira Mujuzi. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 282-326

Abstract: There is a close relationship between democracy and corruption. Corruption has a negative effect on the functioning of political and democratic institutions. It affects the delivery of services such as education and healthcare. In order to consolidate democracy, Mauritius has adopted different measures to prevent and combat corruption. These have included the ratification of international treaties such as the United Nations (UN) Convention against Corruption, the signing of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and the enactment of domestic law, Prevention of Corruption Act, which criminalises different corrupt activities. The purpose of this article is to discuss the jurisprudence that has emerged from courts in Mauritius interpreting and applying the different sections of the Prevention of Corruption Act and to recommend ways through which the Act could be amended or interpreted to strengthen the fight against corruption. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Chinua Achebe on the positive legacies of colonialism / Bruce Gilley. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 646-663

Abstract: The late Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe was a key figure in the rise and persistence of anti-colonial ideology in Africa. Yet in his final work, Achebe made a clear statement about the positive legacies of colonialism, praising the British project of state formation and nation building in the lower Niger basin. A careful study of his writings and comments from 1958 until his death in 2013 shows that Achebe was never the simple anti-colonial figure that most assumed, and that his seeming reversal could be read as the culmination of a lifetime's meditation on African history and politics. Achebe's final views have significant paradigmatic implications for the knowledge relevant to national identity formation and state building in Africa today. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/461/646.abstract> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

Arabic and Islamic textual interpretations on religious tolerance / editor-in-chief, professor Badmas O. Yusuf - [Jos] : Nigeria Association of Teachers of Arabic and Islamic Studies (NATAIS), 2015.

Abstract: From 6-10 April 2014 the Sokoto State branch of the Nigeria Association of Teachers of Arabic and Islamic Studies (NATAIS) played host to the thirty-second Annual National Conference, the main theme of which was interpretation of Arabic and Islamic Studies texts and religious tolerance. Various papers were presented in the two official languages of NATAIS: Arabic and English. In this collective volume thirty-two of these papers are included. Subjects include the Islamic concept of tolerance and peaceful co-existence, the Islamic ruling on religious tolerance, and the Islamic recipe for curbing extremism. Other subjects are the non-Muslims attitude to Arabic and Islamic texts, Orientalist views about the Qur'an, and the relevance of the

conflict management and resolution principles of the Prophets Daud and Sulaiman in contemporary times. The authors explain the efforts of past and contemporary Arabic and Islamic scholars in the impeccable interpretation of the Qur'an, just as the Islamic respect for other religions and Islamic concepts of religious freedom. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Nigeria

Criminal justice sector reforms in Nigeria / Matthew Olong. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 366-382

Abstract: The quest for a criminal justice system that is just, responsive, humane and recognizes the fact that changes are inevitable and criminal legislation should move and adapt to changes in society remains the tap root on which rests an ideal justice system. This article explores the possibility of a criminal justice system in Nigeria that would imbibe respect for the rule of law, human rights, integrated, efficient and effective criminal justice that is fair and provides reasonable and equal access to justice. The author argues for an ideal criminal justice system that provides qualitative and speedy delivery of justice; a criminal justice delivery that would strike a balance between delayed and hurried justice and would utilize information and communication technology for the attainment of substantial justice. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Nigeria

Responsiveness to housing and urban development policy decisions in Nigeria's federation : the case of Jos city / Maren Mallo Daniel. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 483-502 : krt., tab

Abstract: In the Federal Republic of Nigeria, national housing and urban development policy decisions are most often made by the federal government authorities for onward transmission to the state and local government authorities for action. In the city of Jos, this approach is evidently not working and this is aggravating housing and urban problems. It is within the context of this problem that this paper examines the responsiveness to housing and urban development policy decisions in the city of Jos. The study employs qualitative methods for the purpose of an in-depth investigation. Interviews were conducted with seven officers from the agencies responsible for the implementation of housing and urban development policies. This was combined with documentary evidence for the analysis. The findings suggest that where the federal government seems to push for policy uniformity at the state and local government levels, so that national strategies will be implemented across all three tiers of government, the autonomy of federalism pushes activity divergence. In Jos, the response to national decisions was found to be lower among local government councils than at the state and federal agency levels, and the awareness of policy decisions was likewise lower among the local government councils. The study concludes that responsiveness to national policy decision is weaker in a federalised state, and it is difficult to attain a uniform operational strategy for housing and urban development in such a state. Recommendations are offered on the basis of the study's findings. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-014-9244-2> (Restricted access)

Nigeria

The role of security agencies in the electoral process in Nigeria / J.O. Odion. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 243-256

Abstract: This article examines the role of the Nigerian armed forces in the conduct of elections. There has been a lot of controversy around this issue in Nigeria. Whilst some believe that the military should not be involved at all in the conduct of elections, others argue that they could play a limited role in ensuring the safety and sanctity of elections. The authors examine the various arguments of these competing schools of thought. The article concludes by suggesting that whilst the armed forces should be confined to their traditional role of defending the territorial integrity, it has become imperative that they be involved in ensuring the security of voters and election materials in view of the increasingly violent nature of elections. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Nigeria

Perspectives of Arabic and Islamic studies on security and peace building : edited proceedings of the 31st Annual National Conference of NATAIS / editor-in-chief, Professor Badmas O. Yusuf - Ilorin : Nigeria Association of Teachers of Arabic and Islamic Studies (NATAIS), 2014.

