Africa

Queering discourses of coming out in South Africa / Tracey Lee McCormick. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 327-345

Abstract: The performative act of 'coming out' authenticates a homosexual identity and, in the South African context, the progressive gay and lesbian movement, the Lesbian and Gay Equality Project (LGEP), considers it to be the right thing to do for closeted homosexuals. However, coming out has been critiqued by post-structural and queer theorists such as Michel Foucault, Judith Butler and Karen Kopelson who argue that coming out is problematic because it forces a person into an already established identity category, strengthens the regulation of sexual categories, and is complicit in the reconstitution of these categories. Following these theorists, in this article the author argues that when a person comes out as a homosexual in South Africa, they enter a fixed system which makes it difficult to question those norms that govern the binary heterosexual / homosexual. Key to the author's argument is that the term 'homosexual' is unstable; however, coming out stabilises it and, thus, forces a person into a category that undermines the fluidity of all sexual identities. The data for this exploration is drawn from three non-fiction gay and lesbian books and the findings in all three show how coming out is seen as a progressive step not only to resolve an identity crisis, but also to combat homophobia, and conservative family and social norms. At no point are those norms that govern the homosexual / heterosexual binary and which give rise to the crises of homosexuality in the first place questioned. This article argues that, as long as it is embedded in the positive discourses of progress, health and enlightenment, the coming out narrative will remain immune to critique of the role that it plays in strengthening the homosexual / heterosexual binary. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1067998 (Restricted access)

Africa

Africa and international relations in the 21st century / ed. by Scarlett Cornelissen, Fantu Cheru, Timothy M. Shaw - Basingstoke, Hampshire : Palgrave Macmillan, 2015.

Abstract: This book examines trends related to power, sovereignty, conflict, peace, development, and changing social dynamics in the African context. It analyses the significance of many of the uncharted dimensions of Africa's intenational relations, such as the respatialisation of African societies through migration, the various ways in which both formal and informal authority and economies are practised, and the dynamics and impacts of new transnational social movements on African politics. It also pays attention to Africa's place in a shifting global order, and the implications for African international relations of the emergence of new world powers and alliances. Contents: Introduction: Africa and international relations in the 21st century: still challenging theory? (Scarlett Cornelissen, Fantu Cheru and Timothy M. Shaw); Africa as an agent of international relations knowledge (Karen Smith); Collectivist worldview: its challenge to international relations (Thomas Kwasi Tieku); Authority, sovereignty and Africa's changing regimes of territorialization (Ulf Engel and Gorm Rye Olsen); Bringing identity into international relations: reflections on nationalism, nativism and xenophobia in Africa (Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni); Towards new approaches to statehood and governance-building in Africa: the Somali crisis reconsidered (Louise Wiuff Moe); Diasporas and African development: the struggle for sustainable peace and development in Sierra Leone (Alfred Zack-Williams); The transformation of sovereign territoriality: a case study of South African immigration control (Darshan Vigneswaran and Loren B. Landau); Transnationalism, Africa's "resource curse" and "contested sovereignties": the struggle for Nigeria's Niger Delta (Cyril I. Obi); Security privatization and the new contours of Africa's security governance (Rita Abrahamsen); Engendering (in)security and conflict in African international relations (Jane L. Parpart and Lisa Thompson); Conclusion: What futures for African international relations? (Timothy M. Shaw, Fantu Cheru and Scarlett Cornelissen). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Africa
China's foreign policy shift in Africa: from non-interference to preponderance / Abutu Lawrence Okolo. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 32-47
Abstract: The penetration of Beijing into the African continent is radically changing the economic landscape of the region. The non-interference policy states that China does not meddle in the internal affairs of other nations and this is a core part of the five principles of peaceful coexistence; others include mutual respect for a nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, equality based on mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. Furthermore, there has been no corresponding change in Beijing's foreign policy in terms of ambitions, alliances and interests. The Asian power is following the same foreign policy it has pursued since 1954: a policy of non-interference. The article argues that the non-interference policy has outlived its usefulness; Beijing needs to revisit this policy of non-interference in order to guard its economic investments and political interests, which have grown and come under threat recently. The research concludes that the policy of non-interference can be replaced by 'preponderance'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107976 (Restricted access)

Africa
Feminist empathy : unsettling African cultural norms in 'the secret lives of Baba Segi's wives' / Chielozona Eze. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 310-326
Abstract: Africa has produced some of the more exciting literary works of the 21st century, and most were written by women. One of the things that these women have in common is their preoccupation with the pain that the African woman's body is subjected to by her society due to her gender. The writers are not shy about being called feminists, quite in contrast to the generation of writers before theirs. How are we to understand the concerns of these writers? What is the relationship between their feminist concerns and those of their literary and intellectual foremothers in Africa? This article re-examines African feminism, and suggests feminist empathy as a theoretical approach to African women's writings. Using Lola Shoneyin's novel 'the secret lives of Baba Segi's wives' as an example, the author argues that the writers employ the riches of empathy as a social, liberatory virtue that not only throws light on the pains of ordinary Africans, but also can enhance human flourishing in African communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1067996 (Restricted access)

Africa
Special issue: the political economy of HIV / issue eds: Deborah Johnston, Kevin Deane & Matteo Rizzo - Abingdon : Routledge, 2015.
Abstract: This special issue of the "Review of African political economy" is devoted to the political economy of HIV. Contributions: The political economy of HIV (Deborah Johnston, Kevin Deane, Matteo Rizzo); Trapped in the prison of the proximate: structural HIV/AIDS prevention in southern Africa (Bridget O'Laughlin); The political economy of concurrent partners: toward a history of sex-love-gift connections in the time of AIDS (Mark Hunter); Wealthy and healthy? New evidence on the relationship between wealth and HIV vulnerability in Tanzania (Danya Long, Kevin Deane); Paying the price of HIV in Africa: cash transfers and the depoliticisation of HIV risk (Deborah Johnston); Exploring the complexity of microfinance and HIV in fishing communities on the shores of Lake Malawi (Eleanor MacPherson, John Sadalaki, Victoria Nyongopa, Lawrence Nkhwazi, Mackwellings Phiri, Alinafe Chimphonda, Nicola Desmond, Victor Mwapasa, David G. Lalloo, Janet Seeley, Sally Theobald); Revisiting the economics of transactional sex: evidence from Tanzania (Kevin Deane, Joyce Wamoyi); The key questions in the AIDS epidemic in 2015 (Alan Whiteside); 15 years of 'War on AIDS': what impact has the global HIV/AIDS response had on the political economy of Africa? (Sophie Harman); Breaking out of silos - the need for critical paradigm reflection in HIV prevention (Justin O. Parkhurst , Moritz Hunsmann); Microfinance and HIV prevention (Janet Seeley). [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/crea20/42/145 (Restricted access)

Africa

Special Issue: Women and imprisonment in Africa : reflections from the past and future / [guest ed.] Lillian Artz and Britta Rotmann - Durban : Agenda Feminist Media, 2015.

