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AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHING


**Keywords:** agricultural development/agricultural production/Ethiopia/food exports/food security/Ghana/Kenya/malnutrition/Nigeria/Subsaharan Africa/Tanzania/urban agriculture

**Abstract:** This collective volume explores what is currently happening in Africa’s agricultural and rural sector, and aims to convince policymakers and other stakeholders that it is important to look at current African rural dynamics in ways that connect metropolitan demands for food with value chain improvements and agro-food cluster innovations. The book links empirical accounts of agricultural dynamics to current policy debates on the need for economic transformation in Africa. It does this in ways that add to African attempts to understand and support ‘transformation’ and also engages in a critical debate about the emphasis in these circles on industrial development. Following the introduction by Akinyinka Akinyoade, Ton Dietz, Dick Foeken and Wijnand Klaver, the chapters in the book are grouped according to four main themes: 1. Mapping the evidence (Mapping the food economy in sub-Saharan Africa (Lia van Wesenbeeck); Agricultural pockets of effectiveness in Africa: a comparative inventory of Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda since 2000 (Akinyinka Akinyoade, Ton Dietz and André Leliveld); Food production and consumption in relation to food insecurity and undernutrition in Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda (Wijnand Klaver)); 2. Agricultural production and effectiveness (Dairy clustering in Kenya (Diederik de Boer and Jackson Langat); Biofuel feedstock production in Ethiopia: status, challenges and contributions (Maru Shete and Marcel Rutten); Local careers and mixed fortunes in Africa's globalizing food exports: the case of Nile perch from Lake Victoria, Uganda (Joost Beuving)); 3. Drivers of food production (Pressures and incentives: urban growth and food production at Tamale's rural-urban interface (Ghana) (Sebastiaan Soeters); The dynamics of urban and peri-urban agriculture (Diana Lee-Smith); From suitcase farmers to telephone farmers: agriculture and diversified livelihoods among urban professionals (Melle Leenstra)); 4. Institutional issues (National agricultural research systems in Africa (Olubunmi Abayomi Omotesho and Abraham Falola); Contributions of small- and large-scale farms and foreign and local investments to agricultural growth: the Nigerian example (Sheu-Uusman Akanbi and Akinyinka Akinyoade); Loss and damage from droughts and floods in rural Africa (Kees van der Geest and Koko Warner); Agriculture and nutrition: linkages and complementarities (Inge D. Brouwer)). Two appendices provide statistical data on agricultural production and nutrition. [ASC Leiden abstract]

ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE


**Keywords:** audiences/Edo language/films/Nigeria

**Abstract:** This article inquires into the Benin-speaking audience’s reception of Benin video films in order to show their status as part of a micro-national film culture in Nollywood, Nigeria. It holds that, apart from films of English expression, Nollywood films have been made in Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo, Nupe, Benin, among other indigenous languages. The article argues that, although studies on Nollywood are increasing by the day, very few of these studies deal with questions of audience - and fewer still with audience reception. It uses the reception model developed by Susan Bennett, and builds on Karin Barber's insights into African performance and performative contexts. The study uses both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to interrogate the Benin-speaking audience’s perception of Benin video films. It affirms that a majority of Benin viewers is enamoured of the Benin video because in it they find a portrayal of their culture. In particular, the use of iconic-cultural materials such as the artefacts, festivals, the language and mores of the people are perceived by the sampled audience as a projection of Benin culture. The study concludes that Benin video film has emerged as a viable variant of Nollywood owing to a large Benin-speaking audience and a production of about 400 movies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Edo. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.822793 (Restricted access)
Keywords: folk drama/ Igbo/ Nigeria/ postcolonialism/ theatre

The historical and contemporary representation of Africa in global media flows: can the continent speak back for itself on its own terms? / Prosper Yao Tsikata. - In: Communicatio: (2014), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 34-48: tab
Keywords: Africa/Ghana/images/mass media/Nigeria/South Africa/Zimbabwe
Abstract: For decades (perhaps, centuries) global media outlets have framed and represented Africa in a negative light. These media representations have tended to overlook the diverse political, economic, social and cultural experiences of individual African countries - a situation that has led to the uncritical lumping together of African nations under the appellation of 'Africa'. When this happens, the specific and unique conditions of its 55 nations are squeezed into a one-size-fits-all media frame. Historical and ideological forces, both from within and outside the continent, have conspired to impose this fate on Africa. The philosophies of negritude and the Organisation of African Unity were among the complicit internal forces helping to sustain such views. To evaluate this phenomenon, this essay examines the underpinnings of the framing and representation of 'Africa' in global media through a review of the literature, and seeks to answer the question of whether the continent can speak for itself, using four country-specific examples (Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe). Current media practices within the African continent, enabled by local media policies and infrastructure, have tended to rhetorically position countries primarily in accordance with their national identities, while attributing the African appellation as a secondary frame of representation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/02500167.2014.835530 (Restricted access)

Keywords: artists/Internet/Nigeria/popular music/United States/youth
Abstract: This article examines how young African cultural entrepreneurs harness the economic, technological and creative openings created by globalization with a focus on the Naija Boyz (Olatoye and Teju Komolafe), two Nigerian-born, US-based brothers, who became YouTube sensations via their 'African Remix' genre of hip hop video parodies. With over 20 million views, the videos are situated within four converging movements within contemporary African youth cultural production: the maturation of African hip hop; the specific resurgence of Nigeria as a cultural hub driven by Nollywood and the local hip hop scene; the circulation of new media technologies; and, the formation of an increasingly cosmopolitan, tech-savvy generation of African youth. Using the Naija Boyz' images and lyrics, the YouTube videos are analyzed as critical commentaries of (black) American and African cultural scripts, which interrogate issues of gender, class, citizenship, and inter-/intra-diasporic relations. Moreover, the Naija Boyz are posited as archetypes of a rising generation of African youth, whose intercultural experiences outside of the African continent serve as a form of social capital that constitutes the basis of new (and potentially problematic) creative economies, which expand the presumed boundaries and concerns of African youth cultures. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.861343 (Restricted access)

ECONOMY AND FINANCE

Defying the odds: case studies of Nigerian organisations that have survived generations - Lagos: LEAP Africa, 2014.
Keywords: enterprises/entrepreneurs/ Nigeria

Keywords: academics/economics/Nigeria/speeches (form)
Keywords: economic development/financial market/gross national product/Nigeria

Keywords: agriculture/economic history/economic policy/industry/Nigeria/service industries

Abstract: The study investigated whether the depreciation of exchange rate has a favourable impact on trade balance in Nigeria, based on the Marshall-Lerner (ML) condition. The Johansen method of cointegration and vector error correction methodology (VECM) was employed to investigate the existence of a long-run relationship between trade balance and the specified set of independent variables. The results confirm the satisfaction of the Marshall-Lerner condition in Nigeria, implying that depreciation of the exchange rate has a positive effect on trade balance in the long run. The study also established that a one per cent depreciation in the exchange rate would improve trade balance by 1.16 per cent. In the light of these findings, the study recommends a gradual depreciation of the exchange rate, which should be accompanied with export policy that encourages domestic production of non-oil products for exports. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: economic policy/Nigeria/public expenditure

Abstract: This study examined the causal relationships among GDP, export, imports and remittances. The study, among others, investigated the validity of export-led and remittances-led growth hypotheses. Specifically, the study investigated the causal relationship between remittances and GDP, remittances and export and remittances and imports. Employing a VECM Granger Causality for data spanning between 1980 and 2012, imports and remittances significantly Granger-caused GDP in the short run. Also, there were reverse causalities running from GDP to export and imports. This implies that export-led growth hypothesis holds in Nigeria. Furthermore, there was a unidirectional causation running from remittances to GDP, implying that remittances matter for economic growth. But since the effect was more from the demand side, it could lead to inflationary pressure. The policy recommendation is that the authorities should intensify efforts on the export base of the economy. The monetary authorities should implement necessary policy to cool the pressure arising from conspicuous spending of remittances. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: banks/business/Nigeria/responsibility/social accounting
EDUCATION


Keywords: academics/higher education/Nigeria/work attitudes


Keywords: education/health care/household expenditure/households/Nigeria

Abstract: This study employs household-level data from Nigeria to examine expenditure patterns for educational and healthcare services for rural and urban households in the country. It uses a double-hurdle model that allows the analysis of both the decision to spend and how much to spend on educational and healthcare services. The empirical results show that a household's decision on whether to spend and how much to spend on educational and healthcare services are positively and significantly related to household income, household size and the level of education of the household head. The findings also reveal that female-headed households tend to spend more on education of household members and healthcare services, compared to male-headed households. App, notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