Abstract: This book contains the edited proceedings of the thirty-first annual conference of the Nigeria Association of Teachers of Arabic and Islamic Studies (NATAIS) held in Ilorin at the Kwara State College of Arabic and Islamic Legal Studies, 21-23 April 2013. Scholars of Arabic and Islamic Studies presented papers on the theme of the conference "Security and peace building in Nigeria : the role of Arabic and Islamic Studies". Twenty-one of these papers are brought together in this book, thirteen are written in Arabic, eight are in English. The authors address the importance of security, and underscore the role of the Arabic language as a security tool in Nigeria. Reference is made to the relevance of the works of prominent Nigerian scholars to the promotion of security, peace and tolerance in Nigeria. The articles emphasize the interreligious dialogue as one of the ingredients for security, tolerance and peace building in society. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Senegal

Religion and politics in contemporary Senegal / Paul Gifford. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 688-709

Abstract: Senegal has a clientelist political system, which is personalized, opaque, and characterized by wide impunity for the political elite. The most salient social force in the country is the Sufi brotherhoods, especially the most important religious families within them, which have been an integral part of the clientelist system since the time of Diouf (1981-2000). Although the essence of a brotherhood is the disciples' submission to the will of the guide, it was never the case that a guide could simply deliver his disciples' votes to his chosen politician. Disciples could distinguish political from religious injunctions, and a combination of economic and political factors also influenced decisions. Nevertheless, the Mouride brotherhood in particular benefited under Abdoulaye Wade (2000-12), who publicly identified himself as a disciple, and, in turn, Mourides tended to give him their support. Macky Sall (2012-present) in his presidential election campaign appeared more negative towards all religious forces, a neglect seemingly evident in certain problems that have arisen since his election. Yet, though the brotherhoods still exercise considerable power, this article argues that their influence is waning. External factors from the wider Islamic world explain this decline in influence, as well as internal factors such as the commercialization of the religious families and the growing reluctance of increasingly educated disciples to be dictated to in political matters. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/461/688.abstract> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Blurred lines and ideological divisions in South African youth politics / Anne Heffernan. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 664-687

Abstract: Ideological affiliations like Africanism, charterism, and Black Consciousness shaped the political boundaries of student and youth political groups in South Africa during the tumultuous 1980s, and continue to inform contemporary youth politics. These delineations have also been used in the secondary literature to understand organizational competition and when considering how young activists negotiated contested political ground. However, this article suggests that the boundaries between opposing organizations were often blurred by their overlapping use of competing ideologies. It further argues that these divisions, although articulated ideologically, were rooted in organizational affiliation and competition for political influence and territory. It analyses the ideological development of the Congress of South African Students, the Azanian Students' Organization, and the South African Youth Congress, and tracks the changing scope for ideological expression within charterist student and youth formations. It suggests that during the 1980s the scope for differing ideological expression narrowed, and links this process to the ANC's efforts to establish hegemony within the charterist movement. The article argues that this history is important in order to understand the ideological "unruliness" or flexibility of the ANC Youth League after apartheid and the rise of Julius Malema's Economic Freedom Fighters, and considers how ideological difference within youth politics is beginning to be expressed outside the

