Burundi

Sending peacekeepers abroad, sharing power at home : Burundi in Somalia / Nina Wilén, David Ambrosetti & Gérard Birantamije. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 307-325

Abstract: This article attempts to answer how Burundi has become one of the main troop-contributing countries to international peacekeeping missions. To do this, it examines how the post-conflict political settlement between Burundian parties and external partners has impacted on the decision to deploy Burundian troops in multilateral peace operations in Africa. The authors claim that Burundi's decision to deploy troops, which took place in the midst of an overarching security sector reform, had a temporary stabilizing effect on the internal political balance due to several factors, including professionalization, prestige, and financial opportunities. From an international perspective, Burundi's role in peacekeeping has helped to reverse the image of Burundi as a post-conflict country in need of assistance to that of a peacebuilding state, offering assistance to others who are worse off. These factors taken together have also enhanced the possibilities for the Burundian Government to continue its trend of demanding independence from international oversight mechanisms and political missions, while maintaining good relations with donors, despite reports of increasing authoritarianism and limited political space. The article draws on significant fieldwork, including over 50 interviews with key actors in the field and complements the scarce literature on African troop-contributing states. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1018498 (Restricted access)

Ethiopia

Historicising agrarian transformation : agricultural commercialisation and social differentiation in Wolaita, southern Ethiopia / Davide Chinigò. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 193-211 : krt

Abstract: This article discusses contemporary agrarian transformation in southern Ethiopia from the perspective of how policies of agricultural commercialisation engender new patterns of rural social differentiation and politicisation of the land issue in the rural setting. By presenting a case of biofuels production through contract farming in Wolaita, the paper sheds light on the historical trajectory of agrarian transformation to elucidate the tensions of the current project of commercialisation. The article concludes that commercialisation of smallholder agriculture is a crucial feature of the country's strategy for socio-economic and political transformation and constitutes one of the main defining aspects of the self-declared 'developmental state' in Ethiopia. The current trajectory in Wolaita sees tangible rural social differentiation for the first time since the 1975 land reform. Beyond the success or failure of individual cases, commercialisation reflects two main layers of tension, present also elsewhere in Ethiopia's rural areas. The first has to do with the relationship between bureaucratic centralism and economic liberalisation; the second emerges from the implications of rural social stratification to the redefinition of the ruling elite's political consensus. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1036499 (Restricted access)

Great Britain

Integration and identity of Swahili speakers in Britain : case studies of Zanzibari women / Ida Hadjivayanis. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 231-246

Abstract: An interesting feature of a growing number of the recently arrived Swahili-speaking communities in Britain is their parallel integration into the British society alongside their current integration into the newly emerging spread of 'correct Islamic rituals' as opposed to the old traditional 'African Islamic' ways from the Swahili coast. The new rituals with strong authorities offer social, emotional as well as economic support in relation to life-changing factors such as birth, death and marriage, and hence, in a way, adopt the role of the traditional Swahili extended family; although at the same time, they also act as alienating factors. This paper is an initial attempt at examining the extent to which the current integration has changed the cultural values and identities of the Swahili living in Britain. It aims at describing the socio-spatial dynamics and

identity formation that has transcended the 'original' Swahili boundaries and how these are intricately linked to religion. To this end, three case studies of Zanzibari women in the recently arrived Swahili-speaking communities of London, Milton Keynes and Northampton will be presented. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1021945 (Restricted access)

Kenya
'They are like crocodiles under water' : rumour in a slum upgrading project in Nairobi, Kenya / Sophie De Feyter. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 289-306

Abstract: This article intends to build a bridge between the anthropological study of rumour and development studies. By analyzing the case study of an upgrading project in Mahali, an (anonymized) informal settlement in Nairobi, Kenya, the importance of rumour for development in practice is revealed. That importance is two-fold: first of all, it is a tool to fulfil personal interests in the interfactional negotiation over project resources, e.g. land, and the related power struggles. Second, it is a tool of sense-making and expression of agency in the uncertain context of a development project. Current literature notably describes development as a process of assemblage rife with gaps and with a tendency to exclude (local/supralocal) political/economic processes from its plans. In such a context, limited access to reliable information pushes people towards the alternative source of information that is rumour. The article looks into the factors contributing to rumour, specifically residents' experience of past events, interfactional conflicts over power and contextual uncertainty. It also discusses the combined effects of rumour on the slum upgrading intervention. Rumour has a definite effect on power struggles between factions as well as the livelihoods of other, less powerful, residents (for instance through displacement). It decreases the trust residents have in a development project as well as their willingness to invest time and effort in that project. Instead, it instigates conflict and occasionally even violence. However, rumour may also be considered a form of agency of weaker groups faced with a development intervention they do not agree with. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1017334 (Restricted access)