Abstract: This issue explores womens prison identities and narratives as well as the importance of gender-sensitive frameworks in addressing incarcerated womens rights and the need for non-custodial measures for women to be implemented where appropriate. Contributions: Taking a count of women in prison (Lillian Artz, Britta Rotmann); The right to privacy for women in detention: contestations of power in South Africa's penal systems (Kelly E. Stone); Prison is not a good place : learning from dilemmas surrounding an inmate's experience (Daisy Pillay, Sithembiso Ngubane); I won't tell/A need (Thuli Khumalo); Narratives and testimonies of women detainees in the anti-apartheid struggle (Kalpana Hiralal); A cell called home: reflections on the politics of containment and emancipation in Westville Female Correctional Centre (Miranda Young-Jahangeer); When it matters not whether one is guilty or innocent: narratives of female children awaiting trial (Gabi Mkhize, Nompumelelo Zondi); In the shadow of being forgotten: women incarcerated in Nigerian prisons and the health implications (Abidemi Fasanmi); A perfect woman in prison (Faith Mphini); Women in detention in Africa: a review of the literature (Marilize Ackermann); Three drawings from prison (Rachel Botha); Health promoting prisons : an impossibility for women prisoners in Africa? (Rachael Dixey, Sharon Nyambe, Sally Foster, James Woodall, Michelle Baybutt); Lesbian relationships in correctional settings : let our voices be heard (Nirmala Gopal); I wish I could remove most of my childhood memories in me (Thembalethu Nhlebela); Bad girls to good women : women offenders narratives of redemption (Adelene Africa); The confession of a criminal woman: an interrogation of Saga McOdongo's 'Deadly Money Maker' (Larry Ndivo); Young women's pathways to prison: a critique of selected Kenyan prison documentaries (Wafula Yenjela). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ragn20/29/4 (Restricted access)

Angola

The time of the leaflet: pamphlets and political communication in the UPA (Northern Angola, around 1961) / Inge Brinkman. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 221-244 : ill., krt

Abstract: In March 1961, war broke out in Northern Angola. The Portuguese authorities attributed the violence to the UPA - a nationalist movement led by Northern Angolan immigrants resident in Congo. The movement's leadership tried to keep in contact with its (potential) followers in Northern Angola by various means, pamphlets being one of the most important. Written for a local audience, these pamphlets provide an insight into the inner lines of communication - and internal hierarchies - of the nationalist movement. By using Darnton's 'communication circuit' model, this article investigates the processes of writing, distributing and reading the pamphlets and analyses their generic characteristics, and their position in a tradition of regional popular literacy. In so doing, an interpretation is offered of the social history of the pamphlets: they are treated as a historical subject in their own right. While they can be read as anti-colonial tracts, it is shown that the pamphlets' main concern is to establish the mandate of a leadership in exile over a constituency in Northern Angola. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S000197201400103X (Restricted access)

Cameroon

Mothers in Cameroonian prisons : pregnancy, childbearing and caring for young children / Helen Namondo Linonge-Fontebo and Marlize Rabe. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 290-309

Abstract: According to the Cameroonian Penal Code, pregnant women, nursing mothers and children may not be admitted to prison and, by implication, there are no facilities to cater for these vulnerable categories of prisoners. Yet pregnant women are arrested occasionally and they deliver children in prison and some women are sentenced as nursing mothers. There is an implicit belief and practice that women are the primary caretakers of children - hence their imprisonment impacts on children both inside and outside of prison. This article first discusses the discrepancies between policy and practice regarding female inmates and their children in the

Cameroonian penitentiary system. It then goes on to show how pregnancies, deliveries and being a mother are dealt with by female prisoners, given the constraints under which they are living. The research is based on observations and interviews at six out of 73 prisons in Cameroon. The data for this article is based on qualitative analysis of the narratives of 13 female inmates, who have experienced motherhood in prison, interviews with five prison staff members and two NGO representatives working in close collaboration with these inmates. The study was approached with standpoint feminist theory as a point of departure. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1068000 (Restricted access)

Côte d'Ivoire
Fathers and children of Ivorian independence: metaphors of kinship and generation in the making of a national time / Konstanze N'Guessan. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 289-311
Abstract: The author looks at the image of a generation of youth in Côte d'Ivoire as the vanguard force of an ongoing struggle for independence and a new nation on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of independence. Drawing upon the theoretical framework of Reinhart Koselleck, she explores the making of national time as layered temporality, with generations not succeeding each other but rather coexisting. Her analysis of expressions and performances of 'doing being youth' helps in understanding how the label 'youth' is used to mark membership in or exclusion from a collective. She examines the process of how 'youth' is made into a meaningful marker and how and why political actors engage in performances of 'being youth'. She embeds this analysis in a genealogy of the nation as a metaphoric kin group and examines the ways in which Ivorians belong to and actively create 'generations', referring to independence as a lieu de mémoire. The paper explores the cultural expressions of contemporary Ivorian politics and analyses performances of the past in the present and the positions young people may take or are given in the nation's past, present and future. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000030 (Restricted access)

East Africa
Dilemmas of East African cooperation : domestic audience and Prisoner's Dilemma approaches on regional integration / Stephen M. Magu. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 388-403
Abstract: Regional cooperation in East Africa before and after independence has been through various institutions. The first East African Community (EAC) existed from 1967 to 1977; it was revived in 1999. Since then, there has been a mixture of cooperation, and intransigence in reforming internal processes for full EAC treaty implementation. No member state has utilised referenda to validate their positions, despite stated actions in 'public interest'. This research uses theoretical assumptions of domestic audience and Prisoner's Dilemma approaches to evaluate two instances where Tanzania cooperated with partner states, and two non-cooperation instances. The author hypothesises that domestic audience and Prisoner's Dilemma approaches provide insight into Tanzania's choices. This research applies paradigms of studying cooperation problems to regional institutions in Third World Countries (TWCs). The author argues that just as in great powers, TWCs contend with problems of cooperation and sanctions from their audiences, given the potential effect on the various constituencies in the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1067997 (Restricted access)

Ghana
Public administration in Ghana : selected contemporary issues / eds. E.K. Sakyi, A. Ahenkan, J.N. Bawole - Tema : For the University of Ghana by Digibooks Ghana Ltd, 2015.
Abstract: This edited volume's main subject is the question of how public sector reforms are changing public administration in Ghana. It holds chapters on a broad range of related issues, like human resource management, organizational management, decentralization, tourism, corruption, and sustainable development. Contents: Public policy process: an introduction (Thomas Buabeng); Decentralisation and Ghana's public administration system (Richardson Azunu); Policy

and institutional perspectives on local economic development in Africa: the Ghanaian perspectives (Kwame Ameyaw Domfeh, Justice Nyigmah Bawole and James Kwame Mensah); Strategic HRM - a review of the literature on high performance work systems (HPWS) and organizational performance (Emmanuel Seidu); An analysis of human resource development policy of a private university in Ghana (T. Obuobisa-Darko and E.K. Sakyi); Reducing corruption at the local govemment level in Ghana (Nana Boachie-Danquah); An assessment of the contribution of the tourism sector to the economy of Ghana (Kwame Asamoah); Communities and eco-tourism development in Ghana: examining the impacts of degradation on eco-tourism sites in the Hohoe municipal area (Justice Nyigmah Bawole); Chieftaincy and local government in Ghana (Kwame Asamoah); Computerization experience of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) in Ghana (E.K. Sakyi); Is sustainable development achievable in developing countries? An analysis of Ghana's development policy achievements and challenges (Domfeh K.A, Ahenkan A. and Bawole N.J.); Educational needs of children orphaned by AIDS in the Ashanti and eastern regions of Ghana (Lily Yarney, Matilda Pappoe and E.K. Sakyi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