Keywords: counselling/information technology/Nigeria/universities

Abstract: This study investigated the digital divide in the utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in counsellor education in Nigerian universities. Two research questions were addressed and two hypotheses tested at .05 level of significance. The author adopted a survey design and used an ICT Utilization Questionnaire (IUQ) to collect data from the entire population of 142 counsellor-educators and trainee-counsellors in the five universities in the South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria which offered Guidance and Counselling as a course of study at the Master's degree level in the 2007/2008 session. This instrument was validated by five experts, and its reliability was established to be 0.9. Data were analysed using mean, standard deviation and t-test measures. The findings indicate that there is no digital divide based on gender but there is a digital divide based on status of counsellor educator or trainee-counsellors. Recommendations were made to different stakeholders on bridging this gap. Bibliogr. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2014.927141 (Restricted access)


Keywords: 1950-1959/1960-1969/colonial history/Islam/modernization/Nigeria/Northern Nigeria/scholarships

Abstract: In independence-era Northern Nigeria, different segments of the modernizing elite contended over defining the place of Islam in society. This article argues that the case of Northern Nigeria disrupts scholarly periodizations of twentieth-century Islamic thought and activism that depict the 1950s and 1960s as a time of secularist dominance. The specificity of Muslim communities' experiences of colonialism and decolonization helped shape the role Islam played in different societies during this period. This article develops this thesis by examining the semiautonomous Northern Nigerian regional government's programme of sending young, Arabophone Muslim scholars to Arab and British universities between 1954 and 1966. The overseas scholarships system was to be the culmination of British colonial efforts to produce "modern" Muslim judges and teachers. However, Arabophones' experiences overseas, and their ambivalent relationship with the Northern government after their return highlight the unintended consequences of colonial policies and of scholarship winners' encounters with the broader Muslim world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: educational management/Nigeria/secondary education/South Africa

Abstract: The article examines the professional development of secondary school principals in Nigeria. Drawing from literature on professional development and appointment of school principals in other countries, the article canvasses the position that secondary schools in Nigeria should be administered by skilled personnel who have the appropriate training and competencies for school management and leadership. It advocates systematic professional development programmes for prospective and practicing school principals, and concludes that professional development of principals is a means to maintain and enhance the effectiveness of secondary school administration in Nigeria. The article also discusses the professional development of school principals in South Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2014.935011 (Restricted access)


Keywords: career guidance/employment/graduates/Nigeria

Abstract: At the point of entry, many prospective undergraduates in Nigeria believe that having a university degree or certificate alone will guarantee employment. Eventually, many will not find employment, possibly because they chose courses that are not labour market relevant. In this study, students who graduated between 1996 and 2006 and who found employment were tracked, and the factors that determined their choice of courses were investigated, as well as their sources of information on career choices. The relationship between courses of study and the demands of the labour market were also determined. The findings indicate that choice of courses was largely based on parents' wishes, ease of admission and cost effectiveness of courses, while labour market relevance was considered less important. Secondary School Guidance Counsellors were very effective sources of information to the employed graduates, but 10 percent of the graduate respondents had no access to career information. Incidentally, there was a positive relationship between course preferences and the demands of the labour market, which suggests that parents and Guidance Counsellors, from whom most of the graduates obtained direction, were aware of labour market activities. Parents and counsellors are therefore equally up-to-date with developments in the labour market, and so can guide prospective students in the right direction. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2014.934997 (Restricted access)


Keywords: corruption/higher education/Nigeria

Abstract: In the struggle to combat corruption in Nigeria, popular and intellectual discourse has essentially been devoted to the behaviour of public officials such as politicians. Only little scholarly attention seems to have been paid to corruption in the education sector. This article attempts to fill this knowledge gap. Based on desk analysis, it indicates that corruption proliferates in the education sector just as in other sectors in Nigeria, with crippling effects on the ranking and standard of tertiary education. Situated within the theory of functionalism, it ascribes the proliferation of corruption to negative societal influence, poor funding, poor reward system and acute infrastructure decay. However, the article holds that there is yet a prospect of redemption based on measures that have been undertaken in various tertiary education institutions to tackle the social malaise. It recommends the need for men and women of integrity to champion the desired reform in the ivory tower. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18146627.2014.934990 (Restricted access)
HABITAT AND POPULATION


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 accenting 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)

Piecemeal urbanisation at the peripheries of Lagos / Lindsay Sawyer. - In: African Studies: (2014), vol. 73, no. 2, p. 271-289 : foto’s, krt

Keywords: Nigeria/suburban areas/urban development/urbanization

Abstract: The peripheral contexts of urban agglomerations in sub-Saharan Africa are usually discussed in reference to peri-urban literature, which tends to be largely descriptive rather than theoretically engaged. The urban peripheral contexts of North America and Europe, however, have been highly differentiated as part of suburban literature, with a flood of proposed terms to better address them. The goal of this article, whilst engaging with peri-urban literature, is to confront the urbanisation occurring at the peripheries of Lagos (Nigeria) with suburban theory. For the peripheries of sub-Saharan Africa to contribute meaningfully to the suburban debate, they must first be differentiated. This article attempts to show the diversity of forms, actors and processes that are producing peripheral expansion in Lagos, and the complexity and ambiguity of the multiple land systems at work. This challenges any easy assumptions about pervasive poverty and informality in the urban peripheries of Lagos, much less sub-Saharan Africa in general. In conclusion, the relevance and appropriateness of the suburb will be questioned, and its capacity to adequately address the diversity of forms and processes at work in the peripheral urbanisation of Lagos. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2014.925207 (Restricted access)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION


Keywords: Nigeria/Northern Nigeria/polio/myelitis/political violence/public health/vaccination

Abstract: Nigeria is one of three countries where polio continues to be endemic. In Northern Nigeria, areas with low levels of polio immunization due to persistent parental opposition as well as implementation and infrastructural problems have contributed to wild poliovirus transmission. Furthermore, political violence associated with Islamic groups opposed to the federal government has also hampered the conclusion of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) efforts. This violence, which began in Borno state and has spread to other parts of Northern Nigeria, occurs precisely where poliovirus transmission continues. These two related aspects - parallel dilemmas of low immunization and political violence - confound the conclusion of GPEI efforts in Nigeria. This situation also raises ethical questions both about the final stages of eradication efforts and about military actions to contain ongoing violence. The Nigerian government's attempts to suppress opposition to the polio eradication campaign by threatening non-compliant parents with arrest and by closing down media outlets may frighten some parents into compliance but can also breed resentment and resistance, just as military and police activities, such as house-to-house sweeps and widespread arrests, may encourage sympathy for Islamic insurgents. This situation suggests that the possible solution of one problem - the ending of wild poliovirus transmission -
depends upon a solution of an other, i.e. the cessation of violent anti-government activities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972014000369 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Africa/care of the aged/child nutrition/Democratic Republic of Congo/demography/Nigeria/orphans/population policy/reproductive health
Abstract: This issue of Dounia presents articles in English and in French on population and social policies, which address three major challenges: poor reproductive health, rapid population growth, and extreme poverty. In their introductory article, the two editors - Jacques B.O. Emina and David Shapiro argue that countries in sub-Saharan Africa need integrated, holistic and evidence-based population and social policies to address these issues. Articles include: 1. Évolution de la fécondité, croissance économique et développement humain en Afrique subsaharienne (Raimi Fassassi & Patrice Vimard); 2. L'expansion de l'éducation en Afrique annonce-t-elle sa transition démographique ? (David de la Croix & Paula Gobbi); 3. The status of orphans in a northern Nigerian setting: findings from the Nahuche health and demographic surveillance system (Henry V. Doctor, Oluwatoni A. Idowu, Olatunji Alabi, & Abdulazeez Jumare); 4. Mother's education, armed conflict and child nutritional status in Congo (Jacques B.O. Emina, Ngiang-Bakwin Kandala & Yazoume Ye); 5. Old-age security in rural Senegal: the symbolic Baraka motive in Senegal (Jean-Luc Demonsant); 6. Migrants' remittances and living conditions of households at the origin: evidence from Kinshasa (Jose Mangalu Mobhe); 7. Les migrants congolais en Belgique et en Grande-Bretagne (Bernard Mumpasi Lututala); and 8. Development questions the INDEPTH network of HDSS member centres is uniquely poised to answer (Osman Sankoh and Steve Tollman). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: child health/climate/Nigeria/rain/rural areas
Abstract: The effect of weather shocks on children's anthropometrics is investigated using the two most recent rounds of the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). For this purpose, climate data for each DHS cluster are interpolated using daily weather station records from the national network. The findings reveal that rainfall shocks have a statistically significant and robust impact on child health in the short-run for both weight-for-height and height-for-age, and the incidence of diarrhoea. The impacts of weather shocks on health are of considerable magnitude; however, children seem to catch-up with their cohort rapidly after experiencing a shock. Finally, it appears that the impact of these shocks is the same for young boys and girls, which suggests that there is no gender-based discrimination in the allocation of resources within households.
Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/23/4/464.abstract (Restricted access)

