

Africa

The spread of economic doctrines and policymaking in postcolonial Africa / Thandika Mkandawire. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 171-198

Keywords: Africa/economic policy/economic theories

Abstract: This article looks at the relationship between economic ideas and policymaking in Africa over the last half century. It discusses the ways in which the focus of economists working on Africa has moved from the structuralist-developmental and neo-Marxist perspectives of the 1960s and 1970s, through a neoliberal phase of the 1980s and 1990s, to a more eclectic combination of neo-institutionalism, growth orientation, and welfarist interests in poverty and redistribution issues. These shifts in development thinking, while not unique to Africa, have not been the subject of much debate in Africa. The article argues that such a debate is long overdue, including an interrogation not only of the leverage of foreign interests, but also of the profession of economics itself and the implications of its material underpinnings and social construction on the integrity and credibility of its research. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.12> (Restricted access)

Africa

African art and agency in the workshop / ed. by Sidney Littlefield Kasfir, Till Förster - Bloomington, IN [etc.] : Indiana University Press, 2013.

Keywords: Africa/artisans/artists/crafts/decorative arts/visual arts

Abstract: The role of the workshop in the creation of African art is the subject of this book. In the group setting of the workshop, innovation and imitation collide, artists share ideas and techniques, and creative expression flourishes. This publication examines the variety of workshops, from those which are politically driven or tourist oriented, to those based on historical patronage or allied to current artistic trends. Contributions: Introduction: rethinking the workshop (Till Förster and Sidney Littlefield Kasfir); The contributions to this book (Sidney Littlefield Kasfir and Till Förster); Grace Dieu Mission in South Africa: defining the modern art workshop in Africa (Elizabeth Morton); Follow the wood: carving and political cosmology in Oku, Cameroon (Nicolas Argenti); Masters, trend-makers, and producers: the village of Nsei, Cameroon, as a multisited pottery workshop (Silvia Forni); An artist's notes on the triangle workshops, Zambia and South Africa (Namubiru Rose Kirumira and Sidney Littlefield Kasfir); Stitched-up women, pinned-down men: gender politics in Weya and Mapula needlework, Zimbabwe and South Africa (Brenda Schmahmann); Rethinking Mbari Mbayo: Osogbo workshops in the 1960s, Nigeria (Chika Okeke-Agulu); Working on the small difference: notes on the making of sculpture in Tengenenge, Zimbabwe (Christine Scherer); Navigating Nairobi: artists in a workshop system, Kenya (Jessica Gerschultz); Lewanika's workshop and the vision of Lozi arts, Zambia (Karen E. Milbourne); Artesãos da nossa pátria: Makonde blackwood sculptors, cooperatives, and the art of socialist revolution in postcolonial Mozambique (Alexander Bortolot); Frank McEwen and Joram Mariga: Patron and artist in the Rhodesian workshop school setting, Zimbabwe (Elizabeth Morton); 'A Matter of must' : continuities and change in the Adugbologe woodcarving workshop in Abeokuta, Nigeria (Norma H. Wolff); Work and workshop: the iteration of style and genre in two workshop settings, Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon (Till Förster); apprentices and entrepreneurs: the workshop and style uniformity in Sub-Saharan Africa (Sidney Littlefield Kasfir); Coda: apprentices and entrepreneurs revisited: twenty years of workshop changes, 1987-2007 (Sidney Littlefield Kasfir). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Benin

Briefing: Benin : challenges for democracy / Richard Banégas. - In: *African Affairs*: (2014), vol. 113, no. 452, p. 449-459

Keywords: authoritarianism/Benin/democratization/political elite/protest

Abstract: Since 2012, political tension has threatened to undermine Benin's image as a model democracy. The President's, Boni Yayi's, efforts to amend the constitution to enable him to

contest a third consecutive term, alongside the persecution of some of his former allies, have created a climate of political uncertainty. As a result, a wave of civic protest has gained momentum. This Briefing analyses these developments. The author argues that democratization has not led to a fundamental change of the trajectory of the State and related elites in Benin. In this sense, the transition in the 1990s did not lead to a social revolution but was instead a passive revolution, which subtly integrated old and new elites who have accommodated themselves to the rules of the new partisan game. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/113/452/449.short> (Restricted access)

Benin

Radio call-in shows on intimate issues in Benin : "crossroads of sentiments" / Tilo Grätz. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 25-48