Ghana

The 'Rawlings' revolution and rediscovery of the African diaspora in Ghana (1983-2015) / Justin Williams. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 366-387

Abstract: When Jerry Rawlings and his PNDC took power in Ghana for the second time in 1981, he promised nothing short of a revolution. He delivered, but not in a way his most passionate backers anticipated. Despite his radical nationalist rhetoric that often evoked Kwame Nkrumah's image, Rawlings' 'second coming' is widely known for acquiescing to Africa's most comprehensive structural adjustment programmes under the auspices of the IMF and World Bank. What is much less studied is the relationship of these reforms to Ghana's 'rediscovery' of the African diaspora and its Pan-African political past. This article explores the relationship between neoliberal economic policies and the creation of Pan-African cultural markets aimed at African-Americans used to further the ongoing cause of nation-building in Ghana. This article also reflects on how major global geopolitical shifts played out in a single African state and their impact on how nations increasingly seek to subvert heritage to the logic of the marketplace. In all, it will display the role African nations' play in re-fashioning the past for their diasporas to suit more recent needs. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1015313 (Restricted access)

Ghana

Changing trends in mental health care and research in Ghana / Angela Ofori-Atta and Sammy Ohene (eds.) - Legon-Accra : Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2014.

Abstract: This collected volume is about the changing trends in mental health care and research in Ghana. The first section of the book includes a brief history of the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Ghana Medical School and of mental health care in Ghana, and a revised situation analysis of mental health services and legislation from 2005. This section is followed by sections on conceptualization of mental illness, mental health practice in a teaching hospital setting, and on research in Psychiatry and Clinical Biology. In the concluding paragraph, thoughts are shared about the way forward in mental health care and research in Ghana. Contributions by Angela Ofori-Atta, Sammy Ohene, Lily Kpobi, Akwasi Osei, Araba Sefa-Dedeh, U.M. Read, C. Lund, Selassie Addom, Joana Salifu, C. Charles Mate-Kole, J. B. Asare, Akua Afriyie Addae, David Goldberg, Gabriel Ivbijaro, Lucia Kolkiewicz, M. Ampomah, A. Anum, I. Ekem, K. Acquaye, G. Ankra-Badu, F. Sey, Vincent Boima, Vincent Ganu, David Adjei, Charlotte Osafo, Michael Mate-Kole, Dwomoa Adu, Timothy N. A. Archampong, K. N. Nkrumah, Hannah Belle A. Anang, Salma Yusuf Adusei, Ethel Akpene Atefoe, Yasmin Mohammed, J. Osae-Larbi, R. Acquaah-Arhin, Seth Asafo, Olive Okraku, Seraphim Mork, Abena Sarfo, E. Ghanney, Dzifa Attah, Helen Jack, T. Mirzoev, A. Mensah-Kufuor, A. Dzadey, K. Armah-Aloo and K.D. Atweam. [ASC Leiden abstract]

Kenya

Perils and pragmatics of critique : reading Barack Obama Sr's 1965 review of Kenya's Development Plan / David William Cohen. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 247-269

Abstract: Barack Obama Sr's 1965 critique of the Kenya government's Sessional Paper number 10: 'African Socialism and Its Application to Planning in Kenya' reads today as remarkably shrewd and prescient - shrewd in its efforts to navigate the perilous political differences among the major figures and forces of the day including Jomo Kenyatta, Tom Mboya and Oginga Odinga, as well as the false securities of ideologies, in this case the messy, irresolvable debates over the relative values of African socialism, African tradition, and capitalism ... prescient in its warnings regarding gratuitous privatisation of productive resources and public goods; excessive disparities in wealth; and uneven regional development. Indeed, he makes an almost forgotten case for the African state (and for good governance, progressive taxation, and effective regulation of private investment). The 1965 article is an improbable yet extraordinarily acute rehearsal of the best critiques of structural adjustment (and its privileging of the private sector against the state) in the 1980s and 1990s and of the failures of unregulated capital in our own era. In a time of spirited animation of big ideas in the first decade of African independence, Obama Sr offered his readers a lesson in the promise of pragmatics in the address to the difficult challenges of economic and political development, nationally and globally. Obama's text is a document to be understood in its specific moment in history. It is also a text with a significant history, to be read and understood again in our own time. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1067995 (Restricted access)

Malawi

Narratives of death in rural Malawi in the time of AIDS / Adam Ashforth and Susan Watkins. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 245-268
Abstract: The key to understanding the experience of AIDS mortality lies in the stories that people tell each other about those they know who are suspected to have died from AIDS. The authors use a unique set of texts produced by rural Malawians reporting everyday conversations in their communities. These texts, drawn from the online archive of the Malawi Journals Project, consist of several thousand instances of ordinary people telling each other stories in the ordinary course of their lives. They are a form of insider ethnography, accounts of everyday life written by people immersed in the lives of their communities. Through analysis of these texts, the authors show that narratives of death are predicated upon the question 'Who is to blame?' They argue that a micropolitics of blame arises from practices of narrating death and shapes individual and collective responses to the epidemic. It is shown that the fact that narratives of death are predicated upon the question of blame both expresses and produces a desire for justice, both for the righting of wrongs through retributive punishment and for the restoration of harmonious social relations among the living. This desire for justice, the authors argue, is a central feature of the social impact of AIDS. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000017 (Restricted access)

Mozambique

New alliances for tourism, conservation and development in Eastern and Southern Africa / ed. by René van der Duim ... [et al.] - Delft : Eburon, 2011.
Abstract: This book discusses new alliances related to the growth of tourism in Sub-Saharan Africa. The private sector is increasingly involved in inter-sectoral alliances to both capitalise on the growing tourism industry and contribute to wider economic development in the destinations. The first three chapters of this book discuss cases of such alliances in Mozambique, Zanzibar and Uganda. The chapters that follow examine evidence of growth in partnerships between public, private and third-sector organisations in tourism, conservation and development, by means of case studies from Kenya, Uganda, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. The book is a result of the EDULINK project 3A-STEP, which brought together ten universities from Africa and Europe to increase competitiveness and excellence of Southern and Eastern African higher education institutes (HEIs) in research and education in the fields of sustainable tourism, environmental sustainability and poverty reduction. Contents: Introduction: new alliances (René van der Duim, Dorothea Meyer and Jarkko Saarinen); Pro-poor employment and procurement: a tourism value chain analysis of Inhambane peninsula, Mozambique (Manuel Mutimucuio and Dorothea Meyer); Factors constraining the linkages between the tourism industry and local suppliers of meats in Zanzibar (Wineaster Anderson and Saleh Juma); Governance of