LABOUR
Keywords: child labour/children/domestic workers/forced labour/human trafficking/Nigeria
Abstract: This article examines the recruitment and transportation of internally trafficked children from Benue State in the north-central geo-political zone of Nigeria to Oyo State in the southwestern zone of Nigeria. The study is essentially qualitative: with the aid of the snowball sampling technique, in-depth interviews (IDIs) were conducted with drivers, employers and trafficking agents in two recipient communities in Ibadan. The findings show that human rights abuses manifest at the recruitment, transportation and destination phases. The human rights abuses include the recruitment of underage children for domestic work outside their immediate family environments; transportation under inhumane conditions; restriction of movement at traffickers' 'warehouses'; non-disclosure of amount payable for the services of domestic servants by agents/traffickers; exclusion of domestic servants in wage negotiations; and violence by employers. In view of these, there is a need for the National Agency for the Prohibition of
Trafficking in Persons to strengthen its internal trafficking campaign. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.922107 (Restricted access)

HISTORY
Keywords: autobiographies (form)/colonial administration/independence/military personnel/Nigeria/Uganda

Colonialism by Proxy: Hausa imperial agents and middle belt consciousness in Nigeria / Moses E. Ochonu - Bloomington, IN [etc.]: Indiana University Press, 2014.
Keywords: colonial administration/ethnic relations/Fulani/Hausa/indirect rule/Islam/Nigeria

Keywords: 1940-1949/1950-1959/Africa/Cameroon/decolonization/Ghana/governance/nation building/Nigeria/political history

Keywords: Cameroon/Fulani/historical sources/Nigeria Slavery/slave trade/slavery
Abstract: While from the sixteenth to the early twentieth century there was a lasting and elastic demand for slaves in Central Africa, the practices by which they were acquired had to be adapted to the physical and human terrain, the technologies available and the socio-cultural postures of the predator and prey societies. In this paper, the author sketches the changing patterns of these variables in six slaving zones in and around the northern Mandara Mountains. Using historical sources, information from the diary of Hamman Yaji, a Fulani chief and active slaver, and data gathered in the course of ethnographic research in three of these zones by the author and his colleagues, he shows that in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the extraction of slaves from particular sub-regions within these zones was highly variable, as is evident in the interfaces between the decentralized prey societies and the predatory states. Besides providing fresh perspectives on slavery and evidence for evaluating the constructions of historians, such
studies open the way for research on the mutual accommodations to slaving affecting the societies and cultures of both prey and predators. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972014000382 (Restricted access)

INDUSTRY
Keywords: Benin/Côte d'Ivoire/Ghana/Mauritania/Niger/petroleum exploration/petroleum extraction/West Africa

Keywords: colonial period/imperialism/Nigeria/palm oil/plantations
Abstract: This article essentially examines the Nigerian oil palm economy in Nigeria between 1920 and 1950, using the widely accepted theory of imperialism. It argues that for the most part of the period under study, imperial and colonial governments accepted that metropolitan needs and conditions should dictate policies in the Nigerian oil palm industry. Nigeria was therefore incorporated into a vigorous extension of capitalism where its oil palm robustly serviced European industries. This was made possible through political and economic coercion, which will be articulated in this paper. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17532523.2014.911435 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Nigeria/petroleum industry/protest/theft

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES
Keywords: higher education/information professionals/job satisfaction/Nigeria

Keywords: information literacy/information professionals/Nigeria/university libraries

LAW
Beautiful Nubia's polemics on child rights and the leadership challenge in Nigeria / Adeyemi Adegoju. - In: Journal of African Cultural Studies: (2014), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 82-98
Keywords: children's rights/leadership/Nigeria/political songs/popular music
Abstract: Beautiful Nubia and the Roots Renaissance Band, formed and fronted by songwriter and poet Segun Akinlolu (aka Beautiful Nubia), is distinguished for a brand of popular music in Nigeria that has been influenced by major genres like highlife, afrobeat, hip hop, and indigenous drum languages. This article examines Beautiful Nubia's polemics on leadership failure in Nigeria and the attendant neglect of the Nigerian child. It provides a linguistic analysis of selected texts of Beautiful Nubia's songs, discussing the poetics and rhetorical strategies that underline the artist's anguish over Nigeria's entrenched development challenges and his anticipation of a changed state. It reveals that the artist cuts the figure of an agent of social change, who, through his popular music, raises the national consciousness on inherent sociopolitical problems in Nigerian society. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13696815.2013.822794 (Restricted access)

Keywords: commercial law/financial management/jurisprudence/legal procedure/Nigeria/supreme courts

Abstract: Before the enactment of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 1990, receivership in Nigeria was governed by case law, informal rules (of practice) and the Companies Decree 1968. Receivership is the situation in which an institution or enterprise is being held by a receiver, a person 'placed in the custodial responsibility for the property of others, including tangible and intangible assets and rights,' especially in cases where a company cannot meet its financial obligations or enters bankruptcy. In this article the receiver refers to the receiver or manager appointed over all or substantially all of a company's assets. Nigerian judges were heavily influenced by British case law, precedents were British and the Nigerian Companies Decree was a transplant of the British Companies Act 1948. Against this background, the Supreme Court of Nigeria delivered the Intercontractors decisions in 1988, which subsequently governed the nature, status and powers of Nigerian receivers. In 1990, CAMA introduced a more robust receivership regime which prescribed the nature, status and powers of the receiver, reversing some of the Intercontractors principles. However, the courts, particularly the Supreme Court, failed to enforce the relevant provisions of CAMA or to examine the applicability of the Intercontractors principles that they conscientiously enforced. This article examines the validity of the Intercontractors principles and their continued relevance under CAMA 2004. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]


Keywords: administration of justice/courts/information management/Nigeria


Keywords: judgments/jurisprudence/Nigeria/supreme courts


Keywords: administrative agencies/commercial crimes/corruption/Nigeria


Keywords: homosexuality/human security/legislation/LGBT/Nigeria/Uganda

Abstract: Despite sustained opposition, legislation criminalizing homosexuality persists and threatens human security in Africa in numerous ways. This paper explores the circumstances around the enactment of new anti-homosexual legislation in Nigeria and Uganda, examining five categories of insecurity faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people in the context of these laws: physical violence; extortion and blackmail; arbitrary arrest and detention; displacement from home; and loss of work. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.913832 (Restricted access)


Keywords: access to justice/African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights/environmental management/NGO/Nigeria


Keywords: environmental law/environmental management/natural gas/Nigeria/petroleum/petroleum industry/pollution
Keywords: courts/interreligious relations/Islamic law/Islamic movements/Kenya/Nigeria/Subsaharan Africa/Sudan/Tanzania/women/women's education
Abstract: This book explores how Islamic law (shara) has influenced relations between Muslims and Christians, through a series of case studies by young African scholars working in four African countries: in Sudan where total shara was applied until recently; in Nigeria where the Northern states reintroduced shara courts; in Kenya where the place of Islamic courts has been contested in constitutional debates; in Tanzania where Muslims are calling for the re-introduction of Islamic courts. Topics include: relations between Muslims and Christians; how Islamic law has an impact on women; new Islamic movements and the State. Contributors: Osman Mohamed Osman Ali, Salma Mohamed Abdalla, Abdul-Fatah Kola Makinde, Chikas Danfulani, Ramzi Ben Amara, Halkano Abdi Wario, Esha Faki Mwinyihaji, Rebecca Osio, William Andrew Kopwe, Bernardin Mfumbusa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: commissions of inquiry/constitutions/federalism/Nigeria/special courts

Keywords: African agreements/corruption/international agreements/legislation/Nigeria

LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS
Keywords: Igbo language/language history/Nigeria/research
Abstract: Status planning in Nigeria has accorded three of the more than 250 languages in Nigeria the status of national languages with the English language as the official language. The Igbo language is one of the favoured languages and, by its new status, is expected to serve as the language of the legislature and education at the primary level. The 20th century witnessed research efforts by both corporate bodies and individuals in various areas of the Igbo language especially orthography, metalanguage, and lexicography to enhance its capacity to cope with its elaborated functions. Consequently, this study aims to review research efforts in the Igbo language in the 20th century and to propose a programme of research for the language in the present century. The proposed programme may serve as a blueprint for research in African languages with similar status planning experience as the Igbo language. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10228195.2013.860185 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Cameroon/dictionaries (form)/grammar/Korup language/Nigeria/vocabulary