Keywords: Benin/mass media/radio/sexuality

Abstract: The article focuses on the growing prevalence of radio call-in shows in the Republic of Benin that discuss topics such as sexuality and intimacy that are taboo in other settings. The popularity of this emerging format exemplifies current processes of appropriation of electronic media in West Africa, including its impact on contemporary public communication. The article argues that the current public prominence of these programs corresponds to considerable shifts in the media landscape that are enabled by a variety of factors, including an increasing expertise among presenters and technicians and the influence of mobile phones. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.4> (Restricted access)

Botswana

A spatio-temporal analysis of peri-urbanisation in sub-Saharan Africa: a case study from Lobatse, Botswana / Abiodun Ayooluwa Areola, Thando D. Gwebu and Reuben J. Sebege. - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2014), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 174-201 : fig., graf., krt., tab

Keywords: Botswana/environment/urban development/urbanization

Abstract: This paper aims at delineating and rationalising the spatial processes that characterise peri-urbanisation in sub-Saharan Africa, using Lobatse, Botswana, as a case study. The research techniques employed included the sourcing of: archival documents; available and simulated time series data; social survey data; field observations as well as spatial data derived from aerial photographs for 1966-2006 and integrated in a geographical information systems framework. The exercise resulted in: (1) the production of temporal-spatial model maps, (2) the systematic description and explanation of the spatial growth patterns of the study area, (3) the modelling of its rationalised growth pattern, and (4) an analysis of the environmental and socioeconomic implications of this spatial growth pattern. The study further confirmed the relevance of certain underlying principles of urban morphology and morphogenesis. Among the key recommendations, the authors suggest that, to move towards sustainable development, the national Environmental Impact Assessment Act should guide all future development. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.862477> (Restricted access)

Cameroon

"Magic body" and "cursed sex" : Chinese sex workers as bitch-witches in Cameroon / Basile Ndjio. - In: *African Affairs*: (2014), vol. 113, no. 452, p. 370-386

Keywords: Cameroon/Chinese/images/prostitution/witchcraft

Abstract: The expansion of Chinese activities in Africa has been accompanied by a growing number of young Chinese women migrants engaged in prostitution, transforming the red-light districts of some African cities from markets almost entirely monopolized by local sex workers into highly competitive Chinese commercial sexualized sites. In Cameroon, disgruntled local sex workers now point to a "Chinese sexual invasion" and blame young Chinese women for the decline in their business. This article explores some of the remarkable tactics devised by local sex workers in Douala to deal with the "unfair competition" represented by Chinese sex workers. These tactics include the production of extremist discourses that construe Chinese sex workers as economic predators, and characterize them as dangerous putes sorcières (bitch-witches). The

article concludes that the pervasive idiom of occultism, embodied by the concepts of "magic body" and "cursed sex" that permeate much of the popular imagination of Chinese sex labourers in Cameroon, reflects a broader disenchantment with recent China-Africa cooperation, which is increasingly perceived as an attempt by China to control Africa's immense natural resources under the guise of mutually beneficial relations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/113/452/370.abstract> (Restricted access)

Democratic Republic of Congo

La gestion macroéconomique de la République démocratique du Congo durant et après la transition démocratique / Claude Sumata - Paris : L'Harmattan, 2014.

Keywords: Democratic Republic of Congo/democratization/economic policy/economic recession/governance

Abstract: Ce livre examine les causes structurelles de la pérennisation de la crise économique en République démocratique du Congo (RDC), afin de dégager les pistes adéquates d'une politique visant à assurer un réel renversement. L'effondrement de l'économie congolaise et ses mutations, depuis les années 1960, ont entraîné une régression majeure des conditions sociales de la population. La guerre civile et les conflits armés ont favorisé la partition du pays et l'enclavement de certains régions. La mise en uvre de réformes structurelles s'impose, pour permettre la réorganisation du système financier en période postconflit et une politique proactive est nécessaire pour assurer la promotion de l'entrepreneuriat en procédant à l'amélioration du climat des affaires. Cette dynamique suppose le maintien du leadership et de la bonne gouvernance, afin d'assurer le fonctionnement adéquat des institutions à l'échelle nationale. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Ethiopia

"Do not cross the red line" : the 2010 general elections, dissent, and political mobilization in urban Ethiopia / Marco Di Nunzio. - In: *African Affairs*: (2014), vol. 113, no. 452, p. 409-430

Keywords: capitals/elections/Ethiopia/Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front/patronage/political opposition/youth organizations