community-based tourism in Uganda: an analysis of the Kibale Association for Rural and Environmental Development (KAFRED) (Jockey Baker Nyakaana and Wilber Manyisa Ahebwa); New institutional arrangements for tourism, conservation and development in Sub-Saharan Africa (René van der Duim); Conservation through tourism: the conservation enterprise model of the African Wildlife Foundation (Rita Nthiga, Ben Mwongela and Katharina Zellmer); Modern and traditional arrangements in community-based tourism: exploring an election conflict in the Anabeb conservancy, Namibia (Arjaan Pellis); Community-based natural resource management, tourism and local participation: institutions, stakeholders and management issues in northern Botswana (Tsitsi Chipfuva and Jarkko Saarinen); Institutionalisation of community involvement in nature conservation: the case of the Masebe nature reserve, South Africa (Chris Boonzaaier and Deon Wilson); Managing conservation and development on private land: an assessment of the sport hunting approach around Lake Mburo National Park, Uganda (Jim Ayorekire, Wilber Manyisa Ahebwa and Amos Ochieng). [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://www.acp-edulink.eu/sites/all/files/documents/docs/Book%20New%20Alliances%20for%20Tourism.pdf

Niger
The yearning for relief : a history of the Sawaba movement in Niger / by Klaas van Walraven - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2013.
Abstract: This study traces the history of the Sawaba movement in Niger and its rebellion against the French-protected regime during the 1960s. Tracing the story from a social history perspective, the book places an entire generation of activists, removed from the offical record, back into mainstream Nigérien history. It analyses Sawaba's guerrilla campaign and failure, followed by the movement's destruction. The book is based on interviews with survivors and a vast range of archival resources, including those of France's secret service. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/1887/37758

Nigeria
New dimensions to pastoralists-farmers conflicts and sustainable agricultural development in Agadama and Uwheru communities, Niger Delta / Blessing Nonye Onyima and Victor Chidubem Iwuoha. - In: *African Security:* (2015), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 166-184
Abstract: The Niger Delta in Nigeria is known for conflicts linked with control of oil related natural resources but not with the pastoralists and farmers. Agadama is a coastal agrarian community in the Ughelli North Local Government Area of Delta State, Nigeria. Pastoralists are usually associated with their traditional arid environments in Northern Nigeria. But their recent presence in southern humid environments brought new dimensions to the conflicts with their farming neighbors. The pastoralists-farmers conflicts have a long history in Nigeria, as they are often linked to competition for natural resources like pasture and water. This article is an ethnographic study, which employs qualitative methods of data collection such as participant observation and in-depth and key informant interviews while using Victor Turner's theory of social drama and symbolic interactionism as a theoretical framework. Data analysis was done using thick descriptions of observed phenomenon. It reveals that the recent invasion by pastoralists into the oil-rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria has altered the peaceful milieu of the agrarian community, thereby leading to a gradual collapse of Agadama's subsistence base and impeding the growth of sustainable agricultural development in the community. New dimensions to the pastoralists-farmers conflicts in the Niger Delta include the rape of female farmers and shooting anyone found spraying chemicals on grasses/weeds that serve as pastures for cattle. It concludes that the government intervention has been reactionary. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2015.1069119 (Restricted access)

Nigeria
Porridge, piety and patience: young Qur'anic students' experiences of poverty in Kano, Nigeria / Hannah Hoechner . - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 269-288

Abstract: Inequalities are growing on a global scale and rising consumerism has exacerbated the negative connotations of material deprivation in many places. What does this imply for how poor people experience their situation? What role does religion play in their lives? This paper explores these questions by studying how young Qur'anic students (almajirai) in Kano in northern Nigeria experience, and deal with, being poor. In the context of growing violent conflict related to the Boko Haram insurgency, poor Muslims, including the almajirai, have frequently been cast as being prone to violence in order to claim their share of highly unequally distributed resources. Religion has often been portrayed as a radicalizing force in their lives. This paper challenges such views. It describes how the almajirai deploy religious discourses to moderate feelings of inadequacy and shame triggered by experiences of exclusion. At the same time, recourse to religious discourses emphasizing the values of asceticism and endurance does not further an agenda of social change and thus risks perpetuating the almajirai's weak social position. The paper concludes that consumerism and wealth-based definitions of status are likely to silence demands for social justice. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000029 (Restricted access)

Nigeria

The evolution of Boko Haram : from missionary activism to transnational Jihad and the failure of the Nigerian security intelligence agencies / Simon Gray and Ibikunle Adeakin. - In: *African Security:* (2015), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 185-211

Abstract: As Boko Haram continues to evolve, especially in ideology, tactics, and objectives, such change has called into question how and why this has accrued. Through a qualitative analysis, this study examines key transformations in Boko Haram's evolution with a view of identifying catalysts driving this change. Findings indicate that Boko Haram has undergone four phases of evolution and are linked to Nigeria's security intelligence agencies' counterstrategy and operational countermeasures, concluding this to have resulted from a failure of military and civilian expertise within Nigeria's security intelligence agencies as well as interagency rivalry and a lack of cooperation, cohesion, and oversight. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract] http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2015.1069120 (Restricted access)

Nigeria

There was a college : introducing 'The Umuahian: a golden jubilee publication', edited by Chinua Achebe / Terri Ochiagha. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 191-220 : ill

Abstract: Government College, Umuahia is known as the alma mater of eight important Nigerian writers: Chinua Achebe, Elechi Amadi, Gabriel Okara, Chike Momah, I. N. C. Aniebo, Chukwuemeka Ike, Ken Saro-Wiwa and Christopher Okigbo. Many illustrious Nigerian scientists, intellectuals and public leaders passed through the college in its prime, and in West Africa the name of the school evokes an astounding range of success stories. But Umuahia's legend as "the Eton of the East" and the primus inter pares of Nigeria's elite colonial institutions obscures its present reality: nothing remains of its past but its extensive grounds, landmark buildings, and the glittering roll call of dignitaries who once studied within its walls. In 1979, prompted by the many signs of impending doom, a group of old boys joined hands in a historicizing venture, The Umuahian: a golden jubilee publication - the commemorative booklet compiled by the school's most famous alumnus, Chinua Achebe, to mark the college's golden jubilee. The booklet conjured up the school's founding ideals and glorious past in order to lay the ground for its rehabilitation. This introductory essay explains why The Umuahian is an indispensable source for the literary, cultural and educational history of West Africa, contextualizing its singular construction of colonial educational heritage. Sample and hitherto unpublished texts from the booklet by Achebe, his editorial to The Umuahian and its coda, -Continuity and change in Nigerian education: a jubilee essay-, are included with the main article. While the contributors to The Umuahian pertain to elite circles, and the volume had a world-class literary figure as its editor, the volume itself was produced for a local occasion and rarefied local audience, had a very limited distribution, and subsequently fell into obscurity. It is in the spirit of the historical and academic retrieval of such locally published and little-known materials by African thinkers and writers that this work appears in the Local Intellectuals strand. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in

English and French [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972014000990 (Restricted access)