LITERATURE
Keywords: in memoriams (form)/literary criticism/literature/Nigeria/writers
Abstract: This collective volume contains 49 contributions paying tribute to Chinua Achebe’s literary life, anchoring it within his activism and mediatory role as a great spokesman and defender of Africa. Contributions: A tribute: once more for Chinua Achebe! (Nana Ayebia Clarke); Preface (Nana Ayebia Clarke and James Currey); Chinua Achebe (1930-2013): obituary: founding father of African fiction whose novels chronicled Nigeria's troubled history (Lynn Innes); Profile: Chinua Achebe, storyteller of the Savannah (Maya Jaggi); Elegy for a nation (for Chinua Achebe, at seventy) (Wole Soyinka); Chinua Achebe: African American Institute Award (9.22.00)
(Toni Morrison); Chinua Achebe (Nadine Gordimer); Chinua Achebe as publisher (James Currey); Remembering Chinua Achebe (Henry Chakava); Chinua Achebe: the spirit lives (Ngugi wa Thiong'o); Far from Ogidi: diary of a belated encounter (Simon Gikandi); 'A' is for Achebe (Margaret Busby); Chinua Achebe (1930-2013): a summing up (F. Abiola Irele); Remembering Chinua (Ama Ata Aidoo); The assault on culture: Achebe on the crisis of identity in Colonial Africa (Emmanuel Akyeampong); "I haven't seen you in 400 years!": Chinua Achebe and African American writing (Anne V. Adams); Chinua Achebe at 82: we remember differently (Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie); Chinua Achebe: a writer and a half and more (Akin Adesokan); Reflections on Chinua Achebe: a priceless encounter with a gentle voice (Zaynab Alkali); "Odupon kesee atutu." (a great tree has fallen. Asante-twī) (Kwame Anthony Appiah); Chinua Achebe: a dissenting opinion (Ibrahim Bello-Kano); From Achebe to Adichie (Carole Boyce Davies); A poet daughter's farewell: still morning yet (Abena P.A. Busia); Chinua Achebe and the matrix of womanhood (Helen Chukwuoma); The casualties (John Pepper Clark-Bekederemo); Chinua Achebe: some reflections (Anani Dzidziyeno); In memoriam: morning, March 22, 2103, Charleston, South Carolina (Maureen Ngozi Eke); Chinua Achebe: the passing of a comet (Ernest N. Emenyonu); Ugo chara acha adighi echu echu: the path to Achebe's undying legacy (Toyin Falola); A wake for the storyteller (for Chinua Achebe) (Harry Oludare Garuba); An interview with Chinua Achebe (Helon Habila); Chinua Achebe: his wondrous passages (Biodun Jeyifo); Memories of Chinua Achebe (G. Douglas Killam); Achebe in Texas (Bernth Lindfors); 'Things fall apart' revisited: the poetry and the prose (Ali A. Mazrui); Celebrating Achebe's 'Utu' and creative genius in oracy, orature and literature (Micere Githae Mugo); Reading Chinua Achebe: footholds in the flood of history (Njabulo S. Ndebele); Chinua Achebe: a legend and a master storyteller (Okey Ndibe); The Achebe thread (Alastair Niven); For Chinua Achebe (Odia Ofeimun); What Chinua Achebe never heard from me (Kole Omotoso); The discombobulation of a rookie patriot: a stage adaptation of Chinua Achebe's 'A man of the people' (Femi Osofisan); Chinua Achebe: death, where are thy claws? (Niyi Osundare); A tribute to Chinua Achebe: the father of modern African literature (Eustace Palmer); Chinua Achebe and the literary compass (Ato Quayson); An entire star has left us: Chinua Achebe, 'in memoriam' (Tijan M. Sallah); Chinua Achebe's legacy (Veronique Tadjo); In memory of Chinua Achebe (Patrick Wilmot); How to write about Africa (Binyavanga Wainaina). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: drama (form)/Nigeria

Every day is for the thief: fiction / Teju Cole; with photos by the author - London: Faber and Faber, 2014.
Keywords: Nigeria/novels (form)

Figures of pedagogy in Ama Ata Aidoo's 'Changes' and Buchi Emecheta's 'Double Yoke' / Angela M. Fubara. - In: Tydskrif vir Letterkunde: (2014), jg. 51, nr. 1, p. 18-28
Keywords: feminism/Ghana/Nigeria/novels/women

Keywords: Nigeria/novels (form)/United States

"The purest mode of looking": (post)colonial trauma in Wole Soyinka's Death and the King's Horseman / Andrew Barnaby. - In: Research in African Literatures: (2014), vol. 45, no. 1, p. 125-149
Keywords: colonialism/drama/literature/Nigeria

Abstract: The starting point of this essay is Nigerian Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka's (in)famous claim concerning his 1975 play Death and the King's Horseman, that the "Colonial Factor is a catalytic incident merely." Since that assertion appears to be at odds with the central movement of the play, almost to the point of missing a truth that simply cannot be missed, the essay aims to address a question first posed by Anthony Appiah, "why [does] Soyinka feel the need to conceal his purposes?" The focal point of the answer will be Freud's notion of Nachträglichkeit ('deferred action'). Through an extended rhetorical analysis of the play, the essay details how the subject of
Keywords: Nigeria/novels (form)

POLITICS, GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Keywords: 2015/national security/Nigeria/political stability/presidential elections
Abstract: Nigeria is currently faced with serious domestic challenges. While the State is not officially at war, it is standing on the precipice, especially with the eruption of violence occasioned by the emergence of the Boko Haram sect and the tenuous peace in the Niger Delta. With the 2015 general elections on the horizon, fears of further violence and disintegration are rife, more so because of the debate over who occupies the Presidential Villa at Abuja. President Goodluck Jonathan, a southerner, seems poised for a comeback even amidst the vociferous challenge posed by the political elites of northern Nigeria. This article looks at the different scenarios that might play out in 2015. It analyses the challenges of the survival of the Nigerian State, and makes some policy recommendations that Nigeria and its people need to put into place in order to ensure its survival beyond 2015. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.904235 (Restricted access)

Keywords: biographies (form)/civil servants/Nigeria/public administration

Keywords: bibliographies (form)/fundamentalism/Islam/Nigeria/terrorism

Keywords: Islamic movements/national security/Nigeria/terrorism/United States

Keywords: fundamentalism/government policy/Islamic movements/Nigeria/rebellions/terrorism
Keywords: government policy/Islamic movements/Nigeria/rebellions/terrorism

Keywords: democratization/Ghana/mass media/media policy/Nigeria/reform
Abstract: The institutionalisation of democracy in Ghana (1992) and Nigeria (1999) after years of military regimes facilitated the need to reform old media structures that supported authoritarian regimes into institutions that would facilitate the democratic process. The media reform initiatives embarked upon by both countries liberalised the media environment to create a free and independent media that would support the transition process by offering a platform for public debate, aimed at enhancing political participation. Using policy analysis and elite interviews, this article examines the reforms in both countries, and the extent to which Western countries/donors impacted on their policy formulation and implementation processes. The author argues that these countries' historical, political and socio-cultural antecedents have affected the praxes of their media reforms, and as a result their objectives have not been fully realised. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.959980 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Africa/citizenship/conflict/Côte d'Ivoire/Ethiopia/group identity/Kenya/nation building/Nigeria/Rwanda
Abstract: Reflecting on the processes of nation-building and citizenship formation in Africa, the author claims that although some deep parochial identities have eroded, they have not disappeared. They may be more assertive than previously thought, especially in instances of political conflict. Chapters: 1. Identity, citizenship, and nation building in Africa; 2. Theoretical and formal-legal dimensions of the concept of citizenship in Africa; 3. Toward an analytical framework of identity and citizenship in Africa; 4. Nigeria : indigeneity and citizenship; 5. Ethiopia : the politics of late nation building and the national question; 6. Côte d'Ivoire : Ivorité and citizenship; 7. Kenya : citizenship, land, and ethnic cleansing; 8. Rwanda : exclusionary nationalism, democracy, and genocide. Summary and conclusion : identity, citizenship, and social conflict. [ASC Leiden abstract]
various studies have analysed regions and power, they have neglected the issue of legitimacy.

Keywords: amnesty/Niger Delta conflict/Nigeria/peacebuilding/petroleum industry
Abstract: This article explores the Post-Amnesty Programme (PAP), launched in 2009 following the decision of some insurgent militia leaders in the Niger Delta to "drop their weapons in exchange for peace" with Nigeria's federal government. It addresses the following questions: how has the PAP been shaped by the politics of the Nigerian State, and elite and transnational oil interests? Is the trade-off between peace and justice sustainable when such peace fails to address the roots of the grievances? The article argues that the PAP is an unsustainable State-imposed peacebuilding project to preserve the conditions for oil extraction by local, national and global actors.

Keywords: governance/inequality/Islamic movements/Nigeria/rebellions/terrorism/violence
Abstract: In trying to come to grips with the Boko Haram insurgency that is destabilizing northern Nigeria, some local and international commentators are inclined to trace the source of violent insecurity to the zero-sum ethno-regional struggle over political power and public goods, while others blame it on the jihadist onslaught against open society and secular ideology. Both of these mainstream analytical perspectives have serious shortcomings. Instead, it is more likely that the inability of the state to effectively discharge many of its statutory obligations fuels disenchantment and engenders anti-state violence from below. An earlier uprising, the Maitatsine revolt, broke out in the northern city of Kano in December 1980 and spread to Maiduguri (1982), Kaduna (1982), Jimeta-Yola (1984), and Gombe (1985). The death toll was 10,000 persons before it was suppressed by the military in 1985. Both uprisings are very similar in ideological and operational terms. Instead of accepting that Boko Haram is a "new war" between ethno-religious groups, it is plausible that it is an outcome of governance and development deficits that have trapped the masses in affliction, while a handful of governing elite live in affluence.