fold of charterism. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/461/664.abstract> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Entanglements of private security and community policing in South Africa and Swaziland / Tessa Diphooorn and Helene Maria Kyed. - In: *African Affairs*: (2016), vol. 115, no. 461, p. 710-732
Abstract: Security in Africa is seldom a public good provided by the state, but is frequently something you pay for or acquire by turning to various non-state or community actors. The privatization of security in African cities is reflected in the rapid growth of the private security industry, which is matched by the widespread involvement of civilian actors in neighbourhood watches and self-organized policing groups. Much of the scholarly debate on "plural policing" and "security assemblages" has focused on what the privatization of security means for the state, highlighting how the public-private divide is increasingly blurred as state police services interact with either private or community security actors. This article adds a novel perspective by exploring the entanglements between private security companies and civilian community policing groups in urban areas of South Africa and Swaziland. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, the article shows how these actors engage with each other in different, often informal, ways and across socio-spatial boundaries. The result is the simultaneous communalization of private security and privatization of community policing. However, these are not straightforward processes. Sets of actors slip in and out of commercial and community logics of security, but also frequently articulate their distinctions as part of positioning themselves in a competitive security landscape, thereby raising questions about the objectives and motivations that drive many security performances. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/115/461/710.abstract> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Zupta's next nightmare : the South African local government elections of 3 August 2016 / Ulf Engel 2016.
Abstract: On 3 August 2016 South Africa held its fifth local government elections (LGE) since the end of Apartheid in 1994. Against a backdrop of increasing political frustration with the ruling party's poor performance and continued debates about corruption and cronyism in the highest government circles, the African National Congress (ANC) maintained its dominant position but lost 8 per cent of the aggregate vote (53.91 per cent). The Democratic Alliance (DA) gained some 3 per cent (26.89 per cent) of the vote, and the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), first-time LGE campaigners, garnered 8.02 per cent. Importantly, the ANC lost control of three of the seven big metropolitan municipalities it had previously held. Since there was no clear-cut majority in four of the eight metros, coalition politics and the art of compromise will become a major feature of South African politics in the coming years. The elections were highly competitive and considered free and fair. At 57.97 per cent, voter turnout was slightly higher than in 2011. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]
<https://journals.sub.uni-hamburg.de/giga/afsp/article/view/980/987>

South Africa

Creative tourism in Cape Town : an innovation perspective / Irma Booyens and Christian M. Rogerson. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 405-424 : ill
Abstract: Creative tourism is a growing field of inquiry in tourism studies and engages creative industry, creative city and urban regeneration debates. This research identifies creative experience-based tourism as an example of novel tourism product innovation in Cape Town, South Africa. Creative spectacles and creative spaces in the Cape Town context are also investigated. Key findings are that creative experience-based tourism is a small, but emerging urban tourism niche market with considerable growth potential in Cape Town; creative events are well developed currently in Cape Town but as yet poorly integrated with the wider tourism destination mix as well as creative industry initiatives, and whilst creative clusters are emerging in Cape Town, minimal development of creative urban spaces for tourism purposes is evident. Critical policy issues emerging from this analysis surround recommendations for fostering

creative networks, stimulating demand for creative tourism, developing a comprehensive creative tourism product mix, planning for creative precinct development, and integrating creative tourism into the Cape Town destination image. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9251-y> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The politics of knowledge : knowledge management in informal settlement upgrading in Cape Town / Floortje Jacobs, David Jordhus-Lier and Pamela Tsolekile de Wet. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 425-441 : krt

Abstract: In situ solutions, participatory practices and the inclusion of community knowledge have become key ingredients in urban upgrading policies across the world. Knowledge, however, is not neutral, but value-laden, representing different and conflicting interests. Including community-based knowledge, therefore, is far from straightforward. To understand the politics of urban development interventions, a deeper conceptualisation of the relationship between knowledge and power is required. This article tries to contribute to this conceptualisation through an empirical analysis of informal settlement upgrading. Specifically, it interrogates the role of community knowledge in urban development through a study of two informal settlements in Cape Town, South Africa. Findings from this qualitative research contradict the notion of a unified community whose "community knowledge" can be engaged with. In both settlements, knowledge politics have resulted in tensions within the settlement, creating new interest groups and knowledge alliances, showing the complex interconnectedness of knowledge, power and mobilisation. As knowledge has been built, used, exchanged and contested to upgrade livelihoods, this knowledge has been standing in a mutually constitutive relationship with collective action. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9258-4> (Restricted access)

South Africa

The serviced apartment industry of South Africa : a new phenomenon in urban tourism / Desire Greenberg and Jayne M. Rogerson. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 467-482 : krt., tab

Abstract: Serviced apartments are a distinctive form of tourism product which have attracted only limited research attention. The objective of this study is to examine the emergence and characteristics of the serviced apartment sector in South Africa as a new phenomenon within the urban tourism economy. The findings show its growth as linked to the expanding trend for business professionals and consultants to work abroad for an extended period of time, a globalisation tendency accelerated in South Africa by the brain drain of skilled professionals. The evidence from this investigation reveals that serviced apartment complexes currently are geographically concentrated in the country's major hubs for international business travel and that, within cities, the location of these facilities is focused mainly in upmarket residential areas which offer high quality living environments and access to business and entertainment nodes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9266-4> (Restricted access)

Uganda

The elections in Uganda, February 2016 / Ryan Gibb 2016.