Abstract: Only five years after it lost a national election in Addis Ababa, the overwhelming victory of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) in the 2010 general elections marked the defeat of the opposition parties and the return to a dominant-party State. The capacity of the EPRDF to mobilize people in towns and the capital city triggered debates on the nature of consent in urban Ethiopia. This article contributes to this debate in two ways. First, it maps the specific institutions and strategies the ruling party has used to close political space in the capital since 2005, explaining how it has tied political mobilization to the delivery of services to those at the bottom of urban society. Second, it examines interactions between the ruling party and young people involved in government development programmes and youth organizations, demonstrating the subtle ways dissent is expressed even as EPRDF power is reproduced. In this regard, the victory of the ruling party in 2010 does not bear witness to the neutralization of dissent. Rather, it reveals a reshaping of the way the government has governed and controlled the city since the late 1990s. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/113/452/409.abstract> (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Characterizing the spatio-temporal fire regime in Ethiopia using the MODIS-active fire product: a replicable methodology for country-level fire reporting / Giuseppe Molinaro ... [et al.]. - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2014), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 99-123 : graf., krt

Keywords: Ethiopia/fires/land use/remote sensing

Abstract: In many regions of the world, fire is an integral part of land-use practices. The accurate spatio-temporal characterization of the fire regime can, therefore, inform land-use policy at many scales. Satellite-based fire detections can be manipulated with GIS methodologies to investigate the spatio-temporal patterns of fire across a landscape. However, caveats and accuracy limitations of data and analysis methodologies must be understood in order to avoid misrepresentation of the fire regime and its impacts. This research uses moderate resolution imaging spectroradiometer (MODIS) active fire detections (MCD14ML) together with land cover

data (MOD12), (MOD44B), population data (Afripop) and information on land use drawn from the literature. A case study is presented for Ethiopia reporting on a 7-year period. Results show that 91% of fires occur in the woody savanna and savanna biomes, and fire activity is inversely correlated with population density. A 0.05° latitude/longitude grid is used to report fire density and indicated as more adequate than the existing 0.5° MODIS Climate Modelling Grid. Fire occurs with highest density in north-western Ethiopia, where smaller clusters of high fire activity are pointed out. Caveats and lessons learned are discussed in order to provide a best-practice methodology for country-level fire reporting. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.854708> (Restricted access)

Ghana

The politics of decentralization in Ghana's Fourth Republic / Emmanuel Debrah. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 49-69

Keywords: decentralization/Ghana/local finance/local government

Abstract: This article assesses how the District Assemblies in Ghana's Fourth Republic have exercised political, administrative, and fiscal powers transferred to them by the central government. It notes that the creation of the assemblies has promoted popular participation and boosted the autonomy of front-line officials in terms of decision-making and the allocation of financial resources at the local level. However, the central government retains the authority to appoint the District Chief Executive and 30 per cent of the assembly members. Local governments experience delays in the transfer of funds, an inability to absorb civil servants of decentralized departments into the local culture, and a lack of capacity to raise revenue for development. The article argues that local election of the District Chief Executive and increased allocation of funds to the rural districts would attract entrepreneurs and skilled civil servants who would be able to implement effective decentralization. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.5> (Restricted access)

Kenya

ASR focus on Ali A. Mazrui / [guest ed. Seifudein Adem]. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 131-170

Keywords: intellectuals/Kenya/pan-Africanism/postcolonialism

Abstract: This ASR Focus presents two papers on Ali A. Mazrui: Ali A. Mazrui, the postcolonial theorist (Seifudein Adem); A better intellectual community is possible : dialogues with Ali A. Mazrui (James H. Mittelman). With an introduction by Seifudein Adem. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.9> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Exploring the middle classes in Nairobi : from modes of production to modes of sophistication / Rachel Spronk. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 93-114

Keywords: Kenya/middle class/self-concept

Abstract: This article explores the middle classes as cultural practice by focusing on the young professionals, or 'yuppies', of Nairobi. Young professionals are particularly interesting to study because they are the population that has reaped the benefits of a historical development of socioeconomic opportunities. They also occupy an interesting position in the context of local preoccupations with being modern or 'sophisticated' in Kenya and in terms of the expectations and assumptions of previous generations. The article touches briefly on the history of class analysis in African studies and then, departing from Marx and following a Weberian analysis, shows how three factors are important in analyzing the middle classes and the forging of class identities in a globalizing world: access to education, resulting in salaried occupations; consumption patterns; and modern self-perceptions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.7> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Kenya's 2013 elections / John W. Harbeson. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 199-207