Keywords: coalitions/Nigeria/political parties/political systems

Keywords: leadership/Nigeria/political change/political systems/presidential systems

Public-service ethics and accountability for effective service delivery in Nigeria / Femi Omotoso. - In: Africa Today: (2014), vol. 60, no. 3, p. 119-139
Keywords: civil servants/ethics/Nigeria
Abstract: Citizens expect public servants to be accountable and transparent in their actions. Public ethics and accountability are prerequisites to, and underpin, public trust. They are the cornerstones of good governance and development. In Nigeria, public trust in governance is low as a result of many challenges, principally the so-called Nigerian factor. Lack of transparency affects effective participation of citizens in the governing process. This article highlights the nature of Nigerian public service and draws out the challenges to the public-service delivery functions of

**Keywords:** Islamic movements/Nigeria/regional security/terrorism/West Africa

**Abstract:** Using the Boko Haram terrorist group in Nigeria as a point of departure, this paper examines the implications of the operations of terrorist groups on the security and stability of States in West Africa. It predominantly utilises secondary sources of data. Findings indicate that the membership and operations of this terrorist group are spreading across the sub-region. This spread is consequent upon Boko Haram’s collaboration with other terrorist groups within West Africa and beyond. This constitutes threats to the security and stability of States in the sub-region. Thus, the paper recommends, among other things: a thorough understanding of the operational strategies of terrorist groups by States and those involved in security policymaking in the sub-region; and for agreements to be reached among Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) member States and their governments for collaboration in various areas in order to curtail transnational crime and terrorism, and reduce socio-economic inequality that generates aggressive behaviours among the less privileged. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2014.903378 (Restricted access)

Thinking through the role of Africa’s militaries in peacekeeping: the cases of Nigeria, Ethiopia and Rwanda / Scott Firsing. - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs* (2014), vol. 21, no. 1, p. 45-67 ; tab

**Keywords:** Africa/African peacekeeping forces/armed forces/Ethiopia/Nigeria/peacekeeping operations/Rwanda

**Abstract:** Peacekeeping has grown in significance over the years within international relations, yet only a few analyses have applied the frameworks of international relations theory to the issues of peacekeeping. This paper begins with a view to broaden that analysis, and to look at three of the African countries that have contributed significant resources over the years to help restore peace on their continent: Nigeria, Ethiopia and Rwanda. The article analyses these three countries (and not South Africa, which features a great deal already in the literature) from the point of view of their military capabilities, including sources of training and equipment, after assessing the motivations, challenges and opportunities of each to contribute to peacekeeping in Africa. From that basis, the article assesses the positive and negative impacts these militaries bring to the region’s conflicts, as well as the impact of their troops for the sending nations. Lastly, the article assesses the concept of ‘African solutions to African problems’, and argues that this proposition, while worth pursuing, is not a realistic one for peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts on the continent in the short term, mainly owing to funding and equipment restraints. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10220461.2014.894685 (Restricted access)


**Keywords:** elections/Nigeria/violence/voting

**Abstract:** Which party uses violence to influence election outcomes? There are two existing perspectives that have offered responses to this critical question. One is a more popular position indicating that the incumbent party, more than the opposition party, makes use of violence with the aim of rigging elections; the other is a more radical perspective that suggests that electoral violence is more associated with the weakest party than with the incumbent. This paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing debate and to advance the argument suggesting the dominance of the incumbent in the use of violence to rig elections. With evidence sourced from well-trusted reports from independent election monitors, this paper shows with case studies from Nigeria at different electoral periods that, in terms of influencing election outcomes, the incumbent has been more associated with violence during elections than the opposition. It is further argued in the paper that the existing nature of executive power in Nigeria provides a plausible explanation for the
incumbent's violence during elections. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]


Keywords: European Union/Islamic movements/Nigeria/terrorism

Abstract: In the course of the last few years, the Islamic sect Boko Haram has become of great interest to academics, researchers and analysts. At the same time, experts, especially at the European Union (EU) level, have been reluctant to include Boko Haram in the EU list of terrorist organisations, despite the fact that this group has clearly demonstrated its transformation into a terrorist organisation. Security challenges and threats are, by definition, subject to change, and it is the task of security institutions to create policies to address these challenges and threats. Terrorism cannot be addressed in isolation, and policymakers are confronted at all levels with the difficult task of making sense of this evolution. By assessing the current security situation in Nigeria, this commentary tries to ascertain the potential repercussions to regional stability from the Boko Haram phenomenon. Insurgencies have often been initiated from and supported by neighbouring countries and have expanded conflicts across borders. Countering Boko Haram will require various institutions to conduct similar and concurrent counter-insurgent and counter-terrorist operations. At the global level, such co-ordination has often proven difficult. The EU has to keep the pace in this case. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.879909 (Restricted access)

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY


Keywords: African religions/mysticism/Nigeria/oral traditions/spirits/voodoo/Yoruba


Keywords: fundamentalism/government policy/Islamic movements/Nigeria/terrorism

Abstract: This collective volume examines the history of the Boko Haram movement in Nigeria and its transformation from a sectarian Islamic movement into a radical armed group. It analyses the causes of the uprising against the Nigerian State in 2009 and evaluates the consequences of the on-going conflict from a religious, social, and political point of view. The contributions are grouped into two parts: 1. What is Boko Haram? Some evidence and a lot of confusion; 2. Boko Haram and the Nigerian State: a strategic analysis. Contributions in part 1: The message and methods of Boko Haram (Kyari Mohammed); Boko Haram and its Muslim critics: observations from Yobe State (Johannes Harnischfeger); Traditional Quranic students (‘almajirai’) in Nigeria: fair game for unfair accusations? (Hannah Hoechner); Christian perceptions of Islam and society in relation to Boko Haram and recent events in Jos and Northern Nigeria (Henry Gyang Mang); Framing and blaming: discourse analysis of the Boko Haram uprising, July 2009 (Portia Roelofs). Contributions in part 2: Boko Haram and politics: from insurgency to terrorism (Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos); Boko Haram and the evolving Salafi jihadist threat in Nigeria (Freedom Onuoha); By the numbers: the Nigerian State’s efforts to counter Boko Haram (Rafael Serrano & Zacharias Pieri); Body count and religion in the Boko Haram crisis: evidence from the Nigeria Watch database (Gérard Chouin, Manuel Reinert & Elodie Apard); Boko Haram: a chronology (Manuel Reinert & Lou Garçon). [ASC Leiden abstract]


Keywords: Africa/Christianity/Islam/Nigeria/religion/Rwanda/Somalia/Sudan/Uganda/violence/war

Abstract: The politicisation of religion in Africa is causing the international community growing concern, particularly the smouldering hatred between Muslims and Christians. The rising wave of religious violence across the continent has given rise to a proliferation of arms that has led to armed struggle in many African states. This paper examines the recurring issue of religion and armed conflicts in some African states. It considers two monotheistic religions - Christianity and
Islam - and the way they have interacted with each other in the region. And, finally, it examines the different ways in which religious activities are related to armed conflict in northern Nigeria, northern Uganda, Sudan, Somalia and Rwanda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10246029.2013.875049 (Restricted access)