Abstract: On 18 February 2016, Uganda conducted presidential and parliamentary elections. Incumbent president Yoweri Museveni of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) won the multiparty contest for a third consecutive time. If his reign as the NRM leader during Uganda's stint as a one-party state is counted, the February elections marked the beginning of Museveni's fifth overall term as president. The NRM continues to dominate parliament, having won a super-majority of the contested seats. Opposition members who competed for both the presidential seat and a seat in parliament contested the results of the election, and the primary opposition candidate Kizza Besigye was placed under house arrest. International observers questioned the integrity of the results, specifically in rural areas that were poorly monitored, and opposition strongholds in urban centres suffered logistical problems. The elections reconfirmed the strength of the NRM following years of political infighting. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English

and German. [Journal abstract]
<https://journals.sub.uni-hamburg.de/giga/afsp/article/view/979/> 986

Uganda

Exploring moral arguments against rights of homosexuals in Uganda / Archangel Byaruhanga Rukooko. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 327-354
Abstract: This article identifies and logically examines the moral arguments that are invoked by many Ugandans to deny homosexuals their human rights. The arguments are based on the following premises: Africans' love for children; that homosexuality is unnatural and against African culture; that the Bible and the Quran forbid it; that it is imperialistic, harmful and violates the sanctity and integrity of sex; and that it is pathological. The method used is a logical analysis of the validity of these arguments. The conclusion reached is that these arguments are not potent enough to justify denial of human rights to homosexuals. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Uganda

In search of a credible and independent referee : reflections on the effectiveness of the electoral commission in managing elections in Uganda / Sabiti Makara. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 257-281

Abstract: Uganda is gearing up for another general election slated for 18th February 2016. This will be the third election to be held under a multiparty political dispensation. The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), a body charged with the management of elections in the country, has been at the centre of attention from all stakeholders as far as the handling of the electoral processes is concerned. This article reviews past experiences of election administration, with specific focus on one of the major challenges of Uganda's democratisation dilemmas: the way elections are managed. It questions whether the IEC could produce credible, transparent and legitimate results that qualify as acceptable by all the contending political forces as free and fair. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

Uganda

Uganda's 2016 general elections : preparations and implications / Kasaija Apuuli. - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2015), vol. 21, no. 2, p. 192-216

Abstract: This article discusses the state of preparations of Uganda's 2016 general elections and their likely implications. The article analyses the social, political and economic factors affecting the elections and, potentially, their outcome. Specifically, the article covers the following areas: the state of the economy; the actual management of the elections by the current EC; the state of the political parties and civil society; and electoral reforms, among others. Methodologically, the article is a product of desk research including a review of primary documents (government and civil society organization reports) and secondary sources (books, journal articles, newspapers). Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

West Africa

Exchange rate forecasting in the West African Monetary Zone : a comparison of forecast performance of time series models / Haruna Issahaku ... [et al.]. - In: *Ghanaian Journal of Economics*: (2015), vol. 3, no. 45-66 : graf., tab

Abstract: It has become an undisputable fact in economics and finance that conventional exchange rate determination models cannot outperform the Random Walk Model (RWM) in out-of-sample forecasting. The authors evaluate the empirical veracity of this well-known fact in the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ). They compare the out-of-sample forecast accuracy of the random walk hypothesis vis-a-vis the autoregressive integrated moving average (arima) model, Generalised Auto-Regressive Conditional Heteroskedastic (GARCH) based models, and Vector Auto-Regressive (VAR) model. The Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) is used as the measure of forecast accuracy. They find evidence to refute the body of economic literature that supports the view that forecasts from the RWM are unbeatable. They show that if a non-linear RWM is estimated, and the RMSE is used as the measure of forecast performance, the VAR

model, the arima model, and the GARCH (-m) model generally outperform the RWM. However, when the assumption of linearity is sustained, the RWM convincingly outperforms all other models. They show that the type of model to use to achieve forecast accuracy depends on the time horizon, and the country for which the forecast is to be made. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://reference.sabinet.co.za/webx/access/electronic_journals/ghajecon/ghajecon_v3_a4.pdf
(Restricted access)

Zimbabwe

African cities and the water-food-climate-energy nexus : an agenda for sustainability and resilience at a local level / Innocent Chirisa and Elmond Bandaoko. - In: *Urban Forum*: (2015), vol. 26, no. 4, p. 391-404 : fig.

Abstract: This article seeks to identify and explain the major factors in African cities' reluctance to embracing the water-food-climate-energy nexus, in order to set the agenda for building sustainable regions and cities. It argues for a systems approach and for considering cities, not as isolated entities, but networked systems of defined regions within a country. In doing so, the article brings back the core-periphery syntax, from the regional planning philosophy of the 1960s and 1980s. The article makes use of four case studies of African cities: Bulawayo (Zimbabwe), Cape Town (South Africa), Dar es-Salam (Tanzania) and Cairo (Egypt), to demonstrate the issues and factors prohibiting the incorporation of the water-food-climate-energy nexus in the sustainability agenda. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12132-015-9256-6> (Restricted access)