Rwanda
The trade related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS) - pharmaceuticals transitional period: can it help build capacity in African least developed countries (LDCs)? / Marumo Nkomo. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 48-68
Abstract: African least developed countries LDCs face unique challenges in the implementation of minimum standards for the protection of IPRs, most poignantly illustrated in the field of pharmaceuticals. This was to an extent recognised by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in providing a transitional period during which LDCs are not obliged to implement the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement in order to afford them an opportunity to develop a viable technological base in the pharmaceutical sector before being required to provide patent protection for pharmaceuticals. This article explores some options available to African least developed countries LDCs to use the transitional period in a manner that could help develop their pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity. Rwanda has already shown itself to be a pioneer in the use of policy flexibility available in the TRIPS Agreement and related instruments to fulfil the country's demand for essential pharmaceutical products. Therefore, much of the analysis draws on Rwanda for illustrative purposes. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107977 (Restricted access)

Senegal
Three stories about living without migration in Dakar : coming to terms with the contradictions of the moral economy / Anne Line Rodriguez. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 333-355
Abstract: This article focuses on life without migration in Dakar. In a context of scarcity of opportunities and the emergence of emigrants as new models of success, many who remain are seen as unsuccessful and are under a personal or social expectation to emigrate. This paper examines the unfolding of everyday life without migration. Through ethnographic description, it points to the coexistence in the capital city of changes and continuities in the moral economy, the scarcity of income-generating opportunities for men, and women's growing financial contribution. This article suggests that, for those of an age to support their families, these transformations often mean living with contradictions. To overcome these tensions, inventive strategies of 'demonstration' and 'concealment' are deployed to fit in with the moral economy. However, living without migration in Dakar is often easier when an alternative moral economy is adhered to. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972015000042 (Restricted access)

Sierra Leone
Economic runaways: patronage, poverty and the pursuit of "freedom" on Sierra Leone's maritime frontier / Jennifer Diggins. - In: *Africa / International African Institute:* (2015), vol. 85, no. 2, p. 312-332 : foto's, krt
Abstract: As a result of the autopsy of Sierra Leone's civil war, we have become familiar with a rather dystopian vision of 'traditional' economic life in that region. Combatants often described their family villages as spaces where profound inequalities were hidden within households; where labour exploitation was woven through kinship relations. This article follows several young men who fled conditions of bonded labour in their rural homes: not to join the war but to seek a new life in the commercial fishing economy. Elsewhere across the postcolonial world, there is a rich ethnographic literature illustrating that people on the fringes of the global capitalist order respond with profound unease as their economic lives become ever more strongly regulated by impersonal market forces. Less often acknowledged is the possibility that, for some people, in some contexts, severing social relations might be exactly what they want, and that therein lies the greatest appeal of an economic life characterized by market transactions. For the young men described in this article, commercial fishing appeared to offer a level of personal 'freedom' unimaginable within the patron-client structures of village life. However, most find themselves

drawn rapidly back into new forms of extractive relationships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0001972014001041 (Restricted access)

Somalia
Piracy in the Horn of Africa waters : definitions, history, and modern causes / Afyare A. Elmi ... [et al.]. - In: *African Security:* (2015), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 147-165
Abstract: Throughout history, ocean piracy was common in different parts of the world, but it was rare in the Horn of Africa waters. Although international law clearly defines piracy, the term is often carelessly used interchangeably with different crimes (armed robbery, atrocities against the victims of shipwrecks, maritime terrorism, insurgent attacks, on sea intercommunal conflicts, and at times illegal fishing). In the first section, this article critically examines the link between the multiple definitions of the concept of piracy and how these can explain the various incidents that occurred historically on the coast of Somalia. In the second part, the authors explain different types of maritime attacks and criminalities that took place in the Horn of Africa waters prior to the upsurge of piracy in late the 1990s. The authors argue that all attacks and criminal incidents at sea cannot be classified as piracy. They explain why incidents of piracy were rare before the Somali state was established. Finally, utilizing Collier and Hoeffler's greed and grievance theory, the authors explain the factors that led to the emergence and spread of piracy. They contend that crime of opportunity explains in large part the motives of the pirates and their ringleaders while statelessness, poverty, illegal fishing, and toxic-waste dumping explain the initial emergence of piracy and tolerance for it among the coastal communities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19392206.2015.1069118 (Restricted access)

South Africa
'Afrikaners is plesierig!' : Voelvry music, anti-apartheid identities and Rockey Street nightclubs in Yeoville (Johannesburg), 1980s-90s / Maria Suriano and Clara Lewis. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 404-428
Abstract: In the 1980s, Afrikaans-speaking young South Africans increasingly disassociated themselves from the dominant institutions, i.e., the Calvinist church, the state and the parental generation. Their oppositional ideas could be partly conveyed through Voelvry, rock-punkish music at the time labelled 'Boerepunk' and 'Alternative Afrikaans Music Movement', which lasted for a short span of time, between the 1980s and the early 1990s. Voelvry contributed to some extent to changing the widespread images of Afrikaners as inherently conformist. Drawing on novel oral sources, newspapers and secondary literature, this article argues that Yeoville (Johannesburg) - Rockey Street in particular - as a space of cross-cultural interaction facilitated the expression and popularisation of anti-apartheid identities through music. Two popular nightclubs on Rockey Street were Rumours, a jazz club started in 1979, and the Black Sun. Rumours became the central meeting place for the Anglophone Yeoville residents and habitués, while the Afrikaans-speaking Voelvry fans rotated around the latter. The different spaces chosen, along with the diverse types of music produced and consumed, hint at the existence of lines of division and issues of contention among the English- and Afrikaans-speaking counterculture white South Africans. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1004850 (Restricted access)

South Africa
'My name did float along the road' : naming practices and |Xam Bushman identities in the 19th-century Karoo (South Africa) / Mark McGranaghan. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 270-289 : tab
Abstract: Naming practices have the potential to inform on a whole series of socio-cultural phenomena, often being deeply embedded in identity-formation at a variety of scales - from the personal to the construction of 'kin', as well as in larger-scale group memberships. For this reason, ethnographers of southern African 'San' or 'Bushman' populations in the Kalahari have long been interested in the significance of naming practices in the production of universalised kin categories amongst these hunter-gatherer societies. This article looks at the evidence for personal names among the Southern Bushmen of the Karoo, drawing on the Bleek-Lloyd archive

to explore the relevance of onomastic data for understanding the construction of |Xam identities. In particular, the article explores the variety of ways in which |Xam names intersected with their subsistence practices and ontological orientations, key elements emphasised in emic definitions of 'personhood'. The article then moves on to examine the ways in which these practices were maintained during the 19th century, a time in which |Xam societies were undergoing dramatic changes as they attempted to deal with colonial encroachment of their territories. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1067999 (Restricted access)