Keywords: Africa/Algeria/Islam/Libya/Mali/Nigeria/Tanzania

Keywords: fundamentalism/Islam/Nigeria/religious movements/Sufism/violence
Abstract: This collection explores intra-Muslim schisms and violence in northern Nigeria. The contributions analyse the multiple dimensions and factors, linkages and ruptures, and ideological shifts!294928618!and continuous changes in strategy and tactics of the different Islamic movements. The foreword by Mohammed Sani Umar is followed by: 1. Introduction: interpreting Islam: Sufis, Salafists, Shi’ites & Islamists in northern Nigeria (Abdul Raufu Mustapha); 2. From dissent to dissidence: the genesis & development of reformist Islamic groups in northern Nigeria (Murray Last); 3. Contemporary Islamic sects & groups in northern Nigeria (Abdul Raufu Mustapha & Muhktar Bunza); 4. Experiencing inequality at close range: 'almajiri' students & Qur’anic schools in Kano (Hannah Hoechner); 5. Marginal Muslims’ ethnic identity & the Umma in Kano (Yahaya Hashim & Judith-Ann Walker); 6. Understanding Boko Haram (Abdul Raufu Mustapha); and 7. Conclusion: religious sectarianism, poor governance & conflict (Abdul Raufu Mustapha). The book takes a critical look at the routine claim that radicalization of Islamic movements is the consequence of poverty or economic deprivation. Strands in the analysis include: religious doctrines; poverty and inequality; the political context of post-1999 competition; the personal agency of the Boko Haram youth; and the geographical and international context of the insurgency. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Keywords: attitudes/intellectuals/Nigeria/sustainable development
Abstract: Nigeria, like most African nations, groans under the burden of underdevelopment. How it got into the present quagmire and why the people have remained accustomed to this mess are the subjects of long-standing discourse. This article suggests a solution that is strategic to the essence of development in Nigeria. Its assumption is that socioeconomic development is driven by a mental configuration specifically infused as collective software for desired change. It argues for a social-reform agenda that should be the emphasis of the Nigerian intellectual elite. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: images/intellectuals/Nigeria/terrorism
Abstract: The Boko Haram terrorist group’s philosophy and activities have been subjected to different interpretations among the Nigerian populace. Such interpretations follow traditional lines of ethnic, regional, cultural, and religious cleavages in Nigeria. Some perceive it as war by Muslims against Christians, some as a sponsored conspiracy against the Muslim North, and others interpret it as the Northern war against the emergence of President Jonathan from the south-south geopolitical zone. A few regard it as a generic name for criminal gangs in Northern Nigeria. While overwhelming opinions in the south tilt toward a scorched-earth policy to counter Boko Haram, much of the north favors dialogue. One of the implications of these responses is the widening of already existing cleavages in Nigerian society, thereby further undermining efforts at building unity and coexistence among Nigeria’s varying nationalities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2014.909246 (Restricted access)

Abstract: This book argues that Western notions of State and civil society provide only limited understanding of how power and resistance operate in the African context, where informality is central to the way both State officials and citizens exercise agency. With the principle of informality as a template, the volume examines various modes - organized and unorganized, urban and rural, embodied and discursive, successful and failing - through which Africans contend with power. The book privileges politics and political praxes. Part I considers emerging forms of African resistance in the context of a frail neoliberal nation-State (chapters on resistance against the postcolonial State in general and the Arab Spring in North Africa in particular, by Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni; and the politics of citizen action and resistance in South Africa and Angola, by Bettina von Lieres). Part II examines forms of resistance emerging in the aftermath of the disruptions to livelihoods that have been the result of structural adjustment and conflict (chapters on informality, relocations and urban re-making in Nairobi, Kenya, by Ilda Lindell and Markus Ihalainen; young Cameroon and Nigerian hustlers and their conversion of global capitalism into a global economy of swindle and fraud, by Basile Ndjo; and everyday resistance as political consciousness in post-genocide Rwanda, by Susan Thomson). The emphasis of Part III is on popular culture as discursive form of resistance (chapters on participatory politics in South Africa, by Innocentia J. Mhlambi; blackness, whiteness and the ambivalences of South African stand-up comedy, by Grace A. Musila; and civic activism in Fela Kuti's music, by Jendele Hungbo). The chapters in the last part deal with publics as everyday sites of resistance (Dorothea Schulz on music, local radio stations and the sounds of cultural belonging in Mali; Daniel Hammett on Zapiro, Zuma and freedom of expression in South Africa). [ASC Leiden abstract]


Abstract: In this essay, the author draws attention to the existence of well-articulated social control mechanisms in traditional Africa that can be used for conflict resolution, especially among the Igbo of south-eastern Nigeria. These mechanisms may be at variance with western patterns, but achieve the same aims, and in many instances, more effectively so. Traditional causes of conflict include land disputes, suspicions of witchcraft and sorcery, sexual offences, marriage conflicts and political successions. Mechanisms may involve the taking of oaths, consulting oracles, invoking the help of divinities and ancestor-spirits, compensating victims, controlling peers in age set organizations or secret societies, punishing criminals and evil-doers, restoring a general moral disposition by festivals, exiling murderers, and fining disputants by mediators.


Abstract: Le XVe colloque du réseau Méga-Tchad, qui s'est tenu à l'université L'Orientale de Naples du 13 au 15 septembre 2012, a eu pour objet d'étudier de manière spécifique ce qui circule entre les hommes: produits, mots, idées. Les vingt-trois textes ici présentés sont organisés en cinq parties: 1. 'Échanges matériels sur le temps long.' On y trouvera des textes abordant des échanges matériels très divers (fer, plantes, animaux, etc.); 2. 'Le commerce, les réseaux, les circuits commerciaux' trait de: poison du lac Tchad, le commerce du bétail, les
Filières commerciales de produits animaux, la signification économique des échanges monétaires ruraux, et le commerce frontalier entre N'Djaména et Kousseri; 3. 'Politiques et influences extérieures sur les échanges' envisage l'influence du facteur politique dans les dynamiques d'échanges du bassin tchadian; 4. 'Échanges régionnaux des mots et des idées' aborde des interactions entre des ensembles géographiques différents; 5. 'Échanges et identités' traite de la représentation politique du monde au sultanat du Bornu (XVIe siècle), la diffusion du pouvoir sacré parmi les Gizey, la langue d'initiation Labata, et les pronoms tupuri. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

Keywords: ethics/gender/Nigeria/novels/philosophy/self-concept
Abstract: This article critiques an attempt by Polycarp Ikuonobe to locate the normative view of personhood in Chinua Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart' and to thereby glean support for it. According to Ikuonobe "it is the normative and not the metaphysical idea of personhood that is germane to African communal traditions." The author argues that Achebe's fiction is mute on matters concerning personhood and offers no support whatsoever for the normative view. He further argues that the considerations that occupy Ikuonobe and, more generally, proponents of the normative view have little or nothing to do with personhood. What has been largely ignored is the predominantly gendered nature of the normative view of personhood. Gender and personhood are two distinct concepts; while the latter utilizes qualities (e.g. agency, persistence, bare capacity for consciousness, etc.) that are non-gendered, the former is socially constructed and depends on contingent facts that ostensibly ground normative personhood. Concerns about gender cannot be perceived as secondary, as they are central to the social identities people acquire over the course of their lives. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Gender and citizenship in the global age = Genre et citoyenneté à lère de la mondialisation / ed. by Laroussi Amri & Ramola Ramtohul - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2014.
Keywords: Cameroon/citizenship/conference papers (form)/Democratic Republic of Congo/gender/gender relations/globalization/Kenya/Mauritius/Morocco/Nigeria/women
Abstract: The papers in this volume were first presented at a colloquium on gender and citizenship held in Cairo on 8-10 Ocotber 2008. Contents: Introduction: gender and citizenship in the global age (Laroussi Amri and Ramola Ramtohul); 1. Citoyenneté, démocratie et genre: Le principe féminin comme alternative densemble à la société actuelle (Laroussi Amri); 2. État, mondialisation et citoyenneté multiculturelle: femmes bantoues et femmes pygmées face au genre et aux politiques publiques (Jacques Tshibwabwa); 3. Masculinities, femininities and citizen identities in a global era: the case study of Kiambu District in Kenya, 1980-2007 (Felix Kiruthi); 4. Acquisition of new citizenship in the global village through the emerging female chiefship and notability in Bangwaland, Cameroon (Prudentia Fonkwe Tamonkeng); 5. Globalisation, masculinity and citizen migration: rethinking gender in the twenty first century with reference to Zimbabwe (Ivan Marowa); 6. The body as a tool: female youths in Nigeria negotiating the new global order (Mfon Umor Enkpoo); 7. Genge videos? Struggles over gender and citizenship in Kenya (Hezron Ndune Otieno); 8. Citoyenneté et développement humain au Maroc face aux différentes formes d'exclusion: une approche genre (Mustapha Ziky); 9. Ugandas gendered political since 1995: reconstitution of the public sphere to enhance the presence and participation of women (Sabastiano Rwengabo); 10. Globalization and the gender question: the role of the CEDAW in enhancing women's experience of citizenship in Kenya (Samwel Ongwen Okuro); 11. Globalisation and gendered citizenship: the Mauritian scenario (Ramola Ramtohul); 12. Rethinking gender and citizenship in a global age: a South African perspective on the intersection between political, social and intimate citizenship (Sharon Groenmeyer). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: charities/foundations/Islamic law/Nigeria/poverty reduction/property rights
Abstract: The article examines the potential of the institution of Islamic endowment ("waqf") for alleviating poverty in Nigeria. The author argues that through its social function 'waqf' could go a long way in reducing crime in Nigeria. Under Shari'ah 'waqf' means a gift wherein the corpus is
detained while the usufruct is set free. Detaining the corpus here means the prevention of the gift from being inherited, given out as a gift, sold, lent, mortgaged or rented out. 'Waqf' is an Islamic instrument for redistributing wealth in an Islamic economy. Its proceeds can be dedicated to the aged, children, water supply, poverty alleviation, Qur'an production and distribution, mosque building and maintenance, or orphan care. 'Waqf' has also been used for personal, political, and other purposes. Some 'awqaf' (plural of 'waqf') have a global reach such as the Direct Aid Association (Kuwait), the SAR charitable institution (Virginia, USA), and the International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM) Endowment Fund. Note, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: 1920-1929/Nigeria/pan-Africanism  
Abstract: During the early 1920s, a group of educated and predominantly Christian young men in the Nigerian city of Ibadan became interested in the ideas and politics of Marcus Garvey. This article examines the limited appeal of Garveyism to these men, within the broader context of the British colonial policy of indirect rule. Seeking the rights of imperial citizenship, Nigerian Garveyites proclaimed loyalty to British imperialism, while simultaneously using Garvey's ideas to critique their politically marginalised position in the colonial state. Their interest in Garveyism was ephemeral however, and it did not develop into the sustained political activity seen elsewhere in Africa. Crucially, rather than being spread by dedicated activists, Garveyism came to Ibadan via the newspaper 'Negro World'. This article analyses the relationship between Garveyism and literacy, emphasising how Garvey's ideas were received in Ibadan as discourse, rather than experienced as political action. In the final analysis, Garveyism in colonial Ibadan was not so much evidence of 'failed' nationalism, as a useful form of cultural capital for an aspirant status group. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]  
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2014.887750 (Restricted access)