Keywords: 2013/elections/Kenya

Abstract: This commentary summarizes the outcomes of the 2013 Kenyan election and its major accomplishments. It considers the extent to which Kenya may or may not have managed to create the foundations for the future free, fair, and peaceful elections that are needed to achieve a sustainable democratic state. Bibliogr., note. [ASC Leiden abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.13> (Restricted access)

Kenya

The politics of land reform in Kenya 2012 / Ambreena Manji. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 115-130

Keywords: Kenya/land law/land reform

Abstract: This article provides a critique of the final stages of Kenya's land law reform process, which has resulted in the approval of the 2012 Land Act, Land Registration Act, and National Land Commission Act. It argues that in spite of the constitutional and political importance of the new legislation, the process was marked by haste, lack of engagement by legislators, and little participation by citizens. The new laws can be viewed as a deeply disappointing outcome of a decades' struggle over land policy. The article explores the effects of the constitutional deadlines for new legislation; the contradictory role of civil society in relation to the new laws and the bureaucratic structures they create; and the redistributive intentions and potential of the new land legislation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.8> (Restricted access)

Kenya

Water in Nairobi : unveiling inequalities and its causes / Martin Ledant. - In: *Les Cahiers d'Outre Mer*: (2013), vol. 66, no. 263, p. 335-348 : graf

Keywords: capitals/Kenya/water/water supply

Abstract: The paper presents the results of a research project conducted by the French Institute for Research in Africa (IFRA) in Nairobi (Kenya) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). The project studied the inequality of access to water in the city of Nairobi. Using a hybrid methodology of remote-sensing classification, a household survey and methods of spatial analysis the contribution maps the geographic nuances of the performance of water operators in the city of Nairobi. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Mali 2012, Hamou-Bèya : pêcheurs de sable / un film écrit et réal. par Andrey S. Diarra, caméra Abdélah Coulibaly Bamako : D'S Productions [etc.], (380600161).

Keywords: Bozo/construction industry/desertification/fishermen/Mali/rivers/sand mining

Abstract: Au Mali, les Bozos sont réputés pour leur maîtrise de la pêche. Ils ont cette connexion avec les esprits des eaux que les autres communautés n'ont pas. Ils viennent à Bamako extraire le sable du fleuve pour répondre aux besoins immobiliers de plus en plus croissants. À travers Gala, le personnage principal du film, nous découvrons les enjeux socio-économiques et écologiques de cette activité et l'incertitude en l'avenir due à la baisse du niveau du fleuve Niger.

[Résumé extrait de la dvd-video]

Niger

Lesinondations à Niamey, enjeux autour d'un phénomène complexe / Hamadou Issaka et Dominique Badariotti. - In: *Les Cahiers d'Outre Mer*: (2013), vol. 66, no. 263, p. 295-310 : graf

Keywords: capitals/floods/Niger/Niger River/physical planning

Abstract: Le site qui aurait joué un rôle important dans le choix de Niamey comme chef-lieu du territoire et capitale de la colonie du Niger à cause de la présence du fleuve dans cette partie du Sahel, où la présence d'un cours d'eau permanent est une source de stabilité, peut aussi avoir des conséquences sur les hommes et leurs biens. La présence du fleuve et des vallées peut être source de dangers pour une population très vulnérable. Cette vulnérabilité est accentuée par la

pauvreté de la majorité des citoyens, l'absence d'aménagement préalable des sites destinés à l'habitat, mais encore et surtout l'occupation des sites inondables par des populations déterminées à avoir un "chez soi". La multiplication des acteurs urbains, la violation des textes par les uns et les autres, et le bas niveau de vie sont autant des facteurs qui accentuent les risques lors d'une inondation. Les inondations semblent cycliques dans certains secteurs de la ville et annuelles dans d'autres. Pourtant en dépit de cette évidence, des moyens tardent à être mis en place afin de diminuer les risques. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Nigeria

"I am here until development comes" : displacement, demolitions, and property rights in urbanizing Nigeria / A. Carl LeVan and Josiah Olubowale. - In: *African Affairs*: (2014), vol. 113, no. 452, p. 387-408 : krt.