South Africa
African customary law and common law in South Africa: reconciling contending legal systems / John Andrew Faris. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 171-189
Abstract: The multicultural fabric of contemporary South African society is the result of the interaction between various and differing historical narratives, each with their own knowledge system, which led to the emergence of legal pluralism. The common law and African customary law are the major legal systems. A historical-political construction of the common law indicates that it has been influenced by the dominant political power. From an historical perspective, the contraction and expansion of the common law is due to its continuous deconstruction, whereby new knowledge is introduced into the existing system. Section 173 of the Constitution of 1996 provides that the judiciary is now responsible for developing the common law. However, under the new constitutional dispensation, the reconstruction of African customary law that is now on an equal footing with the common law indicates that it is being remodelled to fit the mould of Western legal values. In order to achieve jurisprudential parity between the two systems, the humanistic values of ubuntu should be adopted to infuse African equity into the common law. The realisation of this objective is possible if an interpretative paradigm is recognised as a means of ameliorating the legalistic consequences of the prevalent positivist paradigm. Within an African Renaissance model, adherence to an interpretative paradigm would advance restorative justice, and curriculum transformation along with research and development that resonate African/South African values. This would instil new vigour into the law and the Constitution that is seemingly becoming stulted due to its adherence to Western values. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107991 (Restricted access)

South Africa
African indigenous knowledge systems and human rights: implications for higher education, based on the South African experience / John Mubangizi and Hassan Kaya. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 125-142
Abstract: Africa has rich traditions and knowledge systems founded on the principles of caring for one another and the spirit of mutual support embedded in the African philosophy of Ubuntu. These collective values tend to be marginalised in international human rights standards built on western values. The standards were developed without broad-based consultation of the different value systems in Africa. Therefore, in order to inspire sustainable implementation among diverse cultures, dialogue to develop universal human rights and obligations based on the diversity of cultures and ways of knowing is needed. Using South Africa's experience at two universities, the extent to which these institutions have attempted to incorporate African indigenous knowledge systems (AIKS) and human rights into the higher education curriculum is investigated. The implications for higher education and the human rights and development paradigms built on western knowledge systems are investigated. North-West University has been the pioneer of integrating AIKS into higher education in South Africa and is the only higher education institution in South Africa with an accredited IKS Teaching Programme at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels - which has been notably successful, albeit with some challenges. AIKS has also been integrated into research and teaching at the University of KwaZulu-Natal and has registered significant successes since 2012. The need to embed AIKS in the curriculum of higher education institutions is affirmed. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107985 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Justice for all? : accountable translations of texts on indigenous law / Idette Noomé. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 69-86
Abstract: This article addresses challenges arising from the guarantee in South Africa's Constitution (1996) of continued use of indigenous law. This law has been handed down in oral form, but increasingly, written sources are needed when cases relating to indigenous law are heard in South Africa's higher courts. Although access to this kind of information is vital to empowerment and justice in Africa, wider access is hampered by different literacy levels and language differences. This article examines accountable translation into English of legal anthropological texts, referring to a case study on law practised among the Nkuna of Ritavi to demonstrate some of the complexities. The article considers the Anglo-American translation tradition's preference for idiomatic translation (paraphrasis) rather than word-for-word faithfulness (metaphrasis). It advocates focusing on the Skopos (purpose) of texts negotiated with the author. It also proposes foregrounding the hermeneutic engagement of translators as readers. For the text in the case study, it suggests two translations, for two audiences: one into an academic register (for academics, legal experts, and educated members of the Nkuna community), and one into 'plain' English (mainly for members of the Nkuna community for whom English is a second language). To address political dimensions of responsible translation, metatextual strategies espoused by feminist translators to increase translators' visibility and accountability can be used, and postcolonial translation theory should be considered. App., bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107979 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Special issue : teaching creative writing / Kobus Moolman, guest ed - Abingdon : Routledge, 2015.
Abstract: This special issue of 'Current writing' is devoted entirely to the teaching of Creative Writing mainly (but not exclusively) in South African higher education institutions. The essays here reflect upon the current position of Creative Writing pedagogy in South Africa, whether in a stand-alone course or part of an English, Afrikaans or isiXhosa (or inter-) departmental programme. The essays examine the theoretical and empirical issues thrown up by the emergent discipline, as well as some of the pedagogic challenges and the methodologies which various programmes have devised in order to address such challenges. Contributors: Robert Berold, Vonani Bila, Sindiswa Busuku-Mathese, Angifi Proctor Dladla, Stacy Hardy, Denis Hirson, Noy Holland, Anton Krueger, Julia Martin, Jean McNeil, Kobus Moolman, Paul Munden, Henning Pieterse, Lesego Rampolokeng, Consuelo Roland, Meg Vandermerwe, Paul Wessels. [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rcwr20/27/2 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Special issue: white gold: new class and community struggles on the South African platinum belt / issue ed: Gavin Capps - Abingdon : Routledge, 2015.
Abstract: The August 2012 massacre of 34 striking mineworkers at Lonmin's platinum mine in Marikana was for many the event that has defined post-apartheid South Africa. In that single moment, the last, tattered vestiges of the political miracle were torn aside, and the essential continuity of the old system of racialised exploitation laid bare, in all its stark violence. Yet, in the great outpouring of analysis that followed, remarkably little attention was paid to the changes that had been set in motion by the phenomenal growth of the platinum industry itself, and how these had generated entirely new tensions and struggles at the very core of the national mining economy. The genesis of this special issue was an international colloquium that sought to address this lacuna. Convened a year after the massacre by the Society, Work and Development Institute (SWOP) at the University of the Witwatersrand, the colloquium brought together new and ongoing research on the subterranean reconfigurations of mine labour regimes, settlement patterns and worker organisation engendered by the platinum revolution, and their wider implications for the historic compromise between capital and labour that had underpinned the political order since 1994. Contributions: Rustenburg's labour recruitment regime: shifts and new

meanings (Kally Forrest); Enclave Rustenburg: platinum mining and the post-apartheid social order (Andries Bezuidenhout, Sakhela Buhlungu); The invisible hands: women in Marikana (Asanda Benya); 'Igneous' means fire from below: the tumultuous history of the National Union of Mineworkers on the South African platinum mines (T. Dunbar Moodie); The unmaking and remaking of industrial relations: the case of Impala Platinum and the 2012-2013 platinum strike wave (Crispen Chinguno); 'AMCU by day, workers' committee by night': Insurgent Trade Unionism at Anglo Platinum (Amplats) mine, 2012-2014 (Luke Sinwell); Claims from below: platinum and the politics of land in the Bakgatla-ba-Kgafela traditional authority area (Gavin Capps, Sonwabile Mnwana); Striking together: women workers in the 2012 platinum dispute (Nyonde Ntswana); Accelerated mechanisation and the demise of a mass-based labour force? Platinum mines in South Africa (Paul Stewart); The 2014 platinum strike: narratives and numbers (Andrew Bowman, Gilad Isaacs); Briefing on the report 'The Bermuda connection: profit shifting, inequality and unaffordability at Lonmin 1999-2012' (Dick Forslund); What about the workers? The demise of COSATU and the emergence of a new movement (Leonard Gentle). [ASC Leiden abstract]http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/crea20/42/146 (Restricted access)