Keywords: child abuse/child labour/female elite/girls/juvenile delinquency/Nigeria/social change

Keywords: households/marriage/Nigeria/poverty  
Abstract: This paper examines the effect of marital status and household size, among other correlates, on poverty in Nigeria, using the Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey (HNLSS) data of 2009/2010. The logit results show that monogamous marriage, divorce/separation and widowhood are negatively and significantly correlated with the probability of being poor. However, monogamous marriage has the largest probability of reducing poverty in Nigeria. The author also finds that household size matters in determining poverty in the country: a one-person household negatively and significantly reduces poverty while addition of members to the household progressively increases the probability of being poor. In addition, results show that there is a significant concave (inverted U-shaped) relationship between age and poverty. Other variables found to significantly reduce the probability of being poor include: being a male, completion of post-secondary education, being in paid household employment, and residence in the North Central and South East geopolitical zones. Variables that increase the probability of being poor in Nigeria include rural residence, being uneducated, being a self-employed farmer, and residence in the North West geopolitical zone of the country. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

Pioneer workers, invaluable helpmeets, good mothers / Helga Harnes. - In: Social Sciences and Missions: (2014), vol. 27, no. 2-3, p. 163-191  
Keywords: gender roles/married women/missions/Nigeria/Uganda  
Abstract: This article explores the role of 20th century missionary wives by the examples of six women in the Church Missionary Society (CMS). They are: Edith Moule (Japan), Ruth Fisher (Uganda), Florence Jebb (Nigeria), Amy Rigg (China), Grace Akehurst (Nigeria), and Edith V. Wyatt (Nigeria, Uganda). It offers complexity to a gendered analysis, as well as insight into a time period, c. 1900c. 1960, which is only beginning to attract attention from researchers of this field.
Through the lens of life course theories, the sources reveal official ideals and personal interpretations related to the transitions of marriage and motherhood, and point to motherhood as a turning point. The discussion demonstrates changing role expectations, from an emphasis on wives' contribution through the companionate missionary marriage towards individual job descriptions and domesticity for wives. However, the women responded differently to the expectations, and the analysis emphasizes how the agency of the women was enabled or limited by the timing of transitions. The article positions the individual woman in her immediate context, and in the CMS and wider English society, and search to reveal the interplay of the agents and these structures. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

Rejecting continuity and rupture / Chris Willott. - In: African and Asian Studies: (2014), vol. 13, no. 4, p. 405-428
Keywords: attitudes/corruption/Igbo/local government/Nigeria/patronage
Abstract: Patronage and financial corruption are rife in the contemporary Nigerian state and have gained widespread social acceptance, indicating a belief that it is legitimate to appropriate state resources for personal gain. In this paper the author concentrates on the historical antecedents of this state of affairs. Focusing on the Igbo-speaking south-east of the country, he argues that an understanding of contemporary Nigeria must be based on a syncretic analysis: that is, a combination of influences from pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial eras. Despite this, the colonial era should not be downplayed as an influence, as some have sought to argue. In particular, he argues that the imposition of warrant chiefs in previously acephalous communities with participatory governance engendered a belief that government did not belong to local people. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

Keywords: Africa/conflict/democracy/Nigeria/patronage/political systems/South Africa/Swaziland
Abstract: This volume addresses the various kinds of bonds or social contracts between rulers and the ruled in Africa. The Arab Spring revolution is used as a template to examine the issue during colonialism and in the post-colonial era in order to formulate alternatives to state oppression, misrule and neglect. Chapters: 1. Transnationalization, denationalization and deterritorialization: contemporary cultures in the context of globalisation (Toyin Falola); 2. African relational democracy: reframing diversity, economic development and society-centered governance for the twenty-first century (Seth N. Asumah); 3. European 'Democracy Promotion': dynamic versus passive revolution in the Arab Spring (Steve McGiffen); 4. Arab Spring: implications for South Africa and Swaziland (Tseliso Thipanyane); 5. No longer with the bourgeoisie: Fanonian considerations on social movements and forms of organisation (Nigel C. Gibson); 6. What is beyond discourses of alterity? Reflections on the constitution of the present and construction of African subjectivity (Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni); 7. Literature as political critique in Nigeria: mobilisation, dialogue and indictment (Sule E. Egya); and 8. Violent ethno-communal conflicts as a legacy of indirect rule in Africa: understanding the Jesse Urhobo-Benin-Edo land conflicts of 1998 (Uyilawa Usuanlele and Victor Osaro Edo); tragedy, loss, finality (Sanya Osha). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Keywords: Islamic movements/Nigeria/sexual offences/terrorism/violence

Keywords: Cameroon/collected works (form)/ethnic identity/ethnicity/Nigeria/social change/West Africa

Keywords: Arabs/Blacks/Christianity/homosexuality/Islam/Nigeria/Northern Africa/Subsaharan Africa

Abstract: The idea that homosexuality is 'un-African' is widely regarded, at least among Western scholars, as a myth concocted during the colonial era. The evidence adduced to support this consensus is largely convincing, but it does not account for all the features of contemporary African leaders' homophobic discourses. In particular, it does not account for differences between Christian and Muslim rhetorics with respect to a putative 'African sexuality'. Historical, ethnographic, and literary evidence suggests these differences can be traced in part to the trans-Saharan slave trade, which gave rise to racialized sexual tropes of blacks and Arabs that circulated and continue to circulate on both sides of the Sahara. In Nigeria and perhaps elsewhere, it seems that sexual stereotypes of Arabs and black Africans derived from both the trans-Saharan trade and European colonial rule have been respectively, if unevenly, mapped onto Muslims and Christians, in a way that hinders national integration. This is so even when the leaders of both groups seem to be in agreement, as when they join forces to condemn homosexuality. To ignore such religious, racial, and sexual contradictions is to ignore some of the major cultural faultlines within contemporary African nation-states and the continent overall.

Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TRADE

Keywords: corruption/import restrictions/Nigeria/tariffs

Abstract: An increasingly popular but disturbing method of misappropriating government revenue in Nigeria is the practice of granting all manner of indiscriminate waivers of tariffs and duties on imported commodities under the directive of the Presidency. This paper critiques the law, use and abuse of duty waivers in Nigeria. It argues that although the President, on the advice of the Tariff Council, has powers to grant waivers, such powers are neither supposed to be granted indiscriminately nor in secret. The granting of indiscriminate waivers to individual operators in an industry rather than to the entire industry distorts national economic and industrial development which is normally the very essence of granting such waivers. The paper also raises questions about the implications of the granting of indiscriminate duty waivers by the Presidency for fiscal relationships in a federal state. [Book abstract]

http://hdl.handle.net/1887/23019


Keywords: Botswana/Cameroon/industrial development/industrial policy/intellectual property/international trade/Nigeria/North-South relations/Subsaharan Africa/Tanzania/trade policy/Zambia


Trade networks in West Africa: a social network approach / Olivier J. Walther. - In: The Journal of Modern African Studies: (2014), vol. 52, no. 2, p. 179-203 : fig., krt., tab Keywords: Benin/international trade/Niger/Nigeria/social networks/traders/West Africa Abstract: To date, most of the literature on trade networks in West Africa has considered networks in a metaphorical way. The aim of this article is to go one step further by showing how social network analysis may be applied to the study of regional trade in West Africa. After a brief review of the literature, the article investigates two main issues related to regional trade. The authors start by discussing how recent developments in regional trade in West Africa have contributed to challenging the social structure of traders. They then discuss the changes that have affected the spatiality of regional trade by looking at the influence of spatial location and geographic scale on traders’ abilities to trade. In both cases, the authors argue that the value of social network analysis in exploring how traders have progressively adapted to social and spatial changes in economic activities has been greatly underestimated. The discussion is illustrated with the case of two trade networks located between Niger, Benin and Nigeria. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The socio-economic impact of the railway in Northern Nigeria : a study in transformation of the rural communities along the rail line between Kano and Zaria, 1908-1970s / Shebu Tijjani Yusuf. Proefschrift Leiden, 2015 Keywords: change/dissertations (form)/Nigeria/rail transport/rural development