Keywords: capitals/housing shortage/land law/migrants/Nigeria/political action/urban housing
Abstract: Government demolitions have displaced hundreds of thousands of people in Abuja, Nigeria's Federal Capital Territory, over the last decade. This housing insecurity is not simply the result of urbanization, population growth, or wealth disparities. The authors attribute it instead to a property rights regime that perpetuates discrimination by providing special land rights for the area's early inhabitants. Laws accentuating differences between "strangers" and indigenes, and migrants' social coping mechanisms that reinforce ethnic identities, should exacerbate the conditions for conflict. However, as indigenes have been short-changed by policies to relocate and compensate them, their interests have aligned more closely with migrants seeking improved housing security. Strategies to achieve this have shifted from judicial appeals and confrontational protests to government engagement. By pursuing the shared goal of housing rights for migrants and indigenes alike, new multi-ethnic coalitions have helped defuse tensions over land that have proved to be conducive to conflict elsewhere in Nigeria. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/113/452/387.abstract> (Restricted access)

Senegal

La politique de l'habitat au Sénégal : une mutation permanente / Youssouph Sané. - In: *Les Cahiers d'Outre Mer*: (2013), vol. 66, no. 263, p. 311-334 : tab

Keywords: capitals/housing/housing policy/Senegal/urbanization

Abstract: L'habitat est une question très sensible au Sénégal, en raison notamment du déficit de l'offre en terrains aménagés pour les demandeurs de logements. Il s'en est suivi un développement spontané et anarchique de certains espaces, dans les grandes villes, à Dakar en particulier où l'on note un nombre important de quartiers irréguliers. L'État tente de juguler la crise du logement et de résorber les quartiers irréguliers et insalubres, en menant une politique ambitieuse de promotions immobilière et foncière, en favorisant la restructuration urbaine et en mettant en place un système de financement, permettant aux ménages, les plus modestes notamment, d'accéder au toit par l'épargne. Cependant, l'urbanisation continue de ces dernières décennies a drainé une masse considérable de populations dans les centres urbains, à tel point que l'offre publique en logements ne peut pas suffire. Quant au secteur privé, il s'adresse exclusivement aux classes moyennes et aisées solvables. Résultat : une bonne partie des habitants des villes sénégalaises vit dans des quartiers auto-construits de plus en plus éloignés des centres, et/ou dans des quartiers non conformes aux réglementations en vigueur. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

South Africa

Becoming a "big man" in neo-liberal South Africa : migrant masculinities in the minibus-taxi industry / Tim Gibbs. - In: *African Affairs*: (2014), vol. 113, no. 452, p. 431-448

Keywords: drivers/masculinity/South Africa/taxis/urban transport

Abstract: The last two decades of economic decline in Africa have drawn attention to the crisis of masculinities, to "failed men" unable to build kinship networks and to "violent men" who damage social networks whilst competing for scarce resources. This article argues that a fragmented, neo-liberal society also produces new patterns of patriarchal aggrandisement. Focusing on Johannesburg's minibus-taxi industry, it shows how large informal sector activities are structured

through kinship networks that in turn give rise to modes of masculinity seeking to control these networks. Johannesburg's minibus-taxi business is dominated by retrenched labour migrants, who moved into the transportation sector in the 1980s and 1990s at a time of industrial decline. It thus offers a case study of the changing patterns of accumulation and household formation in a social landscape where kinship ties continue to constitute the key relationships of obligation and support. Drawing on three-dozen core interviews with Zulu-speaking taxi owners and transporters, this article demonstrates that the taxi owner and the taxi boss are men to be emulated, but that the relationships between "big men" and "failed" or "violent" men are uncomfortably close. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/113/452/431.abstract> (Restricted access)

South Africa

Has democracy led to the demise of racism in South Africa? : a search for the answer in Gauteng schools / Jace Pillay. - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2014), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 146-163

Keywords: racism/schools/South Africa

Abstract: This paper interrogates the misplaced belief that at the time of the framing of the South African Constitution a transition to popular democratic representation would miraculously end racism within the country. Would the first post-apartheid generation be free of the prejudices of the previous generations, or would the legacy of the old disposition be too pervasive to shake off? The author argues that the latter part of the question is more applicable since the effects of apartheid, colonialism, and imperialism are deeply entrenched in most people. He validates this argument by researching whether racism still exists in schools 20 years into democratic rule. The research, qualitative in nature, was based on interviews and questionnaires with school principals and educators in four formerly white schools - two primary and two secondary - in Gauteng. The findings indicate that racism persists in these schools and is considered a serious problem by principals and educators. The causes of the prevalence of racism are discussed, as well as warning signals of racism and strategies to combat it. Bibliogr. [Journal abstract, edited]
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2014.927147> (Restricted access)