Kenya
Restoring Leviathan? : the Kenyan Supreme Court, constitutional transformation, and the presidential election of 2013 / John Harrington and Ambreena Manji. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9,·no. 2, p. 175-192

Abstract: This paper analyzes the Kenya Supreme Court's ruling in 'Odinga v IEBC', a petition challenging the declared outcome of the 2013 presidential election. The case was immediately significant given the hope that recourse to the courts would help to avoid widespread civil unrest which had followed the disputed presidential election of 2007. It was also a crucial test for the new dispensation established under the 2010 Constitution widely held to have broken with the authoritarian and unaccountable regimes which dominated Kenya both under colonialism and after independence. The paper critically reviews the reasoning of the Supreme Court on six key issues raised in the petition attending to the broader normative and political implications of the judgment. The authors argue that both in its substantive conclusions and in the style of reasoning adopted, 'Odinga v IEBC' is inconsistent with the transformative ambitions underpinning the new constitution. Through its emphasis on evidential and procedural rules, rather than principled analysis, the judgment tends to reinforce the powers of the executive and the model of a unitary state beyond the reach of the law. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal·abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1029296 (Restricted access)

Kenya
Street trade, neoliberalisation and the control of space : Nairobi's Central Business District in the era of entrepreneurial urbanism / Marianne Morange. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 247-269

Abstract: Studies focusing on street trade in sub-Saharan Africa place great importance on the continuity with the colonial period and on the neocolonial characteristics of public action. This frame of reference, however pertinent it might be, does not account for all of the dynamics at work. The author argues that it can benefit from an additional reading of what she characterises

as the neoliberal dynamics also at work in these processes, drawing from governmentality studies and from the theories of 'the urbanisation of neoliberalism'. The article discusses this hypothesis by examining the evolution of spatial politics on the streets of Nairobi's Central Business District (CBD) in the 2000s, focusing on a specific episode: the displacement of the street traders to an enclosed market located on the outskirts of the CBD. The first section considers the policies of street trade in Nairobi since the colonial period and the changes in their meaning under entrepreneurial rule, questioning the hypothesis of the colonial continuity.The author then turns to an analysis of the neoliberal features of current street trade policies. She details the emergence of the private sector as a major actor in the governance of street trade and its instrumental role in the crafting of a consultative procedure that has helped to reframe the traders' relationship to the state around the ideal of the responsible entrepreneurial citizen and contributed to enrolment as active participants in their own relocation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1018407 (Restricted access)

Somalia
Viewpoint : Turkey as a 'political' actor in Africa : an assessment of Turkish involvement in Somalia / Mehmet Ozkan and Serhat Orakci. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 343-352

Abstract: The crisis of food security in Somalia in 2011 prompted an increase in Turkish involvement in Eastern African politics. Initially started as a humanitarian response, Ankara's policy has evolved into a fully fledged Somalia policy with political and social dimensions. This article discusses the role and influence of Turkey in efforts bringing stability to Somalia. It is argued that Turkey's Somalia policy, as far as it has succeeded in short term, has not only located Turkey as a 'political' actor in Africa but also expanded Turkey's Africa policy into a more complex and multifaceted one. As such, Turkey's experience in Somalia will have significant implications for its broader African agenda. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1042629 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Peacemaking from the inside out : how South Africa's negotiated transition influenced the Mandela Administration's regional conflict resolution strategies / Christopher Williams. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs:* (2015), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 359-380

Abstract: A common observation regarding the Mandela Administration's foreign policy is that South Africa adopted an approach to peacemaking that drew on its own recent and unique negotiated transition. While ubiquitous, this observation has rarely been seriously examined. This paper undertakes such an examination through the use of psychological theories of decision making, which explore the formative impact that a leader's domestic rise to power has on the foreign policy predilections of that leader. These theories provide a powerful link that supports the oft stated, but poorly articulated, connection between South Africa's transition and its regional peacemaking efforts. The paper then surveys the most salient lessons learned by President Mandela during South Africa's transitional negotiations and explores whether these lessons affected South Africa's regional peacemaking efforts. This analysis indicates that both Mandela's inclination to negotiate, and the style in which he did so, were directly informed by South Africa's own negotiated transition. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2015.1090912 (Restricted access)

Southern Africa
From scarcity to security : water as a potential factor for conflict and cooperation in Southern Africa / Wanjiku Kaniaru. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs:* (2015), vol. 22, no. 3, p. 381-396