Sources and the news from Africa : why are there no skyscrapers in Nigeria? / Patrick O. Malaolu. - In: Ecquid Novi: (2014), vol. 35, no. 1, p. 25-42 : graf., tab Keywords: Great Britain/images/newspapers/Nigeria Abstract: This article evaluates the role of sources in the way UK news media represent Nigeria. In doing so, it interrogates the character and functions of news sources as a means to ascertain their influence in terms of the way Nigeria is constructed as news in the British press. Taking a cue from S. Allan (1999), who notes that the definitions of certain sources are routinely over-accessed to the detriment of alternative but crucial viewpoints, the article examines how and which sources are routinely accessed and the nature of these sources. It categorizes such sources and evaluates their impact as a means to unpack why Nigeria is constructed as news in a particular way. First it examines the rituals performed for journalists on foreign reportorial assignments. It considers the wider social and economic implications of media-sources relations, and gives insight into the extent to which mediated communication can contribute to cultural understanding and global development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract] http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02560054.2014.886659 (Restricted access)

'Things fall apart' - Achebe's legacy, from book to screen / Françoise Ugochukwu. - In: Research in African Literatures: (2014), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 168-183 Keywords: films/Igbo/Nigeria/Nollywood/novels/radio/television Abstract: This article compares Chinua Achebe's first novel - 'Things fall apart' - with its main screen counterpart and highlights the reasons for the huge success of this televised program, revealing some of the ingredients behind the success of Nollywood films and helping to get a better understanding of their content and message. The novel was written in 1958 and centres on Okonkwo, a respected Igbo leader, wrestler and farmer. During his life British colonialism and Christian missionaries bring an end to Igbo independence. In the end he realizes that his clan will
not go to war against the white men and he hangs himself. The seminal text has, over the years, inspired several adaptations: 1. a dramatic radio program, 'Okonkwo', by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (1961); 2. a film produced in the United States in 1971, blending 'Things fall apart' with 'No longer at ease' (1960); 3. a Nigerian, German, and American co-production, using scenes from 'Things fall apart' as flashbacks to provide background to the political and economic woes of postcolonial Nigeria; and 4. a television adaptation (1986). This television adaptation revealed some of the traits that would become part of Nollywood films: a deep-seated interest in history, theme songs reinforcing the message of the film, the ancestral village as a place to return to in order to reconnect to one's roots, and Igbo-English code-mixing and code-switching.

Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

*What they don't teach you in broadcasting* / Orji Ogbonnaya Orji - Ibadan : Safari Books, 2014. Keywords: broadcasting/handbooks (form)/media and communication studies/Nigeria

2. THESES FROM THE NETHERLANDS ABOUT NIGERIA - 2000-2015

*The grammatical coding of postural semantics in Goemai (a West Chadic language of Nigeria)* / Birgit Hellwig.
The Thesis Radbout University Nijmegen, 2003

*Secret strategies : women and abortion in Yoruba society, Nigeria* / Winny Koster.
The Thesis University of Amsterdam, 2003

*Christian-Muslim relations in Nigeria : a historical-theological reflection upon the mutual co-existence of Christians and Muslims* / Isidore Uchechukwu Chibuzo Nwanaju.
The Thesis Radbout University Nijmegen, 2004

"Husbands are crowns" : livelihood pathways of low-income urban Yoruba women in Ibadan, Nigeria / Olasunbo Odebode.
The Thesis Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, 2004

The Thesis Maastricht University, 2006
[http://pub.maastrichtuniversity.nl/d6d28f0d-32ca-4e22-b37e-13afde11c74](http://pub.maastrichtuniversity.nl/d6d28f0d-32ca-4e22-b37e-13afde11c74)

Also The Thesis Radbout University Nijmegen, 2007

*Decision-making for heterogeneity : diversity in resources, farmers' objectives and livelihood strategies in northern Nigeria* / Ezra D. Berkhout.
The Thesis Wageningen University, 2009

*Development as conflict : Ogoni movement, the state and oil resources in the Niger delta, Nigeria* / John Osayere Agbonifo.
The Thesis Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2009
[http://hdl.handle.net/1765/32647](http://hdl.handle.net/1765/32647)

*Rural women and the financing of health care in Nigeria / a thesis submitted by Daniel C. Oshi.*
The Thesis Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, 2009
[http://hdl.handle.net/1765/32636](http://hdl.handle.net/1765/32636)
Thesis Maastricht University, 2010
http://pub.maastrichtuniversity.nl/4d94f0d4-1a97-41e6-ac5f-f35652f07eb0

Thesis University of Amsterdam, 2010
http://hdl.handle.net/11245/1.329755

Jesus the healer: a theological reflection on the role of christology in the growth of the Mountain of Fire and Miracles Church in Nigeria / C.A. Aigbadumah.
Thesis Free University Amsterdam, 2011
http://hdl.handle.net/1871/24513

Thesis Erasmus University Rotterdam, 2011
http://hdl.handle.net/1765/31201

The quest for sustainable livelihoods: women fish traders in Ibaka, Niger Delta, Nigeria / Ekaete Udong.
Thesis Wageningen University, 2011
http://edepot.wur.nl/168049

Elites and economic policies in Indonesia and Nigeria, 1966-1998 / Ahmad Helmy Fuady.
Thesis University of Amsterdam, 2012
http://dare.uva.nl/record/412682

Cardiovascular disease prevention in a health insurance program in rural Nigeria / Marleen Elisabeth Hendriks.
Thesis University of Amsterdam, 2014
http://hdl.handle.net/11245/1.431351

The socio-economic impact of the railway in Northern Nigeria: a study in transformation of the rural communities along the rail line between Kano and Zaria, 1908-1970s / Shebu Tijjani Yusuf.
Thesis Leiden University, 2015
http://hdl.handle.net/1887/32000
3. ASC SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

3a. NIGERIA PORTAL
If you want to keep up with the latest developments in Nigeria, try the newsfeeds Recent news from Nigeria on the ASC Africa portal1


You can get easy access to regular updates about Nigerian news by subscribing to the RSS feed Nigeria2

The newsfeeds are part of the ASC’s Africa portal.

The ASC country portal is a rich source of information on individual African countries and presents it by country at a glance. It was initially set up for the general public but those with greater in-depth knowledge of the continent will also find some of the resources valuable. Information on each country is arranged in the following categories: experts, general information, Internet resources, libraries and archives, maps, movies and images, music, publications, and statistics. Newsfeeds, tweets and recent publications about Africa can also be found here.

The Internet resources have been selected by staff at the African Studies Centre Library. Corrections and suggestions are very welcome.

Nigeria country portal:
http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/?q=nigeria

Main page of the ASC country portal:
http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/

3b. Alert service
Interested in new titles on Nigeria, African arts, economic developments or any other Africa-related country or subject? The ASC Library is working on a renewal of its Alert and Abstracts Online (ASAO) services. In addition to receiving the quarterly ASAO alert, it is now possible to subscribe to a daily country- or subject-specific alert service as well. This alert service will tell you when new titles in your field of interest have become available.

The alert service looks for new titles in a number of ASC Leiden-related resources, including the ASC Library catalogue, the ASC repository and Connecting-Africa, a database linking Africa-

1 http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/?q=search-newsfeeds&combine_1=%22Nigeria%22
2 http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/?q=search-newsfeeds-rss&combine_1=%22Nigeria%22
related repositories worldwide. Titles containing abstracts are included in this service. For more information on how to subscribe, visit the subscription page³.

4. THE INTERNET LIBRARY SUB-SHARAN AFRICA (ILIASSAFRICA)

IlissAfrica is a portal that offers integrated access to relevant conventional and digital scientific information resources on Sub-Saharan Africa. Information on different private or institutional websites, databases or library catalogues is brought together to facilitate research. IlissAfrica allows simultaneous searches in several European libraries.

Internet portal to scholarly information about Africa, including websites.

All documents about Nigeria:
http://www.ilissafrica.de/en/vk/?q=nigeria#vkCatHits-AiLiSs

All internet resources about Nigeria:
http://www.ilissafrica.de/en/als/?v0=nigeria*&search=1#results

All full text documents about Nigeria:
http://www.ilissafrica.de/en/vk/?k0=all&v0=nigeria*&mat=O

³ http://www.ascleiden.nl/content/library-alert-service-subscription-page