South Sudan

When kleptocracy becomes insolvent : brute causes of the civil war in South Sudan / Alex de Waal. - In: *African Affairs*: (2014), vol. 113, no. 452, p. 347-369 : graf., tab

Keywords: civil wars/corruption/patronage/political conditions/political elite/South Sudan

Abstract: South Sudan obtained independence in July 2011 as a kleptocracy: a militarized, corrupt neo-patrimonial system of governance. By the time of independence, the South Sudanese "political marketplace" was so expensive that the country's comparatively copious revenue was consumed by the military-political patronage system, with almost nothing left for public services, development or institution building. The efforts of national technocrats and foreign donors produced bubbles of institutional integrity but the system as a whole was entirely resistant to reform. The January 2012 shutdown of oil production bankrupted the system. Even an experienced and talented political business manager would have struggled, and President Salva Kiir did not display the required skills. No sooner had shots been fired than the compact holding the SPLA together fell apart and civil war ensued. Drawing upon long-term observation of elite politics in South Sudan, this article explains both the roots of kleptocratic government and its dire consequences. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
<http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/113/452/347.abstract> (Restricted access)

Sudan

Post-referendum Sudan : national and regional questions / ed. by Samson S. Wassara and Al-Tayib Zain al-Abdin Muhammed - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2014.

Keywords: international relations/nation building/regionalism/South Sudan/State formation/Sudan

Abstract: In fifty-five years of social and political engineering, the Sudanese political class failed in the State- and nation-building processes. The fate of Sudan, by then the largest country in Africa, was clearly decided when results of the referendum vote were announced in February 2011. Scholars assembled in Nairobi at the invitation of CODESRIA, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Research and Resource Forum (ARRF) to

reflect on the post-referendum Sudan. This book comprises most of the papers presented during the International Workshop on the post-referendum Sudan. Part I is composed of one chapter, which deals with issues like unity, selfdetermination, independence of South Sudan and peace. Part II contains four chapters. This part deals with the consequences of secession on relations between Sudan and South Sudan and the impact on the Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes Region and Central Africa. Contributions in Part III examine problems of nation building in Sudan and South Sudan. This part is composed of two chapters. Finally, the three contributions in Part IV attempt to explain the economy and monetary arrangements of South Sudan before and after secession. While chapter 8 discusses priority in development, chapters 9 and 10 treat monetary dimensions in the post-referendum period in Southern Sudan. [Abstract ASC Leiden] <http://newwebsite.codesria.org/spip.php?article2120&lang=en>

Tanzania

An Intensity Analysis of land-use and land-cover change in Karatu District, Tanzania: community perceptions and coping strategies / Leonia Raphael John, Herbert Hambati and Frederick Ato Armah . - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2014), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 150-173 : fig., krt., tab
Keywords: change/land use/landscape/Tanzania

Abstract: Land-use and land-cover changes (LULCCs) are the result of complex interactions between the human (cultural, socio-economic and political) and the biophysical environment at different spatial scales. The present study assessed the spatial distribution of LULC (1976-2008) in the high and low altitude zones in the northern highlands of Karatu, Tanzania, using both qualitative (in-depth interviews and focus group discussions) and quantitative techniques (Intensity Analysis). The qualitative approach was used to elicit information on the coping strategies adopted by land users as transitions occurred with time and the Intensity Analysis was used to assess the systematic land losses, gains and persistence of the various land categories with time. The results of the Intensity Analysis show that overall land transformation is decelerating in both agro-ecological zones across the two time intervals. In the low altitude zone, woodland, settlements and bushland are active categories unlike cultivated and grassland, which are dormant. In the low altitude zone, grassland systematically loses to cultivated areas during both time intervals. However, in the high altitude zone, forest systematically loses to woodland during both time intervals. In both agro-ecological zones, land change was rapid during the first interval and slowed during the second. The authors suggest that the fast change in land during the first interval may be attributed to the villagization policy in the 1970s that sought to drive the population towards rural settlements. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.838660> (Restricted access)

Tanzania

Julius Nyerere, Ujamaa, and political morality in contemporary Tanzania / Marie-Aude Fouéré. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 1-24
Keywords: images/memory/Tanzania/ujamaa