Abstract: Water scarcity has emerged as a compelling non-military security issue that justifies an expanded human security agenda. This article argues that a buttressed notion of mutual interdependence is critical to the prospects of enhanced hydropolitical cooperation over shared water resources in Southern Africa. The link between water and politics is inextricable and the impending water scarcity in the region, which can easily engender a whole host of economic and environmental insecurities, has the potential to lead to escalating tensions; it can also be a

catalyst for cooperation. It is therefore imperative that basin-wide regimes redressing imbalances in the institutional and legal framework governing water rights and allocation be established at the regional level in order to promote equity in the utilisation of shared water resources, as envisaged in the Revised Southern Africa Development Community Water Protocol. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2015.1046477 (Restricted access)

Uganda
'Time for school'? : school fees, savings clubs and social reciprocity in Uganda / Richard Vokes and David Mills. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 326-342

Abstract: The past 25 years have witnessed sweeping educational reforms in Uganda. The introduction of 'free' Universal Primary Education (UPE, in 1998) and Universal Secondary Education (USE, in 2007) has raised social expectations about access to quality education. Over the same period the population of young people in Uganda has also grown dramatically. As a result hundreds of new primary and secondary schools have been established across the country. This article examines the social and economic consequences for a rural part of Southwest Uganda. Bringing together secondary data from national household surveys with detailed ethnographic research, the article highlights families' material and social investments in schooling. It explores the costs faced by even the poorest households whose children attend 'free' government schools. Despite public investment, the poor quality of state provision has led to public frustration and demands for reforms. Survey data demonstrate that, as a result, wealthier households are investing in education, sending their children to private schools to benefit from smaller class sizes and better learning outcomes. The article describes how people use a range of social arrangements, including rotating savings and credit associations to manage school fees and access credit in this part of Uganda. Drawing on recent work by Graeber and others, the authors argue that people are creating new social relationships within these savings clubs. Whilst managing their financial commitments, people invoke and rework existing idioms of reciprocity, interdependence and patronage. The use of human capital theory to explain schooling choices in relation to individual economic or social 'returns' downplays the sociality of these arrangements. The authors argue that educational commitments are now an integral part of the Ugandan social landscape, generating aspiration, nurturing networks and creating new inequalities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1042627 (Restricted access)

Uganda
Regional and ethnic identities : the Acholi of Northern Uganda, 19501968 / Elizabeth Laruni. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 212-230

Abstract: Ethnic conflict in post-independence Uganda was a consequence of the confrontation between strong, ethnically divided local institutions and the post-colonial push for political centralisation, under the guise of nation building. To strengthen one, the other had to be weakened. Self-governance meant that the stakes for political power sharpened at national and local levels, ensuring that ethnic antipathies became more pronounced. Politicians who had succeeded within local politics were elevated to represent their various ethnic groups at the centre. However, these politicised ethnic demarcations were not, and should not, be considered a product of the Ugandan post-colonial state. Rather, they were a continuation of colonial political structures that had emphasised locality, ethnicities and the 'tribe'. These were the same power structures that were embedded within Ugandan politics at the eve of independence. Uganda remains regionally divided between the 'North' and the 'South'. Bantu-speaking ethnic groups in the southern, central, eastern and western areas of Uganda dominate the ?South?. These include the Baganda, Basoga, Banyoro, Bagisu, Batoro and the Banyankole. The 'North', which is home to the Nilotic and Central Sudanic-speaking groups, encompasses the Acholi, Lango, Madi, Alur, Iteso and the Karamojong peoples. Historically, the political and ethnic divisions between the peoples of Northern and Southern Uganda have contributed to the country's contentious post-colonial history. Economic underdevelopment played a large part in fostering political tensions between the two regions, and served as useful tool for Acholi power brokers to negotiate for political and economic capital with the state, by utilising the politics of regional differentiation

through the 'Northern identity'. This article assesses how Acholi politicians utilised and then challenged the Northern identity from 1950 to 1968. It argues that in the face of political marginalisation from the late 1960s, Acholi ethnonationalism, rather than regional affiliations, became the most prominent identity used to challenge state authoritarianism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1031859 (Restricted access)

Uganda
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'No sex until marriage!' : moralism, politics and the realities of HIV prevention in Uganda, 19861996 / Jan Kuhanen. - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies:* (2015), vol. 9, no. 2, p. 270-288
Abstract: This article investigates the historical origins of Uganda's HIV and AIDS prevention and the challenges it faced. By utilising a variety of sources, the article draws a picture of the early prevention campaign that ended in crisis in 1990, the consequent refurbishment of anti-AIDS efforts in the early 1990s and the ideological and practical problems they faced. The article argues that before the mid-1990s the HIV prevention measures were reluctantly accepted by the majority of Ugandans and that not only the Ugandan public, but also the political leaders, donors and professionals involved in AIDS control in the early 1990s recognised this. The article puts the making of the Ugandan 'success story'. in its historical context, suggesting that it may have involved motives of great urgency and significance for the future of anti-AIDS work in sub-Saharan Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17531055.2015.1036500 (Restricted access)