South Africa
The art of becoming a minority : Afrikaner re-politicisation and Afrikaans political ethnicity / Yehonatan Alsheh and Florian Elliker. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 429-448
Abstract: The accord to formally end apartheid did not bring an end to efforts advocating the preservation and promotion of Afrikaans as a language, a culture and a family of identities and communities. One strand of recent studies treats these efforts analytically as nationalist projects, implying that any preoccupation with power to protect cultural and linguistic practices constitutes a revival of Afrikaner nationalism. In this conceptual article, the authors propose to distinguish between political ethnicity and nationalism, arguing that the notion of political ethnicity is better suited to analyse contemporary ethnopolitical demands than nationalism. Whether there is a (hidden) long-term intent of creating a self-determined Afrikaner nation should not be presupposed but be an empirical question in each case studied. Departing from a discussion of Mariana Kriel's perspective on Afrikaner nationalism, the authors develop an understanding of political ethnicity and discuss its relation to race and nationalism. As current ethnopolitical efforts are entangled with the past, the authors analyse the conceptual legacy of the former hegemonic Afrikaner nationalism with regard to what they call its bicameral ontology and propose a different understanding of social entities, questioning the adequacy of sustaining split ontologies in what appears to be a more diverse social environment than ever. Empirical research, the authors suggest, should also consider the innovative, creative and exploratory aspects of what we think should be studied as one of the more intriguing and politically puzzling contemporary attempts at becoming a minority. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1011368 (Restricted access)

South Africa
The Nazareth Baptist Church as subordinationist Christianity / Joel E. Tishken. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 449-469
Abstract: In response to earlier syncretic and nationalist approaches, recent scholarship has avoided questions of how African Zionist churches fit within Christendom. This article contends that one should not abandon such comparative questions, even though the first and second generation of attempts produced results one now find objectionable. An examination of the theology of Isaiah Shembe and the early Nazareth Baptist Church reveals both a soteriology and a concept of Godhead that was subordinationist. This article illustrates that when contextualised within Christian history Shembe and the Nazareth Baptist Church would best be understood as an alternative and latent form of Christianity that has surfaced at multiple points in Christian history. The early Nazareth Baptist Church, as previous scholarship insisted, represents neither a syncretic deviation from orthodoxy nor an oasis of indigenous cultural preservation, but was rather an alternative form of Christianity. However, unlike neighbouring churches in colonial-era South Africa, the early Nazareth Baptist Church has much in common with other forms of Christianity that do not follow the orthodox consensus. Thinking of Shembe and the Nazareth Baptist Church in this comparative manner enhances the appreciation of their Christianness and

more closely resembles how the members of the church wished to be understood. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1041285 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Towards a model for international collaboration and partnerships in teacher education in Africa: education for sustainable development in South Africa / Esther Kibuka-Sebitosi. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 104-124 : fig., foto, tab
Abstract: Education for sustainable development allows all to acquire the skills, attitudes, knowledge and values essential for a sustainable future. This article argues that there is an urgent need to include sustainable development aspects in teaching and learning at all levels of education. Implementing Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) poses a new challenge for teachers and teacher educators. The role of international collaboration, partnerships and networking is increasingly becoming important in creating sustainable solutions towards green economies and programmes. The post-2015 global agenda for sustainable development should recognise the need for regional and international collaborations in forging lasting strategies for a sustainable future where education for all is relevant, reliable and accessible.This article proposes a model for collaboration based on analyses conducted on a project on education for sustainable development programme involving key success factors for collaboration and focussing on the local and global stakeholders and their role in enhancing ESD among teachers. For this purpose, the four partner countries: South Africa, India, Mexico and India were examined to understand how ESD is implemented; how experiences are shared; and best practices incorporated into the programme. Local and global experts (ESD-Expert-net members) who developed an international core curriculum for teachers were involved. From the pilot, four country programmes, a conceptual model of seven levels of collaboration and partnerships for education for sustainable development to enhance teacher development among local and international partners was developed. This model is proposed to serve as a framework for education for sustainable development implementation in multinational collaborations and is discussed in relation to the post-2015 sustainable development perspective. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107983 (Restricted access)

South Africa
Understanding the journey to reconciliation in transitional societies: using the metaphor of a motor vehicle road trip to understand South Africa's path (process) to political reconciliation / Jeremy Sarkin. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 87-103
Abstract: This article, using the metaphor of a motor vehicle road trip, explores South Africa's much-lauded and deftly exported transitional experiment. It explores how the journey, and process of reconciliation, was a prominent feature of the post-1994 transition. It is argued that the journey did not begin in 1994. It began way before. While the main journey began after the democratic elections, many preparations were done before that. Thus, the time period, the route chosen, those in the vehicle, those on the pavement and their role as well as issues such as places visited, the way the journey was eventually accepted, and how various people and institutions, including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, assisted in the process will be examined. The article argues that nation building and reconciliation in South Africa were processes or journeys; not events. The journey had many facets, all of which contributed to the project as a whole. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107981 (Restricted access)

South Sudan
South Sudan and the East African Community: common market, citizenship, and political federation / Christopher Zambakari. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 6-31
Abstract: This article analyses South Sudan's political and economic challenges as it seeks to

become a member of the East African Community (EAC). The first section presents a brief profile of South Sudan, its development challenges, the land tenure system and legal framework governing access to and disposal of land. The second section presents an exposition on the challenges facing the EAC as it seeks to build a monetary union and a political federation. The article critically examines the EAC protocol regarding monetary union, political federation, and the land tenure system in East Africa and its plan for a common citizenship. It reviews and analyses EAC policies such as the elimination of trade barriers (tariff, non-tariff and other technical barriers) and harmonisation of labour policies, legislation and social services in member states. The article concludes that the biggest challenge facing the EAC is how to protect social democracy while balancing market fundamentalism with social equity and social justice, and offers preliminary recommendations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107975 (Restricted access)

Southern Africa
Land reform: unfulfilled obligation in southern Africa and beyond / Amos Saurombe. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 156-170
Abstract: Land reform remains a relevant but contentious issue in southern Africa. It nearly caused the collapse of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) after its tribunal ruled against the Zimbabwe land reform programme (which resulted in the removal of white settlers from land they had occupied for decades and, in some cases, for over a century). The major challenge for southern Africa and most of the African continent is to untangle itself from the provocative and salient legacy of social, economic and psychological apartheid on its territory for almost a century without disrupting development endeavours (Chigara 2012). This article exposes the theoretical foundations influencing the powers at play that compromise most of the efforts that have been directed at trying to facilitate transitions from colonialism and its legacies to egalitarian societies. Land rights have suddenly become very important and it appears that these rights only apply to those whose ownership of land has been legitimised by colonialism. The article recommends the application of already existing legal frameworks at domestic, regional, continental and global levels to meaningfully engage land reform challenges that confront SADC and the continent of Africa as whole as a consequence of the general non-compliance to the rule of law and justice itself. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107990 (Restricted access)