Abstract: Since the 2000s, Tanzania has witnessed the return in the public sphere of a reconfigured version of Ujamaa as a set of moral principles embodied in the figure of the first president of Tanzania, Julius Kambarage Nyerere. The persisting traces of Nyerere and Ujamaa are not so evident in actual political practices or economic policies, but rather in collective debates about politics and morality - in short, in contemporary imaginaries of the nation. Contributing to a long-standing discussion of the moral stature of Tanzania's "father of the nation", the article explores how and why a shared historical memory of Nyerere is being built or contested to define, mediate, and construct Tanzanian conceptions of morality, belonging, and citizenship in the polis today. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.3> (Restricted access)

Tunisia

Dynamique de l'agriculture périurbaine autour des villes moyennes : l'exemple de la ville de Mahdia (Tunisie) / Mohamed Cherif. - In: *Les Cahiers d'Outre Mer*: (2013), vol. 66, no. 263, p. 349-365 : krt

Keywords: agricultural land/agriculture/middle-sized towns/Tunisia/urbanization

Abstract: Durant les trente dernières années, les villes moyennes tunisiennes ont été caractérisées par l'accélération du phénomène périurbain. Celui-ci est le résultat d'une croissance démographique accélérée et d'un étalement urbain continu au détriment des terres agricoles environnantes. Les campagnes périurbaines ont ainsi progressivement évolué vers un espace caractérisé par la multiplication des constructions, l'accroissement des densités humaines, l'essaimage des activités industrielles et de services, tandis que l'agriculture, qui traditionnellement approvisionnait la ville, ne cesse de reculer. Cette compétition entre les usages agricoles et non agricoles du sol, a engendré de nouveaux enjeux qui expliquent la forte spéculation sur le foncier périurbain. Cependant certaines formes d'agricultures périurbaines résistent, celles néanmoins orientées vers les productions hors-sol ou à forte valeur ajoutée. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

Uganda

"Hybrid governance", legitimacy, and (il)legality in the informal cross-border trade in Panyimur, Northwest Uganda / Kristof Titeca and Rachel Flynn. - In: *African Studies Review*: (2014), vol. 57, no. 1, p. 71-91 : tab

Keywords: boundaries/illicit trade/informal sector/trade/Uganda

Abstract: By looking at a number of different commodities and how they are traded, this article shows how informal cross-border trade in West Nile and Panyimur, Uganda, is governed by a locally negotiated system of hybrid governance, in which neither state nor nonstate actors have a regulatory monopoly. Notions such as legality and illegality are secondary to the functioning of these hybrid institutions, which instead are the outcome of perceptions of the legitimacy of regulatory actions and trading practices and the power configurations of the actors involved. There are different 'registers' at play about what constitutes legitimate economic action among different moral communities, but the actual impact of this system depends on the power of the strategic groups involved. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/asr.2014.6> (Restricted access)

West Africa

Exploring the frequency of hydroclimate extremes on the River Niger using historical data analysis and Monte Carlo methods / Asher Siebert and M. Neil Ward. - In: *African Geographical Review*: (2014), vol. 33, no. 2, p. 124-149 : graf., krt., tab

Keywords: floods/hydrology/Niger River/West Africa

Abstract: Flooding and low-flow events along the Niger River in West Africa have major societal impacts, motivating this paper's historical flow analysis and stochastic simulation of plausible future flow scenarios. The known epochal evolution of mean streamflow since 1950 (wet epoch, dry epoch and moderate recovery) is analyzed, with a focus on climatological flood month at three representative locations, and on associated changes in distribution (e.g. standard deviation and percentiles). The authors especially note the relatively small change in the (high flow) 90th percentile across the three epochs. Following the historical analysis, a statistical simulation framework is developed to explore the sensitivity of threshold-crossing events (TCEs) to plausible assumptions about hydroclimatic evolution over 2010-2040. The flow changes are assumed to reflect varying combinations of the following: systematic global change (GC), natural multidecadal variability (MDV) and interannual variability (IV). Results show that for a 1 in 10 TCE in the historical period, a 20% streamflow trend over 2010-2040 (no change in IV) can produce a factor four difference in average TCE frequency. Adding MDV signals of magnitudes that may be considered conservative for the region, enhances the sensitivity further (>50%). The results highlight how risk management strategies need to integrate GC and MDV impacts. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19376812.2013.854707> (Restricted access)