Southern Africa
To Grahamstown and back: towards a socio-cultural history of Southern Africa / Jan-Bart Gewald - Leiden : Universiteit Leiden, 2014.
Abstract: In this lecture the author describes and expands upon a painting by Thomas Baines that depicts Amaxhosa migrant labourers leaving the Cape Colony, South Africa, in 1848. The author argues that what is depicted in this painting is representative of what happened in Southern Africa as a whole between 1650 and the present. He uses the painting as a lens through which to look and think about the sub-continent's past and present. This is done by examining the painting in terms of what it tells us about the movement of people, goods and ideas in Southern Africa. The acquisition of material goods transformed the material cultures of the societies involved. Over time there has been a convergence of desires, consumption and the use of material objects within Southern Africa. These material objects only gain meaning when placed within the sociocultural context in which they are used. In conclusion the author argues that Southern Africa is a single whole, albeit with different accents. What ties Southern Africa together besides culturally informed deep structure is labour, economic institutions and the consumptive practises of its population. The economic institutions established in the past two centuries, be they mining companies, labour recruiting agencies, retail chains or trade and border agreements bind Southern Africa together. With slight regional variations and dependent on their class position, Southern Africans work for money, for the same employers, eat the same foods and aspire to the same material goods. In these terms, there is more that binds Southern Africans together than divides them. [Author abstract, edited]

Uganda
Heightening leadership effectiveness in local governments of Uganda: 'challenge the process' for organisational support / Tumuhimbise Manasseh. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 143-155 : tab
Abstract: Leadership effectiveness is an enviable characteristic in public as well as in private organisations. This article presents a discussion of the leadership practice known as 'challenge the process'; within the context of Bushenyi district local government administration in Uganda. The discussion reveals that the leadership practice of 'challenge the process' influences the organisational climate and can be influential in generating change within an organisation. The study also demonstrates that Bushenyi district employees associate the behaviour patterns of their leaders and supervisors with the organisation. Based on data collected, the argument is that the leadership practice of 'challenge the process' positively influences employees' perceived organisational support in Bushenyi local government of Uganda. The conclusions are in agreement with Kouzes and Posner (2002) that leaders who 'challenge the process' can achieve extraordinary results and improve employees' perceived organisational support. The article recommends that in the current environment of local government administration in Uganda be characterised by a democratic political dispensation and private-public sector initiatives; leaders should consider not merely being mindful of the rules and standing instructions in public administration; must be innovative, willing to take risks, and challenge assumptions about the way things have always been done in order to increase employees' perceived organisational support. As stressed by Kouzes and Posner (2002), leaders in local governments can promote the resourcefulness of employees at work through the practice of 'challenge the process'. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107988 (Restricted access)

West Africa
West African spatial patterns of economic activities : combining the 'spatial factor' and 'mobile space' approaches / Olivier J. Walther, Allen M. Howard, and Denis Retaillé. - In: *African Studies:* (2015), vol. 74, no. 3, p. 346-365
Abstract: Over the last 30 years, two different bodies of literature developed by both US historians and francophone geographers have moved toward similar conclusions regarding West African economic spatial patterns. Despite their different backgrounds, both the 'spatial factor' approach promoted by historians and the 'mobile space' approach developed by geographers view exchange centres as nodes of transnational trade networks and places in production territories, and perceive spatial dynamics as highly dependent on shifts of trade flows and production activities. The objective of this article is to bring these two approaches together. The authors analyse the linguistic, disciplinary and geographic barriers that have separated them, and explain why and how these obstacles are being overcome. They then turn to what the two approaches have in common, notably their emphasis on actors in space, particularly traders, and where their differences lie. Finally, they show how a combined approach can make a significant contribution to the scholarly study of space in West Africa. The authors argue that continuing dialogue among fields can contribute to a reassessment of development policies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00020184.2015.1041286 (Restricted access)

West Africa
Assessment of the environment for the development of women's entrepreneurship in Cameroon, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Senegal / Lois Stevenson, Annette St-Onge - Geneva : International Labour Office . Employment sector, 2011.
Abstract: This report presents an overview of the business and legal context for the development of women's entrepreneurship in the five countries studied. Contents: Background and introduction -- Overview of the business environment context for women's entrepreneurship development in Cameroon, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda and Senegal -- Summary of the environment for women's entrepreneurship development in Cameroon -- Summary of the environment for women's entrepreneurship development in Mali -- Summary of the environment for women's entrepreneurship development in Nigeria -- Summary of the environment for women's

entrepreneurship development in Rwanda. [Book abstract]
=A http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2011/111B09_360_engl.pdf

Zambia

The objects of life in Central Africa : the history of consumption and social change, 1840-1980 / edited by Robert Ross, Marja Hinfelaar and Iva Pesa - Leiden : Brill, 2013.
Abstract: This collection brings together a set of essays on the history of consumption in central Africa, with a special focus on Zambia. The circulation of people, goods and ideas throughout the area is one of the main concerns of the book. The first part, dealing with the precolonial period, takes a stand on the role of long-distance trade: chapters by David M. Gordon on the effects of imported goods on the local political economy of south central Africa, and Donatien Dibwe Dia Mwembu on the role of firearms in the Songye region of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The second part examines issues of migration, mobility and innovation: chapters by J. Jeffrey Hoover on international migratory flow as it appears in the life stories of early Methodist adepts in Katanga (DRC) and Zambia, Michael Barrett on consumption and social status among labour migrants from Barotseland (1935-1965), and Kenneth P. Vickery on railways and railway culture in the Rhodesias. Part three investigates advertising and entrepreneurship: chapters by Walima T. Kalusa on the advertising of manufactured goods on the Zambian Copperbelt after the Second World War, and Karen Tranberg Hansen on imported sewing machines and the small-scale tailoring sector in Zambia. The final part focuses on traders: chapters by Friday Mufuzi on Indian traders in Livingstone, notably the Sharma Brothers' Trading Store (1950s-1964), Bizeck J. Phiri on Indian traders in Chipata District, Eastern Province of Zambia, Marja Hinfelaar on the success and decline of Robinson Nabulyato's trading enterprises, and Iva Pea on trading stores in Mwinilunga District from 1940 to 1970. [ASC Leiden abstract]
http://hdl.handle.net/1887/37796

Zimbabwe

Constructing nationalist masculine identities: heroism and legitimacy in Joshua Nkomo's 'The Story of my Life' / Gwarinda Machineripi and Khatija Khan. - In: *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies - Multi-, Inter- and Transdisciplinarity:* (2015), vol. 10, no. 2, p. 190-203
Abstract: The aim of this article is to use the issues of legitimacy and heroic identities as a focus to demonstrate the inextricability of the form and content of a text. First, the article briefly outlines Joshua Nkomo's biography, then it examines the self-narration in his memoir, The story of my life (2001). To a lesser extent and for comparative purposes, Edgar Tekere's, A lifetime of struggle (2007) is discussed. Both writers were instrumental in building an independent Africa. In this article, the interplay between the imagination of the public and the imagination of the narrators, resulting in complicity with or rejection of the masculine identity created in the narration, is interrogated. Secondly, the workings and role of memory in life narratives are analysed. Characterisation in autobiography is also examined by interrogating motives in political action and self-report, setting, relationships, embodiment, genealogy and heredity, socio- economic background and historical forces, educational background, individual will and self-assertion. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/18186874.2015.1107994 (Restricted access)